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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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13583

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 28, 1966/Vaisakha 8,
1888 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gandak Project

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*1394. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether as a result of the emphasis on food sufficiency, there has been any rephrasing of the Gandak Project to ensure its early completion; and

(b) if so, the latest position of the execution of this scheme?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to complete the construction of the barrage by June, 1967 and to create an irrigation potential of 7 lakh acres in Bihar by June, 1968. A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the progress achieved so far on the construction of the Project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6175/66].

13584

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When was the scheduled date to complete this barrage, and why has it taken so much time?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The barrage is practically being completed on schedule, i.e., June, 1967. Due to want of steel, for which arrangements have been made now, though some part of the gates may not be completed, other works will be all completed by June, 1967.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much irrigation potential will be created when the barrage is completed, and whether all those villages which are destroyed by floods year after year will be saved?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Once the barrage is completed, water can be supplied for the entire canal system, but actually it will not be possible to do so because the canals will not be ready, but as the canals get ready more and more, water can be supplied from the barrage.

With regard to the effect of the barrage on the floods, we can almost take it that there will be no effect, because it is not intended for any flood control, it is not intended to give any protection to the villagers from the floods.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the Nepal Government's contribution to the execution of this project, and what will be their share of the benefit that will be derived from this project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Nepalese contribution is their permission for proceeding with this work and giving lands in their area for the construction of the canals and a portion of the barrage in their area. Actually India is

doing the construction of the canals in the Nepal area.

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गंडक परियोजना पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है और इस की पूर्ति में कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The expected cost of the project now is Rs. 121 crores, and so far we have spent about Rs. 20 crores.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether public co-operation has been sought or is forthcoming for expeditious execution of the project, and if so, may I know the voluntary organisations which have come forward to co-operate?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These areas of the Gandak project are rather far removed and are located in the forests, especially the area where we are constructing the project now. I am afraid I cannot say there is much of public co-operation coming forth at the moment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस योजना पर 121 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि इस में से कितना पैसा नेपाल सरकार देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया है कि वह जमीन देगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने पैसे के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नेपाल सरकार ने पैसा देना होता, तो मिनिस्टर साहब वह भी बता देते।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल सरकार ने जिस जमीन की सहायता दी है, वह कितने मूल्य की है और इस योजना से नेपाल को कितना लाभ पहुँच सकेगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Probably I have not been quite clear. The land is also not given free by Nepal. We pay compensation for the land. What I meant was that the permission for proceeding with the project is given by Nepal, and the works in Nepal are being done by us as India's aid.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the slow progress in construction of the canal on the U.P. side, may I know whether its construction on that side would be completed within the scheduled time and if so when?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The U.P. canal is expected to be completed substantially and to be useful by 1970-71.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जो दोन कैनल बन रही है, उस के पूरा होने में देरी होने की वजह से पानी नहीं मिल सकेगा, जिस के पशिम-स्वरूप आठ हजार एकड़ भूमि में खरीफ़ क्राप्स और अगहनी क्राप्स नहीं हो सकेंगी क्योंकि वहाँ पर बीज नहीं डाला जा सकेगा। यह बैराज मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में है। क्या यह सही है कि 1967 में यह बैराज तो तैयार हो जायेगा, लेकिन कैनल में पानी नहीं आयेगा, जिस की वजह से एग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन बन्द रहेगा?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the canal will not be ready by the time the barrage will be ready. The Don canal in particular will not be completely ready; the linking up will be done and to that extent that length of the canal will be ready water will be let out.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा इण्टरेंट सवाल है। मैं इस के बारे में इन्क्वैरी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन सवाल पूछ लिये हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : ट्रिब्युटरीज में पानी न मिलने से एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो सकेगा और बहुत हानि होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वाकई वह कैनाल रैडी नहीं होगी।

श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना से कितने गांव जलमय होंगे और कितने लोग बेवरोबर होंगे और उन के लिए सरकार ने या इन्तजाम किया है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no appreciable submersion of my land and this may be probably in Nepal territory, because it is only a barrage; it is not a dam forming a reservoir, and the canal will not submerge or will not affect any villagers.

Mr. Speaker: I called Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He did not rise.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government contemplating to provide some other irrigation facilities like minor irrigation and tube-wells during this period when the canal is not completed and water is not let in that area through the barrage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not think that it is possible; it will become a duplication. But in some portions of the area, where the canal will not be fed, it has been recently decided to set up some tubewells to irrigate about 30,000 acres in that area.

World Bank Team to Assess India's Third Plan Achievements

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*1395. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Boroah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team came to India to assess the progress of the Third Five Year Plan projects;

(b) if so, when;

(c) their assessment with regard to the projects and Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan's requirements have also been assessed by the World Bank team; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir, in practice, the assessment was not in terms of individual projects but was in terms of the main sectors of development.

(b) The team was initially in India from September, 1964 to March, 1965.

(c) Their report was to be made to the President of the International Development & Reconstruction Bank and not to the Government of India. The report is understood not to have been finalised yet.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Committee which visited this country has suggested in its report certain measures, and has given unfortunately a despondent report that the third Five Year Plan in this country has not succeeded?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have already said, this report will

be made to the Bank and the understanding between the Bank and ourselves is to the effect that in time the Bank will send a copy of the report to us along with the reports to other countries. If they do it, it is going to be very limited. It would not be proper, at this moment, to refer to it and inform the House as to what are or what may be the final recommendations to be made by this particular mission.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that in this report of the Bell Committee, they have suggested that it would not be possible for the World Bank to consider these proposals unless certain controls—they call it 'regimentation' and we call it 'controls'—on the economic growth of a development country are removed and other infringements which in their terms, are 'hampering' the economy, are removed—that they would not be in a position to consider any help unless these things are done?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Shri Azad is asking me to tell him about something which is not yet finalised; when the report from the Bank comes, we will know exactly what the recommendations are. The question he is asking is about some recommendations to be made to the Bank; there may be reactions of the Bank—and at this moment. . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I referred to the Bell Committee which had already given a report and we know what that report is.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am talking of the Bell Mission report. The Bell Mission came out with an assignment, which was accepted by us, from the World Bank. Having done that—they were here, as I said, between 1964 and 1965—they are in the process of finalising the report. In that process—I will tell the House—they did consult certain of our Ministries, and having done that, they composed some report which is

not in its final stages yet. That goes to the President. The President has the option of circulating it or not circulating it. He has the right to reject it or accept it. Under these circumstances, we are not in a position to disclose to this House what are the contents of the report, because that report officially is not before us.

Shri P. C. Boroach: What is the percentage of the united aid pledged and authorised by the members of the Aid India Consortium during the first three plans and how much of it remains unutilised? What is the percentage that is going to be given for the fourth plan?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the first part is concerned, I require notice, because I have not got the figures. Regarding the second part, the matter is being discussed with the World Bank at the moment by Mr. Mehta. He has gone there for this purpose.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय को जनकारी है कि विश्व बैंक अमरीकी विदेश नीति चलाने का एक माध्यम है। विश्व बैंक वा इसकी जाखाओं को दी गई शर्तों सिफारिशों के पीछे एक ही मकसद है और वह यह है कि या तो हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ नीति हमेशा के लिये अमरीकी अर्थ नीति के साथ बांधे रखना या काश्मीर के मामले में भारत की नाक रगड़वाना।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: In the first place, I do not know that it is so. In the second place, I do not think that it is so. So far as my knowledge goes the World Bank is a bank of 105 nations and not of America, and it will be wrong to say that the World Bank is under the domination of one or the other country.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: While appreciating the position that the World Bank team's assessment is to be placed before the World Bank, may I know whether the Planning Minister now that he is in New York, will discuss

the issues raised by the team's assessment with them?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Quite candidly I have not before me and I never had before me the particular points on which the team has reported. The discussion of the Planning Minister is going to be in connection with the Consortium aid needed by this country and the minimum that we would require.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : विश्व बैंक का जो यह प्रस्ताव है कि भारत-पाक मिल कर कोई प्रोजेक्ट कायम करें और उस में विश्व बैंक पूरी मदद करेगा, आर्थिक सहयोग, पूरा देगा, क्या ऐसा प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार तक पहुंचा है? यदि पहुंचा है तो भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The Government of India has received proposals not in connection with every kind of enterprise, but in connection with some kinds of enterprise and the Government of India has always been looking into the matter.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्रेस में रिपोर्ट है कि जब यह टीम आई थी तो इस में बार्डर के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी, रिपोर्ट में लिखा है —

"It was the policy of the World Bank only to grant a request for border projects if there was agreement between neighbouring countries."

तो क्या पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में एग्रीमेंट के बारे में कोई बातचीत हुई थी? यदि हुई थी तो उसके बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The Bell Mission came for the purpose of making enquiries to make a report to the World Bank. It was neither

authorised nor did it enter into any negotiations about any particular project.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know the total help India wanted the World Bank to give us for the implementation of the third plan, how much out of it was actually given and how much we have requested for the fourth plan?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said earlier, in answer to another question, I have not got the exact figure relating to the Third Plan as it does not arise out of the question. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, I have already answered that we are trying to discuss it with the World Bank.

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं पहुंची है, लेकिन यह बात बाज़ा है कि कमीशन ने साल भर तक हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा किया और उस से उनके रुख का झन्दाजा मालूम हुआ होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्ल्ड बैंक के एक्सपर्ट्स का रुख हिन्दुस्तान को मदद देने के मुतालिक सदन या और क्या इसी को दूर करने के लिये शायद प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब भ्रमगीका गये हैं? यह बात कहां तक सही है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, Sir, what the hon. Member is asking me to do is to infer and give my inference. The fact is that the report has not yet been finalised. When the report is finalised, that will express the minds of these people. How can I possibly say this was the thought in the minds of the people?

स्कूलों के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

* 1396. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बातें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय

सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई स्कूलों के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A summary of the main recommendations made in the Report of the School Health Committee has already been given in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 38 on the 14th March, 1962.

(c) The Government have accepted the main recommendations of the Committee.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषज्ञ समिति ने जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके संबंध में क्या इस मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया है, यदि किया है तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सलाह-मशविरा कर के ही इन सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति दी गई है और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप एक स्कूल हेल्थ कान्सिल भी कायम कर दी गई है, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय दोनों ही हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया है, उस के (सी) में लिखा हुआ है कि प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है, इस पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायगा, यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायगी तथा इस पर कितना धन लगेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन, सभा पटल पर आज कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं रखा गया है, कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें पहले ही की थीं, वे हमने स्वीकार कर ली हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इस स्कीम पर कितना धन लगेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : धन का हिसाब तो स्टेट्स ने अपने अपने यहां रखा है, मेरे लिये बताना कठिन है।

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : इस रिपोर्ट में गालिबन यह भी जोर दिया गया है कि लड़कों को स्कूल में दोपहर का खाना दिया जाय। इस के मुतालिक एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट कहां तक तैयार है और सूबों में इसके फर्दर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जहां तक मूझे मालूम है, एक करोड़ से ऊपर बच्चों को दोपहर का खाना दिया जा रहा है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय यह काम देख रहा है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह धताने की कृपा करेंगी कि बच्चों को प्रातःकाल बुलाया जाय और अनिवार्य रूप से व्यायाम करा के उनको दूध और फल दिया जाय, क्या इस समस्या पर आप विचार करेंगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन, यह एक विचार है, सिफारिश है, जिन लोगों ने यह काम करना है, वे इसे देख लेंगे।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैंने जो सवाल किया, उसके बारे में आपका क्या विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये विचार करेंगी।

Shri P. B. Chakravarti: Keeping in view the fact that more than 75 per cent of the school-going children come from the very-low income group families, may I know whether the

Union Government has made any advance of money subsidy or any other grant towards meeting the expenses of supplying mid-day meals to the children in schools?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To the best of my knowledge, the Central Government is giving some assistance for the Scheduled Castes children. I am afraid, I do not know the details of the financial arrangements between the States and the Education Ministry at the Centre.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मध्याह्न जो भोजन दिया जाता है उस में बहुत सारी जगह पर अण्डे भी दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये दिये जाने चाहिये ? क्या अण्डे लेना उनकी इच्छा पर निर्भर है या बलात् ये दिये जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . यह तो राय का बान है। श्री चौधरी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप पूछते कि क्या अण्डे दिये जाते हैं तब तो मैं कहता भी कि वह जवाब दें। लेकिन आपने तो बता दिया है कि अण्डे दिये जाते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि क्या उनकी इच्छा पर ये दिये जाते हैं या बलात् दिये जाते हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कई जगह पर अण्डे दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन किसी को मजबूर करके अण्डे दिये जाते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री चंद्रमणिलाल चौधरी : इन मासूम बच्चों को किन किन सूबों में आपने भोजन देने का इंतजाम किया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ढाई सौ और पौने तीन सौ रुपया महीना पाने वाले जो सरकारी

कर्मचारी हैं उनके बच्चों को भी आपने इन-क्यूड किया है या नहीं किया है ?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी खास वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए आपने यह सब इंतजाम किया है तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है मेरी दृष्टि में हर कोम के लोग इस समय मजबूर हैं चाहे वे ब्राह्मण हों या किसी भी जात के हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

Increments to Employees in form of Defence Savings Certificates

*1397, **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Governments have been advised by him to examine the scope for paying all or part of increments to Government employees in the form of Defence Savings Certificates;

(b) whether big business houses and commercial establishments have been persuaded to adopt a similar policy; and

(c) what has been the response and, to what extent, effective mobilisation of the savings has been facilitated?

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

(b) It was suggested to State Governments that an effort should be made to persuade big business houses and commercial establishments to adopt a policy similar to the one that may be adopted by State Governments.

(c) Information has been asked for from the State Governments.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from the big establishments and commercial houses, may I know whether the Government has tried to enlist the support of the Trade union organisations of all India character to see that

their organisations are also set in motion to mobilise savings?

Shri L. N. Mishra: A special appeal was made to the trade union organisations long ago. But I may say one thing in this regard. The response to this appeal has not been encouraging from any quarter.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the total amount of savings that has been augmented by Government after the introduction of the new scheme?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is almost insignificant.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When Government needed money for the defence fund it was suggested by the INTUC that the provident fund share of the employees should be increased by two per cent and that it will bring about Rs. 80 crores a year. Have Government given consideration to this suggestion? If so, what is the reaction of Government and what steps have been taken in this regard?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question should properly be directed to the Ministry of Labour. I know that such a suggestion was made. Perhaps, Government have not come to any decision.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that all the Central trade union organisations, including INTUC, have expressed the view to the Government that because the overwhelming majority of employees in this country do not get a minimum need-base wage or salary the increments or allowances to them cannot be or should not be frozen and given in the form of certificates? Instead of that, have Government considered that a part of the salaries of high-paid officers should be given in the form of certificates?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The second part of the question is a very good sugges-

tion. Regarding the first part, it is one of the main reasons why the progress has not been encouraging.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are these increments to which long-term employees become entitled related to living expenses of those employees or to the marginal incomes that can be saved?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is related to saving, but unfortunately, as the hon. Member knows, due to rising prices it is not very easy to have savings out of this.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Is the non-existence of encouragement in Government agencies regarding putting the money in Defence Savings Certificates due to the lack of enthusiasm among the Government or due to the lack of encouragement or enthusiasm among the employees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: If you permit me, I would state the three reasons that have been reported to us. Firstly, most of the Government employees as well as the bulk of the employees of the large business houses and establishments in the private sector are all covered by the Compulsory Provident Fund Scheme; secondly, large number of employees also contribute towards life insurance; and, thirdly, because of the rise in prices it is not very convenient for them to have savings at this stage.

Violation of Gold Control Rules

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*1399. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of violations of the Gold Control Rules detected so far;

(b) the nature of violations; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

*Answer to Part (c) was not read. However, the information is mostly covered by the answers to supplementaries on the question.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 13,556 cases of violation were detected upto the 31st January, 1966;

(b) failure to make a declaration as to possession of gold other than ornament, manufacture of ornaments of over 14-carat purity by dealers, sale of such ornaments, possession of gold and ornaments by dealers without maintenance of proper accounts, acceptance of primary gold by certified goldsmiths for manufacture of new ornaments etc.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether it is a fact that gold smuggling through airlines and from across the border is on the increase; if so, the number of such cases detected so far till the last year and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question refers to violation of Gold Control Order and not to smuggling of gold. For that I require another notice.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the public to withdraw the Gold Control Bill or to terminate the Gold Control Order because it has failed to achieve its desired objective; if so, the reaction of Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We receive from time to time representations saying that gold control should be abolished, but the Government does not agree with that view.

श्री सुकन चन्द कछवाय : आपने बताया है कि हजार से ऊपर केस पकड़े गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन केसिस में विदेशी सोने के जो जेवर बनाए गए वे कितने हैं और भारतीय सोने से जो जेवर बनाये गये, नियमों का उल्लंघन करके बनाये गये, वे कितने हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह कहना जो मुश्किल है।

Shrimati Romka Ray: In view of the fact that the Gold Control Rules as at present operating are violated to a great extent, is Government considering the amendment to the Gold Control Rules?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir; we have ourselves provided some relief and relaxation in the Rules; for example, making of ornaments of the same purity. The number of cases of violations we have given.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल जो था यह बिलकुल फेल हो चुका है। कई लाख सुनार जा बेकार हो गए हैं। क्या सरकार ने इसको खत्म करने के बारे में विचार किया है? कब तक इसको धाप चलाते रहेंगे। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में कुछ और परिवर्तन सरकार करने जा रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने इसका जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : और परिवर्तन करने जा रही है, यह मैंने पूछा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक कोई ध्याल नहीं है।

Shri Bade: Government has given some figures of cases which they have launched in courts. I want to know, owing to defects in this law, how many cases have been convicted and how many acquitted.

Shri Ranga: All of them should be acquitted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The number of cases of confiscation of gold is 6,867; the number of people convicted by courts is 95 and of those acquitted by the courts is 22.

Shri Bade: Sir, there are 13,000 cases....

Mr. Speaker: He has given those figures.

Shri Bade: Only 95 were convicted and 22 were acquitted.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do? Should I correct him?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what purpose this Gold Control Order is serving after the issue of Gold Bonds and the relaxations given thereunder?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to answer that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what purpose is the Gold Control Order serving now.

Shri Ranga: No purpose.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is serving the purpose that was in view.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is serving the purpose for which the Act has been passed.

Shri Nath Pai: When the Gold Control Order was first promulgated, it was claimed on behalf of the Government that the three objectives of the Order were, (a) putting an end to the smuggling of gold into this country, (b) bringing down the prices of gold and (c) diverting the gold to development purposes. In view of the fact that all the three stated objectives have so far failed, may I know whether the Government is thinking that it should continue in spite of its persistent failure?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The main purpose stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill was that it is in the nature of a social reform. The other things

were incidental. All social reforms take a long time to produce results. I request the hon. Member to wait for some time.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that throughout the country the *sarafs* have fixed *mamuls* for the Excise Inspectors and Superintendents and they are getting Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 monthly—it is an open secret—and, if so, whether any enquiry is going on or any action has been taken against those officers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know what is an open secret.

Mr. Speaker: It is neither open nor secret.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But if we receive any such cases, we go into them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The only purpose the Gold Control Order has served is to displace some goldsmiths. I would like to know how many of them were displaced and how many of them have been rehabilitated so far and in what way?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have given this information to the hon. House. We can give it again if a separate notice is given.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह: आज कहा जाता है कि सुनार डिप्लेस हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो आप ते प्रोड गोल्ड के जेवर बनाने की छूट दी है उस के बाद जो सुनार लोग बेकार हुए थे क्या उन को आप मिला है। आप भी जानते होंगे और हाउस भी जानता है कि नये गोल्ड का इस बहाने से इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। जब इतना काम चल रहा है, शादी का मौसम है और हम देखते हैं कि इतने जेवर बनते हैं। ऐसी हालत में भी क्या आज सुनार बेकार हैं। सही बात क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो महिलायें ज्यादा जानती हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है कि सब छूट दी गई तो सुनारों को काम मिला है : इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: No reply has come. I put almost the same question and no reply was given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I take it that the assessment of the Gold Control Order has been made so far as its psychological, financial and moral implications are concerned. May I know in which State the largest number of complaints have been registered and in which State the largest number of convictions have been made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question is related to the violations of the law. I think the largest number is from the State of Andhra—2197 cases and the second largest is from Madras—2023 cases.

L.I.C. House-Building Loans

1400. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loans given to the life policy-holders for the purpose of building houses;

(b) whether stringent measures are taken to enforce the building of the houses in the Municipal area for which the loans are given; and

(c) whether Government propose to relax this measure so that all life policy-holders are extended these benefits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Rs. 2.94 crores.

(b) Loans are released only after the construction starts and are given in instalments on the basis of the progress of the construction over which a close watch is kept.

(c) There is no proposal to relax any of the provisions of the Scheme referred to.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In view of the fact that the small policy holders live outside municipal towns, may I know why is it that this facility is not extended to those people who are living outside the municipal towns, i.e., the small policy holders?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It covers the small policy holders also. The minimum amount fixed is something like Rs. 7500 or 10,000.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What I mean is about small policy holders...

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is extended to small policy holders also.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know why this facility is not extended beyond municipal towns, i.e., outside municipal towns?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scheme is progressively being extended to more and more towns and I do not have the number of towns at the moment, but it covers a large area and as administrative facilities are made available, the idea is to extend it to every other town also.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: A few years back a question of a similar nature was posed in the House and you were pleased to explain your difficulties in getting loans and at that time the Minister assured us that he would find out some solution and he would relax some rules and would make it easy for the policy holders to obtain loans. But our experience is that nothing has been done so far; we are still experiencing some difficulty in spite of the Minister's assurance so many years back. May I, therefore, know from the Minister what he has done in that direction and how far he has been able to ease the policy holders from this burden of difficulties?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About the first part of the question, Sir, I think, as you are aware, the Finance Minister wrote to you expressing his regret.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: How does it improve matters?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Regarding the specific question that has been put about making it easier in operation and for the policy holders, since then a number of steps have been taken, the most important being that the whole scheme is now decentralised; upto a certain amount which is fairly high, the Zonal Manager can dispose of the cases need not go to the Central Office where this delay takes place. Every effort is being made to see that the normal loan disbursement or sanction does not take more than two to three months as against a very long period that it used to take. It is much better now.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I think the Minister is not posted with the current state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker: He may sit down now. The Minister has given the information.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: It is incorrect information.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the scheme extends to the rural areas also and whether the people in the rural areas can obtain loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scheme has not gone to the rural areas. So far as rural areas are concerned, they are covered by the co-operative housing schemes for rural areas and the middle income housing schemes of the State Governments for which the LIC makes contribution.

Shri Bade: The Minister has just now said that the loan is given even to the rural areas. I want to know what amount has been given upto this time to rural areas because according to my information...

Mr. Speaker: What I heard was different. He said that it had not been extended to rural areas.

Shri Bade: What is the reason for not extending? In the beginning he said..

Mr. Speaker: In the beginning he was talking about small towns. About rural areas, he says that it has not been extended to them.

Shri Bade: What amount has been given to small towns?

Mr. Speaker: Now he would change his question?

Shri Bade: That is the gist or crux of the question.

Mr. Speaker: I have to judge what is the crux of the question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का उत्तर घाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री बड़े : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हम लोगों को सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिल जायेगा अगर माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायें कि अब तक यह पालिसी शहर की किम आबादी तक पहुँची है । यह जिला मुख्यालय तक पहुँची है या और जगहों तक भी पहुँची है, या वह यह बतला दें कि अब तक जीवन बीमा निगम के कितने परसेंट पालिसी होल्डरों को यह सुविधा मिल सकी है और किन एरियाज तक इस का विचार किया गया है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तक 118 जगहों में, शहरों में या छोटे देहाती में यह पहुँच चुका है । जहाँ तक पालिसी होल्डर्स का संबंध है, छोटे से छोटे पालिसी होल्डर को 7500 तक के भी लोन मिलते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is confined yet to district

towns or small towns with town committees or it has gone further.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has gone to the district towns and not to the small towns.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जिन सैनिक जवानों और अफसरों ने चीनी संघर्ष से पहले अपना जीवन बीमा कराया था और वह शहीद हो गए तो क्या उन जवानों और अफसरों को एक्सीडेंटल भी मिलेगा और उनको लोन भी दिया जा सकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हाउस बिल्डिंग लोन का रुपया है। उसके लिए आप अलग मंत्रालय पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 7500 रुपये तक लोगों को उधार दिया जाता है किन्तु जो ब्याज की दर होती है वह बहुत ऊंची होती है जिससे इस वर्ग के लोग मकान बनाने में कठिनाई समझते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय एल० आई० सी० को ऐसा निर्देश देंगे अथवा सबसिडाइज करेंगे कि छोटी इनकम वाले जो हैं उनको मन्ने ब्याज पर यह रुपया मिल सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ब्याज की दर अलग अलग रकमों पर तो नहीं तय करते हैं। उनकी एक दर होती है और वह कितने समय के लिये होता है उसके ऊपर होती है। सबसिडाइज करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त भारी बोझ होता है उनके ऊपर, तो वह सबसिडाइज करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह दिया कि "नहीं"।

Draft Fourth Plan

*1401. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning and

Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) when the draft of the Fourth Plan is likely to be discussed in Parliament; and

(b) what is the known position up-to-date regarding the foreign aid and assistance for the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Draft Outline is under preparation and will be placed before Parliament on completion after consideration by the National Development Council.

(b) The Minister of Planning is now in Washington, holding discussions with the officials of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and of the U.S. Government, to ascertain the measures of support that may be expected from the 'Aid-India' Consortium countries for the Fourth Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not think that our plans are made in Washington but I think they are made in India. May I know to what extent the hon. Ministers are clear in their vision regarding the Fourth Five Year Plan? What are the main issues? What are the specific things which are going to be cleared? What are the main things which Shri Asoka Mehta has gone to get cleared from Washington? Could the hon. Minister give me the details?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About the details which Shri Asoka Mehta has gone to clear, I cannot say here; but the main mission is in regard to the Fourth Five Year Plan. We had laid on the Table of the House some time ago an outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and from that, the hon. Member will find that there are a number of schemes for which we need foreign exchange resources, and he is going to discuss mainly those projects with them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that

he is not in a position to say what the main things are which he has gone to discuss. But the Deputy Minister must give us the details as to what those things are for want of which the Plan is stuck up, and what the clearance needed is. We are getting every day something by dribblets. Are we going to have the Plan by dribblets? What is it that the Deputy Minister thinks that Shri Asoka Mehta will get cleared from Washington? Would he be able to enlighten us on that?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think that the Plan is stuck up because of Washington or anything of that kind. In July, the National Development Council will be meeting, and in the August-September session, Parliament will be able to get the Fourth Five Year Plan. Shri Asoka Mehta has gone to Washington to discuss the final foreign exchange resources that would be available for the projects that are to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The hon. Member should not have this impression that the Plan has been held up because of foreign resources or because of Washington's reactions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in the present circumstances in which we are placed, and having had some experience, Government have thought of a different strategy, by having a core of the Plan which will be related only to our resources over which we have control, and then the other part which will be dependent upon the assistance which we need, and if so, what thought has been given to this matter? May I also know whether the hon. Deputy Minister's attention has been drawn to various articles appearing in *The Times of India* and other papers by Mr. Barve, a Member of the Planning Commission, saying that our difficulties are not resources so much as our own bad management and planning?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the Plan due to reasons concerning our

capacity to spend properly and want of proper machinery also. There cannot be two opinions on that.

So far as the Plan is concerned, there are two aspects, one relating to internal resources and the other concerning external resources. In the Fourth Plan, there are projects, which are mainly dependent on foreign exchange resources and other projects which are dependent upon internal resources.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not get anything from this reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the stagnation we are confronted with in the field of planning and economic development, have Government done any fundamental rethinking on the techniques and purposes of planning and do Government think that the Planning Commission should be deprived of the role it had as independent advisors and should become merely an adjunct or department of the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, the Planning Commission has been doing useful work. I am one of those who believe that their powers should be strengthened and the Commission should function more effectively.

Shri Ranga: Question. The Finance Ministry must be more effective than the Planning Commission.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में यह देखा गया कि जो टारगेट निर्धारित किये गए उससे हम बहुत पीछे रहे जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रियल और एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन का संबंध था, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में क्या उन तमाम पिछले अनुभवों को सामने रख कर के जो खास खास बेसिक आइटम्स हैं उनके संबंध में कोई ठोस निर्णय लिए गए हैं? अगर हाँ, तो वह कौन से निर्णय हैं?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सही है कि जो पिछली योजना होती है उनके अनुभवों के आधार पर अगली योजना बनायी जाती है और यह सही है कि जो जो दिक्कतें उसमें आईं जिनके कारण हम पीछे रहे उनको सामने रखते हुए और उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करते हुए अब योजना बनाई गई है।

Shri Hem Barua: Since the hon. Deputy Minister has made a pointed reference to the visit of our Planning Minister to the USA, may I know if it is a fact that the US Government has made a pre-condition that India should maintain peace in the sub-continent and only on that condition, America can offer financial aid to India, and our Planning Minister has said "yes" to that? The World Bank has said that it is ready to give financial assistance to India only on the condition that there are joint Indo-Pakistan projects, to which also our Planning Minister has said "yes". If so, may I know what are the reactions of Government to these propositions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of any such conditions. The Minister is there having discussions with them. I only say, as the Prime Minister said sometime ago, that we will not do anything which will not be in consonance with our self-respect and our independent policies.

Shri Hem Barua: What the Prime Minister said is a very good slogan. But that slogan is not implemented and the Planning Minister is in the US.....

Mr. Speaker: Let him come.

Shri Shinkre: I do not know why these Ministers of ours indulge repeatedly in this empty cheap talk specially to attract cheap applause.

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question.

Shri Shinkre: It is a settled fact that we require Rs. 4000 crores in

foreign exchange according to estimates in the draft Fourth Plan. Considering our import earnings, we are only increasing our debit balance in foreign exchange. So if Shri Asoka Mehta returns from Washington empty-handed, which is very likely..

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is no such likelihood.

Shri Shinkre: There is every likelihood.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Shinkre: I want to know which other countries the Government will send him to visit, begging for foreign exchange for our fourth plan.

Mr. Speaker: It should not have been put in this manner.

Shri Shinkre: I withdraw the word "begging"; asking for.

Mr. Speaker: Even "begging" is not so objectionable, but to say that he returns empty-handed and all those things.

Shri Shinkre: It is very natural. Everybody knows that.

Mr. Speaker: Let him come. Let us see what happens.

Shri Shinkre: Are they waiting that he should return? Which are the other countries?

Mr. Speaker: The question is only this, whether any other countries are also contacted for help in this respect.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Many other countries have helped us in the first, second and third plans. In this plan also we expect help from many other countries.

Shri M. R. Krishna: In order to avoid frequent changes and dropping of projects, may I know whether the Planning Commission or the Government have not yet thought it fit to first go round the countries, ask their assistance, and then later on prepare the plan? Has it not been felt necessary at least now?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have first to have a scheme, know the requirements and then ask for the assistance.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What are the countries which have so far promised help for the implementation of the fourth plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the names, but many of these European countries have also helped us.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know why there has been a departure from the past practice followed in the case of the first, second and third plans, of formulating the plan, getting it approved by Parliament and the nation, and then asking for the aid which is required as external assistance in the Plan; why is it that the Planning Minister today in Washington is asking first for the aid and then wants to frame the plan and get the approval of Parliament?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think there is any departure. We had the first, second and third plans in the same manner, after the plan is approved by the National Development Council.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have you got the fourth plan approved by the Parliament and the nation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has not yet been finalised, it has to be finalised by Parliament.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Before finalisation it has to go to Washington.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. As the Minister says, if the fourth plan has not yet been finalised, why have you sent your Planning Minister to USA to beg for money?

Mr. Speaker: Which article of the Constitution has been contravened?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Commonsense has been contravened.

Mr. Speaker: That is not my purpose then.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that the current thinking in the Planning Commission is going on on two parallel lines, preparing two alternative plans, one called the resource-based plan and another called the target-based plan, and may I know the dimensions of these two different plans if it is a fact that two alternative plans are being prepared, one taking into consideration the available resources and another, a fashionable one, setting targets first and then looking for the resources?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no new approach to the plan in that respect as the hon. Member has been saying. Of course, we require resources and we are trying to find them. It is a realistic plan and not a theoretical plan.

Schemes for inclusion in State Plans

***1402. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has any proposal under consideration to streamline the procedure for approval of schemes for inclusion in the State Plans; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been finalised with details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan the procedures for formulation and adjustment of State Plan schemes have been reviewed. These procedures were rationalised in the course of the Third Five Year Plan and the recent review indicated that no substantial change is called for.

Shri Linga Reddy: Is it true that on account of procedural difficulties some of the schemes are not implemented, and that if the State Governments have powers to reappropriate money for feasible schemes, it will be possible to execute the schemes more easily than coming to the Planning Commission every year?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The scheme was liberalised five or six years ago, some

time in 1958-59, and there has been no such complaint from the State Governments. Only one thing I must say, that some time back the Planning Commission wrote to the State Governments not to divert funds meant for agricultural production to any other scheme, that is all.

Shri Linga Reddy: Has the Planning Commission been appointing any Planning advisers to the States with a view to advising the States and to review the plan progress and see that the plans are executed more easily at the State level.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Advisers of the Planning Commission have been moving about and looking after the implementation of the plan.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: While it is understandable that it may not be permissible to appropriate funds from one grant to the other, may I know whether Government has applied its mind towards introducing some sort of flexibility appropriating funds under a particular grant, if there is some change in that grant, for use for some other item in the same grant?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is permissible. I only said that with reference to agriculture, that diversion is not permissible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the formulating of the fourth Plan, as the amounts allotted to the State Plans are not adequate enough, may I know whether it is the intention of the Government to help the Central sector projects with money and starve the States and make them listen to the Centre's advice?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The assumption of the hon. Member is not correct. The Central sector projects—the industrial and river valley projects—are also located in the States.

Shri P. K. Deo: From our experience, we come to know that in spite of the various complaints, the State Governments have been incurring heavy expenditure on non-plan pro-

jects like Paradip in Orissa, and the Madras Government are proceeding with negotiations for setting up of a steel plant in Salem. May I know how far these expenditures are compatible with our Planning?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Paradip project was one of the projects approved by the Centre in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri P. K. Deo: It was not included.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Later, it was included. I am speaking subject to correction because I left the Planning Commission three or four years back. But the then Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik, wrote to the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Jawaharlal Nehru then wrote a letter to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Nanda; we had agreed and in the third Plan, provision was made for Paradip.

Shri P. K. Deo: Kindly verify. But what about the steel plant in Salem? I put two questions; the second one was about the steel plant in Salem, in Madras State. Even though experts have given their opinion that a steel plant should be in Vizagapatam, the Madras Government are negotiating for a steel plant in Salem.

Mr. Speaker: Questions about steel plants do not arise here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को जो योजनाएं दी जाती हैं उन के साथ धनराशि नहीं दी जाती है और राज्य सरकारों को काफी कठिनाई भोगनी पड़ती है। धनराशि वही राज्य ले जाते हैं जहां के कि केन्द्र में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होते हैं और ऐसे राज्य जहां से कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं होते हैं वह सूखे पड़े रहते हैं और उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे राज्य जहां के कि कैबिनेट मंत्री सेंटर में नहीं हैं उन अपेक्षित राज्यों को सहायता देने में बिलम्ब नहीं किया जायेगा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : योजनाएं राज्य सरकारें बना कर लाती हैं और दोनों उन को मिल जुल कर तय करते हैं और उस के मुताबिक उन्हें सहायता दी जाती है। माननीय सदस्य का यह बात कहना अनुचित है और सही नहीं है कि जिस राज्य से केन्द्र में कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होता है उन को तो सहायता मिल जाती है और दूसरों को नहीं मिलती है। अब हमारे सूबे के बहुत मंत्री हैं लेकिन हमारे सूबे को बहुत पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

India's Foreign Balances

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*1403. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- whether India's foreign balances have crossed the Rs. 100 crore mark;
- if so, when; and
- what is the present position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The foreign balances held by the Reserve Bank of India crossed the Rs. 100 crore mark during the week ended the 4th March, 1966 and amounted to Rs. 110.22 crores on that date.

(c) These balances were Rs. 188.80 crores on the 22nd April, 1966, last date for which information is available. The increase was mainly due to the drawal of Rs. 89.3 crores from the International Monetary Fund on 6th April, 1966.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि मि० बाबू ने कहा है कि लाईसेंसिंग सिस्टम में चेंज किया जाय और उस चेंज करने में हम फॉरेन एक्सचेंज ला सकेंगे तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Government would consider the matter very

carefully, as it always does, especially when various suggestions are made by such eminent persons as Shri Barve.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गवर्नमेंट का टार्गेट कितना है, लक्ष्य कितना है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It cannot be a target. Targets are to be settled according to the requirements from time to time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Government are making in order that our foreign balance of payment position becomes a little more stable, and what efforts are made in respect of those countries with which we have dealings?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is a matter which is probably agitating the Government all the time, to try and get the balance of trade in our favour if possible. The only way in which it can be done is to cut down imports and to push exports.

Shri Nath Pai: In giving this amount of Rs. 188.80 crores as the foreign balances of the Reserve Bank, has any account been taken or any estimate or effort made to find out the foreign exchange held by individuals in foreign banks? If so, what is that amount?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as disclosed accounts are concerned, undoubtedly there is a record kept of them. So far as undisclosed accounts are concerned, in other words if somebody secretly maintains an account in a foreign bank, we always try to get hold of them. If my hon. friend has any information, he may kindly pass it on to me.

Shri Nath Pai: What is your intelligent guess about the undisclosed amounts?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: An intelligent guess can be made by my hon. friend or myself. But so far as the bank is concerned, it has got to be more than an intelligent guess; it must have facts.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

सियालकोट क्षेत्र में 36 एकड़ भूमि पर
पाकिस्तानी दावा

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S.N.Q. 22. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) सियालकोट क्षेत्र में जिस 36
एकड़ भूमि पर पाकिस्तान दावा करता है
उस पर पाकिस्तान का अधिकार कब हुआ;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र में सीमांकन रेखायें
स्पष्ट हैं;

(ग) जब इस क्षेत्र पर पाकिस्तान ने
अधिकार किया था उस समय भारतीय सेना
अथवा पुलिस के प्रहरी वहाँ से कितनी दूरी
पर थे; और

(घ) क्या 5 अगस्त, 1965 से पहले
भारत ने इस भूमि पर पुनः अपना अधिकार
करने के लिये कोई सैनिक अथवा कूटनीतिक
कार्यवाही की थी ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)
The Defence authorities came to know
of these encroachments as follows:-

(i) Dhamala Nala Pocket No. I
.. 1954

(ii) Dhamala Nala Pocket No. II.
.. 1962

(iii) Devigarh area .. 1956

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This area was normally guarded
by the Police. The police posts were
700 to 1500 yards within the Indian
border.

(d) Our security forces have, on
occasions, resisted Pakistan's attempts
to militarily patrol the areas. A num-
ber of Flag meetings were held under
UN auspices to make Pakistan vacate
the area in question. At these meet-
ings at one stage, it was agreed that a
joint survey could be carried out to
demarcate the border. Subsequently,
the Pakistan Commanders resiled from
this stand. The matter was, there-
after, also taken up by our High Com-
missioner in Pakistan with the Pakis-
tan Foreign Secretary and Foreign
Minister.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कच्छ का
समझौता हुआ, या जब ताशकन्द समझौता
हुआ, क्या उस वक्त सरकार के दिमाग में यह
नक्शा था कि इन जगहों पर पाकिस्तान की
सेना है और इन जगहों को छोड़ना पड़ सकता
है, अगर उसके दिमाग में यह बात थी, तो उसके
सम्बन्ध में, भविष्य में हमारे लिए रास्ता बन्द
न हो जाये, इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या प्रीकाशन
सी थी। इस सम्बन्ध में इस वक्त क्या हालत
है और आगे इस इलाके को पाकिस्तान के
कब्जे से छड़ाया जा सके, इसके लिये क्या
कार्यवाही सोची जा रही है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B.
Chavan): As far as the Kutch prob-
lem is concerned. . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं कच्छ प्रबलम
की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : माननीय सदस्य
यह पूछ रहे हैं कि जब कच्छ समझौता हुआ,
तब यह बात हमारे सामने थी या नहीं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : और ताशकन्द
समझौते के समय भी।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : ताशकन्द
समझौते के समय यह बात हमारे सामने थी
या नहीं, माननीय सदस्य यही पूछ रहे हैं।

ताशकन्द समझौते के वक्त हम ने किसी डीटेल में नहीं जाना था। उस वक्त इतनी ही बात थी कि हमने 5 अगस्त की लाइन पर जाना था। वहां पर हम हर एक चीज की डीटेल या मैरिट्स में नहीं गए। वह बात वहां नहीं हो सकती थी। यह इरादा भी नहीं था कि हम हर एक बात की डीटेल में जायें। लेकिन यह बात सामने थी।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा सवाल यह था कि जब मन्त्री महोदय ताशकन्द समझौता करने गए—ताशकन्द समझौते में क्या था, यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है—, उस समय क्या इस इलाके का इस तरह का नक्शा उनके दिमाग में था; अगर था, तो भविष्य में, या ताशकन्द समझौते के नतीजे में, यह जमीन हमारे हाथ से न चली जाये, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रकाशन ली थी और अगर नहीं ली थी, तो क्यों नहीं ली थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब तो यह कह रहे हैं कि ताशकन्द समझौते के वक्त सिर्फ यह सवाल था कि 5 अगस्त की लाइन पर वापस चले जायें, इस लिए उस वक्त एक एक चीज को सामने रखना जरूरी नहीं था। अब माननीय सदस्य दूसरा सवाल करें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जब कि पाकिस्तान ने इस इलाके पर बहुत पहले कब्जा कर लिया था, तो ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद हमारे पास क्या रास्ता रह जाता है कि हम इस को छुड़ा सकें और इस वक्त इस को छुड़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I do not want to discuss this particular question, how we can go into this, what we can do at this stage and all that. The only question that arises is out of a certain fact of withdrawals. Naturally, though it is our claim and it is our case that these areas belong to us according to the records of rights, we had to withdraw because of the agreement of going back to the 5th August line.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे सवाल का जवाब आ गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ही देख सकते हैं। मैंने भी उस को सुना है और आपने भी सुना है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने पूछा है कि इस समय क्या मशीनरी रह गई है, क्या रास्ता रह गया है कि यह इलाका हमारे पास वापस आ सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिवाये लड़ाई के और क्या रास्ता रह जाता है ?

श्री बड़े : मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके कहने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय कहें कि बिना लड़ाई के यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : पाकिस्तान ने यह इलाका किस तरह लिया था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बिना लड़ाई के।

श्री किशन पटनायक : तब तो लड़ाई नहीं हुई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या इस इलाके में हवबन्दी का यह तरीका है कि मील मील पर, या और ज्यादा दूरी पर, पत्थर गाड़ दिये जायें और दो पत्थरों के बीच की लकीर को सीमा माना जाता है; अगर ऐसा है, तो मन्त्री महोदय उन मीलों के पत्थरों का नम्बर बतायें या मील बतायें। और दो पत्थरों की सीध अगर सीमा है, तो फिर यह जमीन कैसे चली गई और सरकार वह जमीन अभी तक वापस क्यों नहीं ले पाई ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, when we say that according to the records of rights the land belongs to us, it is certainly

true that there were these boundary pillars from place to place. They are not exactly at mile's distance, they are sometimes even at less than a mile's distance. So we know exactly where the boundary lies; there is no doubt about that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस उत्तर के बारे में आप को ही मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही कह दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मन्त्री महोदय, ज़रा उन पत्थरों का नम्बर बतायें, वे कहाँ पर हैं, जहाँ से यह ज़मीन गई है और जब दो पत्थरों के बीच की सीधी लकीर सीमा होती है, तब उसमें से ज़मीन कैसे चली गई ? यह स्वयंसाक्ष्य बात होती हुए भी यह ज़मीन कैसे चली गई ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the fact is, I exactly cannot go into the details about what happened. Possibly, as has been explained in this reply.....

अगर माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें, तो मैं कहूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । मैं तो उनकी इज्जत के लिए खड़ा था ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, what I was trying to explain is, in answer to the main question we have said that police patrol and police pickets which were placed there were sometimes 500 to 700 yards inside our border, because if police pickets are established they are established from the point of view of from where they can effectively patrol the area and observe the area. Sometimes it happened in one of the areas the nala changed its course and possibly that gave them some opportunity or something like that and it happened. I do not know exactly what were the points or the exact details of what happened in those places.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब इस पर तो मैं अपने हक पर रहना चाहता हूँ । इतने दिनों के बाद मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं । मैं उनसे सिर्फ़ यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि वे हदबन्दी के पत्थर कितनी कितनी दूरी पर थे और किस नम्बर के थे हर एक पत्थर का नम्बर होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब पत्थर के नम्बर बता सकते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक पत्थरों की दूरी का सवाल है, वे कहीं मील पर हैं और कहीं मील से कम पर हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the number of the pillars.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन जगहों को देखे हुए हूँ, जैसे हिन्दूमलकोट में मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पर पत्थर गड़े हुए हैं और दो पत्थरों के सीध में सीमा मानी जाती है । इस लिये यह बिल्कुल असम्भव बात है कि इस तरह से यह चला जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया है कि वहाँ पर पत्थर गड़े हुए हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन उनके नम्बर वगैरह कुछ तो बताइये ? आखिर 15-20 दिन तक इस सवाल के लिये आपने क्या किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने नम्बर नहीं बताया है, पत्थर बताये हैं कि मील पर या उससे काम फासले पर लगे हुए हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब तक नम्बर नहीं बतायेंगे, कोई सवाल इसमें से निकल नहीं सकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नम्बर नहीं बता सकते ।

Shri Ranga: He has given us only the benefit of his doubt or his assumption or guess. Should not the House

expect him to say that he would inquire into the matter; how does it happen that our troops, our frontier guards found it necessary to remain so far behind our own lines that Pakistan was able to trespass and claim it as its own? Should he not offer to enquire into the true facts of the case?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already offered to inquire. I will certainly have further inquiries made. The information that I give is the result of the inquiry that I made. There is no reluctance on my part to give any fact.

Shri Ranga: In other areas also similar things must be happening.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I quite agree. I am not reluctant to give any information that I have got. I will make further inquiries if the House wants me to make inquiries.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा ख्याल है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को मानेंगे कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था 15 अगस्त, 1947 को, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की कोई न कोई सीमा रेखा थी, उसके बाद विदेशों के द्वारा जब हमारे ऊपर हमला हुआ तो चार नई सीमायें बन गई, 31 दिसम्बर, 1948, फिर 8 सितम्बर, 1962 चीन को लेकर, फिर कच्छ को लेकर 1 जनवरी, 1965 और अब हो गई 5 अगस्त, 1965। तो यह जो नई नई सीमा-रेखायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उसके फलस्वरूप हम अपनी भूमि पर से अपना स्वामित्व खोते चले जा रहे हैं। विदेश मन्त्री बार बार कहते हैं कि कानून की दृष्टि से हम इसको नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में तो यह इलाका चला गया। जब पूछा जाता है कि कब वापस लेंगे, कैसे वापस लेंगे तो कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा। जब आइन्दा करार किये जायेंगे तो क्या सरकार एक ही सीमा की बात करेगी—वह होगी 15 अगस्त, 1947 की सीमा, इसके अलावा और कोई सीमा नहीं हो सकती।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very obvious thing that our border is what it was on 15th August, 1947.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपसे इत्फाक करते हैं, 15 अगस्त, 1947 की सीमा को मानते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर वह यह महसूस करते हैं कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को कोई सीमा थी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आइन्दा जितने करार होंगे, क्या उनके लिये 15 अगस्त, 1947 की रेखा की ही बात करेंगे या कोई और नई लाइन बनायेंगे जिसके अन्दर भूमि चली जायगी ? मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of our accepting any line other than what we have accepted as our frontier on the 15th August, 1947. There is no doubt about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा यह सवाल नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपसे इत्फाक कर रहे हैं, फिर भी आप ऐसा कहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा है कि जब कभी करार किये जायेंगे, जैसे काश्मीर के बारे में युद्ध-विराम का करार किया, चीन के साथ 8 सितम्बर, 1962 की बात की, फिर कच्छ के बारे में करार किया, फिर ताशकन्द करार किया, इस प्रकार नई नई वास्तविक सीमायें बन रही हैं, तो 15 अगस्त, 1947 की सीमा को मान कर किये जायेंगे, आप मुझे जवाब दिलावइये, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the Tashkent Declaration is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether in future....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am talking of the future. What we have accepted as the 5th August line is not the final acceptance of the frontiers of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किस को बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बंठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानूनी ढंग की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में नई नई सीमायें बना रहे हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister be pleased to make it quite clear that any withdrawal of armed forces, either on account of the Tashkent Agreement or any other agreement, does not imply the withdrawal of civil administration from our territory, that our claim and possession of the territory will vest in us and it is only the withdrawal of armed forces according to the agreement, and not surrender of territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising this question so that I can make a very categorical statement. This is withdrawal of forces under that agreement. We have not surrendered that nor do we propose to surrender that area.

Dr. M. S. Aney: After 1947 the Radcliffe Commission was appointed and it was that Commission which ultimately determined the boundary. In 1947 only some broad thing was laid down but the actual demarcation was done later on. Does my hon. friend want that it must be what was done in 1947?

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, it has been the experience of Parliament—you have been a witness to that—that what are called or supposed to be temporary withdrawals have a tendency to become the permanent frontiers of India and, as a result, 50,000 square miles of our territory is under enemy occupation. Therefore may we have a cate-

gorical assurance from this Government that, even before agreeing to, what is called, a temporary withdrawal prior consent of Parliament will be sought and this Government, because of our very bad experience, will never agree to the so-called temporary withdrawal because that withdrawal is not sanctioned by this Parliament?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Parliament is within its right to expect this of Government and Government will have to respect the wishes of Parliament. There is no doubt about it.

Shri Khadilkar: As hon. Member, Dr. Aney, pointed out, the reference is to the Radcliffe award if we want to see the actual boundary. I would like to know the boundary demarcation indicated in the Radcliffe Award itself.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I might mention that according to the record of rights it is an international frontier of the Jammu and Kashmir State. That was absolutely clear. Certainly, there are boundary pillars. I think, this also is the Radcliffe Award.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : यह जो 26 एकड़ भूमि है, यह तीन टुकड़ों में बटी हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये एक दूसरे से कितनी दूरी पर हैं और पाकिस्तान इनके बारे में अपनी क्या दलीलें दे रहा है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The two areas are very near each other; it is a part of the same thing. The third area is a few miles away.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : पाकिस्तान इनके बारे में क्या दलीलें देता है, वह बताइये ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कभी आप मेरे पास आयें तो मैं आपको नकशे में दिखाऊंगा ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि पाकिस्तान क्या दलीलें देता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बार बार पूछते हैं कि पाकिस्तान इस एरिया के बारे में क्या कहता है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certain things are indicated in my reply. About these areas whenever there were the flag meetings between the local commanding officers, they agreed to some sort of a joint survey for this, but then they resiled from that position. When the High Commissioner took up the matter with them, the High Commissioner and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan also practically followed the line of the commanders and did not agree to have any point survey or further discussion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Accepting the assurance of the hon. Minister when he said that it is our territory and it will remain our territory, may I know whether Government has devised any machinery by which they will be able to take back this territory without making this territory one of the disputed items?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is not a disputed territory.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Pakistan has claimed this territory because it was occupying that territory and when Mr. Bhutto raised that aspect, naturally, the UN observers said that Indian troops would have to withdraw from that territory. That is the position today. I would like to know, if the other party raises a point of dispute, what machinery you have to assert your authority in that territory which is your territory. Have you got any machinery or do you propose to devise any machinery by which you will be able to do that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as we are concerned, there is no such question of devising any machinery to know what is our territory because we know what is our territory.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How are you going to do that? I have not been able to understand that. That

territory is not in our possession. How are we going to take back that territory?

Mr. Speaker: She should not persist now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These matters cannot be discussed here.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जितने भी जवाब मन्त्री महोदय ने दिये हैं उनसे साफ जाहिर है कि जो भ्रामी कमान्डर्ज हैं वे यह फैसला करते हैं कि कौन सी जमीन उनको पाकिस्तान को देनी है, कौनसा भाग छोड़ना है . . .

श्री त्यागी : देने लेने का नहीं . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : फौज वापिस आने का मतलब यह है कि वह इलाका दिया गया है . . .

श्री त्यागी : यह बात नहीं . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : त्यागी इस वक्त मन्त्री नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते मैं उनकी बात नहीं मान सकता हूं ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे फैसले जिस में जमीन छोड़ने की बात आए मन्त्री महोदय क्या कुछ करने का विचार रखते हैं ? अथवा साहब से या उनके डिफेंस मनिस्टर से हमारे डिफेंस मनिस्टर बात करके इसका कोई अन्तिम फैसला करेंगे कि यह धरती कहाँ तक हम को छोड़नी होगी ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have given all the facts which can answer this question. There is no question of army commanders deciding which is our area and which is not our area. Really speaking, they have to decide on the basis of facts of the occupation on the 5th August and they merely decided to withdraw forces. There is no question of army commanders taking any decision as to which is our territory and which is not our territory. As far as the facts are concerned, I have repeatedly said that this

area belongs to us. There is a proof of that. There were boundary pillars and some of the pillars are there even now.

Mr. Speaker: Call Attention Notice. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। इसी सवाल के सम्बन्ध में हमने डाई घंटे की चर्चा मांगी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि 20-22 मिनट इस एक सवाल पर हमने ले लिये हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to draw the Minister's attention to the written statement by Mr. Bhutto about this.

Mr. Speaker: They can seek some other remedy. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। अगर इसको चलने दें और हम लोगों को भी सवाल पूछने दें तो आपकी बड़ी (इंटरपोज़) आपको ध्यान होगा कि संसद् कार्य मन्त्री ने जब वक्तव्य दिया था तो मैंने कहा था कि सियालकोट के बारे में बहस होनी चाहिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें और आगे कार्रवाई को चलने दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल पूछने दें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पूछ लिया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप नाराज न हों, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नाराज न हों। बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी पार्टी में से किसी भी सदस्य को सवाल पूछने नहीं दिया गया है . . .

श्री बड़े : यह हमारे साथ बड़ा अन्याय किया जा रहा है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अन्याय नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा हमारी बात तो सुन लें—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चलने दीजिये, बैठ जाइये।

श्री बड़े : इन्हीं कारणों से हाउस में हल्ला होता है। आपकी नीति रही है कि हर एक पार्टी को आप चांस देते हैं। हम दो बार खड़े हुए हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हल्ला हो . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : हमें भी वही तरीका अपनाना पड़ेगा।

श्री बड़े : कोई चारा नहीं रह जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर चलिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप खुद मौका देते हैं इसका।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो तीन प्रश्न पूछने दीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 25 मिनट हो गए हैं, और मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितनी बार खड़े हुए हैं हम लोग लेकिन आपकी निगाह इधर नहीं गई है। आपको इधर भी निगाह करनी चाहिये थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मੈम्बर साहिबान से कहूंगा कि अब यहीं इसको खत्म कर दें। बहुत हो गया है। 25 मिनट इस पर हमने सर्फ कर दिये हैं। अगर किसी को चांस नहीं मिल सका है तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महत्व का यह सवाल है। इस पर एक घंटा भी लग जाए तो भी हमें लगाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक घंटा शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पर नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी दलों को आपने बुलाया है। हम को नहीं बुलाया है। हमारी पार्टी में से किसी को तो आप बुलाते। हम कब से खड़े हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : हमें भी भगड़ा करना पड़ेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

*1398. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that achievement target for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained behind schedule in Punjab during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The year 1965-66 has ended only very recently and it is too early to know the targets actually achieved during that year. Before furnishing the information to the Central Government, the State Government have to collect necessary data from the various field agencies which involves considerable time. However, from the estimated figures available, it is expected that the proposed targets would be achieved in full in all the schemes except a minor anticipated shortfall in the scheme of wheel barrows/hand carts for Scheduled Castes.

(b) The shortfall in the scheme mentioned above, is due to Municipal

Committees' inability to take fuller advantage of the scheme and antipathy to the use of wheel barrows/hand carts on the part of scavengers.

(c) The scheme is being popularised through tactful handling of scavengers by public health officials and propaganda by non-official organisations etc.

Jodhpur Commercial Bank

*1404. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the assets of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank after 12th September, 1961 when it was closed by the order of Government;

(b) whether any share-holders have been paid any dividend or the value of shares confiscated; and

(c) the provisions of the law under which action was taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). After paying the depositors in full, the Central Bank of India, as the transferee institution, has declared a dividend of 55 per cent in respect of the paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, which is due to be returned to the shareholders of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank. Against the sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs, which is still due to the shareholders, the advances which are bad or doubtful of recovery amount to Rs. 24.14 lakhs and the value of the other assets in the collection account is about Rs. 1.62 lakhs. Further payments to the shareholders will depend on the extent to which the advances can be realised.

(c) The bank was amalgamated with the Central Bank of India under the provisions of sub-section (7) of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Power Cut in Kerala

*1405. **Shri Warior:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) how much power the Government of Madras have agreed to release for Kerala;

(b) whether the power cut imposed on consumers in Kerala has been restored as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Madras has recently agreed to supply Kerala 4.5 lakh units per day against about 3.0 lakh units which was being supplied earlier, out of the power received by Madras from Mysore. This is over and above the 2.5 lakh units per day being supplied in accordance with the inter-State Agreement continued under the States Reorganization Act.

(b) and (c). The above increase in supply has improved the position. The total energy available from the old hydel stations together with supplies from Madras will be only 11 to 14 lakh units a day and this is less than half the demand of 34.5 lakh units per day. With the recent commissioning of the first unit of Sabarigiri Power Project, the total available supply would increase to about 60 per cent of the demand. The power supply position in Kerala would therefore, continue to be difficult until the onset of next monsoons.

Power Capacity in States

*1406. **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. L. Barupal:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari

Sinha:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Thirumala Rao:

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

(a) the installed capacity of power units in the various States at the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much has been added to each State during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the installed capacity in the various States at the end of the Third Plan and the additions made in each State during the Third Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6176/66].

Eye Diseases of Children

*1407. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the eye diseases of children has been made in any State;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the steps being taken to combat this disease?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a)

and (b). A sample survey of rural areas in 15 States was undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research during the period November, 1958 to June 1963 to find out the geographical distribution and the prevalence of Trachoma in the country. During this survey information was also collected on commonly occurring eye manifestations due to other causes.

Two statements indicating the prevalence of Trachoma and of other commonly occurring eye diseases amongst children upto 14 years of age in the rural areas in India in 15 States sur-

veyed by the Indian Council of Medical Research are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6177/66].

Recently, a survey in visual defects of school children covered by the School Medical Scheme of the Delhi Municipal Corporation was also undertaken by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Out of the 5026 children who were examined, refractive error was prevalent in 17.8 per cent of cases followed by muscular imbalance, 3.38 per cent and corneal opacities 0.72 per cent 1.15 per cent constituted the miscellaneous group.

(c) A National Trachoma Control Programme was launched in March, 1963 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme covering Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, and on a limited scale in the States of Mysore, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh. A population of 6.6 million has been covered during the Third Plan. Special attention was paid to children. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to cover about 122 million population under this programme.

Premature Retirement.

*1408. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give certain benefits to the Government employees, who have completed fifteen years of service, in case they seek retirement voluntarily; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. Special retirement terms have been sanctioned for surplus staff who have put in a minimum of 15 years service and who opt to retire voluntarily.

(b) A copy of the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 12(9)-E. V/66 dated the 15th March,

1966, indicating the terms for voluntary retirement is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6178/66].

Bird and Company

*1409. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 17th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the price at which the Indian parties have acquired 19,385 shares of M/S Bird and Co. and M/s Heli-gers from a former British Director;

(b) whether this purchase money has been remitted to U.K. with Government's approval;

(c) the progress made in the recovery of the balance amount of Rs. 10,20,000 realisable as personal penalties imposed on four individuals; and

(d) whether any effort has been made to secure extradition from U.K. of the British nationals involved in the said penalties?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha;

(c) A Bank guarantee has been executed for Rs. 15,000/- which represents 50 per cent of the penalty imposed on one individual, pending decision on the appeal filed against the order in original. As regards the balance of Rs. 10,05,000/- due from three other individuals, certificate action has been instituted under section 142(1) (c) of the Customs Act, 1962. The Calcutta Custom House has been informed by M/s Bird and Co. that arrangements are being made towards payment of these penalties out of certain assets of these persons lying with the company.

(d) The contraventions for which penalties have been imposed on the British nationals are not extradition offences within the meaning of sec-

tion 2 of the Extradition Act, 1962, and as such, the question of securing extradition of the concerned British nationals does not arise.

Beas Project

*1410. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beas Project expenditure is likely to exceed the original estimates in the light of the latest position achieved in its implementation;

(b) if so, to what extent the (i) Central and (ii) States' shares are likely to exceed the estimates; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes, Sir. The estimated cost of Unit I of the Project has been revised from Rs. 110.79 crores to Rs. 121.91 crores.

(b) The Government of India does not share the cost of this Project, but only advances loans to the Government of Punjab, who are executing the Project. The expenditure is shared between Punjab and Rajasthan, in the following *ad hoc* percentages, and the increased costs estimates would also be shared in the same proportion;

	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>
Unit I—Beas		
Sutlej Link.	85	15
Unit II—Beas		
Dam at Pong	32	68

(c) Modifications in the design features as a result of further investigations and studies have increased the estimated cost of works.

Financial Year in U.P.

*1411. **Shri Kindar Lal:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government that in U.P., the financial year should begin from 1st July, instead of 1st April as at present in the interest of greater administrative efficiency and development work; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However the Government of India have considered this matter on a number of occasions and come to the conclusion that there would be no advantage in making a change in the present financial year.

Family Planning Programme in Delhi

*1412. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**

Shri LilaGhar Kotaki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to launch an intensive family planning programme in the Capital;

(b) the measures Government propose to adopt to make the programme a success; and

(c) whether the programme will be extended to other metropolitan centres also?

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

(b) Intensive educational and publicity campaign using all media. A start in this regard has been made in terms of Radio broadcasts, hoardings, film-shows, meetings etc.

All available resources of CGHS, MCD, NTMC and all voluntary organisations, private practitioners are being mobilised to provide an intensified coordinated service to the people who are so motivated by the educational campaign.

(c) Yes, in the light of experience gained in Delhi similar campaigns will be taken up in other metropolitan cities.

भारत और जापान के आर्थिक विकास सम्बन्धी दल का प्रतिवेदन

*1413. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और जापान के आर्थिक विकास के कार्यों के सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति ने, जो सरकार ने बनाई थी, अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिश क्या है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). जून, 1962 में डा० सी० डी० देशमुख की अध्यक्षता में भारत सरकार ने भारत और जापान के आर्थिक विकास के कार्यों के अध्ययन के सम्बन्ध में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। 1965 में अस्वस्थता के कारण डा० देशमुख द्वारा अध्यक्ष पद से इस्तीफा देने पर, योजना आयोग के सदस्य वी० बी० के० भार० वी० राव, से निवेदन किया गया था कि वे इस समिति का अध्यक्ष पद ग्रहण करें। तदनुसार, हाल में ही समिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया है। इसी प्रकार की एक समिति 1962 से जापान में कार्य कर रही है। इसके अध्यक्ष इचिरो नकायामा हैं।

दोनों देशों के मध्य आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित, भारतीय और जापानी समितियों

ने कई अध्ययन तैयार किये हैं। इन अध्ययनों पर दोनों समितियों द्वारा अभी संयुक्त रूप से विचार किया जाना है। इस प्रक्रिया के समाप्त होने पर भारतीय समिति का विचार है कि अब तक किये गये अध्ययनों के निष्कर्षों एवं सिफारिशों को भारत सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाय।

Indian Engineers Sent to Australia

*1414. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Thirumala Rao:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Engineers of Madras State and the Planning Commission have been sent to Australia specially to study pump-ing of water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred in this behalf; and

(c) the special points made out by this team, which were not known to the engineers in India?

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

(b) Rs. 107.

(c) The team went to Australia to study technical developments in conveying of water over long distances through pipes.

Control on Working of Banks

*1415. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enforce stricter control over the working of the banks; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No. The existing provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, provide for an adequate degree of control by the Reserve Bank of India over the working of the banks and it does not appear to be necessary at present to impose stricter control.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhakra Nangal Project

***1416. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to create a statutory authority to administer the Bhakra Nangal Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a decision will be taken?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) to (c). Matters relating to the effect of the proposed re-organisation of the State of Punjab on the Irrigation and Power systems in that State are under examination.

Krishna and Godavari Waters

***1417. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the investigations in regard to the sharing of waters of the Krishna and Godavari rivers amongst the concerned States recently;

(b) whether it would affect the earlier allocation amongst these States; and

(c) if so, whether it would affect the programming for projects in the basin?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Discussions are still being held

in regard to the sharing of waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers amongst the concerned States.

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

French Assistance for Fourth Plan

***1418. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a French team visited India to discuss projects which France could finance in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the fields in which French assistance has been sought; and

(c) the nature of talks held and the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Collaborations and Investments

***1419. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a sharp fall in the number of foreign collaborations and foreign investments in India during the three quarters since July, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present number of foreign collaborators in India; and

(d) the steps envisaged to secure more collaborations in the proper fields of industry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There has been a fall in the number of foreign collaboration/investment cases approved during the two quarters since July 1965 as compared to the two previous quarters. Information for the quarter January to March 1966 is not yet ready.

(b) No specific reasons can be assigned for this fall until a survey of the situation is made.

(c) The information is not presently available. The Reserve Bank of India are conducting a survey of foreign collaborations in Indian industry as at the end of March 1964.

(d) No steps beyond what are in existence are at present visualised.

Loan from German Bank for Development

*1420. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Bank for Development has granted three loans for India recently;

(b) if so, for what purpose; and

(c) the total amount of such loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Three loans totalling Rs. 5.95 crores (DM 50 million) were given by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (the German Bank for Development), for financing the foreign exchange cost of imports required by small and medium sized industries in the private sector, as follows:

- (i) Industrial Finance Corporation—Rs. 2.38 crores (DM 20 million).
- (ii) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation—Rs. 2.38 crores (DM 20 million).
- (iii) National Small Industries Corporation—Rs. 1.19 crores (DM 10 million).

Soviet Assistance

*1421. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet team visited

India recently to discuss some projects for which Soviet Union has promised assistance; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of experts from the Soviet Union have visited India in recent months for technical discussions on the projects and programmes suggested by India for Soviet aid in the Fourth Plan period and their reports are awaited.

Minting of Australian Coins

*1422. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Times of India* of the 13th April, 1966, to the effect that Australian Coins are being minted at the Bombay Mint;

(b) if so, how far the report is correct; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few pieces of Australian penny and half penny coins were struck during 1960 to 1965 in the Bombay Mint as specimens for supply to coin collectors. The dies for these had been made during the last war for the production and supply of these coins to the Australian Government.

(c) Government have since received a communication about this matter from the Australian Government, and have in deference to the wishes of that Government decided to stop further supply of these coins.

New Canal from Harike Patan

4560. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of a canal from a pond close to Harike Patan where Sutlej and Beas join, to provide irrigation to lands to resettle families uprooted in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(c) the details of other facilities proposed to be given to such uprooted families?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Food, shelter, clothing, bedding, medical assistance, educational facilities and other necessities of life were provided to the uprooted persons. In order to enable the uprooted persons to resettle themselves in their previous avocations, in addition to a maintenance allowance, assistance by way of grants and loans for agricultural, business purposes and reconstruction of houses is being given.

Neyyar Dam

4561. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the damages caused to the people of Neyyattinkara Taluk, Kerala due to the opening of the sluices of Neyyar Dam in the 1st week of December, 1965 without giving due notice;

(b) why the notice was not given by the persons responsible for opening of the sluices; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) On the nights of 3rd and 4th

December 1965, the Neyyar river was in spate following very heavy rains and the low lying areas of Neyyattinkara Taluk on the banks of the river were inundated. The opening of the sluices had, no doubt, added to the intensity of the floods to some extent. This was, however, unavoidable as the Reservoir Level rose very high endangering the safety of the dam, due to heavy rains in the catchment area. Notice was given to the public, as is usually done during the South-West monsoon, to the effect that the reservoir level was very high and that the gates of the dam were liable to be opened at any time. The villagers likely to be affected were also informed of this on 4th December, 1965.

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

Kerala Electricity Board

4562. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Kozhikode Corporation against the behaviour of the Kerala Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the agreement for high tension power supply for the water supply scheme of the Corporation has been violated by the Board; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes. The Kozhikode (Calicut) Corporation has complained against the Kerala State Electricity Board regarding:—

(1) delay in installation of street lights.

(2) want of adequate maintenance; and

(3) rebate for non-burning of street lights.

(c) No complaint in this regard has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Kerala Electricity Board

4563. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Kozhikode Corporation against the irregular power supply by the Kerala Electricity Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that power failures has become frequent in Kozhikode;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes; Certain complaints have been received from the Kozhikode Corporation regarding frequent power failure and low voltage.

(b) Yes.

(c) Power supply to Kozhikode is given both from Madras and Kerala grids. The increase in off-take of power over the allotted amount from Madras grid results in frequent interruptions and drop in voltage conditions.

(d) The power position is expected to improve with the commissioning of the generating units at Sabirigiri and Sholayar. It is proposed to give the entire supply of power to Kozhikode from Kerala grid. That will stabilise the power supply to Kozhikode.

Power Transmission Line

4564. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Mysore has promised to construct 20,000 KV. transmission line upto Kasargode boundary of Kerala;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Kerala Electricity Board to draw a linking line upto that place;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Mysore power is costly due to the circuitous route that it is taken to Kerala; and

(d) if so, whether Government have issued any instruction to the Electricity Board to immediately construct this short cut route?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Mysore State Electricity Board are constructing a 110 KV transmission line from Mangalore in Mysore upto Kerala border.

(b) The Kerala State Electricity Board are constructing the counter-part 110 KV transmission line from the border to Kasargode.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Industrial Housing Scheme in Bihar

4565. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employers in Bihar State who have constructed houses under the Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned by the Government till 1964-65;

(c) the extent to which the housing accommodation has been provided and the names of the Industrial establishment and the number of employees who are provided with accommodation;

(d) the number of applications pending for such loan; and

(e) the terms and conditions on which such loans are advanced?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 13.

(b) The amount sanctioned for payment is Rs. 84,61,920.00.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6179/66].

(d) 19 applications.

(e) Central assistance in the shape of loan and grant is given for the construction of houses for (i) industrial workers covered by section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948 and (ii) persons employed in Mines (other than coal and mica mines), within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, and whose income does not exceed Rs. 350.00 per month. Loans advanced to employers are repayable in 15 or 25 annual equated instalments, at interest fixed by Government from time to time.

**गर्भ-निरोधक पदार्थों के लिये
वित्तीय सहायता**

4566. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि राज्य के लोगों में बांटेने के लिये गर्भ-निरोधक पदार्थ खरीदने हेतु उसे अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। गर्भ-निरोधकों पर होने वाला सारा खर्च भारत सरकार वहन करती है।

महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

4567. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या सिव्वाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने गांवों में बिजली लगाने के हेतु एक विशेष ऋण देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है ?

सिव्वाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन ग्रहमव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Model Welfare Training Centre for
Scheduled Tribes in Davala Halty
(Madras)**

4568. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to start a Model Welfare Training Centre in Davala Halty in Nilgiri District of Madras State to alleviate unemployment of more than five hundred Scheduled Tribes living there?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from them.

Leprosy survey in Kerala

4569. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any preliminary Survey about the leprosy disease in Kerala;

(b) if so, the result of the survey; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more clinics for leprosy treatment in the State during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes, the result of the survey is as under:—

- (i) Persons examined—2,247,493.
- (ii) Total cases recorded—20,104.
- (iii) Total cases registered for treatment—24,235.
- (iv) Healthy contacts registered for further follow-up—69,221.

(c) Yes, 40 additional Survey Education and Treatment Centres are proposed to be established in the State during the 1st year of the Fourth Plan.

Women Nursing Trainees in Kerala

4570. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to increase the stipend of the women nursing trainees in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that the trainees are unable to meet all expenses with the present amount of Rs. 38 per month; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the amount since the cost of living is so high?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala received representations and have passed orders enhancing the monthly stipend given to students being trained as Auxiliary Nurse Midwives from Rs. 38 to Rs. 50 p.m. with effect from the 1st January, 1966. General Nursing trainees have already been getting stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. The trainees in each of these two courses are also provided with free accommodation.

Settlement of Blind Persons in Kerala

4571. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated by Government to settle the blind persons who are technically trained in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of persons settled so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that many technically trained blind men are forced to beg for a living; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to give any financial assistance as a monthly pension to such persons as are handicapped due to blindness?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) The State Government gives a grant-in-aid not exceeding Rs. 15 p.m. to destitute physically handicapped persons including the blind.

महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई योजनायें

4572. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ये 11 मध्यम सिंचाई योजनायें प्रस्तावित (1) अमर गोदावरी (2) अमर लार्वा (3) कुकडी (4) अमर वर्धा (5) अमर पेनगंगा (6) हल्दवर्दा (7) तुलशी (8) मनार (9) दुधगंगा (10) गोदावरी और (11) पेनगंगा स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनमें से कितनी योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है; और

(घ) स्वीकृति देने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

तिरुवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कलश्वरीन ब्रह्मब) : (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र सरकार से निम्नलिखित छाठ स्कीमें उनके प्रति दिखाई गई तिथियों को प्राप्त हुई हैं :—

1. अमर गोदावरी	5-9-64
2. कुक-डी	10-6-65
3. अमर वर्धा	18-8-64
4. अमर पेनगंगा (व्यापक)	15-1-66
5. हल्दवार्दा	27-4-64
6. तुलशी	15-4-65
7. मरु चरण-2	21-4-64
8. दुध गंगा	17-4-64

इनमें से 6 बृहत् स्कीमें हैं और हर एक की लागत 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है।

(ग) तथा (घ). ये स्कीमें योजनाओं में अभी सम्मिलित नहीं हुई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के परिमाण में भी काफी तब्दीली की गई है जिसके कारण इनका पुनर्विलोकन करना और राज्य अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श करना आवश्यक हो गया है।

Central Scholarships for Madras Students

4573, Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Madras State admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences whose guardians, annual income is less than Rs. 1000 could not avail themselves of Central scholarships; and

(b) the basis on which the State and Central scholarships are awarded to such students?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are no scholarships of the Cen-

tral Government for undergraduate students at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Post-graduate students of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences selected for the purpose are awarded Central Government and other scholarships subject to availability, irrespective of the State to which they belong or the income of their parents.

(b) Some scholarships are awarded by the State Governments to undergraduate students of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The selection of such students for grant of scholarships is made by the State Governments themselves, to whom the applications of students are forwarded by the Institute. Each State Government has its own set of rules.

Central scholarships to Post-graduate students of the Institute are awarded on the basis of merit.

Cholera Inspectors

4574. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have retrenched 41 cholera inspectors on the 31st March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) When the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was wound up by the State Government on the 28th February, 1966, certain enumerators cum-Vaccinators who had long service to their credit were rendered surplus. With a view to providing employment to these personnel who had longer service to their credit, 41 of the most junior Cholera Inspectors who had less service to their credit were relieved and these personnel appointed in their place. The State Government proposes to re-employ the retrenched Cholera Inspectors as and when vacancies arise.

T.B. Patients in Quilon District (Kerala)

4575. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.B. patients receiving Government aid in Quilon District of Kerala State; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the largest number of them is from Karunagappally taluk of this district?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 962.

(b) Yes. Out of 962 patients receiving Government aid in Quilon district, 479 are from Karunagappally taluk.

Smallpox in Kerala

4576. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any cases of death by smallpox in Thodu-puza taluk in Kerala State in March, 1966;

(b) if so, the total number of small-pox cases; and

(c) the total number of deaths therefrom?

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

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

Civic Centre, Delhi

4577. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

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

(a) whether the model for the construction of Civic Centre in Delhi has been finally approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its location; and

(c) the approximate amount involved in the project?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Master Plan of Delhi envisages the establishment of a District Shopping Centre on a 35-acre area on the Ring Road in Ramakrishnapuram. Government held an all-India competition for selecting a design for the Centre. The prize-winning design provides for shops, commercial offices, a cinema, an art gallery, an open-air theatre, parking for cars and flatted factory areas. The design will be adopted with some adjustments. The land will be developed by Government and the plots auctioned. Shops will be constructed by the individual purchasers according to the design finally approved by Government. No estimate for the work of development of the land has yet been prepared.

Accommodation for Employees of Comptroller and Auditor General's Office

4578. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office, New Delhi who are already provided with Government residential accommodation;

(b) the number of employees from the said office who are still to be provided with Government residential accommodation; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to provide them with Government residential accommodations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 192.

(b) 267. Of these, 20 are not interested in Government accommodation.

(c) Employees of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India are grouped with other employees of the Central Government and are eligible for accommodation from the general pool in accordance with the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963.

Officers in Comptroller and Auditor General's Office

4579. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office, New Delhi who were sent on deputation during 1963; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government thereon during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Gazetted—1.

Non-Gazetted—Nil.

(b) Rs. 4,561.28 on pay and allowances for the period of deputation. The expenditure on account of cost of passage etc. was borne by the International Monetary Fund.

Palai Central Bank

4580. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. U. Misra:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3468 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the amount of salary and other expenses incurred on the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank and his Office so far;

(b) when the Official Liquidator is likely to move the High Court for the payment of further dividends to the depositors; and

(c) the amount and other assets available with him at present for payment to the depositors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The expenditure on account of the salary of the liquidator, emoluments of the staff, law charges and other expenses amounted to Rs. 25.06 lakhs upto the end of December, 1965.

(b) and (c). The balances in current account in the banks and the amounts invested in Government securities amounted together to Rs. 30.90 lakhs as on the 31st December, 1965. The loans and advances which are still due to be realised amounted on the same date to Rs. 299.94 lakhs. As the liquid resources, after making provision for any necessary expenses, may not be adequate for making any further payments to the depositors, the question of declaring a further dividend can be considered only after some progress has been made in the realisation of the remaining loans and advances.

विदेशों में चिकित्सा कराने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का बिया जाना

4581. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 तक विदेशों में चिकित्सा कराने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को तथा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई; और

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम व पते तथा प्रत्येक को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1965 से 15 मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में, विदेशों में जाकर चिकित्सा कराने के लिये 576 व्यक्तियों को 42,43,634 रुपये के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी ।

(ख) इन लोगों को विदेशी मुद्रा, इनके किसी न किसी रोग से पीड़ित होने के कारण; उचित प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर दी गयी है। यदि इन के नाम बताये जायेंगे, तो इन्हें परेशानी होगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्धी बस्तियों का हटाया जाना

4582. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1965-66 में उत्तर प्रदेश को गन्धी बस्तियां हटाने के लिये वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ख) 1966-67 में इस कार्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धन राशि देने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) 21.22 लाख रुपये।

(ख) 15 लाख रुपये। वास्तविक राशि राज्य सरकार के द्वारा, वर्ष के दौरान किये गये खर्चों पर निर्भर करेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण का दिया जाना

4583. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण प्राप्ति के हेतु फरवरी, 1965 से अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक जिलेवार

तथा विभागवार कितने आवेदन पत्र मंजूर किये हैं; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) 49.

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—रेल्वे संस्था L.T.—6180/66]।

(ग) 4,49,750 रुपये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोढ़ नियंत्रण केन्द्र

4584. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित कोढ़ नियंत्रण केन्द्रों में कितने रोगियों की चिकित्सा की जा सकती है;

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 में सरकार ने इन केन्द्रों को ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी है; और

(ग) इस अवधि में इन केन्द्रों में इन ऋणों तथा अनुदानों की कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) लगभग 25,000।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ सहित बहुत से अन्य रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1965-66 में 62.50 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई। केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार धन का नियतन योजनावार नहीं किया जाता अपितु प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के व्यापक वर्गों के लिये जिनमें कुछ नियंत्रण योजना भी सम्मिलित है,

सहाय्यानुदान मंजूर किया जाता है। इसके अलावा 55,947 रुपये की रकम 1965-66 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुष्ठ के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली स्वैच्छिक एजन्सियों को सहाय्यनुदान के रूप में दी गई। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता योजनाओं के एक वर्ग के लिए दी जाती है अतः इस राज्य सरकार ने 1965-66 में कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम पर इसमें से कितना खर्च किया उसके ठीक ठीक आंकड़ें मासूम नहीं हैं।

Shifting of Government Offices

4585. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the offices of the Central Government which have already been shifted to different cities of the country so far; and

(b) the name of cities to which the offices have already been shifted and the number of the staff shifted so far, rank-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). According to the information available in this Ministry, the undermentioned Central Government Offices have been shifted out of the Capital from January, 1963 onwards:—

S.No.	Name of office	Place to which shifted
1	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Mostly to Dehra Dun
2	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	Lucknow
3	Fertilizer Corporation of India (portion)	Mostly to Gorakhpur
4	National Mineral Development Corporation	Faridabad
5	Floods and Bridges Directorate of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation	Lucknow
6	Office of the Additional Chief Engineer, IV, Central Public Works Department	Nagpur
7	Water Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission	Faridabad
8	Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences	Madras
9	Office of the Superintendent Punjab Block of the Directorate of National Sample Survey	Chandigarh
10	Indian Institute of Petroleum of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Dehra Dun
11	The Central Indian Medicinal Plant Organisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Lucknow

The offices at S. Nos. 1-7 were shifted in compliance with the decisions taken by the Cabinet whereas those at S. Nos. 8-11 were shifted by the Ministries concerned for administrative reasons.

The details of the staff which have been shifted are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Assistance to Trained Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

4586. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the technically trained persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) if so, the number of persons and the total amount granted; and

(c) how many belong to Palghat District?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir; during 1965-66 only.

(b) An amount of Rs. 7,723 was granted to 37 persons.

(c) Three.

Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4587. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last Seminar on the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was suggested that there should at least be one member from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in each Service Commission, whether Union, Railway or State, to see the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get their representation in the Services; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes convened by the Planning Commission from 30th January, 1964 to 1st February, 1964, had made the following recommendation in this regard:—

"It would be extremely desirable to have on each Union/State Public Service Commission, Railway Service Commission and similar other bodies set up for recruitment for Public Service, a person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

(b) The appointments of Chairman or Members of the Public Service Commission, Union or State, are governed by the provisions contained in Part XIV of the Constitution. The recruitment rules for the posts of Chairman and Members of the Railway Public Service Commissions are framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and these posts are filled by the persons selected by the Union Public Service Commission from a panel of suitable persons

including retired Government Officers, retired Railway Officers, ex-Members of Parliament, lawyers, educationists etc.

However, suitable persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have, in fact, been appointed in the past as Chairmen/Members of the Public Service Commissions, and suitable persons belonging to these communities subject to the conditions laid down for such appointments, would continue to receive consideration along with others.

Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4588. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any thought to the reasons of wastage and stagnation in the Primary, Secondary and Higher education of Scheduled Castes and Tribes students;

(b) whether the suggestions made in the last seminar on employment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and education of these people has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, whether these suggestions have been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) (a) No survey has been conducted to find out the reasons of wastage and stagnation in primary, secondary and higher education specifically among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes students. However, the National Council of Education, Research and Training conducted a pilot survey covering the whole population, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to study the problem of wastage at school level.

They are planning to undertake a comprehensive all-India survey. We will request them to undertake special enquiries about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, as part of this comprehensive survey. The 5th National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education, conducted by the Ministry of Education, also made certain recommendations on minimising the extent of wastage and stagnation in education, which were forwarded to the various State Governments for keeping them in view while formulating the Fourth Plan proposals.

(b) and (c). The suggestion made by the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which was conducted by the Planning Commission, have been accepted and forwarded by the Government to the various State Governments and Central Ministries for implementation.

Legal Aid to the Poor

4589. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state the amount of aid provided to the various States and actually spent by them for providing legal aid to weaker sections of the community during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Under the State Plan schemes for the welfare of Backward classes, provision has been made by some State Governments for granting legal aid to members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for which the information is readily available and given in the statement showing the amount provided under the scheme during 1965-66. As regards the amount actually spent during the same period, the information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and it will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

STATEMENT

Name of the State Government.	Amount Provided during 1965-66	
	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gujarat	4,000	3,000
2. Mysore	—	3,000
3. Madhya Pradesh	5 00	3,865
4. Orissa	10,000	10,000
5. Punjab	—	10,000
6. Rajasthan	10,000	5,000
7. Himachal Pradesh	20,000(*)	—
8. Tripura	2,000	500

(*) includes provision for aid to Voluntary Agencies.

गंगा नदी का मार्ग परिवर्तन

4590. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से गंगा नदी के मुख्य मार्ग को कानपुर की धोर मोड़ने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; धोर

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

All-India Seminar on Town and Country Planning

4591. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether the All-India Seminar on Town and Country Planning has drawn the attention of Government to the piecemeal and un-coordinated manner in which the slum clearance, housing and town planning schemes

were taken up during the Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the seminar to overcome the defects; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The report on the recommendations of the Seminar has been received recently. They have referred to the piecemeal and unco-ordinated manner in which the Slum Clearance, Housing and Town Planning Schemes were taken up during the Five-Year Plans and have suggested that all these schemes should be integrated into a comprehensive and total programme of urban development and re-development. The report is being examined.

L.I.C. Investments in Orissa

4592. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the life Insurance Corporation for industrial projects in Orissa State during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) whether any representation has been made by the State Government for investment by the Life Insurance Corporation in schemes which are at present being delayed for want of finance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Gross/net investments of LIC in industries in the Orissa State in the form of shares and debentures in 1964-65 and 1965-66 are as follows:

Year	Amount (In lakhs)
1964-65	Rs. 13.40 (Gross as well as net)
1965-66	Rs. 36.47 (Gross)

(b) No, Sir.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

4593. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health and

Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted certain rural water supply schemes for approval during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No Rural Water Supply Scheme was received from the Government of Orissa during 1965-66.

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

Payment of Overtime for Increased Hours of Work due to Emergency to Central Government Employees.

4594. Shri Badshah Gupta:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount paid as late duty allowance, Ministry-wise per mensem on account of increased hours of work due to Emergency?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The amount paid as overtime allowance in the Secretariat Offices during the three years ended May 1965 was as follows:—

June, '62 to May '63	22,60,720
June '63 to May '64	26,84,396
June '64 to May '65	35,58,569

These figures would have been larger but for the fact that at the commencement of Emergency:

(i) the hours of work in Government Offices were increased by half an hour; and

(ii) the period in excess of the prescribed hours of work which is left out of calculation for purposes of overtime allowance was raised from 45 minutes to 1 hour on any working day.

The monthly Ministry-wise figures of overtime allowance are not avail-

able and the time and labour involved in collecting the figures will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

बाग कड़े खां, दिल्ली

4595 श्री हुकुम खन् खन्नाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाग कड़े खां (सराय रोहेल्ला, दिल्ली) के दो तिहाई भाग को गन्दी बस्ती हटाये जाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत साफ करने की घोषणा कर दी गई है जबकि इस समूचे क्षेत्र में 1935 में दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर की स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर के निर्माण कार्य किया गया था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र को गन्दी बस्ती हटाये जाने की योजना में कैसे शामिल किया गया; और

(ग) इसके सुधार के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन् खन्ना) : (क) बाग कड़े खां का ले आउट प्लान दिल्ली के उप आयुक्त के द्वारा 1935 में मंजूर हुआ था। बाद में, 1939 में दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त ने यू० पी० टाउन एक्सपेंशन स्कीम को इस क्षेत्र तक बढ़ा दिया; इसके बाद मार्च, 1941 में एक अधिसूचना जारी की गयी जिसके अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में मकान बनाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गयी, और फिर अप्रैल, 1957 में दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकरण ने इस क्षेत्र को गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्र घोषित करते हुए एक अधिसूचना जारी की। दिसम्बर, 1964 में स्लम एरियाज (इम्प्रूवमेंट एण्ड क्लीयरेंस) एक्ट, 1956 की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत बाग कड़े खां के एक भाग को सफाई क्षेत्र घोषित

कर दिया गया है, जिसकी सीमायें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

उत्तर—बाग कड़े खां रोड।

दक्षिण—रेलवे की भूमि तथा क्वार्टर्स।

पूर्व—दरयायी नाला।

पश्चिम—मकान संख्या 241, 288, 298, 301, स्कूल तथा मंदिर।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र की अधिकांश इमारतों की दशा अत्यन्त खराब है। बरसात के मौसम में इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आ जाती है, जिससे सम्पत्ति को नुकसान होता है।

(ग) अस्थाई उपाय के रूप में कतिपय सुधार कर दिये गये हैं, जैसे कि सस्ते प्रकार की नालियाँ, ईंटों का फ्रेश, सड़क की रोशनी आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त, गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत इस क्षेत्र में 1,152 मकानों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इनमें से 560 मकान तैयार हो चुके हैं।

Medical Education and Training

4596. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to the Punjab Government for Centrally sponsored schemes under the head 'Medical Education and Training' during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount has been spent by the Punjab Government?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A grant of Rs. 14.76 lakhs has provisionally been sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for Centrally sponsored Schemes under the head "Medical education and Training" during 1965-66 subject to final adjustment during 1965-66 on the basis of actual expenditure to be reported by the State Government. As regards 1966-67, no grant has been sanctioned so far.

(b) The amount was spent by the Government of Punjab for the schemes—'Post-graduate Medical Education' and 'Emergency Increase in number of admissions in Medical Colleges'.

Migrations by Tribals in Chhota Nagpur

4597. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in search of more space for agricultural lands, the tribal kisans have, for the last several decades, been leaving Chhota Nagpur, their ancestral home and migrating into Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large scale land acquisition and location of big industrial projects have had the effect of forcing out the tribal people and have greatly accentuated this migration of these people into Orissa;

(c) whether the population from North Bihar and the rest of India have been coming and migrating into this region in large number and are steadily filling up the vacuum created by the tribals being forced to migrate out; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken in the next Plan to equip the tribals to enable them to share the economic prosperity?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments concerned and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4599. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2427 on the 18th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the places visited by

the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are generally cities, tourist centres and the State headquarters of all States;

(b) whether he has visited some interior villages of all the States to judge and exact condition of these castes and tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Localities in both urban and rural areas were visited.

(b) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited some interior villages en-route to the places mentioned in answer to the question under reference to judge the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these villages and to inspect the various welfare schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

कोटा में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर)

4600. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) का तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर), जो कुछ समय पूर्व बन्द कर दिया गया था, अब केवल एक साल के लिए पुनः खोल दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह केन्द्र अब कितने समय तक चलता रहेगा ?

सिबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फरूद्दीन ग्रहम्बर) : (क) से (ग). कोटा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बन्द नहीं किया गया परन्तु कुछ प्रशासनिक कारणों से 1-12-65 को आरम्भ होने वाले प्रशिक्षण के 11वें पाठ्यक्रम

को वास्तव में 15-2-66 को आरम्भ किया गया था। प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम एक वर्ष का है। केन्द्र अपना काम जारी रखेगा।

बिस्ली में हवाई अड्डों पर सीमेंट की बोरियों की चोरी

4601. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष पुलिस ने सफदरजंग और पालम हवाई अड्डों पर कुछ चौकीदारों को सीमेंट की बोरियां चुराते हुए पकड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने सीमेंट की कितनी बोरियां चुराई थीं;

(ग) क्या इस चोरी में कुछ अधिकारियों का भी हाथ था; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लम्हा) : (क) हमारी जानकारी में नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Irrigation and Power Research Schemes for Punjab

4602. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned or will be sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power for Punjab during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

445 (A1) LSD—4.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6182|66].

Famine Relief Measures in Mysore

4603. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the Rama Moorthy Committee on Famine Relief was submitted to the Planning Commission suggesting famine relief measures in Mysore State;

(b) the main features of the report;

(c) whether any measures suggested therein have been implemented by the Central and State Governments; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) November, 1952.

(b) to (d). The main recommendations are:

(i) Completion of Tunga Irrigation project;

(ii) Acceleration of the Lakhavali project; and

(iii) Proper maintenance of tanks in Scarcity affected areas.

The Government of India sanctioned an additional Central assistance of Rs. 3.5 crores for implementing the first two recommendations. The third recommendation was to be attended to by the State Government to whom copy of this report was forwarded for action.

Hospitals in Laccadive Islands

4604. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there

are not sufficient number of doctors, dispensaries and beds in the hospitals in Laccadive Islands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There are two hospitals with a total of 50 beds and six Primary Health Centres with 10 beds each in these Islands. The Primary Health Centres serve as Dispensaries. Thus there are 110 beds to serve a population of 24,108, as compared with 5 beds per 1000 for the rest of India.

There is a shortage of two Medical Officers. Efforts are being made to obtain these doctors from Kerala Government on deputation terms.

Vazhani Dam

4605. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of a bund and canal to augment the storage of water in the Vazhani Dam in Trichur District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the construction will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have sanctioned a scheme called Kakkinikad consisting of a diversion weir and canal to augment water storage in Vazhani Dam. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.67 lakhs. The State Government have invited tenders for the work. Acquisition of land for the scheme is in progress.

(c) The scheme is expected to be completed by May, 1967.

Statues of Pandit Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad

4606. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected the site for statues of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad; and

(b) if so, the location thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

एडवांस इंस्योरेंस कम्पनी

4607. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री चांडक :

श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 445 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रीरियण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड बम्बई ने एडवांस इंस्योरेंस कम्पनी पर एक बहुत बड़ी रकम के दावे का मुकदमा दायर किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दावे का आधार क्या है तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मेसर्स ग्रीरियण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई की कागज की मिल के गोदाम में लगी कबित

भाग के कारण यह दावा पेश हुआ बताया जाता है। दावे की रकम 12,55,076 रुपये बतायी जाती है। मामला बम्बई हाई-कोर्ट में न्याय के लिये विचाराधीन है।

C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj

4608. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no female nurse is attached to the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj, New Delhi; and a female attendant is performing her duties and she is also injecting the patients which is against the C.G.H.S. rules;

(b) whether some complaints have been received against her; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Ordinarily, no nurse is posted to a C.G.H.S. dispensary. A few dispensaries are, however, provided with nurses to the extent they are available, after meeting the needs of the Specialists' Departments of the C.G.H. Scheme in Willingdon/Safdar-jang Hospitals. No nurse is at present attached to C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj.

According to standing instructions issued to C.G.H.S. dispensaries, injections have to be administered by Medical Officers. However, trained nurses, wherever provided, can administer injections other than intravenous and penicillin injections.

Recently, a complaint from a C.G. H.S. beneficiary was received to the effect that a Female Attendant was administering injections to the patients in C.G.H.C. dispensary, Paharganj. This particular attendant is a trained nurse "Dai". But even so, strict instructions have since been issued to the Medical Officer Incharge of the dispensary to

ensure that under no circumstances any unauthorised person is entrusted with the task of administering injections.

Compassionate Fund Rules

4609. Shri Maheswar Nalk: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Compassionate Fund Rules have now been liberalized to give greater assistance to the families of the Government employees who die in service; and

(b) if so, what are the new terms in comparison with the earlier ones?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Rules is also placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6182/66].

(b) Under the revised rules the following important changes have been made:—

(i) Assistance from the Fund was previously limited to those who did not receive any other form of death benefit such as contributory provident fund, Family pension or gratuity. This restriction has been removed.

(ii) The restriction limiting the benefit to families of persons who were drawing pay upto Rs. 750 P.M. has also been removed.

(iii) The procedure for screening the applications and sanction-of assistance has been simplified. In particular, a report from local civil authorities is no longer required.

Central Aid for U.P. Power Projects

4610. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have sought central aid for four of its major power projects; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had asked for additional loan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for financing four power projects.

(b) It was not found possible by the Government of India to accede to the request of the Government of Uttar Pradesh due to limitation of overall resources and constraint on the budgetary position of the Central Government on account of other pressing and immediate needs.

Geo-hydrological Survey in Maharashtra

4611. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geo-hydrological survey work in Maharashtra State has been done by the Centre; and

(b) if so, in which part?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Geo-hydrological investigations have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Amraoti, East Khandesh and Sholapur. Exploratory drilling for ground-water was carried out in Purna and Tapi valley regions. Several investigations were also conducted for water supply schemes in the districts of Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, Greater Bombay, Thulia, Jalgaon, Amraoti, Bhandara, Nagpur,

Parbhani, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Wardha, Kolaba, Nasik, North Satara, South Satara and Yeotmal.

झुग्गियों के निवासियों में छूत के रोग

4612. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) दिल्ली की झुग्गियों में रहने वाले ऐसे लोगों की संख्या अलग-अलग, कितनी है जो तपेदिक, चेचक तथा मलेरिया जैसी छूत की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं और वे किन-किन इलाकों में रहते हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार क्या ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) क्षय रोग : झुग्गी वासियों में 2873 व्यक्ति फेफड़े के क्षय रोग से पीड़ित हैं । अलग अलग बस्तियों में इन रोगों की संख्या का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या L.T-6183/88]

चेचक— निम्नलिखित बस्तियों में 1 नवम्बर 1965 से 21 अप्रैल, 1966 तक चेचक से पीड़ित दिल्ली के 55 झुग्गी वासियों का पता लगाया गया ।

क्रम संख्या	बस्ती का नाम	योग
1	कुतब रोड झुग्गी	20
2	भोखला झोंपड़ी	3
3	घाया नगर	2
4	भोला नगर, शाहदरा	1
5	नटराज सिनेमा के पास झुग्गी	1
6	वजीरपुर	1

क्रम संख्या	बस्ती का नाम	योग
7	किण्डवे कैम्प	1
8	शीलमपुर झग्गी	1
9	भगवान नगर एन० डी० एस०	1
10	जगतपुर	1
11	वजीराबाद	1
12	तीमारपुर	3
13	दरयागंज	1
14	भानन्दपर्वत	2
15	भनारकली झग्गी	1
16	नजफगढ़ झग्गी	4
17	ठांसा गांव	4
18	हार्डिंग ब्रिज	1
19	होज खास	2
20	मण्डलोई भट्टा	2
21	माल रोड झुग्गी	2
		55

अन्तर्गत झुग्गी वासियों को निम्नलिखित साधनों द्वारा पर्याप्त रक्षण दिया जाता है :—

1. रोगियों के निकट एवं दूर सम्पर्क में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को व्यापक रूप में टीका लगाना ।
2. नये और छिपे हुए रोगियों का पता लगाने के लिए घर घर जाकर खोज की जाती है ।
3. अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति टीका लगायें इसके लिये स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और प्रचार उपायों को और तीव्र कर दिया जाता है ।
4. चेचक से पीड़ित पाये गये व्यक्तियों को पृथक्करण और उपचार के लिये संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल में ले जाया जाता है ।
5. झुग्गियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को टीका लगाने के लिये और विशेषतया चेचक का टीका लगाने के लिये पांच उड़न दस्ते बनाये गये हैं जिनमें पांच टीका निरीक्षक और 25 टीका लगाने वाले हैं ।

मलेरिया:—दिल्ली में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोगों के बीच 1966 में मलेरिया का कोई पाजिटिव रोगी नहीं था ।

(ख) चल रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जो उपाय बरते गये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्षय रोग :

राजधानी में रोगियों का पता लगाने, उपचार करने तथा सामूहिक रूप से बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाने का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है जिसमें गन्दी वस्तियों में रहने वाले झुग्गी वासियों और निम्न सामाजिक वर्ग के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । सभी रोगियों को मुफ्त औषधियां भी दी जा रही है ।

चेचक :

राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के

मलेरिया :

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को रोगियों का पता लगाने वाली प्रणाली के अनुसार सारी दिल्ली में जिसमें झुग्गियां भी आ जाती हैं, घर घर पर जाकर पता लगे सभी ज्वर पीड़ितों से सूक्ष्म यांत्रिक परीक्षा के लिये रछिंदर आलेप लिये जाते हैं । यदि कोई मामला पाजिटिव पाया जाये तो ऐसे रोगियों का तुरन्त उपयुक्त मलेरिया रोधा औषधियों से इलाज किया जाता है ।

Excise Duty on Yarn

4613. **Shri Kolla Venkatah:**

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been presented by the delegation on behalf of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Limited regarding the proposal for the enhancement of excise duty on yarn.

(b) if so, the main points in the memorandum;

(c) when the memorandum was presented; and

(d) the action taken on the different points in the memorandum?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made are:

(i) Excise duty should be totally removed on Cotton Yarns consumed by the handloom Industry, and if that is not possible, the status-quo-ante (i.e. to exempt yarns below 29 NF issued in hank form and to reduce the excise duty rates for higher count groups to the level prevailing before the presentation of the Budget proposals) should be restored.

(ii) Proposed enhancement of inter States Sales Tax should not be applied on cotton yarn.

(c) The memorandum was received by the Finance Minister on 24th March, 1966.

(d) The points raised therein are being examined.

कोटा में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

4614. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा:** क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा स्थित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में बिजली की अत्य-

धिक कमी होने के कारण अमरीका से आयात की गई कीमती मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रशिक्षणार्थियों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीन अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). कोटा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में मशीनों के दो औजार बेकार पड़े हैं। इन औजारों की आवश्यकता पुनर्नवन आदि कामों के लिये कभी कभी ही पड़ती है। परन्तु इसका केन्द्र के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि चम्बल परियोजना के सहवर्ती कारखाने में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को काम में में लाया जा रहा है।

(ग) 1965 में मानसून की क्षीणता के कारण गांधी सागर बिजली घर की उत्पादन क्षमता घट गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप चम्बल प्रणाली द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा की खपत में कटौती की गई। परन्तु बिजली की सप्लाई व्यवस्था में शीघ्र ही सुधार होने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड कुछ वैकल्पिक प्रबंध कर रहा है।

Common Civil Code for Men and Women

4615. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the disparities in social status of men and women;

(b) whether a suggestion has been made in connection with Kunda Datar

memorial lectures delivered by the former Chief Justice of India to evolve a common Civil Code for men and women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Government are not aware of any special surveys about the disparities in social status of men and women:

(b) to (d). Details of the proposal are not known as the text of the lecture is not yet available.

संसद् सदस्यों के आवास क्षेत्रों में बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों की अग्रप्राप्ति संख्या

4616. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री वाजी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों के आवास क्षेत्र, माउथ एवेन्यू, नार्थ एवेन्यू, रकाबगंज रोड, एलेनबी रोड आदि में बिजली विभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होने के कारण कई बार संसद् सदस्यों को कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में शीघ्र तथा अच्छी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का विचार लगभग 500 फ्लैटों और बंगलों वाले इस क्षेत्र को दो मेकशनों में विभाजित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह विभाजन कब किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : (क) संसद् सदस्यों के रिहायशी क्षेत्र में बिजली सेवा के अनुरक्षण के लिए तथा सदस्यों की शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। सदस्यों ने कर्मचारियों की अग्रप्राप्ति के कारण हो सकने वाली कठिनाइयों की शिकायत नहीं की है।

(ख) संसद् सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों तथा बिट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस से सम्बन्धित बिजली का कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सभी यूनिटों के कार्य का पुनर्गठन तथा पुनर्वितरण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) और (घ). इस माह के अन्त तक प्रस्तावित पुनर्वितरण के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

संसद्-सदस्यों के लिये मेज-पंखे

4617. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री बड़े :

श्री वाजी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद्-सदस्यों के रिहायशी क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् माउथ एवेन्यू, नार्थ एवेन्यू, एलेनबी रोड, रकाबगंज रोड, अकबर रोड, आदि में बिजली विभाग के कार्यालयों में फ्लैटों की संख्या के अनुपात में मेज पंखे बहुत कम होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि फ्लैटों के साथ लगे हुए नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में छत के पंखे नहीं लगाये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मेज पंखे देने अथवा छत के पंखे लगाने की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सामान्य नियम के रूप में, निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर-विकास मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रण में सरकारी निवास स्थानों से संलग्न नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में, जिनमें संसद् सदस्यों के पूल के निवास स्थान शामिल हैं, पंखों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Ayurvedic System in India

4618. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation is not in favour of encouraging Ayurvedic System in India; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that adequate attention is not being given for the development of this system as a result of such attitude of the World Health Organisation.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The World Health Organisation has been encouraging Health programmes of common interest in different parts of the World and so far as the Government is aware has not taken interest in Ayurveda or the indigenous system of medicine of any Country.

(b) No. Government is giving requisite attention to our indigenous systems.

Drinking Water Shortage in Andhra Pradesh

4620. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent a scheme for approval to provide permanent drinking water supply to nearly 30 villages in Alur Taluk of Kurnool District; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be sanctioned?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

(a) and (b). A scheme for providing water supply to the villages of Alur Taluk was received from the State Government last month in the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation for scrutiny. The Scheme has been examined and the suggestions of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation have been communicated to State Chief Engineer for revising the scheme. Further action will be taken when a revised scheme is received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

4621. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes in various States which have been financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation till the end of 1965-66;

(b) the nature of these schemes; and

(c) the specific assistance given so far by the Corporation in the matter of grape cultivation with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Between the 1st July 1963, when it was established, and the 31st March, 1966 the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned 34 schemes relating to the reclamation and develop-

ment of land soil conservation, the plantation of coconut, arecanut, rubber, tea and coffee and horticultural and poultry development.

(c) No scheme for grape cultivation has so far been sanctioned by the Corporation, but applications relating to four schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 4.09 lakhs have been received. Three of the four applications are from Andhra Pradesh and the estimated total cost of these three schemes is about 2.82 lakhs of rupees. All the schemes are now under consideration.

दिल्ली में सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

4622. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल, 1966 को दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पास 100 तोले सोना बरामद किया गया ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा यह सोना किम किम स्थान पर ले जाया जा रहा था ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ केन्द्रीय रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी इसमें हाथ था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) 9 अप्रैल 1966 को दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री के पास से विदेशी मार्का का 100 तोला सोना पकड़ा गया ।

(ख) केवल उसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिसके पास से सोना पकड़ा गया था । सोने को देहरादून ले जाया जा रहा था ।

(ग) अब तक की जांच-पड़ताल से यह संकेत नहीं मिलता कि कोई केन्द्रीय रेलवे कर्मचारी इस मामले में शामिल है ।

उज्जैन जिले में भ्राय-कर की बकाया राशि

4623. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में भ्राय-कर की बकाया राशि अभी तक वसूल नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के विवरण क्या हैं जिनका भ्राय कर निर्धारित किया गया है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने अभी तक भ्राय-कर नहीं दिया है ;

(ग) भ्राय-कर की कुल कितनी धनराशि की वसूली बकाया है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में भ्राय-कर की बकाया राशि, उन कर-निर्धारितियों की संख्या जिन पर राशि बकाया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है । यह सूचना इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Reserve Bank's Policy of Credit Squeeze

4624. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association criticising the Reserve Bank's policy of credit squeeze as having directly hit production; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes.

(b) The Reserve Bank has during the current busy season taken measures for the selective liberalisation of credit. There is no reason to believe that the Reserve Bank's policy has adversely affected industrial production, but the position is being reviewed from time to time and such action as may be necessary or desirable will be taken.

कोयना परियोजना

4625. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयना परियोजना के प्रथम एकक का उद्घाटन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना की प्रस्तावित क्षमता क्या है, इसमें कितने एकक होंगे, उन पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों को वहां से बिजली दी जायेगी ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फल्गूवीन अग्रहभट्ट) : (क) जी, हां। कोयना पन-बिजली परियोजना, चरण-2 का प्रथम उत्पादन एकक (75 मैगावाट) 10-4-1966 को चालू किया गया था।

(ख) तीन चरणों वाली कोयना परियोजना के उत्पादन एककों की संख्या और उनकी क्षमता निम्नलिखित है :—

पहला चरण—60-60 मैगावाट के
चार उत्पादन एकक

दूसरा चरण—75-75 मैगावाट के
चार उत्पादन एकक

तीसरा चरण—80-80 मैगावाट के
चार उत्पादन एकक

इन तीनों चरणों की अनुमित लागत निम्नलिखित है:—

चरण 1—38.28 करोड़ रुपये

चरण 2—12.44 करोड़ रुपये

चरण 3—31.89 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) कोयना की बिजली केवल महाराष्ट्र राज्य को उपलब्ध होगी

कैसर के इलाज के लिए टीका (बैक्सीन)

4626. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अमरीकी डाक्टर ने कैसर के इलाज के लिए एक इंजेक्शन का आविष्कार किया है जिसके द्वारा इस रोग का उन्मूलन किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत में उसका प्रयोग करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) बतलाया गया है कि वेने स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी और डेट्राइट इंस्टीट्यूट आफ कैसर रिसर्च के एक अनुसन्धान दल ने मुख्यतया रोगियों के अपने अर्बुद और खरगोश के खून से मिली-जुली कोशिकाओं से तैयार की गई बैक्सीन के इंजेक्शन देकर गत चार वर्षों में कुछ थोड़े से कैसर रोगियों को ठीक करने में कुछ प्रारम्भिक सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है। कैसर के 20 नितान्त असाध्य रोगियों का इलाज किया गया था। उनमें से दस की मृत्यु हो गई, लगता है दो पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ हो गये और आठ रोगियों के मामले में यह अनुभव किया गया कि उनमें अर्बुद बढ़ि या तो रुक गई है अथवा मन्द हो गई है।

यही माना जा सकता है कि यह रिपोर्ट प्रयोग की अवस्था में है और कैंसर के क्षेत्र में विश्व भर में चल रही बहुत सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं में से एक है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । इस अनुसन्धान विशेष में भविष्य में होने वाली प्रगति का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ।

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत

4627. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ के कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकारी सम्पत्ति के दुरुपयोग सम्बन्धी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले में जांच करने के बारे में आदेश दे दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच हो रही है वे सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को इस तरह परेशान कर रहे हैं जिससे जांच में अपेक्षित सहायता न मिल सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जांच पूरी होने तक उन अधिकारियों को वहां से स्थानान्तरित करने का विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों का परेशान करने के सम्बन्ध में कतिपय आरोप प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा उनकी भी जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । अधिकारियों का दण्ड देने तथा स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रश्न पर जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद विचार किया जायेगा ।

Allotment Rules for Government Accommodation

4628. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Rules regarding the allotment of Government accommodation to the Central Government employees in Delhi/New Delhi have been revised during the last fifteen years;

(b) the particulars of the changes made specially in regard to (i) the classification/categorization of accommodation, and (ii) the fixation of priority dates for allotment in various categories/Classes under each revision scheme;

(c) the precise reasons for the frequent changes in Rules, and

(d) whether any uniform principles were followed in the matter in order to ensure that no body's interests were adversely affected in the process of revision?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The position is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6184/66].

Seizure of Contraband Articles by Excise Officials in Bombay

4630. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband articles worth several lakhs of rupees were hauled by the Central Excise Officials on the 7th April, 1966 when they intercepted two dhows off Murud (Bombay); and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 6th April, 1966 two mechanised vessels were intercepted at sea off Janjira (Murud) and on search of one of the vessels foreign cigarettes, wrist watches, textiles, mechanical lighters and tape recorders worth about Rs. 2,66,600/- were recovered by the Central Excise officers. The vessel was also seized. No contraband was found in the other vessel.

(b) All the eleven members of the crew were arrested and afterwards released on bail. The case is under investigation.

न्यू मोती नगर में जल संभरण

4631. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री ठाकुर चन्ध कछवाय :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिढान्ती :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह :
 श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की न्यू मोती नगर बस्ती में पानी का दबाव बहुत कम होने के कारण वहाँ के कुछ ब्लाकों के ऊपरी मंजिल के क्वार्टरों में पानी बिल्कुल ही नहीं चढ़ता ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जनता द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाई के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या वहाँ के किसी ब्लाक में पानी का दबाव बढ़ाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो शेष ब्लाकों में ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) प्रश्न में उल्लि-

खित न्यू मोती नगर बस्ती से अभिप्राय सम्भवतः नजफगढ़ रोड पर स्थित मोती नगर बस्ती की बगल में स्थित स्लम टेनेमेंटों तथा इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग से है। कुछ ब्लाकों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी ब्लाकों के इन टेनेमेंटों की पहली मंजिल में पानी सामान्यतया उपलब्ध रहता है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिये बजीराबाद से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जलाशय तक एक तीस इंची नल पहले ही बिछा दिया गया है। औद्योगिक बस्ती से तिलक नगर तक एक नल पहले से ही है और दूसरा बिछाया जा रहा है। इन कार्यों के पूरा हो जाने पर इन क्षेत्रों को काफी राहत देना सम्भव हो जायेगा तथापि जल कपाटो (स्लूस वान्वों) के विनियमन से अस्थायी राहत दी जाती है।

(घ) उपयुक्त इण्टर कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था कर कुछ ब्लाकों में पानी के दबाव को बढ़ा दिया गया है और अन्य ब्लाकों में भी इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस काम की मई 1966 के अन्त तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

Grants for Drainage in Municipal Areas

4632. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the State Governments are given loans and grants for laying underground drainage system in the Municipal areas of the respective States;

(b) if so, the precise nature and provisions of such a scheme; and

(c) the amount allotted and distributed so far to the States under this scheme during the Third Five Year Plan giving separate figures for each State?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Only loans are given to States as Central assistance, under the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, to the extent of 100 per cent of the expenditure.

The individual amounts allocated for the Sewerage Schemes is not known as the loans are released in a lump sum to the various States Governments for the implementation of all their water supply and sewerage (Urban) schemes during each year. A statement showing the amount released during the 3rd Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6185/66].

Grant for Laying Transmission Lines in Bihar

4633. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have asked for a special grant or loan from the Centre for laying transmission lines for carrying electricity to different parts of the State for which provision has been made or is going to be made in different Power Houses; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय

4634. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में काफी सख्या में प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोले जाने की मांग है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में अब तक ऐसे कुल कितने औषधालय खोले जा चुके हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक मात्र केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के हितग्राहियों के उपयोग के लिए हाल ही में एक और प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोला गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अब दो प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं । इनके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली नगर निगम भी 28 प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय और एक 36 पलंगों का प्रायुर्वेदिक अस्पताल चला रहा है । हैदरपुर गांव में एक सौ पलंगों का प्रायुर्वेदिक अस्पताल और कुछ अन्य प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोलने का भी उनका विचार है ।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं ।

स्टाफ कारें

4635. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा स्टाफ कारों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) 1960 में उन कार्यालयों में कुल कितनी स्टाफ कारें थीं और 31 मार्च, 1966 को कितनी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जावेगा ।

आदिम जाति लोगों का कल्याण

4636. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावडा: क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदिम जाति लोगों के कल्याण के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा 31 मार्च, 1966 को समाप्त होने वाली पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिये उनको कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ग) कितनी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) पूरी राशि उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-संजी (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना 31 मार्च, 1966 को समाप्त हो गई थी। 31 मार्च, 1966 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने का नियत समय जून, 1966 में है। खर्च इत्यादि में कमियों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना जून, 1966 के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगी। इसलिये, इस समय निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि क्या विनिदानों का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया जायेगा।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

World Economic Conference

4637. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second World Economic Conference is likely to be held sometime in the next year;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any invitation to participate in that Conference; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). There has been no World Economic Conference as such. However, it is proposed to hold the second Conference of the UNCTAD next year. Government of India will participate in the conference as a member of the UNCTAD.

Import of Technical Material for Plant Protection

4638. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the import of technical material for plant protection for 1966-67?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Foreign exchange of Rs. 4 crores (Rupees four crores) has so far been allotted for the import of technical material for plant protection for 1966-67.

Rural Health Project at Ballabhgarh

4639. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has launched a comprehensive rural health service project at Ballabhgarh in Punjab State to develop and experiment with new methods of education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Punjab Government, has undertaken the development of comprehensive health services for a basic unit of population. The preliminary

work was started in January, 1964. The details of the project are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6186/66].

**दिल्ली अस्पताल कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा
हड़ताल की खबर**

4640. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा
विज्ञान संस्था शाखा के रूप में पंजीबद्ध
दिल्ली अस्पताल कर्मचारी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों
ने 20 अप्रैल, 1966 में भूख हड़ताल करने
का नोटिस दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें
क्या हैं; और

(ग) भूख हड़ताल को रोकने तथा
संघ की मांगें स्वीकार कराने के लिये सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बराबर रूप में मुख्य मांगें इस
प्रकार हैं :—

(1) संघ का मान्यता देना ।

(2) पदोन्नति । कुछ वर्गों के कर्म-
चारियों की स्थायी नियुक्ति,
पदोन्नति वरिष्ठता के आधार
पर तथा उन कुछ पदों के जिनके
लिए पदोन्नति पाने वाले
कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हैं, विज्ञापन
बन्द करके की जाये ।

(3) कुछ कर्मचारियों के प्रति
मुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ का कथित
अशिष्ट व्यवहार के विरुद्ध
संस्थान द्वारा कार्यवाही ।

(4) कुछ कर्मचारियों पर लगायी
गई चार्जशीट वापस लेना ।

(5) कतिपय पदों की सृष्टि /
उत्थान ।

(6) विभिन्न भत्तों की मंजूरी;
कुछ भत्तों को वेतन मानना ।
क्वार्टरों में बिजली के पंखों
तथा पानी के मीटरों की
व्यवस्था ।

(7) कुछ वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के
वेतनमानों/गंजाना मजूरी में
मंशोधन;

(ग) संघ द्वारा भूख हड़ताल की सूचना
देने वाले उनके 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के पत्र में
गिनी गई 28 मांगों में 16 पुरानी मांगें हैं और
उनमें से कई पहले ही पूरी की जा चुकी हैं ।
कुछ पुरानी और नई मांगें संस्थान के विचारा-
धीन हैं ।

12.25 hrs.

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

**EXPLOSION IN SEED OIL EXTRACTION
PLANT AT AMRAVATI.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
I call the attention of the Minister of
Works, Housing and Urban Develop-
ment to the following matter of urgent
public importance and I request that
he may make a statement thereon:—

The explosion in Seed Oil Ex-
traction Plant at Amravati
resulting in the death of about
33 persons and injuries to
many others.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Now the number of deaths is more; it is 41.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): I am deeply distressed at the loss of lives and injury to persons as a result of the explosion in the morning of the 26th April, 1966, in the Cotton Seed Oil Factory of Lakshmi Oil mill Industry at Amravati. According to the information obtained from the District Magistrate, Amravati, the explosion occurred in the extractors of the solvent extraction plant of the mills. The whole plant including the extractors, where the explosion occurred, come under the jurisdiction of the State Factories Department of Maharashtra Government. Only the underground solvent storage tanks of the plant come under the purview of the Explosives Department of my Ministry and are licensed under the Petroleum Rules. In far as the storage tanks are concerned for which licences have been issued, safety rules for the prevention of accidents were already prescribed by the Explosives Department for observance by the Factory authorities. As confirmed by the District Magistrate, Amravati, no damage has been caused to these underground solvent storage tanks. It is likely that the explosion might have been due to some leakage in the solvent extraction plant in the Mill. The State Government authorities are already on the spot investigating into the causes of the explosion and an Inspector from the Explosives Department has also gone to Amravati and his Report is awaited. The State Minister for Labour has also appointed a One Man Commission for going into the causes of explosion.

The fire that flared up was very devastating and the flames became uncontrollable fed as they were by the oil and cotton seeds. Only partially the fire could be brought under control at about 1:30 P.M. on the same day (26th April). The damage

was very heavy and surrounding area of 150 yards was also affected. Five persons were killed inside the factory premises, 56 persons were admitted in hospitals out of whom 34 expired and two more dead bodies were also found later on. Thus the total number of deaths is 41 as per information given by the District Magistrate of Amravati yesterday evening. The condition of some of the remaining persons in the hospitals is very serious.

A sum of Rs. 200.00 per family of the workers as well as to the outsiders has been sanctioned by the State Government by way of relief to the members of the deceased's families. In addition, the Chief Minister of the Maharashtra Government and the Commissioner, Nagpur, have promised further reliefs to the families of the victims of this unfortunate accident.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the Press it appears that this accident took place because some of the safety rules prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives were not correctly followed. In view of the fact that so many workers have died, including those who were residing in that area—41 more are about to die because of their precarious condition—I want to know whether the Chief Inspector of Explosives or some representative of the Central Government who is connected with this Department, will also be associated with this inquiry which has been entrusted to a labour tribunal which does not consist of any technical man at all; I want to know whether the inquiry will take place with the help of the Central Government also?

Shri Bhagwati: The responsibility of this Ministry is very limited. This Ministry issues licences for the storage of this dangerous petroleum and the Department of Explosives have framed rules and prescribed safety rules, so that accidents may not happen. That has been done.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives and his Deputy will investigate into this matter. At present, the Inspector of Explosives has gone there and he has investigated into the accident, and we are awaiting his report.

As regards the commission and the question as to who will be associated with that commission, it is a matter for the State Government. They have appointed an one-man commission. So far as we are concerned, we shall do whatever is possible, and if hon. Members so desire, we can send somebody from here, and I personally can go there and look into these matters. But our responsibility is limited.

In the underground solvent storage tanks there has been damage. From this it appears that there was nothing wrong in the observance of the safety rules, so far as the underground solvent storage tanks for which we are responsible and concerned.

श्री भागवत सा आजाब (भागलपुर) :
माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सम्भव यह है कि जो साल्वेंट एक्स्ट्रैक्शन प्लान्ट रक्खा हुआ है उसमें लीकेज के कारण एक्सप्लोजन हुआ हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्रालय के निर्देश के अनुसार क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि समय समय पर ऐसी फैक्ट्रियों की जांच की जाये, चाहें प्रान्तीय सरकार ही क्यों न उसे करती हो, कि वहां पर सुरक्षा के नियमों का पालन होता है या नहीं। अगर ऐसा है तो पिछली बार इसकी जांच कब की गई थी क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपको मालूम है, और क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में खास कर आप के निर्देश से या महाराष्ट्र सरकार के निर्देश से कोई जांच की जाये।

Shri Bhagawati: This inquiry will be held by an one-man commission. So far as the plant where the accident has taken place is concerned, there was no explosion in the underground solvent storage tanks for which we are responsible. Even then, our

Chief Inspector there at Nagpur will go there and make investigations. I have already stated that if necessary we shall send somebody from here also, and personally I may also go there and see.

Shri Daji (Indore): The important point which arises is this. The fact that the underground storage tanks have not been damaged is not a fool-proof reply. When such dangerous solvent storage tanks are allowed to be kept to store those dangerous solvents, the surrounding conditions are also laid down in the rules. Before this accident, may I know when the inspector from the Explosives Department had gone and inspected that factory last?

Shri Bhagawati: I have said that we are awaiting his report.

Shri Daji: I do not want the report. The hon. Minister may give me the date when this factory was inspected last by the officer of the Explosives Department.

Shri Bhagawati: I am not in a position to say that just now.

Shri Daji: That is the crucial point. That is the whole point.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may ascertain it and make it known.

Shri Bhagawati: Yes, I shall ascertain that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): While admitting the fact that we grow wiser in the face of such tragic events in our lives, may I know whether Government have taken steps to see that, in the neighbourhood of such dangerous places, where explosives and solvents are likely to cause damage, no huts are allowed to be built up lest the poor, landless and homeless people should be butchered?

Shri Bhagawati: Rules are framed specifying the distance from one tank to the other and also from one

[Shri Bhagawati]

tank to the filling sheds. As regards the huts, they are somewhere else....

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Some minimum distance should be there between the huts and these storage tanks.

Shri Bhagawati:...they are not connected with these underground solvent storage tanks. But what the hon. Member has suggested is also an important point and that should also be looked into.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अभी विदर्भ में जो यह दुर्घटना हुई उस किस्म की दुर्घटनायें बम्बई में गैस कम्पनी के कारखाने में हुई थी और कोयले के खान में भी पिछले साल हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दुर्घटनाओं को टालने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई इंडस्ट्रियल सेफ्टी कांफरेंस हुई थी। यदि हुई थी तो उसकी सिफारिशें क्या थीं और क्या उन सिफारिशों पर उन सभी कारखानों में अमल किया जाता है जहाँ पर विस्फोटक पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल होता है यदि अमल नहीं किया जाता है तो उन पर अमल कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

Shri Bhagawati: The Department of Explosives has inspectors, assistant inspectors, deputy chief inspectors and chief inspectors in different regions, and they go round and inspect these plants and see whether the rules prescribed by them are followed.

Over and above that, factory inspectors have also to see that the rules are observed. We shall always keep this in view. It is true that we have to take steps to see that such accidents do not take place.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न कुछ था और जवाब कुछ है।

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether in view of certain other accidents also, some conference had been convened, and if so, whether any recommendations had been made by it, and also whether they have been implemented.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The Industry Minister only can answer this, not the Works and Housing Deputy Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : मजदूर मंत्री इस का जवाब दे सकते हैं। जगजीवन बाबू बैठे हुए हैं। वह बतलायें कि इंडस्ट्रियल सेफ्टी कांफरेंस हुई थी।

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Towards the end of last year, we had an all-India conference on industrial safety which was inaugurated by our respected President of the Republic. I cannot at the moment say what recommendations were made. But recommendations were made and I think the present Labour Minister must be taking action on them.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक निवेदन करता हूँ। यदि इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकते हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह जानकारी हासिल कर, बाद में सदन को सूचित कर दें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा नोटिस की बात करने हैं। एक महीना इसी में चला जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांफरेंस में कुछ सिफारिशें हुई थीं वर्कर्स की सेफ्टी के लिये। वह सिफारिशें क्या थीं और आया उन पर अमल किया गया है या नहीं, इसकी वह सभा को इत्तला दे दें।

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): यह दुर्घटनायें या तो सरकार के कर्मचारियों

की लापरवाही या मालिकों की लापरवाही से होती है बहुत हद तक। तो उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कभी इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया कि मरने वाले कर्मचारियों के कुटुम्बों को अच्छी खासी क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाये, समझिये एक लाख या 5 हजार रुपया फी आदमी, जिससे सरकार और कारखानों मालिक दोनों ही सावधान हो जायें। अगर ऐसा सोचा है तो सरकार किस नतीजे पर पहुँची है, और अगर नहीं सोचा तो क्यों नहीं सोचा।

Shri Bhagawati: This is a matter coming within the purview of the State Government.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Labour Minister.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The Workman's Compensation Act is there. When the details of the accident came to my notice, I asked the Ministry to examine whether in such cases where there is danger of explosion or risk we cannot consider the possibility of heavily insuring the workers at the employer's cost.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जब कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें अधिकतर हो रही हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इस तरह के विश्लेषण के लिये कोई डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया है कि आया यह सैवाटेज से होती है या लापरवाही से, और जिन सरकारों ने आबादी के पास इस तरह से मिल बनाने या फैक्ट्री बनाने की इजाजत दी है उन सरकारों से भी क्या यह कहा गया है कि कम से कम जहाँ पर पापुलेशन हो वहाँ से एक मील की दूरी पर यह कारखाने कायम होने चाहियें।

Shri Bhagawati: All these matters will be looked into by the Commis-

sion appointed by the State Government.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Are there any rules for periodic inspection from the explosives side and also from the factory side? If so, were they observed in this particular case? Also, will the security aspect be looked into during the inquiry?

Shri Bhagawati: I have already stated that there is periodic inspection by the explosives department, and also by the factory inspectors. What happened in this particular case is a matter for investigation.

श्री विश्वनाथ शर्मा (सलेमपुर) : जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है, और समाचार पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है, जो यह भयंकर विस्फोट हुआ है वह सवा छः बजे सुबह हुआ और तीन बजे तक जारी रहा और इसका खास कारण यह है कि भाग बुझाने के लिये वहाँ फायर ब्रिगेड या दमकल नहीं था। जब दमकल नागपुर से, अकोला से और पिलगांव से आया तभी उसे सुझाया जा सका है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की और फैक्ट्री के इंस्पेक्टर की लापरवाही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

Shri Bhagawati: The hon. Member will appreciate that these are matters with which only the State Government is concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibasagar): May I know whether there is any provision in any existing law for payment of compensation to the non-workers living in and around such factory sites who sustain destruction of life or property; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to consider this also while taking up the matter of safety in mines?

Shri Bhagawati: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has already announc-

[Shri Bhagawati]

ed that he will give relief to all those who have suffered in this incident.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister has accepted in principle that the solvent tank which is underground is the property of the Central Government, though the pipes leading to the solvent tank may be on the surface, the rules under the Indian Explosives Act warrant that there should be fire-fighting arrangement either of the inert gas type or of the water trailer pump type to put off the fire. We also know the jurisdiction within which people should not be allowed to settle under the Indian Explosives Act. So, may I know whether the Government has gone into both these things to find out if there has been any violation of the rules and provisions under the Indian Explosives Act?

Shri Bhagawati: Whether there has been any violation, whether there was any breach of the safety rules, all these things are being investigated into. It is premature to give any opinion on this subject.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not a thing to be found out. They know the lay-out of the pump, the solvent tank and the factory. It is only under the rules of the Indian Explosives Act that it is functioning. I do not understand what there is to enquire into. It is not a new thing. Let me submit that before giving sanction for the installation of any explosives establishment under the Indian Explosives Act, this is a preliminary thing to be seen and satisfied, and only then this sanction is to be given. May I know whether they have satisfied themselves about this before sanctioning it?

Mr. Speaker: This is what he says. It is to be enquired into.

Shri Daji: The point is, whether before such pumps are allowed to be

established, under the rules there is any provision to keep a fire-fighting equipment or not. That is the precise question.

Shri Bhagawati: As regards the first question, all these things were enquired into by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and then he issued the licence. As for the fire brigade, I do not think that is a condition.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): From the statement made by the Minister it is clear that there are two sets of inspections, one from the Centre and another from the State. In view of the fact that such incidents are taking place in the last few years too often, may I know if the Government have thought of having an integrated system of inspection, so that all these accidents and explosions do not take place; if the Government has not done that, what prevented the Government from taking such steps?

Shri Bhagawati: It is a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: That might be looked into, whether there should be an integrated inspection.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What about the first part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is a suggestion, it will be looked into. What should I do?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : पहले क्वेश्चन में जो आपने जनसंघ को मौका नहीं दिया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बार बार वही बात करेंगे ?

श्री बड़े : उसके विरोध में मैं प्रश्न पूछना नहीं चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं पूछना चाहते हैं तो न पूछिये ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda) : What surprises us most is why the people living in the neighbouring area were allowed to construct their huts. Was it done with the connivance of the mill owners or the inspectors? I would like to know whether the Government is going to fix responsibility on either of them and get compensation paid to the families of those unfortunate people who were residing there and who could not be covered by the Labour Ministry.

Shri Bhagawati : I want to make it clear that we have no connection, no responsibility, for the erection of the huts. It is a subject which the State Government deals, and they allow this factory to be built there. We only came in for issuing the licence for this underground solvent tank when we are satisfied that the conditions for licence are fulfilled and the petroleum rules are observed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : What question I put and what answer!

Shri Priya Gupta : He has said a wrong thing. Why is he avoiding? It is a question of underground or overground.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) : The Chief Inspector of Explosives stays at Nagpur and these explosions took place under the very nose of the Chief Inspector, and today, after the third day, no report has been available to ascertain the actual cause of the explosion. May I know if the Government is going into the question as to who is responsible for this explosion, and of providing deterrent punishment so that there is no recurrence of such a kind of mishap?

Shri Bhagawati : The question of punishment will rise only when the commission gives its report, and in the Maharashtra Assembly the Minister has said that the report is to be given within three months.

Shri P. K. Deo : I am referring to the preliminary report of the Chief

Inspector of Explosives who stays at Nagpur so close to Amravati.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : श्रीमान् जी, जो आपने हमारे दल के प्रति अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार किया है उसके विरोध में मैं कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : यह जो विस्फोट हुआ है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलाया, आप खड़े नहीं हुए . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने देखा नहीं। अच्छा मैं बुला लूंगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : The science of explosives is fast growing. Is it not a fact that the knowledge of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and all those persons working in that department is out of date, and therefore all such explosions and other untoward events are happening? May I know what the Government is going to do so that these persons come to know the science of explosives up to date?

Shri Bhagawati : It is an insinuation. These officials have requisite qualifications and experience.

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव (प्राजमगढ़) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मौजूदा हालत में सरकार के पास आंकड़े हैं कि मृत आदमियों में से कितने मिल मजदूर हैं और कितने जनरल पब्लिक के आदमी हैं ?

Shri Bhagawati : That figure I do not have.

श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : इस विस्फोट में जो लोग मरे हैं उनमें से कुछ तो मजदूर हैं और कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो नागरिक थे, ऑपड़ियों में रहते थे। तो उनको कम्पेन्सेट कराने के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है ज़ा मजदूर नहीं हैं ?

Shri Bhagawati: As I have already stated, we are not competent to say anything about compensation. It is for the State Government to do it.

12.50 hrs.

RE. EXPLOSIONS IN RAILWAY-
TRAINS AT LUMDING AND DIPHU
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua wanted to seek a clarification. I cannot call Dr. Singhvi. He is not a signatory.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I just wanted to have a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding the statement made by the hon. Minister of Railways yesterday. Although the self-styled Home Minister of the so-called Naga Federal Government has said in the Chinese and Pakistani fashion that the allegation that there is involvement of Naga hostiles in the series of incidents in Assam are "baseless and unfounded", may I know from our Home Minister one thing? Do not the papers recovered from this self-styled Home Minister of the Naga Federal Government as also from some of his valued comrades at Jorhat on the 7th March, 1966 contain names of two persons who are said to have successfully committed sabotage at Furkating on the 17th February, 1966 and, if so, may I know why, instead of arresting these persons whose names are available with Government and whose arrests would have led to further clue to the unfortunate incidents at Lumding and Diphu, the Government are fighting shy to arrest them? Is it because of the fact that a certain member of the so-called Nagaland peace mission has intervened and asked the Union Government not to insist on arresting these persons, for, this might complicate the talks that our Government are at present having with the Naga underground leaders at Delhi? In that context, may I know how long do the Government propose to give political status to criminals?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The answer is not going to be as complicated as the question was, because I can give the information in very simple terms. There were documents, with the persons who were apprehended and who were occupying that jeep, which have been found to contain incriminating evidence: that is, some explosions which occurred—at least one explosion is traceable to certain persons; not the persons who were in that jeep but certain other persons....

Shri Hem Barua: Certain other persons: I know that.

Shri Nanda: Efforts are being made to trace them and arrest them. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is this. These papers that were recovered from the self-styled Home Minister of Nagaland and some of his other comrades at Jorhat on the 7th March, contained names of two persons who are said to have successfully committed that sabotage at Furkating on the 17th February, 1966. The Government of India has got photostat copies of the document with them, and my submission is this. Instead of arresting those people, those people whose names are available with Government, the Government have not so far decided to arrest those people. Why, I want to know.

Shri Nanda: It is not a question of decision; we are trying to do that. We are trying to get at them. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they are trying to arrest those persons.

Shri Hem Barua: Their names are available with Government from the 7th March, 1966. Today is 28th April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker: What further clarification can I ask?

Shri Hem Barua: At this rate, we are going to dogs.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot ask him anything further, because he has said they are trying to do it. What else can be done?

Shri Hem Barua: Trying for how many days to arrest them? Let God protect us from this Government.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What Shri Hem Barua has told us just now, what he has informed us, is what he has been repeating several times and it has not been contradicted. On the other hand, from what the Home Minister has said, there is confirmation available. How is it that Government, the hon. Home Minister does not care to give definite answer to all the points that have been raised by him. One is, was it true that one of the members of the Peace Mission had tendered advice—I do not wish to repeat all that he has said—not to go after these two people, in view of the Peace Mission talks and so on. Was it true? He could say yes or no. Secondly, why is it that he does not come out with the names, give out the names of those two people against whom incriminating evidence, as he puts it, has been found? Thirdly, what is the incriminating evidence? After all it is not *sub-judice*. Surely, the House is entitled to have this information. It is not my independent question. All these things arise out of the information already given, and we are grateful to Shri Hem Barua for that. He has given this information repeatedly to this House.

Shri Nanda: Even in the first instance, when the question was raised, I did not mention in the House that documents had been found and there was some information of the kind which is also known. These gentlemen, or whatever they are—one self-styled Minister of Agriculture of a self-styled government, and not Home Minister but the Home Secretary....

Shri Hem Barua: Your counterpart, Sir; he is Home Minister.

Shri Nanda: Not at that level. These two persons are not the same, that is, in respect of whom there was supposed to have some direction from a member of the Peace Mission; it is not those two persons, but other persons, whose names figure in the document as having had something to do with these acts of sabotage; they are different persons. So, the direction does not refer to them. It is very clear.

Shri Hem Barua: It is my contention that the two people....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua also says that there was mention of two other persons who were involved in that act of sabotage, and when the names are there, why they have not been arrested. That is the first point.

Shri Nanda: I have said that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The second thing is—which has been repeated—is it due to some intervention by a member of the Peace Mission.

Shri Nanda: Not at all. No member of the Peace Mission has given any directions which might come in the way of the arrest of those two people, and this is being pursued. They may be hiding somewhere or absconding. Therefore, we are trying to get at them. That is all I can say. (*Interruption*).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will allow hon. Members one by one. In this manner, it cannot be done. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The statement that was

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

placed on the Table by the Railway Minister mentions as follows:

"The security and the police officials were of the view that the explosives were planted with the deliberate object of dislocating the main channel of communications and thereby sapping the confidence of the public. This, well-planned and well-directed activity and it should be dealt with as such."

If the security and the police sources had knowledge of these facts, why, after the Lumding incident, they did not enquire about it and stop these activities and arrest those persons and get any information. Have they made any enquiries about it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): What the hon. questioner has asked, justifies the answer, because he asks, why after the Lumding incident, nothing was done. I wrote those words on my return on the 25th. The inference that I drew was at the time when I reached there. The Lumding incident had occurred on the evening of 20th April and the Diphu incident occurred on the 23rd evening.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have no knowledge after that?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had knowledge, but as the hon. Member himself knows, the whole thing there is such—I have drawn attention to it—and the condition is not such in which anybody is in a position to be apprehended because only two arrests have been made—one at Lumding and the other at Diphu. Therefore I said that the conditions do require toning up, because it is not a position where one can be easily apprehended. Therefore, I recommended that immediate action will have to be taken.

13 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is giving his impression after his visit to both the places. That is not the point. If he says that he has got the information and the security people and the police at that place had already knowledge about planned activity being organised by some source there, what action did they actually take before this Diphu incident occurred? Did he make an enquiry from them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If that question is directed towards me, I might be permitted to say that no action was taken either by the security people or by the police.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): We are very grateful to Mr. Hem Barua for giving us the information, which the Home Minister should have shared with this House. If what Mr. Hem Barua said is correct that people were caught with a document which was *ex facie* incriminatory of the worst type, what prevented the government from arresting every one of those persons on the *prima facie* charge of criminal conspiracy? Secondly, who are these two persons? What prevents the government from giving us their names? Are they people associated with the Naga underground? What does Mr. Shilu Ao have to say about these two persons? The government owes a responsibility to the country. By not taking adequate action in time, the government is guilty of dereliction of duty precipitating the other two tragedies.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why were they not arrested?

Shri Nanda: Those people were arrested. The so-called Agriculture Minister was proceeding to Kohima with some message which after the talks here was to be conveyed to their people. So, it was thought that he should be allowed to go and deliver that message. Those persons with whom those things were found were arrested and action was taken against them.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. The so-called Agriculture Minister was allowed to go and he has given the reasons for that. But the so-called Home Secretary of the Naga Federal Government and the so-called Brigadier also were let loose. Only two persons were arrested from the jeep—the peon and the driver.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): The Home Minister is laughing at this remark. What is this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े या श्री कछवाय में से एक सवाल पूछ लें ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इस वक्त हाउस में यह पटिनेंट क्वेश्चन पूछे जा रहे हैं कि उन दो आदमियों के नाम क्या हैं, क्या उन के बारे में ग्रामाम के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री चालिहा, ने इन्टरवीन किया था या नहीं, क्या उस वजह से उन को छोड़ दिया गया था या नहीं, बाकी लोगों को एरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया, सरकार की इन्वेस्टीगेशन की क्या स्थिति है और क्या सरकार को उन के क्वेयराउट्स मालूम हैं या नहीं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Nanda: This morning the officers of the Assam Government—the Secretary and others—have come here. We were going into the whole thing. I do not think it is going to help broadcasting the names of the people from here, because efforts are being pursued.

Shri Frank Anthony: Are they associated with the rebel Nagas?

Shri Nanda: My information is that they are not associated in a prominent way. (Interruptions). That distinction must be there that the persons who are involved in this are different persons, not these persons. I am not in a position to put up any defence for having let off anybody. This is a thing which certainly has to be looked into and it is being looked

into. I am not explaining away anything, but giving facts. The facts are what I have stated. Action at a certain level is being taken and the considerations which led the member of the Peace Mission to permit certain representatives of the Federal Government of Nagaland or whatever it is, they have given some information which I have. We are further looking into this matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे बुलाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप में से एक को बुलाया था । मैं दोनों को एकलक्त तो नहीं बुला सकता ।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): It is quite evident that these documents which contained the names of the two persons who are involved in this sabotage were recovered from these three persons—the so-called Agriculture Minister, the Brigadier and the Home Secretary. Why were these three people not arrested?

Mr. Speaker: That question was put and answered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is any attempt being made to arrest them or not?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार जान-बूझ कर उन को बचाना चाहती है ।

Shri Tyagi: We want to register our protest against this policy. Such things cannot be allowed to go on that persons of that nature are free. Not only the opposition, but even we are not satisfied. (Interruptions).

Shri A. P. Sharma: Why were those three persons not arrested?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered. (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने ब्यान के आखिरी वाक्य में कहा है कि देश की सुरक्षा और एकता यह मांगते हैं कि यह काम जल्दी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

किया जाये। ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री जी मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, बल्कि बाहर का कोई आदमी सरकार को उपदेश दे रहा है। इस सारे मामले में आप एक बात पायेंगे कि रेलवे मंत्री गृह मंत्री को, या प्रधान मंत्री को, उपदेश देते हैं कि देखो, यह काम करो, हम ने जो कुछ करना था, वह हम कर गए और हम से और कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप इस बात का सामना कीजिए कि यह सरकार दो हिस्सों में फटी हुई है और एक हिस्सा दूसरे हिस्से के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाता है कि हम तो पूरी सुरक्षा कर गए, लेकिन दूसरा हिस्सा सुरक्षा होने नहीं देता है, नागाओं के साथ ढीली-ढाली बातचीत कर के जानो-माल और सब की सुरक्षा को गड़बड़ में डाले हुए है। इस मामले में एक तो मिली-जुली, सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी की बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जानी चाहिए—कि क्या यह सरकार एक है या दो हैं, जिस के अंग आपस में लड़ते रहते हैं। अगर यह सरकार एक है, तो फिर श्री हेम बरुआ का सवाल बिल्कुल साफ तौर से इस सम्बन्ध में सामने आ जाता है कि जिन तीन आदमियों के पास दो नाम पकड़े गए, या वे दो आदमी, जिन्होंने ये सारे विस्फोट वगैरह किये, अभी तक क्यों नहीं पकड़ गए हैं और इस सवाल का जवाब बिल्कुल साफ तौर से यहां पर आना चाहिए, वरना यह समझा जायेगा कि यह सरकार अब सरकार नहीं रह गई है, बल्कि खाली कुछ व्यक्तियों का जमाव हो गया है, जो व्यक्ति अपनी हिफाजत के लिए मन में जो आए कह दिया करते हैं। इस लिए अब यह बात बिल्कुल साफ आनी चाहिए।

here. Maybe later on it may be possible after consulting the Assam Government to say something more about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Don't consult the Assam Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० सिवंबी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल मैं ने उठाया है, वह बिल्कुल साफ है और उस का उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं ने सरकार की सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। अगर आप इस सवाल को यहीं पर छोड़ देंगे और आगे बढ़ जायेंगे, तो फिर सवाल करने का मतलब क्या रह जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सवाल के जवाब के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता। अब अगर आप और तरह से इस मामले को लाना चाहते हों, तो ला सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं और तरह से कैसे ला सकता हूं। यह असूल का सवाल है और एक तरह से हो सकता है कि इन पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाता। लेकिन अविश्वास लाने की हमारी ताकत नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल अविश्वास की बात हो गई है और इस के लिये कोई राजकीय सिद्धान्त यहां पर पालन किये जायेंगे या नहीं। सरकार को सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी के सिद्धान्तों को पालन करना चाहिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, the admissions of the Home Minister are appalling. I would very much like to know whether it is a fact that this report which discloses incriminating evidence was signed by the so-called Brigadier, whether these persons have not been arrested because of any real difficulties or because of the psychological inability of the Government to reconcile themselves to taking stern and effective measures:

Shri Nanda: This is a really a very disturbing state of affairs. The Prime Minister said the other day that the whole situation calls for review. At a very high level we have sent some officers and intelligence officers also to look into these things. The situation is being very closely examined. Their officers also have been called

and whether Government would disclose the precise nature of the steps taken by it to arrest these persons? We would like to know what stands in the way of arresting these people, and whether these two people were Nagas or not.

Shri Nanda: I have seen the material myself. I have seen the photostat copies.

Shri Hem Barua: You have the photostat copies with you. You have held an enquiry.

Shri Nanda: There what I have seen is somebody reporting to a higher officer that something has been done. Somebody's name is there. It is some report to a higher officer by a person who was detailed to carry out this nefarious act saying that this has been done. Then a copy of that was sent to some other officer. It was that copy which had been found and of which we have got a photostat copy. Now, regarding the arrest of those people, the people who are concerned with that, as I said, this is not a question of anybody interfering with that. That is not so. The question was, why they have not so far been arrested and what steps have been taken. With regard to those details, as I said, our officers have gone there, there officers are also coming. We will find out all those details and the information can be given (*Interruption*).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is there a general amnesty for crime in this country?

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, the facts now disclosed are really shocking. I would also like to know whether when we debated this question and the Prime Minister replied to that debate, the Home Minister or the Prime Minister, any of them or both of them, knew these facts, because then the House was deliberately misled to believe that there was no substantial evidence to come to the conclusion that the sabotage had originated from the Naga hostiles, it had started from some foreign agency, en-

quiries had to be made and if it was established that Naga hostiles are at the root of this, then action would be taken. It was said that a telephonic communication had been addressed to the rebel Naga Government and their reaction sought. We also read their reaction in the papers recently that the so-called Federal Government expressed their concern about these things. We want to know whether this document was in their possession and the Prime Minister knew about it when she made the statement misleading the House and the entire country. Secondly, is it not a fact that together with these documents some other documents were also found which contained a plan for a further similar action and an assurance that as this mission had been carried out the future missions also will be carried out? Also, after having found these two documents, instead of getting the Brigadier, the Home Secretary and others arrested, is it not a fact that the two persons arrested are the menials who went with them? I would like to know whether this was done in consultation with the Central Government or not? Thirdly, after all this, do we take the denial by the underground Nagas at its face value or there are no more doubts as to the course of action that is to be followed from this?

Shri Nanda: This incident, this sabotage, which was the subject matter of discussion, is different from the one which is stated in the document. That was much earlier and there was nothing in that document which could be indicative of any future plan.

Shri Hem Barua: There was another document indicating the future course of action.

Shri Daji: Another document was recovered on the same day.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, I have been standing again and again. I have stood up at least a dozen times. I do not get a chance to say anything.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will give him also an opportunity. It is not necessary I should call him first.

Shri Daji: Sir, he has not replied whether this was known to the Prime Minister before she replied to the debate. That is a relevant question. If it was known to her, then the Prime Minister misled the House and the country that they were not behind this. Was this document in the possession of the Home Minister then or not, and was it shown to the Prime Minister or not?

Shri Nanda: This document, as I said, was not connected with this particular act of sabotage.

Shri Daji: It was connected with a similar act in the past, I understand it.

Shri Nanda: Yes, it was about a similar act.

Shri Daji: Sir, my question was whether the Prime Minister knew it before she replied to the debate. Why is he not replying to this straight question?

Shri Ranga: Sir, we do not get straight answers to our questions. Even if the questions are clearly put, we do not get the information. Only in regard to one point he has replied that from some papers which were different from the later papers, there was some justification for their thinking at that time that the Nagas and other people might not have had anything to do with it. But what about the other two questions?

Shri Nanda: There was no material discovered which could suggest that there was a plan for any other action of sabotage. That is as far as our study of the material goes and, as I have said, hon. Members would appreciate, that we would certainly be very deeply perturbed about all these, and what the Prime Minister said that day calls for a review. Certainly all these things....

Shri Daji: Did she know about these documents when she replied to the debate?

Shri Nanda: Sir, I was not present in the House that day. I will try to find out what exactly was the position regarding that.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If that question is being repeated again and again, the Home Minister may collect the information and give it to the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why is he not disclosing this simple information? Let him say whether they are Nagas or not? Why did he not say this? Is it not within his knowledge? Let him tell us.

Shri Nanda: From the information that we have from the documents, they are Nagas.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का एक ग्रंग जो बात करता है, ठीक उस के विपरीत बात दूसरा ग्रंग करता है। यह बात सामने आई है और मैं आपका ध्यान इसकी तरफ दिवाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं गढ़ान कर रहा हूँ। डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने अपने ब्यान के चौथे पृष्ठ पर यह कहा है, "इस के बाद मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि किन स्थानों से इनका संचालन किया गया और कहां से ये हथियार और विस्फोटक सप्लाई किये गये। यद्यपि इन बातों के बारे में ठीक ठीक जानकारी विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल के बाद ही मिल सकती है, फिर भी जानकारी सूत्रों से पता चला है कि इन विस्फोटकों का संचालन विदेशों के निर्देशन पर हो रहा है और इन में से कुछ शक्तिशाली हथियार विदेशों से प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं।

जब लुमडिंग के बारे में यहां पर ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस आया तो उसके ऊपर गृह मंत्री जी ने प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया था और

कहा था कि ये विस्फोटक हमारे देश में भी बन सकते हैं। अब राम सुभग सिंह जी वहां जाकर आये, वह कहते हैं कि ये विस्फोटक और हथियार विदेशों से मिल रहे हैं। तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह सरकार है या परस्पर विरोधी बातों की गुत्थी, कभी न कभी इन चीजों की सफाई होगी या नहीं?

श्री नन्दा : यह बात सही है कि मैंने कहा था कि जो कास्टिक एक्स्प्लोसिव्स यूज हो रहे हैं, वे यहां भी बन सकते हैं। जब तक और ज्यादा तहकीकात करके पता नहीं लगता है कि उसका ओरिजिन क्या है, तब तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री मधु लिये : यह बात आपने उम दिन नहीं कही थी।

Shri Swell: Sir, I will revert to the information that Shri Hem Barua has passed on to the House. I would like to put the whole thing in a more proper perspective. Now, it would appear that on this particular day a jeep belonging to the Nagaland Government was carrying a number of people some of whom claimed themselves to be members of the underground Federal Government and from this jeep a document . . .

Shri Hem Barua: . . . documents.

Shri Swell: . . . alleged to be an incriminating document was recovered, mentioning the names of persons who might have connections with the explosion at Diphu. But there is nothing to prove convincingly that those members of the underground Naga Government who were going to Kohima at a certain crucial stage of peace negotiations had anything directly to do with the explosion. I will request this House, as I have requested in my speech last time to approach this question with a sense of responsibility and not to lose your head. I am as much an Indian as you are. You are not going to serve this country by losing your head and say-

ing that you will fight everybody. I would like to ask them whether, if the Government had immediately arrested all these people and even after arresting them these two explosions at Lumding and Diphu had occurred, these same members would not have said that the Government had done something precipitatedly and had infuriated the Nagas. That is what I would like to know from them.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Swell has said that this House should approach this problem with a sense of responsibility. Is it justified?

Mr. Speaker: Everyone can make an appeal like that.

13.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL), 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Civil), 1966 on Revenue Receipts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6169/66].

EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1966 ETC.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. S. O. 1036 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1966 under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6170/66].
- (2) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. S. O. 1037 in Gazette of India

dated the 29th March, 1966 under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6171/66].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1965 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6172/66].

MINISTERS' RESIDENCES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagawati): On behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1966, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6173/66].
- 2(i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year ended 31st March, 1965 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6174/66].

13.22½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

(i) MINUTES

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Sittings of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

13.22½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.23 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Hundred and seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industry—Organisation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries—Rural Industrialisation.

13.23½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. No. 750 RE. RAID IN BOMBAY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): While replying to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 750 on the floor of this House on the 24th March, 1966, I had stated the value of 85.6 Kgs. of

Gold seized at Rs. 45,87,401. Now this has been found to be incorrect. The correct value of the gold at the international rate of Rs. 53.58 per 10 grammes amounts to Rs. 4,58,740[-. The mistake occurred due to the wrong decimal placing in the calculation.

2. According to the unofficial quotations in Bombay market, the value of gold per 10 grammes was approximately Rs. 130 at the time of search. The market value of the seized gold was, therefore, taken by the Income-tax Officer at Rs. 11,13,031[-.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इसी सवाल के बारे में मैंने आपको एक पत्र दिया है। मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि डेसीमिल की गलती थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है। मैं एक जानकारी मंत्री महोदय से लेना चाहता हूँ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन भ्रष्टाचारों ने आपको गलत जानकारी दी क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखती है? धुनधुनवाना के जो ऐजेंट हैं उन लोगों ने इस मालिक को बदनाम करने का प्रयत्न किया है। जिन्होंने गलत जानकारी सरकार को दी है उनके खिलाफ सरकार कोई एक्शन लेगी?

मैं कल ही बम्बई से आया हूँ। इन भ्रष्टाचारों ने वहाँ घातक मचा रखा है। छोटे बड़े व्यापारियों से ये रुपये मांग रहे हैं और धमका रहे हैं कि रुपया दो नहीं तो बदनाम करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन सरकार लेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने गलत जानकारी दी उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया जाएगा, यह वह पूछना चाहते हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : डेसीमिल की गलती हुई है। इनफार्मेशन में तो कोई गलती नहीं है।

13.25 hrs.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the Asian Development Bank and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the Asian Development Bank and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill.

13.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Out of 8 hours allotted for the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 5 hours and 40 minutes have already been spent and only 2 hours and 20 minutes remain.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 28-4-66.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): When will the Minister be called?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The time should be extended. This Ministry covers a very large ambit of activities. The time should be extended a little.

Mr. Speaker: We will continue for the whole of the day and the Minister will reply tomorrow. Would Mr. Hathi like to intervene in the Debate now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Not now, Sir.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): When questions regarding Assam, Mizo Hills were being raised, the Members from Assam had not been called at all.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister has naturally focussed the attention on the Defence of India Rules which have been in existence since the Chinese invasion in 1962 and which continues uptil today. In a democratic set-up it is not a very healthy thing and I am sure that all concerned in this House and in this country, including the Home Minister himself, do not like it. He has also brought to our notice the emergent needs of our border areas and specific defence purposes. We have not discussed in this House, one of the very difficult situations that have arisen on account of failure to deal effectively with those who have committed dastardly crimes, by the explosion of trains recently. I was rather surprised to find that instead of taking strong measures in this connection when certain facts have been discovered, a great deal of hesitancy has been shown and no strong action has yet been taken. I will refer to this a little later.

I will now refer to the Defence of India Rules. I do agree with the

Home Minister that for the purpose of defence in our border areas some special provisions are necessary—Mizo Hills, Assam and Bengal borders and in fact, the whole border between Tibet in China and with Pakistan in the North, East and in the Jammu and Kashmir front. But I would like to humbly submit that, though I am not a constitutional pandit myself, whether it would not have been possible for the Home Minister to have revoked the Defence of India Rules earlier and brought in immediately some rules just for these border areas, and also for specific defence purposes. Was it necessary to keep on these Defence of India Rules by merely mentioning that they will be applied only to border areas, which, as I stated earlier, goes ill with the democratic set-up? Therefore, I would request the Minister to re-examine this and see whether the Defence of India Rules cannot be lifted and simultaneously put back for those areas for which it is urgently required. I do agree that exceptional circumstances require exceptional steps.

I fail to see why it is that throughout the years, whoever be the Home Minister, the Intelligence Department never exists or hardly functions, whether it be at the Centre or in the States. We have found this on every occasion, when we were faced with danger from outside, when invasion comes when there was sabotage within the country and when the national security was at stake. On every occasion, with one notable exception, the Intelligence Department, whether it be of the Centre or of the States, has completely failed. That notable exception was the infiltration by Pakistan Military Personnel in Kashmir as a result of which the Indo-Pakistan conflict took place. Apart from this single notable exception, I would like the Home Minister to look into the question why the Intelligence Department has failed on every occasion, both at the Centre and in the States.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, in his statement on the recent explosions and dastardly crimes in Lunding and Diphu says:

"the bases of these heinous activities require to be located immediately and tackled properly;"

Why is it not looked into? He also mentions that:

"an expert intelligence cell was considered necessary to be set up by pooling the resources of the State CID, the detective staff of the Railway Protection Force and the staff of Central Intelligence Bureau for intelligence purposes in this area;"

Why is it that such cells are not existing now? We have had sabotage within the country very recently. We have seen them in the border areas. In spite of all these, somehow or other this is one aspect of the working of the Home Ministry which, as I said, throughout the years has not been rectified. I would humbly request the Home Minister to see that something is done about it so that this Department does not continue to function in this fashion.

I do not want to go into a great deal of details about the conditions obtaining in our borders, because they are well-known. We have just now discussed this vital issue. Here I would again ask: Why did the Intelligence Department fail? Why is it that the Central Intelligence or the State Intelligence could not bring to the Notice of the Home Minister and his officials that something was in the offing? Why is it that our Intelligence is so bad that we never know what is in the offing? I can understand that crimes sometimes get committed. But the whole border is in a ferment for some time. The whole of our border with Pakistan and Tibet has been in a ferment and if things like these do happen, and we allow them to happen again and again, then I must say that the time has come when

this matter is looked into and a thorough overhauling is done.

While speaking on thorough overhauling, I must come to the implementation machinery of the Government. Since I came back to this House in 1957, time and again, almost every year in the budget session, I have brought to the notice of the Government the need for a complete overhauling, complete revolutionising of the machinery of Government to fit it to modern requirements. Yet, it has not been done till todate.

It is true that the Central Government an Administrative Reforms Section and State Governments have Administrative Reforms Committees and they have recommended some reforms. We in the Centre have also recently formed a reputable committee for going into this problem. We are faced with very difficult times. We are in the midst of economic and political crisis from which we can emerge triumphant, successful, if the machinery of Government is able to implement our policies properly. And yet, somehow, we do not think of the problem as a whole. We go in for a great many piece-meal things. We do not make any wholesale change. I do not know what deters us from revolutionising our administrative machinery. We are still clinging to British customs and British procedures which even the British have discarded. We are still keeping some of them. Our financial procedures and regulations still remain what they were in the old days, although in this House so many of us have mentioned time and again that these do not help, that they do not curb excessive expenditure where they should not be incurred, that they curb expenditure on some vital items which would bring about improved conditions.

The governmental machinery today has to deal with trade, commerce and social administration. In fact, the

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

whole machinery of Government should be thought of as social administration, suited to the requirement of bringing into existence a socialist society. The reason why we have failed to bring in such a society is that we have not been able to shape a proper administrative machinery; to a large extent, that is the reason. I know that the Home Minister is more concerned than perhaps many others about the need for a socialist society. So, I would tell him that before we proceed further, at least for the emergent problems of today, instead of waiting for the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, let us go in for something immediately.

Take the food problem, especially procurement and distribution of food. Recently, I had been to many districts in my own State. Although it is a deficit State, a State which could not get ample help from the Centre even when it faces difficult times, I found that in some of the deficit districts the policy of the Government in the matter of food has been successful, while in some other districts which are not so deficit it has not been so much successful. It depends so much on the local administration of the district.

Here in this House time and again I have said—I repeat it now with the forlorn hope that now it will be listened to—that if we are to march forward in many fields, people who are in charge of the district administration should be the best men of our country. The district magistrate has sufficient responsibilities. Let him have the power and the prestige of at least the Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in the State Governments and the Central Government, who are doing only the work of clerks. Let them have that position and let these posts be interchangeable. Now, what is happening is that an officer who was very good in his work in the district comes to the Centre on promotion.

Once he comes to the Centre, he remains there for ever. He is out of touch with district administration and he does not know, or he forgets, the grass roots of the problems and he gives orders. It may be the policy of the Government, may be suggested by us here in Parliament, but it is he who gives the orders to carry out the policy. He being out of touch with district administration for years together, without knowing what is happening in the district, he asks the district magistrates and local officers to do things which are very often not practicable.

The man on the spot should be a competent officer, capable to take quick decisions and act on them. In West Bengal during the present food crisis many district magistrates did well. We shall soon see them in the State headquarters and then in the Central Government. But the districts will be deprived of those who are really good. I ask the Home Minister and his Minister of State who is present here to go into this matter, because it is a matter of terrific importance to the country that at the district level you have people who are holding responsibilities have power, have prestige and are given due recognition and let their jobs be interchangeable with the jobs of Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries who do clerical work.

Is it beyond the capacity of the Government of India to do within a few days? In fact, they can do it if they so choose. They should revolutionize the machinery.

There are so many other things of similar kind which I could mention. I have mentioned them in the past and I can give the Minister if he wants points which he can implement immediately so as to improve the machinery of implementation. But why do we have to defer everything for an administrative reforms committee? The economic crisis that the country faces, the crisis in confidence that the country faces is here and now. It is not

possible two years hence, however good be the report of that Commission, to deal with it and expect to get away with things today. We cannot get away with things today. The Government must govern today properly and firmly and, at the same time, they must take the measures through which the distress of the people, the discontent which is real, is removed. That can only be done if they have an efficient administration, an administration which is fitted to modern needs, which understands, which has imagination which can cope with the problems of today, particularly in those matters which are urgent, economic and food matters and political matters also. I would request the Government to take the measures here and now.

Before I end I want to say that I deeply appreciate the problems that the Home Minister and the Home Ministry have to face today. They are very difficult problems, more difficult perhaps than any problems that faced this country except in the aftermath of freedom when partition came, the problems of partition in the beginning. Even so, today the Government has reached out to many spheres of activities and unless it revolutionizes its machinery, it cannot possibly be able to cope with it.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands. I hope that what I have suggested will not only be given consideration but will be acted upon also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shrimati Ray, who says that the range of activities of this Ministry is very large and the magnitude of its responsibilities is very heavy. But, unfortunately, one finds that the only outstanding quality of the Report is its fuzzy and confused incoherence. It contains the repertoire of voluminous trivia. It is full of plans and paperclips. It seems that it is characterised by the same fuzzy incoherence which characterises and has become the hallmark of the administration in our country after independence. It has the same protoplasmic

quality, the indeterminate quality, the quality of drift. It is this about which I should like the Minister to speak.

It is very often that we ask angry indignant questions but that is not to express our disapproval of the Minister personally. I am of the opinion that the Minister himself is largely not responsible for what goes on. He is not the author of this confusion or of this drift. But he has unwittingly and unfortunately for him become its proponent and its priest.

I should like to say that the Minister has a touch of both the yogi and the commissioner. He has a bit of the Sadhu Samaj and a bit of the Congress Socialist Forum. He has a bit of astrology and a bit of planning. He has a concern for the rule of law but there is also an admixture of the DIR. But in fairness to him, I think, it must be said that he represents the amalgam of these qualities and characteristics of the Indian society itself. In fairness specifically we must also give him the acclaim that is his due for his very efficient handling of the situation in Calcutta on both the occasions and of the Mizo problem about which we were greatly concerned. His detractors, therefore, have not only to give him the credit that is due to him or to his able political leadership on these issues, but they should also remember that he has had the disadvantage of functioning without the charismatic leadership of the personality of Pandit Nehru since his death.

That he has functioned in respect of his Ministry with a certain measure of success certainly evokes a well deserved tribute from us, but the Ministry which he heads occupies such a vantage position, such a central position, in our national life that we naturally expect a great deal. There are lapses and deficiencies—and God knows there are many—which make us feel that the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly the administrative technology which it was supposed to bring about in this country, has not brought about what it had promised or was expected

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of it. If I may quote, perhaps the functions of the Home Ministry could be described in the following terms:—

यानिशा सर्वं भूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी ।

While everyone else might be asleep or somnolent, the Home Minister and the Home Ministry would have to keep awake. He has to keep his ears to the pulse of the nation and its affairs. The question that arises is whether this has been done.

Our discussions, as indeed also the claims of the Home Ministry, are often lost in minor and ephemeral concerns and in episodic alarms. What is far more fundamental is the direction in which the country is heading. The state in which we find ourselves must receive fundamental consideration. I am not concerned either with solemn platitudes for which it seems we have a very large appetite, nor am I impressed by the tendency of the people generally to revel in the self-righteous expression of sadistic self-immolation which the Home Minister gave some two years ago. I think, it is improper and alien to considerations of pragmatism as also to democratic functioning.

What we must engage in today is a creative quest for social transformation. What we must concern ourselves with, most of all, is to find new institutional forums to ensure our rapid progress. What we must do today is to engage in a self-searching analysis for preventing drift and frustration, for preventing cynicism and despair. On this task of preventing a kind of erosion which is taking place of the values and the outlook of our society, the Minister must give us an assurance and an outline of his programme.

Sir, I spoke of the technology of administration. I would say that for rapid growth of the country we must have trained manpower, the necessary technology of management and the necessary attitude—deep, committed, dedicated national purpose. This, un-

fortunately, is lacking in our administration. The question that the hon. Minister must answer is whether our administration has an administrative purpose at all, whether we have not raised to the status of a religion the cult of unprincipled *ad hocism*, whether the anatomy of administration today shows and reveals organisational weaknesses of a far-reaching character. The Minister must tell us whether the physiology of the Cabinet Government and Cabinet co-ordination is functioning satisfactorily today. The dissensions which seem to rive the Cabinet, the facts which are publicly known that Cabinet Ministers are at loggerheads with each other do little credit to the Government. The hon. Home Minister must tell us also of the effectiveness of the health measures he has sought to institute in respect of the hygiene of our politics.

Sir, the health and the creativity of our society and of our nation depends on a satisfactory answer to these fundamental problems and not to the ephemeral and the episodic concern which we very much show. It worries me a great deal to see that there is a steady and progressive alienation of the intellectual in our society. It worries me to see that among the masses there is indifference and there is despondency. It worries me to see that no administrative effort or otherwise has been launched to see that the intellectual in the country, the intelligentsia of the country, is involved in the whole process for a gigantic task of development. It worries me to see that we have not been able to secure that wide base of participation among the masses of the country.

It seems that there exists no meaningful dialogue between the Government and the people today and it is this which must be the fundamental concern of the administrator. The merry-go-round politics leaves today inevitably and inescapably a feeling of emptiness amongst us, a feeling of frustration amongst the individuals, a feeling of indifference and cynicism

among the masses. If we have to release the intellectual energies, if we have to release the dreams and visions which we have hovered during the Independence struggle of the country, we must see to it that the emotional mainsprings of the society are rehabilitated, that there is a deliberated process of self-renewal of enthusiasm and of the commitment of the society as a whole. It is in this respect that I would like to point out that we are today crushed and confined dead weights of all kinds and in this I would notably include the administrative dead-weights. What concerns us also is the ascendancy of the way of centrifugal forces today in our country. These centrifugal forces are pulling towards the periphery and we are in the process of steadily becoming a Government of the periphery, a Government at the perimeter. It is this which could spell disaster for the future of this country. It is this which could ruin our hopes and our aspirations. What we want is a Government of the nucleus and the nuclei of Government organisations and the country.

What we want is a nucleus Government so to say and not a Government, as I said, at the perimeter. I think, it is in this context that the Ministry must regulate the remarkable work done by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in giving integration and unity to the country. If that unity is to be preserved, if the integration is to be advanced, if the future of this country is to be made brighter and meaningful, if our ideals are to throb and pulsate our national life, then the country must inevitably have a unitary bias. The Central Government must put a stop to the various claims made on behalf of various States—satrap Chief Ministers they have been called and subedars they have been described. This must come to a stop. The sovereignty of the people reflected in the Parliament, the sovereignty of which this Parliament is the focus, must be revived and reinstated, if necessary. It was a concept which, I think, largely informed our institutions in our life at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

and I think it is this concept which must be brought in and should be rehabilitated.

It is in this context that I should say that the hon. Home Minister deserves our appreciation for some of the initial action—I am speaking only in institutional terms—which he took in respect of certain States. It seems that there is a definite visible, palpable, recession in the willingness of the Government of India to be answerable to the people of India for matters which are necessarily and inevitably the concerns of the whole nation. It is in this context that we must re-emphasize the need for a really active programme of national integration. We must emphasize the programme for the introduction of Hindi on a national basis—it is in this context and not as a source of fissiparous tendencies.

Another question, a very fundamental question that arises is the relationship between the bureaucracy and democracy. The hon. Minister has not even once answered on the floor of this House as to whether we have come to a stage of settling as to where effective political power, effective policy-making power resides. What is the locus of an effective power in our society has been left undetermined to the actual personal equations. It is the Government of India in that respect, if I may say so, a strange piggy-back and very often I find that it is the administrator who has to carry the Minister on his back.

I think the divisions and demarcations, the division of labour between the Minister and the civil servant, have become out dated during the long years of rule by the Congress Government. There is, I think, a real danger of erosion of relation between the Minister and the civil servant and a consequent erosion of democratic values and of democratic functions. It is this that the hon. Minister should answer. He should tell us whether he has done anything or proposes to do anything in respect of removing various departmental barricades, whether he proposes to do

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

anything to institute effective coordination, whether it is his conception of a democratic Government that political leadership should rest in the hand of democracy. A Minister who is not any more in the Government once described to me that when he was transferred from one Department to another Department, a senior Member of the I.C.S. who met him at a party said, "Oh! Now you are in that Secretary's Ministry" and that is precisely what describes the relationship between the Minister and the civil servant. It seems that progressively the Minister is being subordinated to a position of becoming merely an advocate, a brief-holder, for the civil service which really has begun to rule the country.

Shri Hathvi: That Secretary might have perhaps been notorious.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have said of the erosion and the progressive dilution of the intellectual quality in the operations of the Government particularly at various political levels. I should like that the hon. Prime Minister who has taken some steps in establishing direct contact with the people, for example, broadcasts to the nation which should be maintained as a regular machinery of contact, should also take the necessary step of establishing a brains trust to this Government. It is this which would salvage the operations of the Government which have fallen into mediocrity. It is in this context I should like to suggest that academic people should be brought for brief spells to the operations of Government.

13.59 hrs.

[**SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair**]

This was done in a big way when President Kennedy assumed power in the United States and this brought a really fresh breath of life in the administrative processes of the United States of America.

I should also like to suggest that a code of conduct should be evolved for

public servants, that definitely the civil service should have a certain set up ideals which they can cherish and the fulfilment of which should be the cherished goal of their administrative life.

14.00 hrs.

I would like particularly to express my appreciation to the Minister for establishing the Vigilance Commissioner and for instituting a half-hearted institutional measure in the form of a Grievance Commissioner. That, I think, is a partial fulfilment of a demand which I have voiced for many years now. Almost in every session, I have taken the opportunity to emphasize the need of giving such an institutional machinery. The contemporary experience and all the current signboards point the way towards fuller institutionalisation for redress of grievances. In the hurricane of accusations and allegations which are bandied about today in the endless discoveries and disclosures of political and administrative corruption which corrodes the conscience of democracy, it is but meet and proper that the Government must take the ultimate logical step by establishing the institution of Ombudsman. The Central problem of a modern government is to regulate and to control arbitrary exercise of discretion in the operations of the Government.

I now come to the last point and I will have done. The statement which the hon. Minister made yesterday on the supposed revocation of the Emergency was singularly disappointing. Dr. Adenauer said once that it is a God-given gift—a thick skin is a God-given gift—and I must concede that the Government possesses this gift in a very adequate measure. To all the claims that we have made in this country, to all the protestations and arguments that we have advanced on the floor of this House, the Government had no more than this diluted and insufficient answer. Mr. Chairman, I should like particularly to dis-

abuse the minds of the hon. members of this House of the idea that there exists any Constitutional difficulty in confining the Emergency to certain areas of the country. Read Article 352 which speaks of India or any part thereof. Read Article 359 (2) which says very specifically that an order under Article 359 may be confined to a part of the country. There is nothing in the Constitution, I submit, which prevents the Government from confining the Emergency to certain specified areas of the country. It is a crying shame that the Government should have taken refuge and shelter behind this very specious argument, this wholly fallacious argument, which is absolutely unsustainable in constitutional law, that the Constitution does not allow confining the Emergency to any part. It is well known in law that the whole always includes parts and my friend, Mr. Hathi, who has himself been a lawyer, perhaps knows very well that there is something like the doctrine of liberal interpretation, that there is the doctrine of progressive interpretation, which is now universally accepted by all the judges, by all the judiciary in the world. Chief Justice Marshall, the great Chief Justice of the United States, once said in considering the question then that we must never forget that it is a Constitution we are expounding. Unfortunately it seems that, instead of consulting well known principles of judicial construction and constitutional interpretation, the Government has resorted to its own private mythology about the Constitution. I hope that, if necessary, the Government would obtain the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court; if necessary, they would bring forth the Attorney General to say that there is actually a Constitutional difficulty in this matter. Otherwise, I hope that they would accept the very logical and the very rational claim that we have made.

Regarding indemnification, I would like to register my very strong protest at the intended and proposed reintroduction of a Constitution Amendment Bill for indemnification for acts done

during the Emergency, which was shelved and abandoned by the benevolent intervention of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had, above all, a democratic conscience. My request to the Government is not to resort to this retrogressive measure; my request to them is not to ask us to be a party to such a legislative irresponsibility.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The Home Ministry has to perform a very difficult task. The work of the Home Ministry has been a difficult one in the past since the attainment of independence due to various reasons, particularly because of the problems that arose out of the partition of the country and so many other domestic problems. The work of the Ministry is even more difficult today. We are faced with numerous problems. On one side we are faced with the aggressive design and intention of Communist China, which has already kept under its possession thousands of square miles of our territory and on the other side, even after the famous Tashkent Agreement, the attitude of Pakistan is very clear to us and nobody in this country can say at what time Pakistan would launch another offensive or aggression against this country. Over and above these external problems, the internal problems of the country are also very serious, for instance, shortage of foodgrains is one of such problems.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We were told that Mr. Hathi would start at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: He would start at 2.30 p.m.

Shri A. P. Sharma: There are certain anti-social and anti-national elements in this country who do not miss a single opportunity and exploit all these difficulties for their political aggrandisement and for fulfilling their political motivation. It is well

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

known to everybody that there is a Party in this country known as the Left Communist Party which openly owes allegiance to Communist China, which is already on inimical terms with this country. In view of all these things and in view of so many other domestic problems—linguistic problem and so many other problems—that the country is faced with..

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Is he sure that Communist China is our enemy? If so, why do not the Government close their Embassy here?

Shri A. P. Sharma: I do not know how one can think of revoking the present Emergency and lifting the use of the D.I.R. So far as we, on this side, are concerned, we are also equally concerned about the continuance of the Emergency and we also want the withdrawal of D.I.R. These two questions have been discussed not only amongst ourselves privately but also in the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive and in its General Body. They have also been very carefully considered by the Government in the Cabinet. But in view of the revealing about the activities of the hostile Nagas, the activities of the Mizos in the Assam hill areas and particularly the recent happenings in the State of West Bengal and other States where, some of our friends, in order to fulfil, as I have stated earlier, their political aggrandisement, openly instigate the people to indulge in violence, instigate the people to loot and burn the property of the Government. I am one with the decision that has been announced by the Home Ministry that the Emergency has to continue in this country; the D.I.R. has to continue in this country. As a matter of fact, I appreciate and support the decision of the Government that the D.I.R. has to be used in the border areas, particularly in the State from which you hail, in the State of Assam and in the border areas—both eastern and western. The DIR may have to be used against some elements in

other parts of the country who indulge in violent activities. Sir, I am a trade union worker, and I believe in the right of the people to protest against the mightiest of the Governments, even though it may be our own Government if they do wrong. We have got every right to demonstrate, and we have got every right to criticise, but all these things have to be done in a democratic way, and in a peaceful way. If we are dissatisfied with this Government or if anybody is dissatisfied with this Government there is a way open to dislodge Government. Every five years elections take place, and everybody has the right, and every party has got the right to go to the people, tell the defects of the Government, speak against the Government and dislodge the Government. This is called the democratic method of working of political parties. This is how we maintain democracy in this country. I am one with Government, that the emergency has to continue in this country and the DIR also have to be used.

About the use of the DIR, I also want to say that in the past in certain places and in certain cases, the DIR may have been excessively used, or may have been misused. I do not hold any brief for that. As a matter of fact, we want that wherever it is necessary to use the DIR, it should be used with great care, and it should be seen that not a single innocent person is involved under the DIR and made to suffer. While supporting this move, I would also suggest that the DIR, if at all have to be used in other parts of the country, that is, in areas other than the border areas, then the State Governments should not be given a free hand. They must approach the Central Government and justify their case and then only they should be permitted to use the DIR. With these observations I think that whatever decision Government have taken in this respect is wholly justified.

When I was listening to the speeches made by the Opposition Benches, and particularly the Communist friends, I was surprised how anybody in a peaceful way. If we are dis- of this country who had the freedom of this country dear at heart and who had the democratic values of life dear at his heart could in any way support such activities of the people who are out to destroy democracy in this country. Therefore, for these purposes, the use of the DIR has to be invoked.

I shall now come to the present administrative system of the Govern- ment. I have a lot to say about this, but I shall be content with just say- ing a few words about it. Today, what is the position of the adminis- tration in this country? Right from the top to the bottom, this adminis- tration, is bureaucratic administration as we call it, not suited for establish- ing a socialist society in this country? We want a socialist society in this country. But what is the character of this administration? What is in common with the masses and the people who govern this country or who manage this country through the administrative machinery?

14.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

These administrative officers are called *adhikaris* in the districts and in the States. The term '*adhikaris*' means those who have got the power to rule. Who has made them *adhika- ris*? Who has given them the power to rule the people? As a matter of fact, they are servants of the people. But if you see the day-to-day work- ing of the administrators in the vil- lages and in the districts and see how they behave you will find that they behave as masters instead of behav- ing and acting as the servants. Therefore, I would submit that the present administrative system re- quires a thorough change if it has to serve the present needs of the coun- try. If this administration has to work for establishing a socialist so-

ciety in this country, then it has to be thoroughly changed. I am glad that Government have at last reali- sed the necessity for this change, and I congratulate them for setting up the Administrative Reforms Com- mission under the able leadership of Shri Morarji Desai, I am sure that whatever recommendations the com- mission makes will be implemented by the Government without any hesitation.

Now, I come to the setting up of the joint consultation and arbitration machinery for redressal of the grie- vances of the civil servants and the Central Government employees em- ployed by the various Ministries. In this connection, I want to thank the Government and congratulate them for having announced this scheme, al- though the formulation of the scheme has taken quite a long time. In the statement of the Government itself, it has been said that this scheme was recommended by the Second Pay Commission in 1959 and now this scheme has been laid on the Table of the House during this session. But I shall be content by saying that it is better late than never.

In regard to the scheme itself, I want to say that under clause 19 of the scheme it is provided that an ar- bitration board will be set up as soon as possible after final disagreement is recorded between the parties. In this connection, my federation, name- ly the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen has made a concrete sug- gestion. Since Government have been given the discretionary power to de- cide whether a subject should be re- ferred to arbitration or not, some time limit should also be laid down in that regard. I do not know why this discrepancy has been kept in this scheme. Why should a time- limit not be laid down and why should it not be provided that within a particular time-limit the particu- lar subject on which final disagree- ment has been recorded would be re- ferred to arbitration. Therefore, I would suggest that a time-limit should

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

be laid down. I would suggest that within a month after recording of final disagreement, the subjects on which disagreement has been recorded should be referred to arbitration.

The Intention of this machinery is to promote the establishment of cordial relations between the employees of the Government and the Government as employer. The intention is to see that there is no scope for resorting to strike for settling the grievances of the workers. I do not think that objective or that ideal can be achieved unless and until some change is made in regard to those subjects which are non-arbitrable under the present scheme. According to the scheme, only three subjects are arbitrable compulsorily, and they are pay and allowances, weekly hours of work and leave. Besides these three subjects, other subjects can be discussed, but they are not arbitrable. Therefore, such subjects in the railways will be discussed and will continue to be discussed under the permanent negotiating machinery. Under the permanent negotiating machinery, whether arbitration should be conceded or not is to be decided by the Railway Ministry which is the employer of the 14 lakhs railwaymen. We have been objecting to this for a long time. I would suggest that this power to decide whether a subject on which there is disagreement at the level of the permanent negotiating machinery be referred to arbitration or not should not vest in the Railway Ministry because the Railway Ministry is an employer. Therefore, I would suggest that instead of one Minister there should be a committee of three Ministers, namely the Railway Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister to decide whether a matter should be referred to arbitration or not.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): It is already decided.

Shri A. P. Sharma: If Government accept this suggestion, then only the

purpose of setting up this machinery would be achieved.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय को अगर ज्योतिष मंत्रालय कहा जाए तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा। किन्तु पूरी तरह से इसको ज्योतिष मंत्रालय नहीं कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि श्री हाथी ज्योतिष में इतना विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं जितना कि गृह मंत्री महोदय रखते हैं। श्री हाथी का विश्वास गणित में अधिक है।

गत वर्ष जब वामपक्षी लोगों की पकड़ धकड़ हुई थी और उसके बाद श्वेतपत्र रखा गया था सदन पटल पर तब कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात बैठी थी कि सम्भव है कि सरकार ने यह काम बहुत सोच सम कर और देश के हित की दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया हो। किन्तु आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सारा भ्रम दूर हो गया और यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि इसका उपयोग नौकरशाही और खास तौर से प्रदेश सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपने निजी स्वार्थ की सिद्धि के लिए किया है और कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार पकड़ा धकड़ी वामपक्षियों की हुई उस का एक बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक उदाहरण मेरे अपने जिले का है। मेरे जिले में दो विधान सभाई कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य थे। एक दक्षिण पंथी बन गया और दूसरा वामपंथी बन गया। गांवों के लोगों ने यह समझा कि जिस तरह से बड़े हो कर आदमी एक ही घर में अलग हो जाते हैं, अपने चूल्हे अलग रख लेते हैं। इसी तरह से इन्होंने कर लिया होगा। किन्तु जब वामपक्षियों को पकड़ने का समय आया और इस हरिजन विधान सभाई सदस्य को सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया तो लोगों के आश्चर्य का ठिकाना न रहा। इसका कारण यह था कि यह वह आदमी था जिसने चीनी आक्रमण के समय बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लोगों से सुरक्षा

कोष में धन दिलवाया था और उस जिले में एक नम्बर पर बहुराशिया था। वह हमेशा प्लेटफार्म से एक ही बात कहा करता था कि चीन यदि हमारा दुश्मन है तो सब से पहला आदमी मैं हूँ जोकि उसके खिलाफ जाकर लड़ूंगा। इस आदमी को जब गिरफ्तार किया गया तो बहुत ही आश्चर्य और कौतूहल लोगों में हुआ। उनकी समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है।

मैं गत वर्ष इस सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हो सका क्योंकि मेरे पैर में चोट लग गई थी और हड्डी टूट गई थी। मुझे अस्पताल में रहना पड़ा था। किन्तु मैंने पत्र व्यवहार किया। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि मेरे पहले पत्र की पहुंच भी जो है वह मंत्री महोदय के हाथों से नहीं हुई। दूसरा पत्र दो महीने के बाद मंत्री महोदय का आता है और उसमें यह कहा जाता है कि भूल हो गई है, पहुंच मुझे देनी चाहिये थी और जो असली बात थी उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। कुछ अर्से के बाद फिर पत्र व्यवहार हुआ। मैं जेल में जाकर उस विधान सभाई सदस्य से भी मिला। उसका दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट था। उसकी शिकायत थी कि मैंने सरकार को बहुत पत्र लिखे हैं, राजस्थान सरकार को बहुत पत्र लिखे हैं किन्तु कोई उत्तर नहीं आता है। अन्त में जब एक और पत्र लिखा गया तो उससे पहले यह भी पता नहीं चला था कि भारत सरकार ने उनको गिरफ्तार करवाया है या राजस्थान सरकार ने उनको अपनी मर्जी से गिरफ्तार किया है। बाद में यह पता चला कि यह राजस्थान सरकार की कार्रवाही है। हमारे गृह मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया कि उनको मालूम हुआ है कि उसको पैरोल पर छोड़ा गया है। किन्तु वहां की सरकार सोचती थी कि अभी उसको जेल में रखने की आवश्यकता है। फिर मैं श्री सुखाड़िया से जाकर मिला उन से मैंने बात चीत की। मुझे पता चला कि इस में राजनीतिक चाल के सिवा कुछ नहीं है। चूंकि इस केस में कोई दम नहीं था इस

वास्ते कुछ दिन बाद, दबाव पड़ने पर उनको छोड़ दिया गया। अब तो और भी लोग छोड़ा जा रहा है। इस बात से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि यहां पर जो सरकार है वह विशुद्ध राजनीतिक दृष्टि से, अपने दांव पेंच चलाने की दृष्टि से लोगों को पकड़ती और उनको छोड़ती है, फिर चाहे वे जनसंघी हों या वामपंथी हों या कोई और हों...

एक माननीय सदस्य : निंदलीय भी—

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : निंदलीय भी कभी कभी गिरफ्तार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो स्थिति हमारे यहां बनी है, इस स्थिति को देखने से यह स्पष्ट है और नन्दा जी ने जो बयान दिया है उससे भी यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि अभी तक नौकरशाही के पंजे से यह हमारी सरकार, ये हमारे लोग छूटे नहीं हैं और जो राज्य सरकारें हैं वे भी एक तरह की सूबेदार बन गई हैं, उनके रहम के उपर ये कायम रहना चाहती हैं। इसलिए इस स्थिति को जितनी जल्दी हटाया जाएगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

यह क्यों चल रहा है? इसकी तह में हमें जाना होगा। अभी मुझ से पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा था कि नौकरशाही के ढांचे की जकड़ में यह सरकार घटने के बजाय उलटे बढ़ती जाती रही है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां एक पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ का डिपार्टमेंट है। मैं यह जो उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ इसके बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाथी साहब खास तौर से देखें। उस में जो डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं वह सैक्रेटरी भी हैं और वह चैयर मैन आफ दी बोर्ड आफ पी० एंड टी० भी हैं। ये तीनों फद एक ही आदमी सम्भाले हुए हैं। वह आई० सी० एस० का आदमी है। यह भी एक अलग जात बन गई है। पुराने आई० सी० एस० के लोग अपने आप को सबसे

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

ऊँचे समझते हैं। यह उनकी ही करामात है कि जैसे देशी राजाओं के राज में चला करता है, राजा राज किया करते थे, ऐसे ही उनका राज चलता है। तीन तीन पद एक ही आदमी के पास हैं। इसका नतीजा क्या होता है ? डायरेक्टर जनरल से आगे कोई अपील बोर्ड के पास करता है तो उस बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ये स्वयं हैं और यदि बोर्ड के बाद सेक्रेटरी के पास कोई अपील करता है तो सेक्रेटरी भी वह स्वयं है। यह एक अजीब तमाशा है जो आपको देखने को मिलता है।

अब आप आई० ए० एस० को देखें। आई० ए० एस० स्वयं अपने आप को आई० सी० एस० से कमजोर मानते हैं। राज्य सरकारें उनमें भी राजनीति चलाती हैं। मैं आपको राजस्थान की बात बताता हूँ। यह 1951 और 1952 की बात है। जब आई० ए० एस० का चुनाव हुआ तो तीन अफसर पंजाब से वहाँ गए थे। तब प्रश्न उठा था कि प्राथमिकता किस को दी जाए और उस प्राथमिकता के बारे में मैं एक पत्र का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। उस पत्र में यह लिखा गया था कि राजस्थान के जो लोग हैं उनको पंजाब वालों के मुकाबले में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। मैं इस सारे पत्र को नहीं पढ़ूँगा। एक अंश को ही पढ़ूँगा। यह पत्र वहाँ के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को लिखा गया था। इस पत्र में जो कुछ गृह मन्त्रालय ने लिखा है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। इसको उसने स्पष्ट शब्दों में लिखा है कि किस को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। इस पत्र का नम्बर है :

D.O. No. 27/5/52-AIS (II) dated 18-3-53.

इसमें लिखा गया है :

"As for the *inter se* seniority, of the officers referred to in para 4 of your letter, the Rajasthan officers appointed to the Indian Administrative Service shall rank above the Punjab Provisional Civil Service and open market emer-

gency recruits of the same year of allotment. The *inter se* seniority of the two latter categories should among themselves be effected according to age".

किन्तु हो यह रहा है कि राजस्थान के जो अफसर हैं उनकी सीनियारिटी घटिया मानी गई है और जो अफसर पंजाब से गए थे उनको बड़ा माना गया है। इस सब की जड़ में आप जायेंगे तो आप को वही राजनीति यहाँ भी देखने को मिलेगी। यह वही राजनीति है जो कि आजकल कांग्रेस में चलती है जो कि सत्तारूढ़ दल है। जिस देश में आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की यह हालत हो जाए वह देश और उस देश का गृह मन्त्रालय किस तरह से जवाबदारी से काम कर सकता है, इसको आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं।

अब मैं एक बहुत अहम बात की तरफ आता हूँ। हम को केवल नौकरशाही का दोष ही नहीं देखना है बल्कि हमें अपना दोष भी देखना है। राजनीतिक व्यक्ति जो कहलाते हैं और जो राजनीतिक दल हैं, उनकी अपनी क्या स्थिति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दलों और राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों की स्थिति यह हो गई है कि दिन प्रति दिन तादाद तो इनकी बढ़ती जा रही है और आदमी घटते जा रहे हैं, राजनीतिक दलों की तादाद तो बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन उनमें आदमियों की जो तादाद है वह घटती जा रही है। यह जो स्थिति आकर बनी है इसको ठीक करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे पहले अगर किसी आयोग की जरूरत थी तो वह राजनीतिक दलों और राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के लिए थी। इनको कैसे ठीक किया जाए, इसको देखने की जरूरत थी। आज नौकरशाही भी यह कहती है कि हम क्या करें, हमें तो आप लोग मजबूर करते हैं, आप लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं और इस गड़बड़ी के लिए हमारी कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है। सन्तानम कमेटी

की जो रिपोर्ट है उसका असर भी कम हुआ है। देखने वाली बात यह है कि इस देश में राजनीतिक दलों की संख्या किस तरह से कम हो और स्वस्थ रूप में दल किस प्रकार चलें और इसके लिए आयोग बनाने की जरूरत है।

एक और खतरनाक बीमारी पैदा हो गई है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for you to decide. What can Govt. do?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Not only personally for me or anybody, but for all of us.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे लिए आयोग कौन बनायेगा। गृह मन्त्रालय की इसके बारे में जवाबदेही है क्योंकि वही चुनाव कराता है। जो चुनाव कराता है उसको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा; इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा; इस बार नहीं तो अगली बार सोचना पड़ेगा।

नतीजे जो हों रहे हैं वे भयंकर हो रहे हैं। लांछन नौकरशाही पर लग सकता है कि वे लोग रुपये पैसे में ही अष्टाचार नहीं करते हैं, बहुत अंशों में सदाचारी भी नहीं हैं। किन्तु सत्ताधारियों की दशा क्या हो गई है? जो राजनीतिक लोग हैं उनका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन हुए मैंने काश्मीर के एक उर्दू के अखबार में एक मन्त्री के खिलाफ एक बात बहुत स्पष्ट रूप में लिखी हुई पढ़ी थी। एक मन्त्री एक अफसर के घर निजी तौर पर जाकर ठहरा और उसके घर में उसकी स्त्री के ऊपर उसने हमला करने की कोशिश की। इस प्रकार की खबर अखबार लिखे और उसके बारे में सरकार कुछ भी कार्रवाई न करे कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश ही न करे, इससे ज्यादा गड़बड़ी वाली बात और क्या हो सकती है। यह एक ऐसी जगह की बात है जहाँ पर खतरे हो सकते हैं, नतीजे भयंकर हो सकते हैं। यह बीभत्सता

क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? इसलिए बढ़ती जा रही है कि हम लोग अपनी आस्थाओं को खो रहे हैं। एक तरफ शराब के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि उसे निषिद्ध होना चाहिये, उसे बन्द होना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ कांग्रेस के कर्मठ सदस्य, कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार सदस्य उसी शराब को आराम के साथ पीते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि मैं देखता हूँ कि यह जो वर्ग चला है पच्चीस से चालीस वर्ष की उम्र का उसमें से शराब के विरुद्ध आस्था समाप्त हो गई है। वह पीना चाहते हैं और खुशी से पीना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे लिये कांग्रेस की ऐक्टिव मेम्बरशिप बेकार है। ऐसी हालत आज हो रही है।

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : कांग्रेस के पुराने सदस्य नहीं पीते हैं। उन्होंने जेलों का मुकाबला किया है यह आप को पता नहीं है। जो पुराने वर्कर्स हैं, जिन्होंने शहादत दी है वह बिल्कुल भी शराब नहीं पीते।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि यह चीज उनमें बढ़ती जा रही है जिनकी उम्र पच्चीस वर्ष से चालीस वर्ष के दमियान है। मेरा स्वयम् का अनुभव है, मेरे यहां मेरे मेहमान ठहरते हैं, कांग्रेस के विधायक भी ठहरते हैं। कांग्रेस के कुछ विधायक आये। वह मुझ को जानते थे कि मैं शराबविरोधी हूँ मुझ से छिपा कर उन्होंने शराब पी बोतल से और उसको छोड़ कर बह चले गये।

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार : होशियारपुर) : आपके घर पर।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैंने जब अपने नौकर से पूछा कि यह क्या है तो उसने कहा कि रात को जो आये थे वह यह धन्धा कर गये। दुबारा विरोधी पक्ष के लोग आये, वह भी यही धन्धा कर गये।

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार : आप के ही घर पर यह धन्धा चलता है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : तिवारा आये ऐसे आदमी जो पहले विरोधी पक्ष में थे अब कांग्रेस में चले गये हैं। वह भी वही धन्धा कर गये। श्री विद्यालंकार जी को सूझ रहा है जो कुछ उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं हिम्मत से कह दूँ कि मेरे घर पर आने वाले लोग कौन थे। वे आप के ही लोग थे।

Shri Manoharan (Madras South):
Why should you give accommodation?

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार : हमारे नहीं थे, आपके घर पर ही यह धन्धा चलता है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह जो धन्धा चल रहा है देश में यह बहुत खतरनाक मामला है। इस लिये भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने के जो कारण हैं उन्हें हमें समाप्त करना होगा। या तो हमें अपनी नीति बनानी होगी कि शराब की छूट सारे देश में रहे या उसे समाप्त करना होगा। बीच की जो बात चल रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह सब से खतरनाक बात है। इसी लिये सारा उत्पात होता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग जो होते हैं, और राजनीति में तो विरोधी पक्ष में भी सत्ताधारी होते हैं, उनका नाजायज दबाव होता है। इन सब बातों को दूर करके सही कदम उठाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। केवल नौकरशाही पर लांछन लगा कर हम इस बात को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। हां बहुत बड़ा लांछन उनके ऊपर आता है क्योंकि हमने उनके हाथ में सब कुछ दे रखा है।

अब मैं एक बात अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। दिसम्बर के महीने में मैं दक्षिण गया था तब हमारे साथी श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल के साथ इस विषय में चर्चा हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि अब ऐसा वक्त गया है कि हम को इसके बारे में दुबारा सोचना चाहिये। एक जमाना था जब हम सोचते थे कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा होना चाहिये, किन्तु अब उनका दृष्टिकोण यह है कि वह जमाना नहीं रहा। जब सेठ गोविन्द दास बोल रहे थे तब वह बड़े दुःख के साथ

कहते थे कि इससे अच्छा तो यह है कि हिन्दी को आप बन्द कर दें। आखिर यह समस्या क्यों पैदा होती है। क्या हम केवल शाब्दिक बातें कह कर हिन्दी को चला सकेंगे। उसके भीतर घुसना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गलतफहमी फैली हुई है उसका कारण यह है कि वह समझते हैं कि अगर हिन्दी राजभाषा हो गई तो अहिन्दीभाषी लोगों को नुकसान होगा और लम्बे अरसे में और भी नुकसान होगा। यह घातक चीज है। अगर इसे दूर नहीं किया गया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि या तो हमारे देश को मानना होगा कि हम इतने नालायक हैं कि हम किसी भी अपनी भाषा को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते, इसलिये बहुत अच्छा, अंग्रेजी देवी को रहने दो, या फिर यह सोचना होगा बैठ कर कि इस देश के लिये सबसे अच्छा उपाय यह है कि जो दक्षिणवासी हैं या बंगलाभाषी हैं उनको साथ बैठ कर स्पष्ट बतलाना चाहिये कि क्या उनके दिल में हिन्दी के प्रति नफरत हो गई है जिससे कठिनाई होती है। कठिनाई तो दूर हो सकती है किसी तरह से, लेकिन यदि नफरत हो गई है तो वह दूर नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये इस नफरत को दूर करने के लिये हमें बैठ कर बात करनी होगी।

मुझे याद है डा० काटजू ने एक बार कहा था, और उन्होंने इसके लिये आन्दोलन भी किया था, कि इस देश की राजभाषा संस्कृत होनी चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती तो चाहे बीस साल लग जायें लेकिन उसके लिये तैयारी करो। या तो आप फैसला करें कि हिन्दी नहीं रहनी है और उसके हिसाब से तैयारी करो। अगर तैयारी करनी है तो जैसे अंग्रेजी में पचासों साल लग गये आते आते वैसे ही संस्कृत को लाना होगा। एक सप्ताह दुआ जब दिल्ली में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की चर्चा हुई तो वहाँ जो महात्मा और पंडित आये थे उन्होंने संस्कृत में अपने विचार प्रकट किये और मैं बहुत

सरल तरीके से उनकी बात को समझ गया। मैं जानता हूँ कि दक्षिण के लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से संस्कृत समझ सकते हैं। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सोच समझ कर काम करने की जरूरत है। केवल भाषणों से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसके लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे।

इसके बाद मैं आपको याद दिलाऊँ कि जब यहाँ यह चर्चा हुई कि नया प्रधान मन्त्री बने एक नाटक खेला गया था कि हमारे यहाँ के मुख्य मन्त्री को यहाँ ए० आई० सी० का सेक्रेटरी बनाया जाये। इस नाटक का राज जब खुला तब बाद में पता चला कि कितनी गिरावट हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल में आ गई है। लेकिन हमें इससे खुश नहीं होना चाहिये। उस गिरावट का शिकार हम स्वयम् भी हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि चुन कर लोग कहीं आते हैं और उन को फुमला कौन लेता है। लोग समझते हैं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा काम देश का हो रहा है लेकिन यह कोई देश का अच्छा काम नहीं हो रहा है। मुझे बतलाया गया था कि उन्हें श्री मुखाडिया को यकीन दिलाया गया था, उन्हें ख्वाब दिखलाया गया था कि उनको यहाँ गृह मन्त्री बनाया जायेगा। इस तरह की बातें जो होती हैं उससे देश का नाश होता है। इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में पहली बात यह है कि पृष्ठ 9 पर पैरा 21 है :

"Integration of Services as a result of reorganisation of States (Position as on 1-12-1965)".

इसमें यदि देखा जाये तो अभी तक इंटिग्रेशन में हजारों लोगों का काम अधूरा पड़ा है। राजस्थान में 1390 गजेटेड आफिसर्स और बाम्बे / महाराष्ट्र एण्ड गुजरात के 15604 नानगजेटेड एम्प्लोयीज का फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

इसी तरह से 22 वां पैरा है :

"Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme for Central Government employees."

यह अभी तक क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के ऊपर अप्लाई हुआ है, बाकी लोगों पर नहीं हुआ है। उसे करना चाहिये।

पृष्ठ 11 के ऊपर मुझे कहना है :

"Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services."

यह कार्य कितनी धीमी गति से चल रहा है यह इससे साफ जाहिर होता है। इस के कारणों को लिख दिया गया है लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में केवल लिख देने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा कि गिनती कम है। क्या कारण है इसको देखना चाहिये। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये खास तौर से लिखा है कि इसमें रुकावट आ रही है।

इसी तरह से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिलेंस डिवीजन के बारे में है। गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कर रही है। इसमें जो लिखा गया है करप्शन को दूर करने के लिये, उसके बारे में जो कदम उठाये जायें वह पूरी तरह उठाये जाने चाहियें।

पृष्ठ 15 पर आपने पैरा 31 में सेंट्रल पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहा है :

"The study team here was headed by Shri M. Govinda Reddy, M.P. It started work last year and its report containing 89 recommendations was made in August 1965. The Ministry of Works and Housing accepted 83 recommendations, some in a modified way, and announced its decisions to this effect in October 1965. Implementation is under way."

कितना एक्स्पेंडाइट हो रहा है और कितना नहीं हो रहा है इस को देखना है।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि इमजेंसी के बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने जो बयान दिया है वह बहुत भ्रूरा है। इससे किसी को भी सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता। कांग्रेस के साथी भी इस बात को मानते हैं। अभी कानून विशारद श्री सिधवी ने यह कहा कि वह एक जगह पर लागू हो सकती है। अगर नहीं हो सकती है तो इसके लिये संशोधन करना चाहिये और उसे समाप्त करना चाहिये।

Shri Hathi: At the outset, I should like to express my gratitude to the hon. Members who had some complimentary words for the Home Ministry's work, and also to other Members who have given constructive suggestions and also those who have made criticism but in a constructive manner.

I am aware that the Home Ministry has to deal with a wide variety of subjects. It is not purely a question of maintaining law and order. It has several other subjects to deal with—the services, the administration of the country, language etc. All these questions are of such importance that there may be here and there things in which there may be scope, much scope, for improvement and there may also be scope for difference of opinion.

There should be scope also for criticism. On this simple question of law and order, if it was to be dealt with only in a way as to protect the lives and properties of people from thieves or dacoits, it would have been a different matter. But today there are various problems facing the country and the Members have touched many of them, for example, the Mizos, the Naga hostiles, and several others. So, it is that the Ministry has to deal with a number of these problems.

Several hon. Members have dealt at length with the question of adminis-

trative machinery, with the question of vigilance, with the question of general law and order in the country.

Shri Manoharan: Corruption.

Shri Hathi: I said vigilance. We can also call it corruption. These are really the subjects which do require attention and concentration not only of the Government but the Members and of the country as a whole. Therefore, I am thankful to the Members for highlighting several of the questions that have been discussed here. It will not be my endeavour to deal with all the points that have been raised. It may not be possible. I shall deal with some of them and will try to clarify certain points that have been raised. I would not be doing with a view either to criticise the Members or with any such view, but I will try to give that information which is likely to convince them about the attitude and the approach of the Government on the various questions they have raised.

As I said, the question of administration is vital to any democratic government and specially in India, after Independence, when we have taken up a particular ideal before us. The activities of the Government have expanded. The new tasks and the new burdens and the new responsibilities before the administration have assumed very wide dimensions. It is, therefore, necessary that we will have to trim our personnel, to overhaul our administrative machinery, in order that it may be able to meet the changing needs of the people; but, as has been rightly said by Shri Guha, and Shri Mathur and several others, it is not a question of merely making some administrative changes here or some other changes there. It may be that we may be able to make a few changes here and there. But really what is needed is to train the people, our officers, in a way that they are responsive to the people.

An hon. Member: Train the politician also.

Shri Hathi: Politicians should be, and mostly they are. But the complaint is that even among officers, very often, one thing has to be kept in view. Whenever I have occasion to address these young officers, probationers, the first thing that tell them is that "Whenever anybody comes to you, you must hear not only with an open mind but take it that what the other man has to say has a view-point, and that he may be right." If you start with a presumption of that kind, only then it will be possible for you to Judge the other man's case. But if you start with a presumption that what the officer or the Government has done is alone right, and what the other man says has no force, then it will never be possible to understand the other point of view. Therefore, it is that we have to give this sort of training and this training is not only as to how they should handle the file or they can get over the various bottlenecks or the procedure or the financial sanction. That is in a way important, but more important than that, is the officer-citizen, relationship or other relationship between any body who is in position and the citizen. I do not mean only officers, but anybody who is in position—the relationship with him and the citizen or the public. I think that is what is needed today, and if they are able to understand the mind of the people, are able to read what they have in their mind, then only it will be possible for them to solve the problem.

We have at present various training institutions, and the young IAS, IPS and IFS officers do get training, but these are based on lines which require a change. With that end in view, we have recently appointed an advisory Council, presided over by Dr. Karve, with four senior Members of Parliament: Shri H. C. Mathur and Shri Nath Pai from this House, and Shri Rethaswamy and Shri Sinha from the

Rajya Sabha. They are members of this advisory council, and the task of this body will first be, as I understand, to suggest the changes in the syllabus itself and to suggest the changes in the facilities for training that are being given today. Four days back, the council had met, and they have appointed a sub-committee. I am sure that they will also look into this question and whatever the recommendations are with regard to the change of the syllabus and the change in the existing training facilities, we shall certainly implement those recommendations. Moreover, as the House knows, we have in fact an Administrative Reforms Division. It is now two years since that division has been set up. It has done some work in its own way, though it may be a small way. I know that it cannot do the same kind of work which we expect from a Commission. But even then, in their own way, they have done quite a good job, and this deals with the day-to-day life of the people, how the difficulties, the bottlenecks and the complaints that are met with by the people and which they have to undergo because of administrative deficiencies could be got rid of. They are having training classes for working out problems for young officers. It is not, as I said, merely teaching them as to how to handle a file, but they are given practical projects. These things are very small; for example, people have to undergo great hardship for having a motor-driving licence or in getting medicine in the hospital, or milk in the Delhi Milk Scheme or getting electric connection; these are small matters, I know, but it is these small matters in which the public are interested. If you can remove those difficulties, that would be good. They have taken up nearly 36 projects, and about 900 recommendations, on a practical basis. When implemented, they will certainly add to the efficiency and the lessening of paper work.

Similarly, as the House knows, we have appointed different committees under the chairmanship of Members

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of Parliament to look into the working of the departments which deal with the public, for example, the Directorate-General of Civil Supplies, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, the Works and Housing Ministry. These are the places where the people have to come in day-to-day touch with the Ministries and they have been finding difficulties.

The Mathur Committee has given a very valuable report and it has been accepted. I am sure it will go a long way in dealing with these difficulties removing the bottlenecks and increasing efficiency.

This is only in a small way. Minor changes here and there are not going to help us in the over-all changing of the whole administrative machinery to cope with the present task before us. In a democracy, where we have not to govern by might but we have to take the people with us, there the administration has to have a different pattern. It is not an easy task. Fortunately, we have been able to set up the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by an eminent person like Mr. Morarji Desai with senior Members of Parliament as members, whom we all know, I am sure they will be able to deliver the goods. Yesterday some questions were asked whether it is a white elephant. It is neither white nor black; after all, it is everybody's wish that something has to be done. Every member who has spoken has said some change is necessary.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Mr. Hathi is neither white nor black; his colour is wheatish.

Shri Hathi: I am neither white nor black. I do not know what I am. That may mean I am only transparent.

Everybody has a keen desire to see that some radical change is brought about in the administration. I would request that now that we have appointed

this commission, let us give them full cooperation.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Have you given them office accommodation?

Shri Shinkre: The cooperation they want is not from us, but from your bureaucracy. What steps are you taking to ensure that cooperation?

Shri Hathi: This is the difficulty. When something good is being done, whatever little good that is being done will not be appreciated, but if there is some slight error somewhere, it is brought out here. That is not proper. On our part, of course, we shall give all cooperation. I am asking not only the members but everybody, the intelligentsia, the people outside have to give full cooperation and support, so that we are able to do something.

Dr. Sen made certain points. I would certainly be happy to hear his criticisms. I have made a note of all things about which he spoke and which require our attention. I assure him that I will certainly look into those things. But if a hundred honest criticisms are made and one criticism which is not honest is also linked with that, the whole grace and beauty of the honest criticisms vanish. For example, he mentioned that the CBI is investigating against the professors of Delhi University. It is absolutely wrong. They are not doing it. If he had seen yesterday's paper, he would have found that it is a wrong, baseless story. Then he said about Walcott. I can understand that a member of the opposition would not like to give credit to any good work done by government. There is nothing wrong in that. But so far as the arrest of Walcott is concerned, the Interpol had nothing to do.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It was reported in the newspapers.

Shri Hath: That is not correct. Information about the antecedents of Walcott and his colleagues was collected and there certainly we had the help and assistance of Interpol. We are grateful to them. But so far as his arrest was concerned, from the day he left India after landing at Murud, the CBI officers were looking out for him and with the assistance of the Bombay CID, it was possible to trace them. The two gentlemen again assumed false names, not Walcott and Philby.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are they gentlemen?

Shri Hath: I shall correct myself; these two persons assumed false names and got passports even from the countries where they were required and they could come down again. But we had cast our net and both the persons were arrested.

Now this category is over. I come to other criticisms of Dr. Sen. He mentioned about the grievances of the secretariat employees. I have personally looked into many of these cases and I feel something requires to be done. The Deputy Minister, Mr. Mishra had said that the committee would meet. Dr. Sen's information that the officers turned it down is not correct. The committee is meeting on 7th May and they will go into it, because these questions are numerous. Therefore, it will take some time. This high-powered committee is there; it is not shelved. It will meet and they will certainly look into it. I am interested that all Central Government employees should at least feel that their grievances are being looked into. May be it may not be possible for us to redress all their grievances, but certainly they must feel that there is somebody to look into these grievances.

This brings me to the question of Whitley Councils or the joint consultative machinery about which Mr. Sharma, Mr. Khadilkar and others spoke. Mr. Priya Gupta has not

spoken, but I shall clarify certain doubts which are in his mind, because I know him. After all, unless I am able to read the mind of people, it is no use my dealing with the question.

15 hrs.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But he is not transparent like you.

Shri Hath: To me he is. I may claim the credit that everybody is transparent to me. He is transparent.

I may say, at the very outset, that there is no imposition. There is no compulsion on anybody whether to join or not to join. If they feel like joining they may do so, and if they do not feel like joining they may not join. I will tell you what are the advantages of the Whitley Council. The three important matters on which the employees would give the greatest weight and importance are the conditions of service such as pay and allowances, hours of work and leave. These matters were in the first instance not compulsorily arbitrable. The Government had kept the right to refer it to arbitration or not to refer if they found that in public interest it was not a fit case for referring it to arbitration. We have dropped that provision. Therefore, all the cases will now be compulsorily arbitrable.

The second difficulty that Shri Priya Gupta found was that industrial workers may be turned into civil workers. That is not so. All the benefits that they derive from industrial acts will remain with them. But when these three are compulsorily arbitrable, I am sure they would like to come to this scheme because in the Industrial Disputes Act there is no compulsory arbitration—there may be a tribunal but there is no compulsory arbitration. Wherever you get the benefit you are welcome. Then your existing machinery, the Permanent Negotiating Machinery is there. Wherever it is there, you can continue that also. But where you

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do not find the benefit, you are welcome here.

Shri Priya Gupta: With all the three tiers?

Shri Hathi: Yes. The third tier, for arbitration at the top was given. I would like to ask in how many cases arbitration has been given. Have you been given any arbitration in the last ten years?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Only once, in 1957.

Shri Priya Gupta: That was on a specific condition. It was never given.

Shri Hathi: Now we are giving you this compulsory arbitration.

Shri Priya Gupta: That was allowed to be given, but the sanctity was overruled and it was not followed by your counterpart, the Railways.

Shri Hathi: The third point is, the members of the trade union workers wanted that they should have the right to recall members if an office-bearer was appointed on the Council and another office-bearer was elected in his place.

Shri A. P. Sharma: All these things are details of the scheme.

Shri Hathi: Still, he has written to me about a number of things. Therefore, there are many things which are better than what you have either in the Industrial Disputes Act or under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. Again, I may assure him that they may go through the scheme once again and if necessary we can again discuss it. There is no question of imposing it on anybody. All others have agreed, and I would only appeal to them that it would be better if they also joined so that we can start with it.

After all, what is the aim and object of this? We want that there

should be such a relation between the employers and the employees such that all disputes are solved amicably. Another important thing is, originally we had thought that any union which wanted to join this should provide in its constitution that its members will abjure strikes, that they will not go on strike. Here also, we have said that instead of amending their constitution it will be a joint declaration, for the purpose of trial, that they will not go on strike. The main important thing is the goodwill, the cooperation and the atmosphere to work together, so that all disputes can be solved amicably. It is in that spirit that this scheme is to be enforced, and I am sure that they will all agree.

So far as the question of time is concerned, it will be "as soon as possible". When there is a will and you want to work in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation, it will be "immediately". Now there is no question of thinking whether compulsory arbitration is to be given or not. Certainly it has to be given and we have said that it should be as soon as possible. I may also assure the House that we shall set up a convention whereby it will be done without any delay.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will there be any time limit?

Shri Hathi: I do not want to put any time limit; you can reduce it to a week if you like.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want that the thing should be on record so that whether you are in the Ministry or somebody else is there it will be adhered to.

Shri Hathi: I am prepared to give it in writing to all the trade unions that it shall be our endeavour not to delay and we shall do it immediately. But by convention we can say that it will be done in two or three months.

The next point that Dr. Ranen Sen touched was about reversions and retrenchments of thousands of assistants. I may say, there is no question of retrenching thousands of people. There may be some instances of reversions. But there are two schemes. One is the officer-oriented scheme. When we want that the file should move quickly, naturally, we do not want so many people to deal with it. In one Ministry, and there also only in one part of the Ministry, in the Chief Engineer's Office of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, that experiment was tried. There some assistants, some upper division clerks—some 3 or 9—were rendered surplus because of that. But we have not yet gone ahead with that scheme in others because we do not want to create that sort of apprehension in the minds of the section officers, assistants and clerks that they are all going to be rendered surplus if at all they will be surplus, we will require them in some other work. For that we have opened a cell in the Home Ministry where they will be given training in some other work like accounts, typing or something of that sort, and they will be absorbed. So, there need not be any apprehension on that account.

Shri Bhattacharyya also mentioned about the attitude of the public service to which I have already referred. The second point that he mentioned was about the Santhanam Committee's recommendations and about the Bill which he had brought. We have considered this question, whether retired servants should be barred from accepting employment in private firms. We have taken a policy decision that generally these officers should not be given permission for two years.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why don't you ban it altogether for two years. The recommendation was that for two years you should ban it completely.

Shri Hathi: Two years completely, but . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why "but"?

Shri Hathi: I will tell you. They have said that it may be examined whether it is possible. We got it examined by the Attorney-General, Shri Chatterjee and other lawyer friends. They say it will be perhaps violative of article 19 if a total ban is put.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have to frame the rules.

Shri Hathi: Rules we are framing, and even in those rules we will not allow it except a very stringent test, namely, whether the officer concerned had any dealing with any firm while he was with the Government. We will examine whether his official knowledge or experience is going to give the firm any undue advantage. We will also see whether his office or post is befitting the dignity of the Government servant. For example, if the proposal is to appoint the Government servant as a liaison officer, permission is not usually granted. For the first two years there is no question of granting any permission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): If the hon. Minister yields, I can say that I have also consulted some very high constitutional authorities and they told me that some provision in the Constitution itself entitles the Government to impose certain conditions.

Shri Hathi: If it is possible, I shall be only too happy.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I shall supply a note on this.

Shri Hathi: If it is legally possible, we shall certainly look into. Today our advice is that it will not be possible.

Then, Shri Trivedi criticised us, saying that we have omitted to mention the good work done by the

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Central Reserve Police. They have done really good work during the hostilities on the Kutch-Sind border. They have done a fine job. We have mentioned it in the Report. It is a force which has been doing excellent work and there was no question of omitting or not mentioning their importance.

His second point was about corruption in railways. He referred to corruption in reservation sale of tickets and all that. There are a number of such departments where there are complaints. If you go through the Report of the CBI, you will find that they have taken up these departments for examinations, and railways is one of them.

The other complaint that he made was of the recognition of a ruler of a particular State. There I may assure him that it is not a question of any officer deciding as to whether a particular price should be recognised or not recognised. It is done according to the custom prevailing in the State. In this case, the antecedents were that he was previously convicted and his father, when alive, had said against him that he should not be recognised. So, there was no question of any particular officer or bureaucracy coming in the way. This decision was taken at a higher level.

Shri Dwivedy suggested that the border security force should be under the army. Normally, it is not an army organisation. In peace time, they cannot be under the operation of the army. In war time they are under the operational control of the army. In peace time they have their own Inspector-General. But we have to appreciate one point. There is a close co-ordination or liaison between the army officers and these officers. The Sector Commander and the DIG will be co-ordinating their work. So, there will be close and complete co-ordination.

The border security force, as the House knows, have done good work

during the hostilities. After that also they have been doing nice work. But they require more training. They require to be equipped with modern weapons and modern equipments. That is being done. We have started a training institute near Gwalior where these people are being trained.

I hope he will excuse me if I leave some of the matters for reply by my senior colleague. Shri Mathur touched on administrative reforms. I will not deal with that also, he is not present here.

I am very grateful to Dr. Singhvi. He has really contributed to the debate by giving very good suggestions. He is a student of constitutional law and administration and a lawyer. He has certainly contributed to the debate.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta mentioned about seniority in some Rajasthan case. I shall look into and let him know the position.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: One ICS is holding three posts-Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Chairman, P&T Board and also Secretary, Communication Department.

Shri Hathi: Really speaking, they are not three separate posts. There are many such instances where one official is both Secretary and Chairman. The Chairman of CWPC can be Additional Secretary.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: But the appeals of all the subordinates will go only to this one person.

Shri Hathi: Now this Whitley Council will come into being in P & T.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I would suggest the change of the rules.

Shri Hathi: I think I have dealt with some of the points which hon. Members have raised.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about my points?

Shri Hathi: I have dealt with them in her absence. I will leave the other points, larger issues, to my senior colleague.

Shri Manoharan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention what the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Hathi, has explained to this House. It seems that he is a very good advocate, but the poor man was arguing a very weak case on behalf of the Government.

Let me begin my speech by reading the opening sentence of the Report of the Home Ministry.

"The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects and has to play an important role in fostering conditions under which democracy may flourish and orderly development and progress of the country may be possible."

So far as my knowledge goes, this Government provides certain conditions wherein the functioning of democracy is an impossibility. Instead of removing those conditions, the Government have created so many conditions wherein demonstrations, revolutions and agitations are the only way out. While the country is witnessing all sorts of agitations and demonstrations, our Home Minister has turned round and said that it is because of the Opposition that agitations are on the increase and it is a pre-election strategy. But I think it is fitting on my part to quote a letter written by an illustrious politician of this country, who is no more, to his daughter, who is fortunately with us as the Prime Minister of the country.

"Ideas and economic conditions make revolutions. Foolish people in authority, blind to everything that does not fit in with their ideas, imagine that revolutions are caused by agitators. Agitators are people who are discontented

with existing conditions and desire a change and work for it.

"Every revolutionary period has a full supply of them. They are themselves the outcome of the ferment and dissatisfaction that exist. But tens and hundreds of thousands of people do not move to action merely at the bidding of an agitator. Most people desire security above everything. They do not want to risk losing what they have got. But when economic conditions are such that their day to day suffering grows and life becomes almost an intolerable burden, then even the weak are prepared to take risks. It is then that they listen to the voice of the agitator who seems to show them a way out of their misery."

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that it is not fair on the part of the Government to accuse the Opposition of having created such conditions. Revolutions are not created, but they come; they come when the situation is ripe. My question is, who are the real culprits who have created conditions wherein revolution is inevitable. I fix the responsibility squarely on the Home Minister as well as on the Government of this country. The Government of the country to-day is disloyal to the people. I hold disloyalty next to treason. Therefore, I consider this Government as most treasonable.

I want now to draw the attention of the Home Minister to certain matters which deserve his consideration. I think this Government believes only in bullets and gunshots, in the Defence of India Rules and the obnoxious Preventive Detention Act. They have lost the confidence of the people because they have already betrayed the people. The performance of the Home Ministry is a striking example for that.

Now, I come to say something about the Defence of India Rules and the continuance of Emergency. Yesterday

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day, our Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, announced on the floor of this House that the Defence of India Rules and the relevant Acts will not be there and only a restricted use of the Defence of India Rules will be there in those areas where troubles are brewing. I cannot understand this statement. I seek some clarification from the Home Minister because I want to understand what he has said. Here is the statement or the speech made by our Home Minister yesterday wherein it is stated that the necessary legislation should be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The decision regarding the restricted application of the Defence of India Act and Rules should be given effect to without waiting for the amendment of the Act and Rules, and the State Governments should also be advised accordingly. I want to know whether the Defence of India Rules and the other Acts would be used sparingly, I mean in a restricted sense or a limited sense, only in regard to the border areas, or the Defence of India Rules in a limited sense would be utilised all over the country. When it is said that the Defence of India Rules will be sparingly used or used in a restricted sense or in a limited sense, who is to decide that the situation is a ripe one and a limited use of the Defence of India Rules is necessary? Unfortunately, I am told that almost all the Chief Ministers of States . . .

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara):
. . . including the Governor of Kerala.

Shri Manoharan: . . . are for the continuance of the Defence of India Rules and the Emergency. Probably, certain Chief Ministers may have a different opinion. For example, very recently I have read from the Newspapers the views of Mr. P. C. Sen, the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is considered to be the model Chief Minister by Mr Subramaniam.

Shri Manoharan: Whatever he might be. This is what is stated in the Newspaper:

"The West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen thinks that it is only the Defence Ministry which can say whether the conditions, leading to declaration of the emergency and the promulgation of the Defence of India Rules, still exist or not."

Mr. Sen feels that the Defence Ministry should decide about it. Here the Home Minister makes a statement that the Emergency must continue. Probably the Chief Ministers have been made the scapegoat. In spite of the opposition within the Congress Party and in spite of the consensus in the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party against the continuance of the Emergency as well as the Defence of India Rules, in spite of the sober elements in the Congress Party, men like Mr. Mathur, the young and daring friend like Mr. Azad, senior Congressmen like Mr. Khadilkar, friends like Mr. Sharma, noble-minded men like Mr. Hathi and Mr. Sham-lal Saraf, our Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, stands as a stumbling block in the way. Probably, he thinks that he may not continue in the Ministry without resorting to the Defence of India Rules or without the Emergency situation. I think, in that case, I must align myself or I must identify myself with the senior-most politicians like Mr. Mathur while he said that, if the Home Minister feels that he cannot administer the country without the Defence of India Rules and the Emergency, let him quit the Cabinet and resign and go away. That is the only way out, I think.

I am very glad that the detenus all over the country are being released. My friends, Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Nambudiripad are now out. But still 8 people are in the Kerala Jails. I do not know what happened to Mr. Umanath and to Mr. Imbichibava, who are in Madras. I also do not know

what advice has been given by the Home Minister to the Madras Government and when these people are going to be released. Another important thing which agitates my mind is this. Mr. Imbichibava has not yet been arrested, though the arrest warrant is pending. I am told that he is in Delhi and he wants to attend the Parliament. So far as you are concerned, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that you are helpless in this matter. If the Member wants to participate in the discussion, in the debate, you will tolerate him and allow him to do so. While he wants to come and attend the sittings of the House, the stooges of the Home Minister would prevent him from entering the House, I do not know what Mr. Hathi or Mr. Nanda will do in this matter, whether the arrest warrant is going to be withdrawn or the order cancelled or whether the Member will be arrested and then released. I want a categorical statement from the Home Minister because the hon. Member's contribution to the parliamentary system of the country is not being utilised now. I hope the Home Minister will consider this point.

Much against the advice and the suggestions given by so many top leaders of the country, so many jurists of the nation including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this country, our Home Minister sticks to what I call the adamant attitudes that the Emergency must continue because without it it is very difficult for this Government to function and to move. Here is what Mr. Azad has said:

"The Emergency should be lifted. If it was to be retained for certain border areas like Jammu and Kashmir, Mizo Hills and Nagaland, the Constitution should be amended for that purpose."

I request the Home Minister to consider this aspect of the issue and see that once for all the Emergency is revoked and the D.I.R. scrapped completely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. He has taken the full time.

Shri Manoharan: I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the language policy. That is a very important thing and many hon. Members talked about it yesterday. On page 56 of the Annual Report of the Home Ministry it is stated:

"As a sequel to incidents which occurred in Madras in early 1965, the late Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States on February 23-24, 1965 to consider the language issue. It was agreed in that meeting that the question of giving a statutory shape to the assurances given by the late Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) in Parliament on 7-8-59 be examined. The Government have since decided to bring before Parliament a Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963 in order to incorporate the assurances given by the late Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) and also certain other related matters on official language. It is hoped that necessary legislation will be brought before the Parliament as early as possible."

See the arrogant wordings:

"It is hoped that necessary legislation will be brought before the Parliament as early as possible."

I want to know what "as early as possible" means. Does it mean within this session, within the life of the Parliament itself or after that? I am very particular to ask Shri Nanda that he should consult his stars whether after 1967 he would be in a position to come again to Parliament. I do not know. But it is the duty of Government.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Hope not.

Shri Manoharan: to see that statutory shape should be given to the

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Prime Minister's assurance given to this House.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): You have any doubt about his coming to Parliament?

Shri Manoharan: Definitely have. So far as the late Prime Minister's assurance is concerned, we consider it as a *magna carta*. Unless and until that is given a statutory shape, I would accuse the Government of trying to hoodwink the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

So far as the DMK is concerned, we have explained our stand very clearly. The policy of having Hindi alone as the official language is suicidal not only to the integration of the country but also to the healthy development of the nation. Therefore, all the 14 languages enshrined in the Constitution should be given equal opportunity.

Yesterday I had written a letter to the hon. Speaker requesting him to give me an opportunity to speak in Tamil because I cannot adequately express my views in English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are expressing them exceedingly well.

Shri Manoharan: I am sorry, that is my view. I cannot express myself as effectively as I do it in Tamil. But, unfortunately, the Speaker did not allow me to speak in Tamil.

Here, I want to reiterate the stand of the DMK that all the 14 languages should be given equal status and each and every Member should be given the right to speak in his own language on the floor of the House. Parliament is a sovereign body where the will of the country is expressed and the heart throbs of the nation are recorded. In such a place as Parliament I must be given a reasonable chance to express in Tamil. You must see that all the

regional languages are treated on parity and these languages are not neglected and treated as third-rate or fourth-rate languages.

One more point and I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have exceeded your time.

Shri Manoharan: Just a minute and I will finish.

It is about the Andaman Islands. I had been to the Andaman Islands and after visiting the Andaman Islands I have submitted certain things for the consideration of our Home Minister, Shri Hathi. Shri Hathi was there and I think he would appreciate the difficulties that have been encountered by the people of the minorities there.

Shri Hathi: Much has been done since then.

Shri Manoharan: Unfortunately, I may tell you that a Tamilian, a Malayalee, a Kanarese or a Telugu child has no school at all teaching in his mother tongue.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Bengalis also.

Shri Manoharan: Bengalis also.

Another thing is that the South Indian people are badly treated. I do not know why. While these people are talking from housetops that colonisation schemes are there, what prevents the Government of India from sending Tamilians or Malayalees or South Indians to the Andaman Islands. It seems that it is a decided policy of the Government of India not to send any people from South India to the Andaman Islands. I request Shri Hathi to consider it seriously because your Government is talking much about national integration.

Lastly, one sentence and I have done. I am one of those who believe that preventive treatment is less costly than desperate surgery. So far as

this Government is concerned, it sticks to desperate surgery only. Remove all the difficulties and see that proper climatic conditions are created in this country. In spite of the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, or the noble-minded person like Shri Hathi or the young man like Shri Shukla, in spite of these people's participation in the Home Ministry, I am sorry the net result is a magnificent zero.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for allowing me to participate in the debate. While rising to support the Demands of the Home Ministry, I wish to congratulate our Home Minister, one of our able and honest leaders of the old Gandhian guard, that he has very successfully and efficiently managed the affairs of home in our country. When we were faced with external dangers and a kind of internal indiscipline, he has been able to give some kind of a hope to the people of India that he can manage the affairs in spite of the odd and unfortunate incidents in an unfortunate atmosphere and at an unfortunate time.

Our actions are being criticized in this House for being either too drastic or too lenient. Because of the complexity of the situation obtaining in this country, we are attacked from both sides because there is a growing tendency for violence in this country and the police has to deal with these things at places effectively and at places ineffectively. For the various causes are found out; sociological researches are being referred to in this House to say that all the responsibility for these unfortunate incidents lies on the Government. We fail to understand as to why everything that happens in this country is ascribed to the policies of the Government. They have not tried to understand that there has been a change in the attitude of the people who oppose the Government, that there has been a deviation from the democratic path so far as the opposition is concerned.

Hon. Members of the Opposition in this House behave in a democratic manner; at times taking a little liberty with the rules. But outside they make speeches which provoke all kinds of things in this country. Then they blame The Government that the Government allows the police to take action against them, against the demonstrations organised by them and against some kind of activity indulged in by them.

Nobody would say that these things are not unfortunate. The other day while speaking on the Bastar incident our revered leader, Acharya Kripalani, referred to many things. I am sorry that I had to interrupt him and here I apologise for having interrupted a very trusted, honest and revered leader of the country. But I did it because he referred to certain happenings in that part of the country.

So far as the happenings are concerned, I think, nobody has a claim to say that he is in the right, that he knows the facts or that he knows what happened in Bastar. So far as the analysis and general observations are concerned, nobody in this House disagrees with him that they are most unfortunate things, whatever may be their nature or the incidents or the causes. Most unfortunate things happen in this country but by singling out Bastar we do not do justice either to the people of Bastar or to the people of this country or to the Government or even to the sense of opposition that prevails in this country. A lot of propaganda has been done about Bastar, but as I belong to the State of Madhya Pradesh, I feel myself bound by the convention that we should not say anything till the report of the inquiry commission is out.

In this country we are faced with various kinds of situations and the problem is why, these situations occur, why these happenings become so serious a danger to democracy. A good deal of talk is in the air about the dangers to democracy, but having taken to the path of democracy, socialism and secularism, we in this

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country are all wedded to those ideals because they are no more the ideals of the Congress only. Many people outside the Congress also believe in them. If we are really serious about establishing these ideals, if we are seriously thinking in terms of achieving these objectives, we have all to think about the problems that face this country. Faced with external and internal problems we have to find a way out.

Of course, so far as preventive action is concerned, I agree with some hon. Members who have suggested that the educational policy should be reformed, that there should be more emphasis on the co-operation of the people sought in various manners. Therefore I would like to suggest that it is high time that we further decentralise power in this country. We must go back to what Gandhiji said in the days before independence. This was the man who had an intuitive approach to various problems and he suggested that democracy should be of a decentralised form, that more power should be given to the people. Therefore, I suggest it without going into the details of all the schemes, the plans and the suggestions that have been made in this country, because somehow or other there is a fashion in this country that we imitate the West, whatever Westerns say about us, we take them for granted and then we begin to think about them, without trying to understand the spirit, the culture, the traditions of this country. I think, Gandhiji had rightly understood as to what kind of democracy can succeed in this country and, therefore, he had said that there should be complete decentralisation of power, political as well as economic. I would only like to say that if we decentralise power in political, economic and administrative fields, we might be able to eradicate many of the evils that are rampant in this country.

Applied to the political field, we might be able to make this adminis-

trative machinery simpler, more of a mass nature, because then there will not be much of criticism about centralism, and authoritarianism, against the Government as well as against the officers. I do not wish to blame the officers only. They belong to a class of people in this country, specially, the high-ranking officers. But there have been other classes too in this country who are completely isolated from the masses and who want to behave as such they have certain airs and certain complexes. I do not wish to isolate only the administrative services. There is in this country, at the present moment, a class of people, whether they are politicians, and or administrators, the capitalists or intellectuals, who have isolated themselves from the masses. They do not wish to share the grievances, the sufferings of the millions and the privations that the masses have to suffer. They want to live in a kind of privileged position. Therefore, we are trying to deal with various problems in this country from a particular angle. We talk in the name of the masses; we talk in the name of democracy, socialism and secularism but when it comes to one's own personal interest, one wants to sabotage all that.

I would like to say that it is high time that we think in terms of Gandhian advice and Gandhian suggestions, which should be worked out in detail. I do not wish to give all the details because I have not myself worked out all the details. But I suggest that there should be committees at all levels, that there should be committees of the representatives of the people at all levels from the Centre to the village level who should deal with all the problems that face the administration, that face the distributive system in the country and that face the various economic and political situations. Therefore, if we have representative councils at all levels from the village to the Centre or from

the Centre to the village, that would bring about certain changes in the tone of the administration. I would give only three examples here. If we associate more Members of Parliament with all the Departments of the Government and if we give them an access to the files, if we give them some authority and initiative, they would be able to correct many of the evils, many of the grievances and many of the mistakes, that are committed by a Minister or a Secretary or by a Deputy Minister or a Deputy Secretary. So, at this highest level, I would only point out the desirability that set up committees and give them more authority and initiative.

Applied to the distributive agencies in this country, I would only say that if we allow these representative committees in the capital towns, in all district places, in the small towns and also in the villages to be associated with the distributive policy of the Government, then it would be possible to check hoarding, it would be possible to check black-marketing and it would be possible to check faulty distribution of food by officials.

Applied to the field of industry, I would like that there is more initiative given to the workers. There is a good deal of talk about the workers' participation in management. But that has got to be implemented. Now, the time has come when the worker wants, specially in the public sector, that all the affairs of his industry should be decided by him and if he is given this initiative, he would be enthused to work honestly and efficiently and the public sector at least will be free from the evils that are rampant in other sectors.

About the joint consultative machinery, I wish to thank the Home Minister who has done various kinds of things. He started his life as a worker among the labour, as a worker among the masses. I think he continues the same tradition because we have seen him in some of the meetings—I am associated with the labour movement

in this country—and I can assure all the Members that our experience has been that the Home Minister has always given a sympathetic consideration to the demands of the workers, to the grievances brought before him, and he has always tried to tackle the problems from the labour's point of view. Therefore, when I find here some Members of the Opposition indulging in the propaganda that the Home Minister does not enjoy the confidence of the Cabinet or the confidence of the Prime Minister, I do not know as to who manufactures this propaganda stuff and who is interested in doing this kind of damage to the position of the Home Minister. Why is it being done? We can only say that there is probably a quarter, a section of people, in this country, an interested quarter or a quarter of the vested interest, who are interested and want to see that the Home Minister is out before he can be allowed to do more and more work so far as the elimination of corruption, and the eradication of other evils, from this country is concerned. It is because, they see that in these two years also, he has given a little tone to the administration, he has been able to do something and he has been able to achieve something. Therefore, I only wish to tell the Opposition Members that their propaganda will not succeed and that their tactics will not be able to achieve their purpose.

Some Members here have referred to the problem of Hindi or the opposition to Hindi being introduced at the Central level. I wish to assure the Members, coming from the non-Hindi speaking areas, that there are a good number of Hindi protagonists who want to go slow. The reason is very simple. We want to have Hindi as the official language in this country, we want to have Hindi being used by all the people in this country, only when they are prepared for it. So far as Hindi protagonists or Hindi-speaking people are concerned, I would only tell them, we are going slow so far as non-Hindi speaking areas or the non-Hindi speaking people are

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concerned and that we do not want to go slow so far as the Hindi-speaking areas are concerned. They should concentrate all their efforts on making Hindi as the official language in the Hindi-speaking areas and that can be done only by simplifying the language and by retaining the simple language that prevailed in this country before Independence. For certain communal considerations, Hindi is being distorted out of all proportion and I wish to say that somehow or other we are falling a prey to a kind of a puritan movement, to a kind of movement that emerges from our communal bias and prejudice.

I have also to make one positive suggestion. So far as Hindi-speaking people are concerned, I wish to tell them that we can popularise Hindi in the southern States or in the non-Hindi speaking areas in the north, only by learning their language. Let there be thousands of youngmen, let there be thousands of professors, and thousands of administrators, from the Hindi-speaking areas who would learn the southern languages or other non-Hindi languages. Then only, we will be able to convince the people of the south and the people of other parts that we are interested in the promotion, in the encouragement, in the development of the languages besides Hindi. Then only, we will be able to create an atmosphere of positive love for Hindi on the part of south Indian people.

Before concluding, I would like to quote Montesquieu, that there should be unity of Government but diversity of administration. Considering the various demands that have been made in this country, on the basis of regionalism, I visualise that probably we are heading towards disintegration in this country. But I do not find any danger in that because it is a natural demand for the people living in a contiguous area—people belonging to a certain set of traditions—to demand

some kind of autonomy. I think, time is not mature enough to suggest that. At the moment, I would only suggest the lines on which we must start thinking about these problems in this country. Why not have 50 to 60 provinces? I don't say States. It is a peculiar anomaly that in this country we have 16 States within one State—because we have given them the name of States. Formerly, they were called provinces. We have given them too many rights. Why not curb some of these rights and some of their powers and give more democracy, more powers and more initiative to these 50 or 60 provinces in this country and then create five or six zones which may be able to unify the administration of government policies in various zones; the zones could be multi-lingual and it would be possible to create some kind of an all India character of the services; that would work in these zones. The Centre would also be relieved of so much of responsibility; the Central powers would be administered through the zonal system and then we would be able to satisfy all the demands for all kinds of regional, cultural and other kinds of entities and these people would be having a feeling that they have their own Government; that the Government is accessible; and that they can have various kinds of things and the laws that could be administered by them. With these words, I again emphasize that, without decentralising the powers in the country, we cannot save the democracy. It is true democracy is in danger; but there is no alternative to democracy; there is no alternative to the kind of pattern that we have adopted. The only thing that we might bring in as an alternative to this kind of thing would be chaos and disunity and a civil war. Some people refer to military dictatorship, as an alternative, in this country. I only wish to observe that military dictatorship or a coup is not an alternative in the kind of country that we have; we are a very large country

and I do not think that any particular kind of military dictatorship would succeed in the country, in unifying the whole country; there would only be further chaos. So we have to think in terms of rectifying the mistakes that we have committed in the past. We have to reorganise the democratic set up by giving more democracy to the people, by associating more people with more powers. That is the only way that can save democracy in the country and that can save all the principles to which we are wedded—socialism, secularism and all that. With these words I conclude.

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): While discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would first like to refer to the first sentence which appears in the report of that Ministry. It is stated:

“The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects and has to play an important role in fostering conditions under which democracy may flourish.....”.

These are no doubt good words. If democracy had actually flourished in this country, one would have given support to the Demands of this Ministry, but in actual fact we find that, during the past one year, this Government has outraged democracy in Kerala. In Kerala, the Government was elected; the Congress Party was in minority; it was found that the Congress would not be able to form the Ministry there and, therefore, this democratically elected Assembly was dissolved. This was done not in the interest of defence or security of the country, but in the interest of the security of the Congress Party. Not only did this happen, but under the President's rule in Kerala, this Government was also trying to strengthen the Congress Party in that part of the country. Under the President's rule, what they have done is to strengthen the Congress Party and

where the Congress Party is divided, to win over the dissidents, only to satisfy the dissident group, they have awarded Padma Bhushan to a rank communalist, the President of the Nair Society, who is a patron of the dissidents of the Congress Party; they have done this to strengthen the Congress Party; they have done this to unite the dissident group with the official Congress Party. That is the way how they are proceeding—not for the defence or security of the country, but for the security of the Congress Party, for strengthening the Congress Party itself.

Yesterday the Home Minister has made a statement regarding the necessity for continuing the Emergency and the Defence of India Rules; in effect, this means emergency powers and D.I.R. will continue to remain throughout the country. The democratic public throughout the country has been profoundly shocked and indignant over this; the statement is being condemned by all democrats in this country. Even today some of the newspapers have come out with strong editorials condemning the statement made by the Home Minister regarding the continuance of the Emergency and the D.I.R. The rule of law and the fundamental rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution are not being restored, but they are being suppressed and they will continue to be suppressed in view of the statement made by the Home Minister yesterday. The political detenus who are kept in jails without any trial, without showing any cause, will have to languish in jails.

The Government has failed to make out any case for the necessity of continuing the Emergency even in the border areas. In the year 1947-48, when there was a military conflict in Kashmir with Pakistan, no Emergency was imposed on any part of the country. Prior to 1962 when Emergency was imposed in the country, for five or six years, there was

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military intervention in Nagaland and to quell the movement there, no emergency measures were found necessary then. Though there may be certain trouble in the border States and territories, we are not convinced—and none will be convinced—about the continuance of the Emergency on the plea of the border areas. I urge upon the Government to reconsider the whole issue and revoke the Emergency and scrap the D.I.R. I am confident that the people throughout the country will not rest until these Emergency measures are revoked.

I am one of those who were detained under the Defence of India Rules for 16 months and I have come here only yesterday. Under these D.I.R., even Members of Parliament and Members of Legislatures are held and detained by the authorities. As I have already said, the D.I.R. are used not for the defence or the security of the country, but for the security of the Congress Party.

What has happened in West Bengal? One Panchayat Parishad Chairman who won the elections by defeating a Congressman was arrested in March last on a charge of smuggling food from West Bengal to Bihar; and after three or four days this gentleman was released on the understanding that he will not oppose any Congressman and that he will be a member of the Congress Party. he is the Chairman of Durajpur Anchalik Parishad, West Bengal.

16 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

You know that on the 6th April, there was a complete hartal in West Bengal. But prior to 6th April, hundreds of prisoners who had been detained under D.I.R. for criminal charges were released from the West Bengal jails with the

understanding that those people would act as volunteers of the Congress Resistance Group and would help them to resist the hartal call on the 6th April.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Saradish Roy: May I have three minutes more?

Dr. Ranen Sen: He has come after sixteen months of incarceration in jail. So, let him have a few more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may have two minutes more, and then he should conclude.

Dr. Saradish Roy: In West Bengal, those persons who had been detained for criminal charges under the D.I.R. were released prior to 6th April, which was the hartal day, with this understanding that they would act as volunteers of the Congress and would help in resisting the hartal. With that understanding, that is, to strengthen the Congress Party and the Government, these criminal persons were released, but the political prisoners were not released. That is the crux of the whole thing.

I may state another case. One Islamuddin Chaudhuri is about 73 years old; he is a pleader of the Cooch-Bihar Bar; he was the Vice-President of the Cooch-Bihar District Congress Committee. This gentleman has been in jail for about two years, simply because he does not agree with the official Congress policies of Cooch-Bihar. It is only due to this fault of his that he is in jail. There is no other fault. I was in the same jail along with him. I know many more persons who are detained for political reasons though they are Congressmen.

I would also like to mention one the case of one Abdur Rahim Mandal. He was a member of the Communist Party. He has been detained in jail for about two years on a communal charge which is absolutely false; the only reason for his being in detention is that there was a certain difference of opinion and conflict between him and the local Congress leaders; and communal charges were framed against him and he has been put in detention.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Saradish Roy: May I have just one more minute?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member cannot have more time now. He should conclude. Because of Dr. Ranen Sen's recommendation, I had given him two more minutes.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Please give me one more minute.

Mr. Chairman: No, he cannot have it. He should conclude now. If he does not, I shall call the next Member now.

Dr. Saradish Roy: I would also mention the case of one Yusuf Khan, a military personnel. He had some differences with the local military officials, and, therefore, he was prosecuted on a charge of theft, but he was honourably acquitted by the Siliguri court. But, there was some altercation between him and the military police, and he was put in detention, and he has been in detention for the last thirty months in the Purulia district jail. The moment he was acquitted by the court, he was not set free, but was re-arrested. He has not been suspended or dismissed from service, and his family is there in Andhra Pradesh.

I would also like to mention one more thing. I have got here a letter written to me by Shri S. M. Baner-

jee. I would like to show this letter to my hon. friends. In the letter that I received from Shri S. M. Banerjee, three lines were erased, and in those lines had been written the words that he had received a telegram a few days later, but those lines had been erased.

An hon. Member: He may place it on the Table of the House.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Then, I would like to mention an instance to show the intelligence of the intelligence branch. Shri N. C. Chatterjee had made a speech on the floor of the House on 25th March, 1965 on Kerala Affairs at the time of the general budget discussion. A copy of his speech was sent to me, that is, a typed copy of the speech was sent to me in jail. But that speech was withheld by the local police. Just see the foolishness of the local police. Within a few days after that, I got the copy of the speech when I got the Lok Sabha Debates. But the typed copy had been withheld by the police.

Mr. Chairman: I think that will do. The hon. Member should resume his seat now.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Please give me just one more minute.

In the Tihar Jail, so many political prisoners are detained. You know, Sir, the climate of Delhi, and we see from the papers that the zoo is getting ready for the summer. For the animals which are kept in the zoo, *khaskhas thatties* etc. are being provided so that their health may not be ruined. But in the Tihar jail, there are no shutters. Only iron bars are there. The political prisoners and the ordinary prisoners are forced to live in that jail under these conditions. One lady prisoner had died last year of sunstroke there. Even the demand by the political prisoners and the ordinary prisoners for the provision of shutters there has not been attended

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to. No medical facilities are available to the persons in this jail.

Lastly, I want to point out that there are so many very old persons in jail. For instance, in the Dum Dum central jail, there is com. Muzaffar Ahmed, who is 78 years of age. He has been in the political movement since 1912, and he is in jail now. He cannot even walk.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude. Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Lastly, I would like to submit....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now. If he speaks anything more, that would not go into the record. The hon. Member has already taken six minutes more than what he was entitled to.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): I rise to support the Demands of the Home Ministry wholeheartedly.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was given to understand by the office that I would be given 25 minutes to speak on any of the Demands. I have been waiting and waiting but I have not been called. I do not understand why this is so.

Mr. Chairman: I have come to the Chair just now. The procedure here is that the time is allocated to all the parties. Since an hon. Member from the Opposition has spoken just now, it is the turn of two Congress Members to speak now, and then Shri J. B. Kripalani's turn will come. (Interruptions).

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhbhum): What is the procedure for calling the two Congress Members?

Shri Basumatari: I want to draw your attention to one thing. Most of the speakers have referred to Assam, Nagaland, Mizo Hills etc., but no Member from Assam has been called so far. I do not understand this.

Mr. Chairman: There are two more hours yet for this discussion. Let the hon. Member please wait.

Shri Basumatari: It is unfair that nobody from Assam has been called.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Nobody from Kerala also has been called.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Shrimati Savitri Nigam may start her speech.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I rise to support the Demands of the Home Ministry wholeheartedly. We cannot ignore....

श्री ह० च० सोय : सभापति महोदय
में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में मेम्बरों को
बुलाने का क्या तरीका है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member should resume his seat. He should listen to me.

Shri H. C. Soy: You have to listen to me also.

Mr. Chairman: I am not going to allow this kind of thing. If the hon. Member wants to communicate anything to me, he may send me a chit.

Shri H. C. Soy: I have done it a dozen times.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know.

Shri H. C. Soy: You will have to know it. I have written a dozen times already. What is the way out?

Mr. Chairman: When the Chair is on its legs, the hon. Member must sit down. Again and again, I have been telling him that if he wants to communicate anything, let him send it in writing, and I shall see what should be done.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: We cannot ignore this fact that the Home Minis-

try has to face a very difficult situation in the country. The country has been hit by a very bad drought. There is a very difficult food situation, and over and above that, on our borders spies, Naga rebels, and Pakistani agents are very active and they are creating problems and indulging in so many disruptive activities which make the law and order situation more and more complicated one. In spite of this situation, if the Home Ministry has been able to maintain the law and order to this extent, we should not feel shy of having at least sympathy for them, if we do not pay compliments and bouquets to them; we should at least have sympathy with them, and we should also try to strengthen their hands by constructive suggestions. But Sir, you will agree with me that there is a lot of room for bringing about improvement in the present situation.

Instead of allowing the situation to go from bad to worse, if precautions are taken, I think many and critical situations can be avoided, and many such events can be easily averted.

For example, take the case of the Delhi bandh. When there was the bandh in Calcutta, a lot of lives were lost and property was ruined, but when a similar bandh took place in Delhi, there was no such thing, and this was because precautions had already been taken and the administration alerted. I do not think that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is a wizard.....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): It was a traders' bandh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: But I would like to say that because the Chief Commissioner could foresee things and could arrest these anti-social people who always exploit every situation, the Delhi bandh fizzled out. There was no loss of life or property. If the Home Ministry could alert the administration in a

more effective manner, I am sure many things could be avoided.

Today there was a lot of discussion about the Naga hostiles. You will agree with me that if some precautions had been taken and those people who were seen in the jeeps on whom those papers were found, if they could have been arrested and interrogated properly, Government would not have had to face so much embarrassment, and all those culprits who are creating all this trouble and indulging in sabotage activities could have been caught.

I welcome the decision regarding DIR.

Shri Manoharan: What about the emergency?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am quite convinced that we need this DIR and Emergency specially for the border areas where there are so many Pakistani and Chinese spies and Naga hostiles, specially Left communists who are the greatest traitors. For them we need DIR.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Why not for Muslims?

Shri Mohammed Koya: But you are releasing the traitors.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very difficult problem which may take a very dangerous shape. There is a lot of dissatisfaction mounting up in the services. I would beg of the hon. Minister to examine this thoroughly and take such steps as would remove this dissatisfaction. The most important reason for this dissatisfaction is the rising prices. If you look at the index of wholesale prices or the cost of living index, you will be surprised to find that there has been an abnormal rise in it, and the little increase given in DA has already been neutralised to a great extent. This should be examined and action taken to provide more D.A. to Government servants.

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

Another reason for the dissatisfaction among the services is that the poor government servant has to face many difficulties in his life. If you see the most disgruntled, frustrated, pale and exhausted, man on the road you would immediately know that he belongs to the class II or class III of government service.

An hon. Member: Class IV also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Yes class IV also. There is a life of queues and queues and queues, queues at the ration shop, queues at the co-operative store, queues at the time of getting accommodation, queues at the bus stand.

Shri Priya Gupta: And queues for marriage for want of *dahej*.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Over and above all this, there is a lot of humiliation he has to face 'Oh they are government servants, they are corrupt, they are inefficient, they are part of the bureaucracy'.

In actual day-to-day service, the most humiliating thing are the departmental promotion committees. Instead of calling them departmental promotion committees, we should call them 'committees for the promotion of flatterers and manouvriers'.

An hon. Member: Corruption committees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What happens. Those inefficient Government servants who have got the technique of pleasing their immediate bosses by buying complimentary tickets for the wives of their immediate bosses, for purchasing some cheap eggs or other consumer goods for them and by flattering them and working for them like chaprasis, are the people who are given lift by these departmental promotion committees.

Shri Basumatari: Why is she mentioning about wives? Wives are hav-

ing the same treatment as husbands? *(Interruption).*

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: But all those able people who work in a devoted manner can never get a promotion. The mention of outstanding is reserved only to the flatterers. That is why the poor government servants who are hard-working and honest always face humiliation in rest of their life. Their seniority is disturbed; persons who are their juniors by 30 or 40 places below suddenly become their bosses. Recently, one such victimised officer said to this new boss, "You have become my boss. But my dear friend, when you write my confidential report, please show it to me, not because I want to correct it, but because I may correct your spelling and grammatical mistakes". This is what is happening. In this way our services are getting frustrated. I would beg of the hon. Minister to abolish these departmental promotion committees immediately. Let Government give promotion by seniority or any other means.

Coming to the law and order situation, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if he wants that the law and order situation should be improved, he should try and see that the backward areas do not become more and more backward and the forward areas get more and more urbanised. In the backward areas, we find that people are starved of even drinking water while urbanisation proceeds elsewhere enjoy all luxuries. In Banda in Bundelkhand, there is a water famine. Thousands of people and cattle drink the same muddy water. This drain out mixture of mud and water that the people are drinking. There is a great danger of any epidemic breaking out any day.

An hon. Member: After 18 years of Independence,

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why is this step-motherly treatment being given

to Bundelkhand? In the last 17 years, if you ask me what has been done for specially Banda or Bundelkhand, I would say, 'nothing'. There are no schools, Industries or roads. As far as roads are concerned, in comparison with Western UP, the percentage of roads is only 5. You cannot imagine how the poor adivasis of that area are still suffering due to so many hardships. You will be shocked to learn that even today in this 20th century, the sons and daughters of adivasis are being purchased by the contractors for labour, the worst type of exploitation imaginable. Could you ever expected the law and order in this area to be maintained?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Could you ever expect them to be satisfied by high slogans and high ideals of socialism?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Luckily, we have got a Home Minister who is God-fearing, who is a noble man, I would request to visit this area and see things for himself with his own eyes whether the description I have given is correct or not.

Some hon. Members: Correct.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: If this description is correct, I would beg of him to take special steps and give special grants for the development of backward areas immediately. Only then the situation of this area could be improved and people could be made to behave in a responsible manner; only then democracy can survive.

I would like to suggest that the difficulties of the backward areas could be solved if joint councils for the entire area having representatives of both M.P. and U.P. States could be constituted and if special steps are taken for the development of those areas. You will be surprised to know

that for drinking water, Rs. 4 crores were granted by the Planning Commission about 4 years ago for this particular area, but four years have passed and the pipe water scheme could not be implemented because the Madhya Pradesh Government is not ready to give 7 acres of land where the pumping station could be erected. The same thing about the Sirsa dam. The rivers and canals have dried up; all the wells have dried up because the water from the Sirsa dam is not being released by the Madhya Pradesh Government. If Joint State Statutory Councils with financial powers could be formed for the development of the backward areas, only then the improvement will be brought about without any delay. Otherwise I am giving you this warning that anything destructive could happen, I will make it clearer, if nothing is done, there will be a "Separate Bundelkhand Suba" demand on the lines of the Punjabi Suba. Sir, even last week, when I was there, I met at least 20 representatives of various communities who came to see me from various villages. They said, "We are ready to lay down our lives, but we should make this demand that there should be a separate Bundelkhand Suba, so that we may not be given a stepmotherly treatment." So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to take immediate action to see that this backward area is given enough grants and enough help. Only then he will be able to promote democracy and improve the law and order situation throughout the country.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Basumatari, hon. Members from the Congress Party would kindly speak for ten minutes, because then alone we will be able to accommodate a large number. A number of names are there.

Shri Basumatari: I hope my time has not been taken by you.

I have been listening with rapt attention since yesterday. Most of the Members have confined themselves to

[Shri Basumatari]

DIR. DIR has caused loud talk inside and outside the House. We also applied our mind to the question whether DIR should be lifted or not in places other than the border areas, and after considering all the speeches of the hon. Members here and considering the agitations outside, I have come to the conclusion, and I said so strongly in the meeting of the Executive Committee also, that DIR should not be lifted.

Why do Opposition Members object to it?

Shri Manoharan: Why should you support?

Shri Basumatari: What is the purpose of objecting to DIR. The object of DIR is to suppress atrocities and activities of anti-social elements. As it shows that DIR should prevail in our country, I do not know why our Home Minister is going to relax these rules. I strongly feel that DIR should not be lifted for the sake of the security of the country.

The other day when this question was raised, our Deputy Home Minister Shri B. C. Shukla, a promising young man, replied very effectively that under the DIR persons are arrested not on the ground of politics, but on the ground of committing some anti-social activity.

Shri Manoharan: The next chance for you.

Shri Basumatari: They could not reply to it. It proves that the rules have not been misused.

As I said elsewhere, DIR may be misused here and there, but all the laws are sometimes misused and power is also misused sometimes, but should we, on that ground alone, withdraw all the powers from the Chief Ministers, Prime Minister and other Ministers? Whenever there is some criticism, we should consider whether it is right or wrong. We

must not yield to opposition simply because there is criticism, but we must be very strong, we must consider whether DIR should be there or not.

Of course, from the Congress side also, many hon. Members have spoken against it. It only proves how democratic we are. Prominent Members of the Congress also spoke against DIR, in spite of the fact that Government is in favour of continuing it. Therefore, I want to say that I am in favour of not lifting this DIR. There I leave it.

Then I come to NEFA. We have been crying and we have been urging upon the Government of India to take the NEFA administration under the Home Ministry. It is not that the Ministry of External Affairs is not competent enough. The fact is that if the NEFA administration remains under the Ministry of External Affairs, it creates some psychological effect there, as if NEFA belongs to some foreign country or in some foreign territory and whether it is within our own country or not. Therefore, I had requested the Government of India to take out NEFA from the Ministry of External Affairs and put under the Home Ministry. Now, it has been roughly brought under the Home Ministry. The administration of this territory has been taken out from the Ministry of External Affairs and put under the Home Ministry.

I want to say one thing in this connection. I had been to all these five districts of NEFA, and I had been to all those areas, and I had a chance to meet the people there belonging to different communities. There are so many tribes there, speaking different dialects such as Abhors, Apathani, Singphon, Mishmi and so on. I found that they expressed their views in Assamese. But what I found was quite amazing: wherever the NEFA people found the officers speaking Assamese, they liked to speak Assamese; and they spoke to us also

nicely and competently; they expressed their views well in Assamese. But wherever the officers are not Assamese, the tribal people hesitate to speak in Assamese in the presence of the officers. They try to speak in broken Hindi. I asked why it was so. When I was at Zero, I found the people were speaking Assamese. When I was at Longju, I asked the reason for this. They told me privately that the officers do not like them to speak Assamese. I found later on that they created some hatred towards Assamese. Then I found it was a very dangerous thing. I spoke to the then great Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and it is gratifying for me to inform you and the House that when the Congress President, Shri Kamaraj, visited NEFA, recently, I found during my conversation with him that he also has the same impression as I have. He also told the present Prime Minister—I am told—that this is a dangerous thing, namely, that the non-Assamese people, speaking other languages, from outside who are posted as higher officers seem to be with an air of supremacy, create hatred towards the Assamese. Why is this so? It is a simple thing. They want an empire there. Why I say, 'empire'? I will tell you.

You know how many cadres are there among the officers. There is the IAS, IFS and IPS; there is also IFAS, the Indian Frontier Administrative Service. These IFAS people feel that they are superior; therefore, they want that there should be some empire where they work.

Mr. Chairman: Then hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Basumatari: I am sorry: I have to say about Mizo and Nagaland.

Mr. Chairman: Within two minutes, he should close.

Shri Basumatari: So, I appeal to the Home Minister especially to look into this matter carefully and see that NEFA may not go out of our

control as Mizo and Nagaland are threatening to go.

Why Nagaland is going out of control? For instance, what about Mizo? Mizo is a very big area, with 8000 square miles and with a population of three lakhs. It is a very vast area with very rich natural resources. Some Members were blaming the Assam Government for not developing this area. I do not think it is fair, because this area has been kept apart from the other plain area in British time. There were partially excluded areas and excluded areas in those days. The Mizo area was an excluded area. In the British days, the people of Mizoland were not allowed to come to the plains area. Therefore, after Independence, it has been found very difficult to develop this area. I must say that it is unfair to say just as Shri Frank Anthony has said: he said that the people in Nagaland, and other hill area and also minorities there have no faith in the Assamese. That is unfair. Assam is the only State where you will find people from all States engaging themselves in various activities—road-makers, builders, merchants, etc. That is why the great departed leader Shri G. B. Pant said that Assam is the epitome of India. In spite of that, if Mr. Anthony says that Assamese people cannot stand the minorities and people from outside, it is unfair. When I had been to Kerala as a member of some Commission, I was asked why IAS officers from Madras were posted there. So IAS officers from Madras even could not be tolerated in Kerala. So is the case with other States where people from other States are not found in numbers. But in Assam, it is quite different. Not to speak of the hills or plain areas, there are so many different people speaking different dialects, wearing garments of different colours. It is a colourful State. There is nothing common anywhere. Still we are one.

My hon. friend Shri Anthony the other day was referring to the demand of the hill state and he went

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on to say that whole Hill area should be united into one unit and there should be a separate State for them. But is there anything common? Punjabi Suba has been constituted on language basis. In the south also there are four States formed on language basis. In Assam, there is no area where there is anything common. Therefore, there is no basis at all for creating a separate State. There was a demand for a separate State for the Nagas and Nagaland was created. But were you able to solve that problem by that? No. Therefore, creating State after State on these lines under the advice of these elements from outside is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Basumatari: I am sorry you are not giving me more time. If you give me 5 minutes more, I can make some observations to clear the misgivings.

Mr. Chairman: No, I am sorry. He should conclude now.

Shri Basumatari: I would request the House not to think in these terms that Assamese cannot stand others. That is an unfair thing to say.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, the governance of a country is divided into foreign affairs and home affairs. Even the foreign affairs follow the home policy and they are affected by it. The very name of the Home Ministry is very important. It has various kinds of functions, the most important of which is that it is in charge of the administration. Nothing can succeed in any country unless the administration is in proper order.

What I mean by proper order is that the administration is honest and efficient. It was, therefore, natural for the Home Minister to take upon himself the task of clearing the administration of corruption in two years. I hope he has satisfied himself that

there is no corruption now after those two years have passed. The hon. lady member who spoke just before me, belonging to the Congress, said that the administration is bad, that people can get into positions by means of chits and recommendations and that only flattery pays. This is the compliment a Congress woman has paid to the Congress Government and I need not go further into that.

Another thing is, this efficiency is connected with the integrity of the services. When the services are not honest, there is bound to be neglect of duty, and this neglect has gone so far that Shri Krishna Menon, a very eminent person in the Congress, said once that the average work that the administration do in office is 2½ hours per day. This is the efficiency. And, if there is no efficiency, if there is no honesty, all our Plans will fail as they have been failing. But after every failure the succeeding Plan costs us double the money of the previous Plan.

Then, Sir, the Home Ministry is pre-eminently in charge of, what is called, the law and order situation. As a last resort, in all the States, it is the Home Ministry at the Centre that can keep law and order. It is laid down in the Constitution that a State Government can be superseded by Governor's rule if law and order has failed. Also, in the last resort, law and order depends, as it has happened in free India, on the army, and it is only the Home Ministry that can call out the army in any State. Law and order is fundamental. I suppose it is, therefore, also, that the Home Ministry has something to do with the appointment of the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, and I am afraid, the Home Ministry has been doing this task not very efficiently, because the belief that the Indian people had in the judiciary has gone down. It was said that the best thing that the British had left as a

legacy to us was the judiciary. I am afraid, that has also gone down in its reputation.

Then, this law and order question is intimately connected with our civil liberty, with our fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution. In the name of law and order this Government has been taking away our civil liberties. There is this DIR, and such a kind of law was not passed by any democracy even while the World War was going on and democracies were threatened by Hitler and by Japan. In these peaceful days we are told that DIR is necessary. How is it used? I will give only one small significant story about how it is being used. Our revered leader, Shri Rajagopalachari, who has after independence occupied the highest position in the land, wrote an article about Kashmir, discussing the Kashmir issue, and I suppose the Government does not like the Kashmir issue to be discussed at all. It seems that there is no problem though the world thinks there is a problem. As they could not touch Shri Rajagopalachari—they felt ashamed—what they did was, they arrested the editor and the publisher. When this was done, I was reminded of the topsy-turvy kindom—*Andher nagari*—and in it there was a raja who was also topsy-turvy. A murderer was taken to him and he said: "go and hang him".

The hangman returned after half an hour later and told the king that the noose does not fit the murderer's throat. Then the wise King said: find out the man for whose throat the noose can fit and then hang him. That is how the DIR is being used. Innocent people who have talked about Kashmir are put into prison for months. It has been used for all sorts of purposes. There have been judgments of the Supreme Court and High Court saying that it is not properly used.

Now it is said that it will be used in the border areas. What is happening in the border areas? It is a fact that at least 10,000 infiltrators came to Kashmir valley and they moved

from the border to the aerodrome in Srinagar 60 miles away. 10,000 people covered 60 miles with their arms and equipment, and that too not on lorries and motor-cars but on foot and yet the Government did not know it. This is how DIR is being used in the border areas, for which we are told it is eminently required. The whole army of infiltrators came and they could not be detected; I do not know how many of them still remain in Kashmir.

Then there is the eastern border near Assam on the Himalayan region where the Mizos have collected an army and equipped it with the most modern weapons in the world. It is said that the arms are being brought from outside and yet the Home Ministry has been sleeping. This is the efficiency of the Home Ministry. It has been ceaselessly telling us that the DIR is required for the border-areas when the border areas are so neglected.

Today our very pious and saintly, God-fearing Gandhi—its Home Minister told us that he caught the people in the Naga area, who had documents with them which belonged to the so-called Independent Government of the Nagas. His police, his administration, could not arrest the men with whom were found documents that were incriminating, documents that said who had brought about the railway explosions and gave indications as to how other explosions will take place in the future. I do not understand how this Government can function. Has it any strength left in itself? I can understand a Government without brain, but a Government without strength, what can it do? It cannot arrest the thieves and robbers; it can arrest only honest people.

What is the law and order situation? I was not going to refer to what has happened in Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. But a Congressman, while saying that Bastar should not be talked about, went on talking about it. The Home Minister said that it was a matter which concerns

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

the State Government. He also said that it is *sub judice* and must not be talked of. Then, he goes to the Rajya Sabha, talks about it and throws all the responsibility on the ex-ruler who was murdered.

What happened in Bastar is as bad as what happened in Jallianwala and yet the Government is not prepared even to associate a Judge of the Supreme Court with the inquiry. This is how we are being misgoverned. Then the Chief Minister, what is his name, Mishra, goes about saying: do not talk of Bastar, Bastar is finished, if somebody takes up or revives it, he will also be finished. He was boasting about it. He said that nobody should interfere with his State. Then he telephoned to the Home Minister, saying: be careful, do not touch that matter or your neck will be in the noose; and the Home Minister desisted from talking about it. Then he goes about saying that he is responsible for raising to the high eminence the present holder of power in India, the Prime Minister, that he was one of those king—or queen-makers and nobody can touch him.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): You are quoting the sayings.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Please speak loudly so that I can hear and answer you.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : यह कह रहे हैं कि क्या वाकई आप सब भी कह रहे हैं ? किसने कहा आपसे ? कोई बेसिस भी है आपको इस बात का ?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You can interfere and say what you have got to say; I will be able to answer you.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is nearly up.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not care what time you give me or not.

I have got to say that something very horrible has happened and the

Government of India is sitting silent. What harm could there have been if with this High Court Judge, who was appointed, another Supreme Court retired Judge or functioning Judge were associated? Nothing would have been lost; only, people would have had more confidence. They do not want the confidence of the people. They say that every international affair in the world must be solved by non-violence and by peaceful methods excepting internal affairs, which must be solved by bullets. I am sorry that I have to refer to this matter because one Member from the Congress Party, whatever his name may be—I forget names nowadays—referred to it. I say, this is the greatest blot on the present Government, this tragedy in Bastar.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If you want conclude now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If you want me to conclude, I will conclude. I have concluded. Thank you.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to rise on a point of order.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Point of disorder.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister is here. Last year we, Members from Delhi, wanted to speak on the Home Ministry's Demands. On the 15th March when there was a discussion about the disturbances in Delhi, we wanted to speak. I gave notice of it and I reminded thrice, but we were not given an opportunity. Again, on the Home Ministry's Demands this year we are not being given an opportunity of speaking. I would like to know, after

all, what is the reason that Members from Delhi are being debared from participating in the discussion regarding these Demands.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. I have looked twice towards your side but I have never found you there. If there is time, he may get an opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): मुझे भी साहब, 5 मिनट का टाइम मिलेगा ?

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry. As the hon. Members who have spoken before me have pointed out, this Ministry has to deal with a host of problems covering almost every aspect of our national life. My hon. friend, our distinguished colleague, Acharya Kripalani, who spoke before me, pointed out the fact that this Ministry has to deal with these complicated problems at a very critical time. Other Members who spoke before me have pointed out the fact that, perhaps, after the partition of the country and the emergence of India as an independent republic, there have been no harder times that this country has had to face.

Sir, in the course of the last year we have had to face external aggression more than once. We have had to combat moves to create insecurity within the country. We have had to deal with conditions of near insurrection in certain parts of our country. I do believe that during the year the Ministry has discharged its responsibility with considerable credit.

Sir, the task of the Home Minister in this country is not an easy task. Some can accuse him of versatility; some can accuse him of not believing in things in which he should believe and believing in things in which he should not believe.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Muddleheadedness.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The hon. Member for Amroha, who spoke before me, for whom I have very great respect, from whom I have learnt many things, ridiculed the fact that the Home Minister who promised to root out corruption in this country in two years had not succeeded in doing so.

Shri Manoharan: Corruption is more powerful than him.

Shri Ravindra Varma: He said that perhaps the Home Minister would today claim that corruption has ended in this country because of the decree of the Home Minister. I do remember when I was much younger than I am today when I had fewer grey-hairs, the hon. Member for Amroha used to explain us how, when social reformers launch movements for social reforms, mass movements, they have to inspire confidence and hope and optimism and make people believe that the impossible can be achieved. Then he used to refer to the instance of Mahatma Gandhi—let me say here I am not equating the present Home Minister with Mahatma Gandhi by any stretch of imagination—I remember he used to refer to Gandhiji's promise, "I will bring swaraj within one year". The hon. Member for Amroha, who was then President of the Indian National Congress used to answer the critics of Mahatma Gandhi who used to point the finger of criticism and say, "Here is the old man, the simple spiritualist of Sevagram, who promised that he would bring swaraj within one year but who has miserably failed to bring swaraj within one year." Acharya Kripalani used to say that Gandhiji did not fail because he did not mean, when he said that swaraj will come within one year, that one would see the end of British domination one year by the calendar after Gandhiji started the freedom movement. Sir, he wanted to set in motion certain forces which would lead to the elimination of imperialism and the birth of national independence, the liberation of this country.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Now it is very clear that in a vast country like ours, where there are 400 millions of people and more, everyday the number is increasing, where there are so many millions of people, where we have to combat inhibitions and archaic institutions and attitudes, it is not possible for anyone to hope that a social phenomenon like corruption can be eliminated through democratic means in 24 months of the calendar. The way we have, therefore, to address ourselves, to this question, the way we have therefore, to examine this question is by asking whether clear and firm steps have been taken which would lead to the elimination of corruption. Now, the hon. Member for Amroha is as aware as I am of the fact that such steps have been taken. The Santhanam Committee was appointed....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am not aware of any steps being taken excepting a few reactions in some quarters. He is asking me a question and I must reply to that. You did not give me more time. You don't want me to reply to question that is asked?

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am sure the hon. Member knows that the vast majority of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have been accepted by the Government.

Mr. Chairman: Since the hon. Acharya has already spoken it may create some reaction in some quarters.

Shri Ravindra Varma: He knows that efforts are being made to implement the recommendations that have been accepted.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I don't know.

Shri Ravindra Varma: If he does not know it, he will do well to read the reports of the Ministry. Occasionally, even a very wise man can benefit by reading these reports.

It is true that steps have been taken to strengthen the machinery for

detecting corruption, conducting investigations and taking action against corruption.

The House is aware of the fact that a number of committees have gone into the question of corruption in various departments where corruption is likely to raise its ugly head. These reports are before the Government and the Government, in the course of the last year has taken some action on these reports. The appointment of the Vigilance Commission is something which is known to most of the Members of this House, I presume, to all the Members of this House. The appointment of State Vigilance Commissions is equally well known. The Report of the Vigilance Commission has been debated by this House and, therefore, I do not want to go into the details of the report. But it is clear that in the short time during which the Commission has been in existence, it has been able to show how it is possible to deal with the kinds of reports that come up before the Commission with expedition.

Now, there was a reference to the condition of the administration in this country. It was pointed out by many Members from this side of the House too that there are inadequacies and deficiencies in our system. Everyone knows that this system was inherited by those who are in charge of Government today. Everyone knows that the administrative system has to be radically altered. There is no difference of opinion on this question. It is also known that because of the necessity to bring about radical and swift changes in the administrative system, the Government has appointed an Administrative Reforms Commission.

16.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The Commission consists of persons, whose integrity and whose experience are not open to question. When this Commission submits its

report, I am sure that expeditious efforts will be made and measures will be taken to bring about the administrative reforms that are necessary.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I ask the young man one question?

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am suffering from lack of time, from which Acharya Kripalani also suffered. I do not, therefore, want to yield.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He said that he would root out corruption in two years or else he would resign.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I should have enough time . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What did he mean by that? He did not mean anything?

Shri Ravindra Varma: I would answer him if he has something definite to say, but if he wants to carry on a running commentary, I will not be able to answer.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I said this. He said that either he would root out corruption or he would resign, in two years. We have got it in clear words.

Shri Ravindra Varma: We know that the efficiency of the administration has to be improved.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Recommending a Nair leader for the award of Padma Bhushan is not corruption?

Shri Ravindra Varma: We know that, apart from increasing the efficiency and competence of administrators, apart from rooting out corruption, apart from doing away with delays, it is also necessary to re-orient the very psychological attitude of the administrators, so that there may be no humiliation that citizens receive from public servants. The appointment of the Commissioner for Public Grievances has already been referred to and, I do not therefore, want to deal with that question.

Sir, I shall say a few words about the Emergency. The hon. Member for Amroha referred to the Defence of India Act and said that no democracy in the world had passed such legislation. The hon. Member for Amroha is a very respected man. I have great respect for him. I am sure he remembers that, when there was a war, even in Great Britain, there was the Defence of the Realm Act, it was passed by the British House of Commons. It is not, therefore, unknown in history for a democracy to pass such a legislation.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What I said was that such a stringent Act was not passed even during the First, and the Second World Wars. I did not say that there was no such Act; I never said that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are his comments.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The comments must be based on what I said.

Shri Ravindra Varma: They were based on the understanding that his words created in the House.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I created no such impression. Does he want to base his argument on a false premise?

Shri Ravindra Varma: An attempt was made to create an impression that the Government and the Home Minister are very keen to have on the Statute Book a stringent Act like the Defence of India Act. This is entirely untrue. If there is a feeling on the other side that the Emergency and the Defence of India Act should not remain for one more day than is necessary, that feeling is shared by every section in the House. Everybody in this House knows (*Interruptions*) that even in the Congress Party there has been a very severe criticism against the abuse and misuse of the Defence of India Act. (*Interruptions*) It has been reported and every Member knows that the Executive of the

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Congress Party considered this question and many hon. members of the Congress Party have taken a very strong objection to the continuance of the Defence of India Act when it had become unnecessary. Now it is very clear that, in a democracy, sometimes situations arise in which one has to take recourse to strong measures to defend democracy. In a democracy, especially in a developing country, exploiting the fact that there is bound to be resentment and discontentment at the lack of pace in the progress towards social justice, it is possible for political parties which do not believe in democracy to make use of the rights and institutions of democracy as instruments, to destroy democracy, to disrupt democracy. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary for Government to concert measures to see that the collective security of the society and the fabric of democracy are protected against such attempts to disrupt them. I am quite aware of the fact that any attempt to defend democracy in this fashion does not commend itself to my hon. friends. from the Communist Party . . .

17 hrs.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Did my hon. friend adopt constitutional means to save democracy in Kerala? So, let him not preach democracy.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I know how much the hon. Member believes in democracy. I know very well what other parties and what hon. Members on the other side of the House or at least many of them would have done if they were in government and there was a war and there was fear of disruption from inside. Nobody need preach to us on this occasion. We know the philosophy in which they believe . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But where is the war now? There is the Tashkent Declaration now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Even while such measures are taken, it is certainly necessary to see that in defending democracy we do not take recourse to measures which distort democracy and make it appear as though we are defending authority in the name of democracy. But when there is external aggression, when there is evidence to show that there an effort is going to be made to disrupt communications, and to create conditions in which there can be no defence of the country, then it is incumbent on Government, under such extraordinary circumstances to give the benefit of doubt to society, to give the benefit of the doubt to the country as a whole. In the past when such a situation arose, Government introduced the Bill which the House accepted. Today, the situation is not the situation that obtained in 1962; today the situation is not the situation that obtained in 1965. Therefore, the House will find that hon. Members from this side of the House have taken the initiative, even as the Members of the other side have taken their own steps, to demand that the emergency should not stay for one more day than is necessary.

I want to conclude by making a brief reference to the hill areas to which reference has been made by other Members. Many Members who spoke before me referred to the conditions in Nagaland, in the Mizo Hill's and other areas. I shall not go into this question at length. But it is true and it cannot be gain said that in spite of the efforts of the Peace Mission and in spite of the compromising promissionist attitude of the Government, conditions have not improved in that region.

As far as Nagaland is concerned, if there is some quiet, it is not because authority has asserted itself, but it is because there has been a reconciliation with ambiguity in authority, because the Government there has been reconciled itself to ambiguity in authority.

As far as the areas bordering Nagaland are concerned, whether it be the border of Nagaland and Assam or the border of Nagaland and Manipur, the situation has become worse. Even the Chief Minister of Assam, who is a member of the Peace Mission, has had to confess in the Assam Legislative Assembly that the depredations of the Naga hostiles have increased and that the terror and violence that they are employing to harass the people on the borders has increased.

The Peace Mission has not succeeded in bringing peace. On the other hand, because of the fact that they have enabled the Naga hostiles to exploit the unilateral observance of the cease-fire by the Government of India, a situation has been created in which the malaise has spread to other areas. Three sub-divisions of Manipur which had nothing to do with this trouble before have today become areas where the Naga hostiles have entrenched themselves and where it is impossible to say that the writ of the Government runs. This has been possible only because of the weak-kneed policy of the Government in agreeing that the cease-fire should apply to these areas as well.

There has been reference to the Mizo Hills, and it was said by some Members of this House that what happened in Nagaland might happen in the Mizo Hills, and some Members even went to the extent of saying "it may happen today in Mizo Hills, and it may happen tomorrow in other hills".

Now, I submit, Sir, we have to be very clear about our policy towards the hill areas of our country. It is not possible for us to adopt double standards, one set of standards for the tribal people in the plains, one set of standards for the people in Bastar and other areas in the heart of India and another set of standards for the tribal people in the border areas of India. There must be a uniform standard for all, to both sets of people.

If therefore we realise that this problem has to be looked at from the point of view security, from the point

of view of the preservation of the integrity of this country, then we must recognise that a combination of piety and puerility will not enable us to deal with the situation. What is necessary is a strong attitude which will let people know that there would be no uncertainty in our attitude to these areas. Uncertainty paves the way for escalating demands, demands for autonomy, separation and then secession. Autonomy is autonomy for the preservation of institutions and traditions. Autonomy does not confer on any set of people the right to have a loose link with the rest of this country, the whole of this country. The unity and integrity of this country must be preserved. If the isolation of the past is responsible for the present situation, it is not by maintaining isolation that we can promote integration. If there have been mistakes in the past and if those mistakes are responsible for the present situation, it is not by persisting in those mistakes that we can correct them. I therefore hope that the Home Minister will show the vision, courage and firmness necessary to deal with the situation.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के सदस्यों को सुबह से मौका नहीं मिला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Shri A. P. Sharma? Is he not from Bihar?

An hon. Member: What about Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I am not from Bihar; I come from India.

Shri Badrudduja: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I have taken part in the debates this afternoon. After the assurances held out during the last few weeks, particularly by the hon. the Prime Minister, that the emergency would be lifted and that the DIR would be repealed, yesterday we were shocked to have that message, not of hope, but a counsel of despair, from

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the Home Minister, that the emergency must continue, that the DIR must be exercised very cautiously, very discreetly, only in the border areas, because the border areas alone supply materials for sedition!

I represent a border constituency. Unfortunately, Murshidabad borders on Pakistan. I represent the Murshidabad constituency. Therefore, I have become a victim of the DIR. I do not grudge. This is my fourth round under this benign Government; a few rounds more and I shall shake off the mortal coils. As long as I am alive, I have got to face the music.

But I am concerned about those Muslims, innocent Muslims, 90 per cent of whom have been supporters of the Congress, professors, doctors, engineers, editors of newspapers government officials, advocates of the High Courts, industrialists, businessmen and business magnates, who contributed so magnificently to the Congress's Defence Fund. We have been clapped behind prison bars. This DIR must continue! Unless you continue these things, how can you crush the Opposition? How can you crush the potential enemies of the country? A felon has the right of defence. The eminent lawyer, Mr. Sen, who is here now fortunately, will give the legal interpretation and the *raison d'être*. How I wish I could make an objective assessment of the entire situation in all its bearings, implications and repercussions on the course of events. How I wish I could be dispassionate. I shall try to do that.

I have not issued any statement to the press so far lest in this surcharged atmosphere the fuse is lit and an explosion is set off. But I want to refer to my experience. I have been practically kept behind prison bars without any rhyme or reason. Not for sponsoring any movement. No. There have been even people tottering to their graves, old men of 75, limping and tottering; even old men have been

trapped, because their fault is that they are Mussalmans, no other fault, than this that they belong to a particular religious persuasion.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Question.

Shri Badrudduja: Question or no question, that is a fact.

A felon has the right to defend himself; a robber, a dacoit, a thief, a burglar, a murderer has the right of defence, but the respectable citizens of this country have no right of defence. A man who steals my purse, steals only trash, but one who steals my faith, my honour, my idealism, my loyalty, commits the greatest robbery; it is a violation of the Constitution, it is a wanton encroachment on the fundamental rights of the citizens of the State who constitute an integral part of the Indian nation, rights that have been guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

My hon. friends on the Congress benches who spoke yesterday pleased me very much. I do appreciate their observations, observations of hon. Members like Shri Mathur. He said that the emergency must be lifted. How I wish only that he went a step further and called this bluff of secularism!

Secularism is a sneer and a delusion, it is a fraud and a deception. Critics would not spare this administration; they declare from the housetops: "Secularism! Thy name is hypocrisy, thy name is treachery, thy name is perfidy, thy name is corruption, thy name is bribery, thy name is nepotism and favouritism, thy name is dirt, filth and abomination, thy name is wanton encroachment upon the fundamental rights of the citizens, exploitation of the weaker people, using them as pawns on the political chess board by the powers that be in the land for aggrandisement, thy name is exploitation of the minorities, particularly of the religious Muslim minority, the spoliation and ruination of the Muslim

minority, all in the name of the security of the State, all in the name of the sovereignty of the State, all in the name of the integrity of the State."

I am one of those who long before most of my hon. friends over there on the other benches were politically born, was brushing my shoulders with the leading lights of the Congress and the Muslim League. Even against the demand, the irresistible demand of the Muslim League for self-determination of the one hundred million Muslims, who constituted not a minority by any stretch of the imagination or canon of reasoning, I pleaded for a united India, an India with checks and balances provided under the Constitution which would ensure the integrity, solidarity and cohesion of India and a glorious possibility in future and ensure also the safety and security of the unfortunate millions of Muslims that live in this land. But I have been disillusioned.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We will put hope into you again.

Shri Badrudduja: Sufficient unto the day the evil thereof; sufficient this indiscriminate firings by the police resorted to during these 18 years, which have far exceeded those practised during the 150 years of British rule in India; sufficient these repeated violations of the Constitution, these broken pledges and false assurances, these horrible scenes of carnage and bloodshed that occurred all over the country, the massacre of innocents in hundreds and thousands, in hundreds of thousands, that occurred all over the country during this period; of such indiscriminate firings that have gone on in the most unprecedented upheavels in Assam, in Madras and in West Bengal. Are they not a clear commentary on the character of this administration, on its tendency, on aspirations throughout the land? That is the unfortunate legacy.

I have not enough time at my disposal. I do not know the time you have allotted me; otherwise it is very difficult.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have got 10 minutes more.

Shri Badrudduja: Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker wanted to allot me 21 minutes.

My dreams have been rudely shattered. I have been ailing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you want, you can sit?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why should he sit?

Shri Badrudduja: If you permit, I shall sit down and speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can sit and speak.

Shri Badrudduja: Thank you, Sir; but I shall go on till I am exhausted. I have been ailing. But I shall carry on, standing.

Now, I have been greatly disillusioned; I have been sadly disillusioned. I have never withheld my admiration for the Congress. Its burning patriotism, its lofty idealism, its magnificent sacrifices and services in the past, its significant and positive contribution to the political and social life of the country, raised hopes in my drooping eyes, under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and a band of patriots including among them Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, the All Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani, for carrying on the banner of freedom and generating forces for the emancipation of the country from the foreign yoke. I do not withhold my admiration also for the hon. Home Minister, who is not here at the moment, who during the last disturbances, the communal disturbances of 1964, in Bengal, Rourkela and Jamshedpur, rushed to the scenes of disturbances, arrested the great drift and saved the country from the crisis that threatened the extinction of Muslims in the country. I have never

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withheld by admiration for him. The facts must be stated in their true perspective.

What is the position today? What is the unfortunate position of the minorities in India? I have been talking of not only religious minorities but also of linguistic minorities and political minorities. About linguistic minorities, I have discussed at length on a previous occasion. I will be brief and I will dispose of in a minute the question of political minorities. There are communist friends. There are very serious observations. Hundreds of thousands have been arrested on the false plea that these leftists must be pursued: because the left-communists were in collusion with the Chinese, therefore, they must be put behind the bars though the people registered their verdict in their favour, in favour of the communist M.L.As; they were detained indefinitely: respected leaders like Shri Gopalan, respected leaders like Jyoti Basu, the leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly,—they must be unjustly, unfairly detained! If there were any grave charges of sedition, grave charges of treachery, perfidy, against them, why not produce them before the courts of law, and if the charges were substantiated, then pillory them; hang them, torture them with every refinement of cruelty and barbarous savagery. This is not the way to deal with them. This is not democracy. This is not by sheer force of numbers, not by superior wisdom, not by superior education and culture, not by superior reason and imagination, not by superior services and sacrifices not by superior virtues, that you want to burst the whole soul of the leaders and put those respected gentlemen behind the doors.

I am prepared to say, I am not a communist. I do not subscribe to communism or the communistic ideals. H. G. Wells, the great historian of international eminence who was a sworn enemy of Islam and the Prophet and Islam, who cast serious re-

flections upon the Holy Prophet, could not resist encomiums for Islam: He said that Islam exists in the world because it must, representing as it did the great urges of the human mind for social justice and democracy.

Similarly, I do not subscribe to communism or the communistic ideals. But it exists today because it must, representing as it does, the urges of millions of people, millions of have-nots, all over the world, against exploitation by vested interests.

Yesterday, some hon. friends over here, said, do not shut the door against settlement. I am not against any settlement. I approve and I greatly appreciate the policy of the Congress administration for a peaceful settlement of disputes on the border, its policy to explore all possible avenues of settlement. If we are prepared for the worst, and strive for the best, we should not have enemies on the border. It is not possible to carry on; all the troubles, all the miseries, all the misdeeds, all the privations, all the complexes are due to the Government's lack of any objective assessment of the growing complexities of the international situation. Despite the warnings from responsible quarters, from very responsible leaders like Rajaji, Acharya Kripalani and no less a person than Aurobindo Ghosh, we have never taken any notice of the fast developing international situation. Therefore, we have failed.

About communism, what shall I say? Communism has come to stay as a mighty force to reckon with. It is sweeping across the continents of the world. It has penetrated in the East. It has penetrated into eastern Europe; it has penetrated into Russia; it has penetrated into China and it is fast penetrating in the Middle East; and it has made up with de Gaulle's France; it has penetrated into Africa as well. Just like the elemental forces, the law of gravitation, correlation, conservation of energy and causation,

it is sweeping across the continents. Therefore, our Government must try to understand the real currents, the cross-currents, the under-currents, and the changes. With the changing circumstances, there is no longer any non-alignment today. We have no non-alignment. But there is now really a realignment of forces. Pakistan is coming closer to China. India is going closer to America. Today we are very much in the arms of America, receiving with open arms all the help, assistance, cooperation and sympathy offered to us at the present moment.

About the musalmans, I would not like to rake up the unpleasant past, the horrible scenes and the colossal devastation of muslim property during the last communal disturbances in 1964. I would refer to non-representation of Musalmans in the services even in the clerical appointments. I would refer to the discrimination made in the case of issuing licences. Musalmans have to produce citizen certificates even to transfer their properties. Even in the matter of tax-evaders, there is discrimination. My Hindu brethren will not kindly misunderstand me if I refer to one discrimination during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The Indian Muslims are taboo; they are political lepers. They are helots in this country. They are second-class citizens as referred to by my hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen. They must not be touched with a pair of tongs. They are suspects. They must be condemned, doomed, denounced, pelted and thrown into the dung-heaps in the Presidency jail or in the Alipore special Jail.

We do not approve of any tax-evaders and any punishment that you think proper must be meted out to them. But why should there be discrimination between Muslims and Hindus? During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, there was something revealing which I shall place before you. Out of 54,000 Pakistani citizens who were residing in West Bengal in those days, you will be surprised

to learn that 10,000 Muslims alone were singled out for special treatment under the Foreigners Act in the interest of the security of the State. The 44,000 Hindus were not even touched. That is secularism with a vengeance. I would not like to go further and create bitterness. I appeal in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sublime, in the name of the security of the State, in the name of emotional, cultural, political social and national integration of the State, shed your complexes; shed all these things and then alone you will rise to great heights.

On that memorable day of April 1964, on the floor of the House, I appealed to the hon. Prime Minister of India to rise to the occasion, take courage in both hands, get his feet down on the forces of darkness and destruction and sedition raising their heads all over India and go down in history as a faithful mariner steering his ship across the raging waves of discontent. I will appeal to the noble daughter of that great father to rise to the occasion. By her generous gesture, by her secular outlook, by her sweet reasonableness and magnanimity, she too should try to remove the germs of suspicion and distrust in the minds of the minority communities, and inspire confidence into the minorities, Communists and non-Communists, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and Hindus all classes and conditions of people must cooperate in building up a greater, happier, brighter and a more peaceful and prosperous India where all classes and communities, all groups and societies, would be adequately represented, each one contributing according to its own lights and convictions to the political, social and cultural evolution of our common Motherland.

One point more and I have done. Standing in Delhi amidst the faded monuments of a vanished glory, amidst the ruins of monarchs and monarchies, amidst those bright and beautiful spots that even now peep

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out of the vast debris, we are cruelly reminded of the nothingness of man and the vanity of human accomplishments. There were mightiest emperors, Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians, who held their sway for centuries together, but they have all disappeared like a dream, and crumbled to pieces like the baseless fabric of a vision. The wheels of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. Sooner than you and I can conceive of, unless the Congress administration mends its ways, unless it improves the conditions in the country, unless it responds to the appeal of hungry millions, unless it improves the situation, it will also go down in history with its accumulated sins of commission and omission, with its nepotism and favouritism, with its enforcement of the DIR and encroachment upon the fundamental rights of citizens, with its exploitation of the weaker people and spoliation of the minorities never to raise its head again. May God guide them along the right path.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening very attentively to my hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja, who has been working himself up to unnecessary excitement and I was getting nervous about his well-being.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You were getting nervous about his well-being after you had kept him for several months in detention without any charge.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very happy to find Dr. Ranen Sen exhibiting more concern than myself; I do not grudge him that privilege. I am very sorry that Shri Badrudduja had found reason to work himself up to that pitch, and I think when a Member of Parliament like him expresses rather vehement ideas and feelings it should be taken notice of; not that I agree or I have reason to agree with many of the things that he has said, I do not doubt his sincerity and, granting

that, it is my earnest hope that the Government, not merely the Home Ministry, would see to it that not a single member of the minority community has any reason to feel aggrieved. That does not mean that the arrest of any member of the minority community is *per se* debarred, but every precaution should be devised to see that not the least of avoidable inconvenience may be caused to any member of the minority community. That is the principle to which we are wedded as a nation, and when Shri Badrudduja was speaking I was reminded of his own district which went under the interim partition to Pakistan before the Boundary Commission brought it back to India. And, along with that, at that time, another district went to Pakistan which was then included in India, the district of Khulna. It was a Hindu majority district and this was a Muslim majority district. After the Boundary Commission Award of Lord Radcliffe, Khulna went to Pakistan and Murshidabad happily came back to us because Murshidabad is such an integral part of India. What has happened there? The Hindu majority has been completely annihilated and it has been brought to a hopeless minority.

Shri Badrudduja: They have been always in a minority.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not agree there. So far as Murshidabad is concerned it continues to be a Muslim majority district, and I say that with very great pride because what happened to Khulna did not happen to Murshidabad (*Interruption*). This is a very strong proof of secularism (*Interruption*). This is a strong proof of secularism if a concrete proof was needed to exhibit, not merely to Shri Badrudduja but to the whole world, the sacred trust which we have been trying to discharge faithfully, namely, the trust we owe to our minority. In this very city the memory of the partition days is not only remembered with

agony by Shri Badrudduja but by all of us, because in the midst of communal frenzy we lost the greatest leader that India had ever produced, Mahatma Gandhi, in the fight to save the rights of the minorities, their lives and their property. I wish such things could be boasted by other countries.

Our neighbour, Pakistan, had witnessed much worse, if not similar orgies of violence. I would have remembered with gratitude if any of those leaders who have been responsible for the partition of this country had laid down their lives for the security of the life and property of the minorities there. The great leaders responsible for partition in that country have not only not laid down their lives but they did not raise a single finger for the protection of the minorities.

Here, on the contrary, from the highest to the lowest, not merely of the Congress but of every party which is represented here, had taken a vow to protect the minorities. It is not enough to say that there has been riots and killings. The riots and killings have been confined to the borders of Pakistan. I belong to a State which has been burdened more by the evil effects of Pakistan than any other part of India. Every day during the last 20 years we have had these refugees trekking in their thousands to our country. I saw when I went to Tikarpara last time men, women and children carrying their last possessions on their head, trekking across the borders. Why should they be trekking across the borders?

Shri Badrudduja: 9 millions have travelled over to Pakistan. Do not distort facts.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि हैं।

Shri A. K. Sen: If I had said anything which does not fit in with the ideas of Shri Badrudduja, I am sorry.

I am saying this for the purpose of showing that when these refugees come, they bring with them their stories of troubles. Those who see them, hear their tales of woe, they get excited. I have known the strong steps which the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal have taken in recent years, even to the extent of resorting to shooting in dozens of villages, as a result of which the Congress has been blamed in many of these areas for having oppressed the very people who have been driven out of their hearths and homes. This continuous flow of refugees from a neighbouring country has certainly brought its own evil consequences here. It has certainly given rise to violence here which we all deplore. But I strongly protest against Shri Badrudduja's insinuation that either the Parliament or the responsible public opinion in this country or the Government had been party to this violence against the minorities. I make very bold to say that the minorities have received the best of treatment in this country, equal treatment . . .

Shri Badrudduja: I never said that.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तमाम जाति ऐसी है।

श्री बदरुद्दुजा : गाली क्यों देते हो

Shri A. K. Sen: The decisions of the Supreme Court ever since the Constitution bear gloriously in the printed pages of history testimony to the safeguarding of the rights of the minorities in this country. Not merely their language, not merely their education but everything pertaining to their culture has received the widest of recognition, not merely from us but from the courts which set the ultimate legal rights of the people of this country. I make bold to say that I have yet to see such examples of fanatical safeguarding of rights of minorities in any other Constitution or in any other country.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

I regret that it was necessary at all for the Government to detain any member of the minority community during the last trouble with Pakistan. In fact, I was the very first to protest against large-scale arrests.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Only foreign nationals, not minorities.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whatever it be, I had also given expression to the view that if in future we are faced with such a crisis, we must set up an impartial tribunal consisting of experts, who would be ready and willing and capable of going into the case of each person who is sought to be detained, belonging to the minority community, so that it can never be said that any member of the minority community and, if I may say so, any citizen of this country was detained without giving him the best of chance to show cause against the proposed detention. That, I believe, is the very fundamental concept on which our democratic government rests. It is not merely the minorities, but every citizen is really entitled to enjoy the right that his life, his liberty, his property are not to be taken away from his enjoyment unless it is sustained by a good cause and without affording him the best of opportunities to show cause against such deprivation.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Did the Home Minister agree with you?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am speaking for myself; I do not represent the Government any more.

I have no doubt that the Home Minister and every member of Government must bear allegiance to those fundamental concepts on which not merely the Government rests but on which the Parliament functions. We are wedded to this principle that no man, howsoever small he may be, whatever his religion and faith may be, will be deprived of his life and

liberty without just cause and it will be for Parliament to pass such laws as would warrant such deprivation.

I am very glad that the Home Minister had announced yesterday about the relaxation of the incidence and impact of the Defence of India Rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Are you satisfied?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think, everybody in the country will welcome it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should not be satisfied.

Shri A. K. Sen: No country can continue for ever to have emergency government resting on emergency powers. If our Constitution has shown lacunae in the sense that emergency powers cannot be applied only to a part of the country, even if that part is very badly affected, unless it is employed for the whole country. I think, it is time that we should think of amending the Constitution properly so that it may not be necessary either to apply emergency for the whole country or none at all. I can quite conceive that there may be occasions when parts of the country may be so badly affected that we must take recourse to emergency powers. I am thinking at once of States like Nagaland and our border areas where at the present moment it is impossible to carry on even normal functions of administration without emergency powers.

Only the other day I was defending certain members of the Central Reserve Police. They were carrying out their operations in defence of innocent persons in Nagaland who were attacked by Naga hostiles for days and days. Many of their members were in fact killed. Unfortunately, they have been arrested and they have been put on trial under regulations on the ground the Criminal Procedure Code does not apply to

Nagaland. Therefore, the very magistrates, the very people, who have been inquiring into their charges are now going to try them under regulations which are not the Criminal Procedure Code, as a result that these members of the Central Reserve Police are being tried in Nagaland just for discharging their obligations because an agitation has been built up by the Naga hostiles against them and they cannot even get the advantage of the Criminal Procedure Code. I think, the Home Ministry must think about it that when our army personnel, our administrative personnel, our Central Reserve Police and other police go in defence of our country in Nagaland and other areas, they are not to be subjected to such trials and they must amend the law immediately. I make a strong demand from this side of the House that our police force, our army personnel, our personnel in other branches of Government who are fighting such a grim battle against the Naga hostiles every day under so many restrictions are not to be subjected to such hardship and such travesty of justice unless it is sanctioned by Parliament. This is some old regulation of 1865 passed by the British Government and we have taken no means to see that those whom we send there to meet the Naga hostiles get the same protection as our people get here. Nothing more is needed and I say that an ordinance should be passed immediately so that they should be given the chance of fair trial outside Nagaland by proper magistrates who are judicial officers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Do you find out about the 1886 law only after you stopped being the Law Minister? You did not know about it earlier?

Shri A. K. Sen: If I knew, what does it matter? The position is this that this is a situation in many parts of India and we must have more powers than our normal powers required to meet with various situations which have occurred in these various parts. They have been instigated by neighbouring countries, un-

fortunately. Modern arms are being supplied from neighbouring countries so that these hostiles are armed and trained for the purpose of carrying on sabotage and hostile activities against our Government. We have taken every necessary precaution with the purpose of seeing that in these areas, democratic Governments are set up. The State of Nagaland has been set up with their own Government, with their own Legislature. Notwithstanding that, these hostile activities are going on. How can they be curbed? Our police and our armed personnel have been restricted in every possible way. They have not been allowed to function. Even the powers that we have are not being used. I was surprised to find that throughout all these truce periods, when the so-called peace talks have been going on, they have not been allowed to move out more than a dozen yards of the posts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The External Affairs Minister does not think like that.

Shri A. K. Sen: These hostiles are moving about. They collect taxes, arms, everything. They are moving about openly. Yet we have not been able to use any power whatsoever. What is the use of taking Emergency powers if the ordinary powers have not been used, if the powers which are available under the Armed Forces Regulation Act, which are capable of being used by the reserve police force or other police force, have not been used? I am really surprised when I hear that Emergency powers are being extended to these areas. The normal powers have not been used. As I said, under the guise of peace talks, these hostiles have been moving about openly with arms, collecting taxes, killing people, blasting trains, attacking public property, and we have done nothing about that. Therefore, my suggestion is that while we think of lifting Emergency, we should also at the same time think of making necessary provisions for meeting situations which can only be met by extraordinary powers so that

[Shri A. K. Sen]

for the purpose of meeting them in these select areas, the rest of the country need not be brought under any Emergency regulation or Emergency administration. That is not necessary. I have not really studied that matter as carefully as I should have. But I take it that the advice of the Government is correct that Emergency cannot be lifted from select parts unless it is lifted from the whole country. If that is the position, then we must think in terms of making necessary changes in our Constitution so that the whole of the country may not have to suffer for the peculiar situation obtaining in certain areas.

I have one more point on which I thought it was necessary to speak and that is about the question of our Judges and our judicial administration. It has been our experience that the salaries which you have fixed under the Constitution, in 1950, have become very unreal having regard to the rise in prices, the increase in the level of taxation, as a result of which it is the experience everywhere that the best members of the legal profession are not anxious to join the Bench. There have been in recent years many instances where able members of the legal profession selected for being appointed to the Bench have declined the offer, a thing which was not experienced very frequently in olden days. The reason is not very far to see. Let us recall that in 19th century, when the High Courts were established, the salary was fixed at Rs. 4,000 for every Judge. Imagine the price level that was obtaining in the 19th century. There were no direct taxes and as a result of that, we could attract the very best talents in the country to the High Courts and as a result of that, the tradition of the judiciary was so well established that it continues to command the confidence of the public and it will be a very sad day if that confidence of the public is shaken and the best talents from the

profession are not attracted to the Bench. Therefore, I think the time has come when this problem has to be studied; I do not say that immediately a decision should be taken, but the matter should be studied at very high levels. I am not always enamoured of commissions being set up, but whatever will be the method of informing the Government, I think this matter should be studied immediately, so that we give our judges a living salary. At one time I heard a suggestion from many quarters that they should be given the salary that they get now, but that should be free of income-tax, so that it will possibly be a reasonable inducement for the talented members of the bar to leave the profession and come to the bench. But it is unnecessary to go into the question as to what salary should be considered reasonable or what emoluments should be considered as necessary for purpose of attracting the best talents from the bar. I should, therefore, say, and I hope, that the Home Ministry would initiate a study and inquire into this matter immediately. They must see that the conditions of service of our judges are improved in such a way that the High Courts again start attracting the best talents from the profession. That is the only way by which the tradition of the High Court, its independence and fearlessness, can be maintained.

These are all that I wanted to say. I am very thankful for the opportunity that you gave me. I would not have normally thought of joining this discussion but for the rather grievous attitude from which Mr. Badrudduja seems to have been suffering.

श्री प्रकाशजीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में कुछ ऐसे मुस्लिम परिवार हैं जिनका कुछ भाग पाकिस्तान में रहता है। कानून की दृष्टि से इस में कोई आपत्ति शायद न हो कि कोई भारतवर्ष का

रहने वाला व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के किसी परिवार की लड़की से विवाह करे या वहां के रहने वाले किसी व्यक्ति का विवाह पाकिस्तान में हो परन्तु दुःख उस समय होता है कि जिस समय कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने इन पारिवारिक सम्बन्धों को राष्ट्रीय हितों से ऊपर मान कर कुछ पर निर्णय लेता है।

अभी पूर्व वक्ता सैयद बदरुद्दुजा का जो भाषण हुआ उनके बारे में मुझे यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ और कुछ थोड़ा दुःख भी हुआ कि इनके अपने ही दो पुत्र जिनमें से एक का विवाह पाकिस्तान के एक जज की लड़की से हुआ है और दूसरे का पाकिस्तान के एक व्यापारी की पुत्री से हुआ है कानूनन शायद इसमें कोई आपत्ति न हो कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के गवर्नर समय समय पर उनको भोजन पर निमंत्रण दें लेकिन इस में आपत्ति अवश्य हो सकती है कोई इस प्रकार का निर्णय या कोई इस प्रकार की बात इस संसद् में कही जाय कि जिससे पाकिस्तान को बल मिले या पाकिस्तान को प्रचार के लिए अवसर मिले। लैफ्ट कम्प्युनिस्ट्स और कम्प्युनिस्ट्स में कुछ दिनों से पैक्ट हो गया है। जब से चीन और पाकिस्तान में संधि हुई है तब से यह दोनों पर्याप्त निकट आ गये हैं और इन दोनों के सोचने के ढंग में भी परिवर्तन हो गया है लेकिन एक बात का आश्चर्य मुझे जरूर है कि सैयद बदरुद्दुजा के भाषण के समय सरदार कपूर सिंह क्यों तालियां बजा रहे थे। इस पर मुझे आश्चर्य जरूर हुआ कि सरदार कपूर सिंह ने सैयद बदरुद्दुजा के भाषण की क्यों सराहना की ?

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना): बहुत अच्छा रहा था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरदार कपूर सिंह ने स्वयं खड़े होकर सराहना उनकी अब फिर की है इससे उन का मन जानने, उनका दिमाग जानने में सदन

की आसानी हो जायेगी। दूसरी बात मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कल सरदार कपूर सिंह ने अपने भाषण में पंजाब के धर्माग्रणी विभाजन के लिए जब 1961 की मतगणना के आधार मानने का विरोध कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि 1961 की जनगणना का आधार भाषा न होकर साम्प्रदायिक है। मैं सरदार कपूर सिंह से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ आप के माध्यम से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के अकालियों को या पंजाब के उन लोगों को जो 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर पंजाब की सीमा रेखा नहीं खींचना चाहते क्या वह इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि फिर से पंजाब के अन्दर भाषा के आंकड़े ले लिये जायें ? और फिर से उन आंकड़ों को आधार मान कर पंजाब की सीमा रेखा खींची जाय ? यदि वह तैयार हों तो पंजाब के लोगों को फिर से इस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए और गृह मंत्री को भी सोचना चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I answer this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has had his say already.

Shri Kapur Singh: The question has been put to me whether or not the Akalis are prepared to accept the new census operation on the question of language. My reply is that so long as those who follow the leadership of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri or people of his way of thinking, see no harm and no sin and no illegality in making false statements, the question does not arise of my acceptance of the proposition which he has offered.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे प्रसन्नता होती, अगर सरदार साहब मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर सीधी भाषा में देते। अगर उनको 1961 की जनगणना को आधार बनाने का विरोध है, तो उसका दूसरा विकल्प यह हो सकता है कि पंजाब में नये सिरे से जनगणना करा कर भाषा के आंकड़े ले लिये जायें। अथवा फिर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जैसा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने कुछ दिन पूर्व कहा था, एक विकल्प यह भी हो सकता है 1961 के बाद 1971 में भी जनगणना होनी है इसके लिए उस समय तक संतोष कर लिया जाये और उस के बाद पंजाब की सीमा-रेखा खींची जाय।

इस बारे में आपके माध्यम से मेरा कहना यह भी है सरदार कपूर सिंह और उन के समर्थकों से जिन में मास्टर तारासिंह भी सम्मिलित हैं, जो जगह जगह यह कहते हैं कि इत कमजोर गवर्नमेंट से अगर अब हम कुछ नहीं ले सकते तो शायद हम बाद में कुछ भी नहीं ले सकेंगे। मेरी मातृभाषा क्या है, मेरी मां कौन है, यह लिखाने का अधिकार केवल मुझे ही है। 1961 में कुछ लोगों ने अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी लिखाई थी और कुछ ने पंजाबी लिखाई थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप ही बतायें कि अपनी मातृभाषा चुनने का अधिकार, मेरी मां कौन है, इस का निर्णय करने का अधिकार मुझे है या किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को।

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a question of fact, not a question of preference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has had his say already.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is referring to me, and, therefore, I am entitled to reply to him.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरदार कपूर सिंह या उन के साथी कुछ इस प्रकार की बातें कर सकते हैं, जिन के आधार पर वे अपनी मातृभाषा के बारे में निर्णय करने का अधिकार किसी दूसरे को दे दें। लेकिन कम से कम मैं, मेरी मातृभाषा क्या है, या मेरी मां कौन है, इसका निर्णय करने का अधिकार किसी दूसरे को नहीं दे सकता हूं। यह अधिकार मेरा ही होगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: Nobody can be permitted to make a lie in census

operations. It is a crime to make a lie.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं एक और बात आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर सरकार की यही दुलमुल नीति रही और सरकार 1961 की जनगणना को आधार न मान कर फिर से अकालियों के सामने झुकी, सरकार ने आज पंजाब का यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विभाजन जिस ढंग से माना है, फिर से उस से आगे जा कर कोई नई बात हुई, तो अभी तो पंजाब में कोई रक्तपात नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन आगे चल कर वहां पर विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में कोई ऐसी गलती न करे जिस का परिणाम सीमावर्ती प्रदेश पंजाब, के निवासियों को और पूरे देश को किसी दूसरे रूप में भुगतना पड़े।

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon Member is openly preaching Blood-shed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh has had his say already. Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is making out his case.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can you permit him to preach blood-shed?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Nobody interrupted Shri Kapur Singh when he spoke yesterday.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not preach blood-shed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आज के अपने भाषण को केवल पंजाब तक ही सीमित नहीं करना चाहता। क्योंकि इसी सदन में पंजाब के ऊपर एक और विस्तृत चर्चा होने वाली है। अगर मुझे अबसर मिला, तो मैं उस समय सारे तथ्यों और सारी पृष्ठभूमि को सदन के सामने उपस्थित करूंगा और बताऊंगा कि भाषा के आधार पर ही यह विभाजन की मांग नहीं चली और सर स्टैफर्ड क्रिप्स मिशन के

समय से इस विभाजन का आधार क्या था ? और किस प्रकार से यह मांग बढ़ती चली गई । आज तो मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी बुलमुल नीति में आ कर सीमावर्ती मजबूत प्रदेश, पंजाब, के साथ खिलवाड़ और शलती पर शलती न करे ।

जहां तक राज भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस सरकार से एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है । गृह मंत्रालय की अपनी 1965-66 की रिपोर्ट में प्रमुख विषयों के शीर्षक दे कर यह बताया गया है कि उनके सम्बन्ध में इस वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने क्या किया है । लेकिन हिन्दी को गृह मंत्रालय ने इतना व्यर्थ सा विषय मान लिया है कि उस ने इस रिपोर्ट में हिन्दी के विषय को “अन्य विषय” में रख दिया है—उस में हिन्दी और मध्य-निषेध दोनों रखे हुए हैं ।

हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में और जो लैंग्वेज एक्ट है उन दोनों की भाषाओं में भी अन्तर है । लैंग्वेज एक्ट में, जिस को सरकार ने इसी सदन में पास किया है, इस बारे में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है, “दि इंगलिश लैंग्वेज में—कान्टोन्यू टू वि यूज्ड इन एडिशन टू हिन्दी” । लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है : “26 जनवरी, 1965 से द्विभाषी काल आरम्भ होता है, जिस में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाएँ संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों में प्रयुक्त होंगी ।” इस का स्पष्ट अर्थ यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय उस एक्ट की भी अवहेलना कर रहा है, जो इसी सदन के द्वारा पास हुआ है । गृह मंत्रालय और यह सरकार किस प्रकार संसद् और देश के निर्णयों की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं, इसका मैंने एक प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण आप के सामने रखा ।

मैं अपने उन मित्रों से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ, जिन का कहना है कि जिन राज्यों में हिन्दी नहीं चली है या जो राज्य केन्द्र का काम हिन्दी में नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में देश को तीन

भागों में विभक्त कर दिया जाय : एक वह जिस की मातृभाषा हिन्दी, दूसरा वह जो अर्द्ध-हिन्दी या सम-हिन्दी कहे जा सकते हैं और तीसरे अर्द्ध-हिन्दी-भाषी राज्य । इन तीनों भागों के लिए एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया जाये, जिस से नियत समय में सारे देश में केन्द्र की भाषा अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी हो सके ।

1965 के बाद इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी हो जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से गृह मंत्रालय की शिथिलता से अब उल्टी गंगा बहने लग गई है और अंग्रेजी का बाहुल्य होता जा रहा है । उपगृह मंत्री, श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल, ने पीछे कहा कि हम ने इतने लाख लोगों को हिन्दी सिखाई है । लेकिन क्या श्री शुक्ल इस बात का उत्तर दे सकेंगे कि जिन लोगों ने हिन्दी सीख ली है, क्या उन से कहा जा रहा है कि वे हिन्दी में काम करें ? हिन्दी सीख कर अगर वे हिन्दी में काम नहीं करते हैं और इस लिए अगर वे कल को हिन्दी को भूल जायेंगे और इस गरीब देश की कमाई के लाखों रूपयों पर पानी फिर जाये, तो उस की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर होगी या उन पर होगी, जिनको हिन्दी सिखा कर उसके प्रयोग का अवसर नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

जहां तक डी० आर० आर० के प्रयोग का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे सोचने का स्तर श्री संयद बदरुद्दुजा जैसा तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के एक मिनिस्टर ने एक लड़की को इस लिए डी० आर० आर० में एरेस्ट करवा दिया कि उनका लड़का उससे विवाह करना चाहता था और वह यह नहीं चाहते थे । अगर यह बात सही नहीं है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रश्न पर मौन क्यों है ।

इस सदन में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने सम्बन्धी विधेयक उपस्थित करते हुए मैंने बताया था कि काश्मीर की जिन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पुस्तकों में चीन-समर्थक पाठ्यक्रम है, उस के विरुद्ध काश्मीर के स्टूडेंट लीडर, श्री भीमसिंह, ने धान्दोलन किया और काश्मीर सरकार को चेतावनी दी कि भ्रमक तारीख तक इन पुस्तकों में से उन पाठों को हटा दिया जाये जिन में चीनी नेताओं की प्रशंसा की गई है जो भारतीय नौजवानों पर बुरा प्रभाव डालते हैं। अन्यथा मैं उन पुस्तकों की होली जलाऊंगा। चूंकि उस व्यक्ति ने राष्ट्रीय हित में काम किया, इस लिए वह आज डी० आई० आर० के मातहत गिरफ्तार है। क्या डी० आई० आर० का प्रयोग ऐसे कामों के लिए किया जाना है?

मैं इससे भी अधिक और बुरी एक बात बताना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय और यह सदन उस के बारे में भी सोचे। मुझे यह देख कर शर्म आती है कि काश्मीर के एक मिनिस्टर के सम्बन्ध में अखबार में लिखा है: "काश्मीर मिनिस्टर, हू कूड नाट कंट्रोल हिमसैल्फ"। इस सम्बन्ध में और भी आठ दस समाचार पत्र, मेरे पास आए हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं इस बात को खोल कर कहूं। लेकिन अगर एक अल्पसंख्यक परिवार की औरत एक हैडमिस्ट्रेस के साथ, हुई यह घटना सत्य है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इसकी पूरी जानकारी ले।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अखबार का नाम क्या है?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अखबार का नाम धार्गनाइजर है, जो दिल्ली का प्रमुख पत्र है। इसके अतिरिक्त भी काश्मीर के लगभग सभी पत्रों में यह घटना आ चुकी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर का क्या नाम है?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर का नाम माननीय सदस्य मुझ से न कहलवायें। श्री हाथी को सब बातें पता लग चुकी हैं।

लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा इन सारे तथ्यों का पता लगाने के बाद सरकार इस बारे में उचित और कड़ी कार्यवाही करे। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो काश्मीर में राष्ट्रीयता का झंडा खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, उन को डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, उन से शत्रुता निकाली जाती है। लेकिन जो वहां पर राष्ट्रीयता के शत्रु हैं और इस प्रकार के दुर्व्यवहार के अपराधी हैं, उन को आज प्रश्रय मिला हुआ है और आज वे मिनिस्ट्रों की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं। क्या यह डी० आई० आर० का दुरुपयोग नहीं है?

काश्मीर में हजारों की संख्या में घुसपैठिये आए, जिन के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष प्रारम्भ हुआ। लेकिन आज तक भारत सरकार यह नहीं बता सकी है कि इस में काश्मीर सरकार की गलती थी, गृह मंत्रालय की गलती थी अथवा रक्षा मंत्रालय की गलती थी।

18 hrs.

मैं आज जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कमाई का करोड़ों रुपया जिन पर व्यय किया जाता है उनमें कितनी की असावधानी से यह घुसपैठिये आये? लड़ाई में सीमावर्ती काश्मीर के कुछ लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये और वहां से लाखों की संख्या में ट्रेंड हो कर आ रहे हैं। किस प्रकार से वे काश्मीर की रक्षा कर सकेंगे कल को यह स्थिति आपके सामने आयेगी, इसका और समाधान क्या हो सकता है?

श्री फज्जुल्लाह भली अहमद यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, अभी पटना में उन्होंने एक भाषण में कहा अगर समाचारपत्रों में सही रिपोर्टिंग हुई है तो भारतवर्ष के पूर्वी प्रदेश के इलाके में अनुमान है कि 10 लाख पाकिस्तानी वहां पर आकर बैठे हुए हैं। अगर यह रिपोर्टिंग सही है और यह सत्य है तो हम कितनी कच्ची रेत

की दीवार पर खड़े हुए हैं और इस तरह हम किस प्रकार देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

सिचाइ और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फरूद्दीन अहमद) : जब मेरा नाम लिया गया है, तो जो मैंने पटना में कहा था, बेहतर होगा उसको बाजा कर दूं। मैंने यह कहा था कि 1961 में जो सेन्सस हुआ, आबादी में एब्रेज इन्कीज को ध्यान रखते हुए यह मालूम होता है कि 10 लाख मुसलमानों की आबादी हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा है और 10 लाख मुसलमानों की आबादी पाकिस्तान में कम है और इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन इस तरह से है कि 4 लाख के करीब बंगाल में, 3 लाख के करीब बिहार में, ढाई लाख के करीब आसाम में और पचास हजार के करीब त्रिपुरा में। लेकिन इस से यह हम नहीं कह सकते कि बगैर पासपोर्ट डाक्यूमेन्ट लिये हुए और पासपोर्ट लिये हुए कितने पाकिस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। उस के लिये सेन्सस करना चाहिये और उस के बाद ही हम कह सकते हैं कि कितनी इललीगल इन्फिल्ट्रेशन हमारे मुल्क में हुई है।

श्री हुकूम खन् दख्खाय : 10 लाख पाकिस्तान में कम हुए और यहां बढ़े हैं।

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री : मैं श्री फरूद्दीन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जो बात मैं कहना चाहता था, वह विस्तार के साथ उन्होंने बतला दी, उस से मेरे कथन की पुष्टि में मदद मिली है। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि इस प्रकार की जिस देश की सीमाओं की स्थिति हो गई हो, उस देश के गृह मंत्री से अगर देश यह पूछे कि गृह मंत्रालय इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या कार्य कर रहा है और किस तरह से इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा हो सकेगी,

तो क्या यह न्यायोचित न होगा मैं उम्मीद करता हूं श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी पूर्वी सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, बल्कि राजस्थान, कच्छ, गुजरात और दूसरे जितने भी सीमावर्ती राज्य हैं, इन के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति गंभीर हो रही है, इन सब के सम्बन्ध में भी गम्भीरता से निर्णय करेंगे।

गृह मंत्रालय का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस नई कैबिनेट बनने के बाद, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद, गृह मंत्रालय को कौन सा सांप सूँघ गया है? क्यों उसमें दुर्बलता आती चली जा रही है? जो राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों पर दृढ़ता के साथ कदम नहीं उठाता। इसी तरह की गृह मंत्रालय की यदि स्थिति रही और इस केन्द्रीय सरकार पर मुख्य मंत्री इसी तरह से हावी बने रहे तो मैं समझता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय हो या कोई और मंत्रालय हो, देश के लिये उतना उत्तरदायी नहीं हो सकेगा, जितना उसे अपने उत्तरदायित्व का पालन करना चाहिये। मुझे विश्वास है कि इन बातों पर आप और भी गहराई के साथ विचार करेंगे।

18.04 hrs.

*INTER-STATE RIVER WATER DISPUTES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half-an-hour discussion. There are some more speakers who want to speak on the Demands. After the half-an-hour discussion is over, if the Members want to remain, and quorum is there, we can go on up to 7 O'Clock.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I am obliged to raise this half an hour discussion of inter-State water

disputes. I would refer to the reply of the Minister of Irrigation and Power on 3rd March, 1966 to Question No. 339 in which he has said that there is no specific formula for the settlement of inter-State river disputes.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: The bell is ringingThe bell has rung. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 29, 1966/Vaisakha 9, 1888 (Saka).