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## LOK SABHA

Monday, April 4, 1966/Chaitra 14,  
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Rajasthan Squadron of Fighter Planes

\*921. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise a Rajasthan squadron of fighter planes; and

(b) if so, by what time the arrangements would be completed?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the hon. Minister of Defence remembers that at the time of the mammoth and historic reception accorded to him in Jodhpur, he gave a categorical assurance to the people of Jodhpur that proper arrangements would be made for the aerial defence of that city, and that the question of a squadron, in which matter the Prime Minister had on an earlier occasion given an assurance, would be implemented very soon; if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As far as my assurance about air defence of that part of Rajasthan is concerned, I am certainly committed to it, this Government is

committed to that. Even before that assurance, commitment was there.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It was not fully implemented.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do stand by that assurance. The question was about naming some of the planes that were going to be donated by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. That is a different matter. My only point was this. The question was whether there is going to be any Rajasthan Squadron as such. I said no. But if any donation is given of certain planes etc., the question of naming them can be certainly considered on its own merits.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not so much concerned about the question of naming the planes or a group of planes to be donated by the Chief Minister. What I am concerned is about adequate aerial defence of Rajasthan, and we would like to know, in view of the very heavy bombing of Jodhpur—as many as 207 bombs fell on Jodhpur during this conflict—what specific steps are being taken to safeguard the border areas of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur by aerial defence.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It would be very difficult for me to disclose all the information, but I am prepared to tell the hon. Member and other Members what steps are taken about it. I can assure him that we have certainly learnt our own lessons about the deficiency of air defence of Rajasthan in the last conflict, and we are taking certain steps. This much I can assure them.

श्री यशवान्त सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर वीर किया है कि जब तक "राज-

पूताना" रहा तब तक कोई मुसीबत नहीं आयी, न हड़तालें या बन्द हुए, न सूखा पड़ा और न बम पड़े, लेकिन जब से इसको राजस्थान किया गया है तब से 207 तो बम गिर चुके, और रोज राजस्थान बन्द हो रहा है, रोज हड़तालें हो रही हैं ? इसलिए क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि इसका नाम "राजपूताना" कायम रखा जाए ?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is a very good suggestion.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** प्रखबारों से और अन्य सूत्रों से पता लगा है कि राजस्थान की सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की सेना का जमघट हो रहा है। उससे बचाव के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई राइटर भादि लगाया है, यदि नहीं तो इस की क्या वजह है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The hon. Member has raised two points. The first is whether there is any unusual concentration on the Rajasthan border. My answer is no. About air defence, I have already answered.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जोधपुर पर हवाई हमलों के वक्त हम उसका पूरी तरह बचाव नहीं कर सके जैसा कि करना चाहिए था। वहां पर जो कमियां थीं क्या उनको ध्यान में रख कर सरकार ने उनकी जांच पड़ताल के लिए कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की है ? यदि हां, तो आगे उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, क्या माननीय मंत्री कृपा करके यह बताएंगे ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** जो कमियां थीं उनकी जांच पड़ताल तो की गयी है, लेकिन कमेटी के जरिए नहीं। जो हमारे वहां आफिसर थे उन्होंने और हमारे हैडक्वार्टर के आफिसरों ने उसकी जांच पड़ताल की है।

**Shri Shinkre:** Has at least the hon. Minister seen to it that the unfortunate experience gathered in the Rajasthan area in the recent conflict is being given proper thought in

the proposed Five Year Defence Plan?

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

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Without asking the hon. Minister to disclose the details of the defence preparations which have gone on, may I know whether they had any real lessons to learn from what had happened in the past, and if so, whether adequate preparations which are necessary have already been taken or are in the process of being taken?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The lessons have certainly been learnt, and there were certain lessons to be learnt. The other steps are in the process of being taken, some of them are being taken, some of them have been taken, because it is a series of decisions, and it is not merely a question of a decision being taken, it is a question of implementing it, and some of the things which are to be done take quite a long time to be implemented. So, I can only say that the process is on.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the terrible happenings in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore in Punjab,...

**Mr. Speaker:** We are on Rajasthan.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am asking whether any action is being taken there also on the lines along which action is being taken in Rajasthan.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As far as Punjab was concerned, in the last conflict all the necessary steps had already been taken. Really speaking, air defence of Punjab was certainly quite up to the mark. Despite that certain things happened. I think in a conflict of that nature, some of the things are bound to happen. So, the question of Rajasthan will have to be rather differentiated from Punjab. Certain deficiencies were found in the case of Rajasthan air defence and about that I have given the answer.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Instead of tackling the question in an isolated manner, has the government got before it a comprehensive plan of air defence in some strategic places in our country?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly we have got a general overall plan but even then in view of particular conflicts certain priorities may have to be planned, and really speaking what happened was because of those priorities in defence matters.

#### Migration of Non-internees from Pakistan

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\*922. **Shri Sambodh Hansda:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri Hem Barua:**

**Shri Karam Singhji:**

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

(a) whether Government have kept any account of the non-internees from Pakistan who crossed the Indian border during the period from the 26th December, 1965 to the 4th January, 1966 and came to India;

(b) if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) whether these people have been put in camps or they have been settled down in other places?

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

(b) The number of such persons is 3,505.

(c) These persons were all Indian nationals or their dependents and the question of putting them in camps does not arise.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether there is any separate record

of those who did not pass through the border checkposts?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Naturally I do not know anything about those who did not pass through the checkposts. The correct situation is that the border between India and Pakistan in Barapole-Petrapole area was opened for the repatriation of non-internee nationals of each country in the other between the 26th December and 7th January, 1966 and the persons repatriated during this period were all Indian nationals or their dependents.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** After 4th January, was there any exchange of people?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have got this information for the dates between the 26th December and 6th January. If the hon. Member tables a separate question for February, I will give him those figures.

**श्री भागवत झा आबाद :** क्या इन व्यक्तियों से इस बारे में कोई जांच पड़ताल की गयी कि जब उनको वहां से आना पड़ा तो उनके पास जो उनकी सम्पत्ति और सामान या वह छीन लिया गया ? यदि हां तो उनको कितना नुकसान हुआ और क्या उसको पूरा किया जाएगा ?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** These were mostly those persons with their families who had India-Pakistan passports. Some of them crossed over with permits. This is a different class of people, not the type of people the hon. Member has probably in mind.

**श्री जे० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग मान-इंटरलीज भारत में आए उनके पास जो उनकी परसोनल सम्पत्ति और चीजें थीं क्या उनको पाकिस्तान सरकार के लोगों ने उनसे छीन लिया और उनको बिना किसी सम्पत्ति के वहां आना पड़ा । क्या सरकार को पता है कि ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं ? यदि हां तो उनका कितना नुकसान हुआ और उसका क्या विवरण है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : शायद माननीय सदस्य के मन में दूसरे लोगों का ख्याल है। ये तो हिन्दु-स्तानी नागरिक हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इन के पास जो परसेनस प्रापर्टी थी वह छीन ली गयी ? मैं परमानेंट प्रापर्टी की बात नहीं करता।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ये तो हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछते हैं कि क्या वे जो कपड़े पहने हुए थे वे भी छीन लिए गए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह सिलसिला कब तक जारी रहेगा कि पाकिस्तान निकासता रहे और हम बसाते रहें ? क्या सरकार ऐसा कदम उठा रही है कि पाकिस्तान इन लोगों को उजाड़ना छोड़ दे और मजबूर होकर उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब, यह तो बड़ीलम्बी बात है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : वैसे भी ये हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक हैं जो वहां पासपोर्ट पर गए थे और अब वापस आ गए हैं। इन को उजाड़ने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री बागड़ी : 3500 व्यक्ति तो ऐसे हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में आ गये थे और यह आने वाले व्यक्ति वह हैं जो पासपोर्ट या परमिट द्वारा पाकिस्तान गये थे। क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुल कितने लोग थे जो पासपोर्ट या परमिट से पाकिस्तान में गये थे और उन में से कुल कितने लोग आ सके, बाकी को मिरपत्तार किया गया या मारा गया। यह लोग किस हानत में गये थे क्या इसका भी कुछ पता है सरकार को ? अगर है, तो वह बात क्या है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not have those details with me at the moment.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल कितने लोग थे जो इस दौरान परमिट या पासपोर्ट द्वारा वहां गये थे।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would require notice.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there some evidence to suggest that into these non-internees now migrating into India some undesirable elements have been inducted by some foreign power?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that any power can induct people because all these people are Indian passport-holders and the permits to them have been granted by Indian authorities.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered. It has not been understood. I want to know whether it is on an hypothesis basis that the hon. Minister says that undesirable elements have not been inducted by a foreign power, or has he gone into this matter? Is there any evidence on this subject?

Shri Swaran Singh: No foreign agents have been inducted into these people who have come back.

Shri Kapur Singh: Some undesirable elements inducted by foreign power.

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far it is correct that some of the internees who have come to India have left large properties and business and, if so what has been....

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is trying to explain that this is a different case. They had gone there temporarily on some permit.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am asking about these very internees. When they were in Pakistan, they had some business interest and some other

interests over there. This was published in all the newspapers, that the property which was there was confiscated during the time of emergency. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any assessment made as to what were the amounts and what was the cost of the property which was confiscated by Pakistan.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That is a question not connected with these persons, but on that issue I have already made a statement that the Pakistan Government has taken action under the Enemy Property Act to take into custody property, both movable and immovable, belonging to Indian nationals and corporate bodies, and that restriction still continues.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अवधि में यह 3500 लोग परमिट या लाइसेंस लेकर गये थे उसी अवधि में पाकिस्तान से हमारे देश में कितने लोग आये थे और उनमें से हमने कितने लोगों को नजरबन्द किया था और कितनों को जाने दिया गया था।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** इसके लिये तो तारीखें हैं और खास तारीखों की परमिटें हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ।

#### Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

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- \*923. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Cantonment Board Employees' Federation at its seventh annual conference demanded the appointment of a wage board for cantonment employees;

(b) if so, whether they have also demanded an immediate 25 per cent ad hoc increase in wages; and

(c) if so, Government's decision on these demands?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):**  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matters are under the consideration of Government.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know when their present pay and allowances and pension benefits were last considered and is there any provision under the rule to revise these rates to neutralise the rising prices, and are the present rates quite sufficient?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This National Tribunal was constituted in 1958 and the award was given in 1960, and it was brought into effect also from 1st April, 1959. The award has been in force till 2nd April, 1963, and those terms are still being continued to be in force.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the All-India Cantonments Board Employees' Federation in their last meeting have pledged to boost production and wage a war against anti-national and unsocial elements in this country, and in the circumstances, may I know whether revision of their scales of pay, etc., is going to be considered, especially when they are of the same category as the Kanpur Cantonment Board employees?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Because our own citizens happen to be employees and are patriotic, they should not expect any financial benefit because they are patriotic.

**Mr. Speaker:** This Hall is so constructed that all Members can hear a Member speaking only if he keeps his face towards the Speaker.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The hon. member said that the award was in force

till 1963. I have already said that the terms are still in force. The question whether there should be another tribunal or wage board or anything like that is under consideration.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** My second question has not been answered, whether they have pledged to boost production and other things.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** They have done as other employees.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1960 में जो बढ़ाई दिया गया उसके अनुसार क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था इन एम्प्लायीज के लिये की गई थी कि उनके वेजेज वगैरह में सुधार किया जा सकता। उनको क्यों इस बात की आवश्यकता पड़ी और किन हालात में उन्होंने वेजेज बोर्ड की मांग की। यदि कोई व्यवस्था थी तो क्या थी और क्या वह ठीक तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करती थी। इस पर विचार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This tribunal about which reference has been made have based their conclusions mainly on the basis of salary scales obtaining in the neighbouring municipalities. Mainly on that basis the award of that tribunal has been given. They have now asked for the appointment of another tribunal, which, as I said, is being considered. In fact, talks have also been conducted at the secretariat stage. The hon. Defence Minister will also be meeting the representatives of the Federation regarding this.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** By what time will this consideration be completed?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, the Minister should have met them on the 18th of last month. But it was inconvenient for Shri Vidyalankar, who happens to be the President of the Federation, to come for discussions. There will be discussions in the near future.

**श्री भागवत झा :** प्रश्न : क्या यह सब नहीं है कि पिछली बार जब ट्राइब्यूनल के आधार पर उनको वृद्धि दी गई थी तब से आज तक के दिनों में कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है, जिसके कारण प्रायः सभी व्यक्तियों को, यहां तक कि 2500 रु० तक पाने वालों को 500 रु० डिग्रनेस प्रलाउन्स दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक दूसरी ट्राइब्यूनल नहीं बैठ जाती तब तक क्या उनकी तदर्थ मांग को सरकार स्वीकार कर लेगी।

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is true that there has been increase in the cost of living and other expenses. That is why this matter is being considered *de novo*. The salary scales of the cantonment employees should have some relationship with the salary scales existing in the municipalities of the various States. A suggestion has been made that, that may be gone into. If any increase has to be made to make it on a par with the salary scales in the municipalities, that has to be done. These things have to be discussed with the representatives of the Federation.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the 1959 tribunal increased the salary in the form of DA only?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There has been a general improvement in the emoluments as a whole.

**श्री बसणल सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट रखेगी कि जो प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी दूसरे महकमे के हैं उनमें और इनमें कितनी डिस्क्रिमी है। क्या इन लोगों को डी० ए०, टी० ए० और तन-क्वाह की वही सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं या उनसे कम हैं ?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I have already said that this is being considered and suitable decisions would be taken. In this matter, we cannot compare it with the salaries and scales of Cen-

tral Government employees. Of course, that also would incidentally be taken into consideration. Persons doing a similar job are the persons employed by the municipalities in the various States. Therefore, there should be some relation between the salary scales of the cantonment employees and the employees in the various municipalities.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is the hon. minister aware that all the rules and regulations governing the service conditions in the matter of disciplinary action, etc., which are applicable to defence employees are applicable to the cantonment board employees also? They get the disadvantages but not the advantages of the defence employees. What steps do government contemplate to take to remove this discrimination and bring them on a par with the defence employees for all purposes?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In the first place, they cannot be classified as Central Government defence employees. They are employees of the cantonment board. Of course, certain rules of service applicable to the Central Government employees are also applicable to them. But that does not mean that the same conditions of service should also be made applicable to them.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** The Cantonment Act of 1924 framed for the convenience of the British people still continues, after 18 years of independence, causing serious problems not only to the employees but to the civilian population. May I know whether Government will amend this Act suitably to help them?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This is a general question which is being considered. Now, with regard to the amenities of persons residing within the limits of Cantonment Boards, we are making *ad hoc* grants according to the requirements of various Cantonment Boards. Apart from that, as questions arise, we consider them on their merits. We are also not quite

satisfied with all the conditions that are obtaining in the various Cantonment Boards.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** May I know whether it is a fact that the salary scales of these employees vary from State to State; if so, whether Government will make the Central scales applicable to these employees?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I have already stated that it may not be possible to bring it on a par with the Central scales. I have said that the tribunal which has gone into this question has taken into account, broadly, the scales of pay applicable to similar categories of employees in the neighbouring, comparable municipalities.

#### ✓ Recall of Pak. Infiltrators

\*925. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has refused to recall the infiltrators;

(b) if so, whether this matter has been referred to the U.N. Security Council; and

(c) if so, with what results?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) As I informed the House on February 21, 1966, we have definite information that Pakistan called upon the infiltrators to return.

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

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a Press news in the *Times of India* and other papers that recently some saboteurs have been sent to Kashmir Valley by Pakistan, including some armed infiltrators. I want to know whether there is any truth in this news; if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this matter?



**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is true that a news item was published in the *Times of India* dated 30th March, 1966, about Pakistan sending infiltrators across the cease-fire line in Kashmir and that a few saboteurs, including army officers, have been arrested. We looked into it. This news was not correct at all.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether Government has any figures giving the total number of infiltrators who were sent by Pakistan and the total number of those who have been recalled by Pakistan?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Sir, estimates of these figures were given at the time when this matter was discussed on more than one occasion. Their number according to that estimate ranges between 4,000 to 5,000. And, as I stated on the floor of this House on 21st February, almost all of them have been withdrawn—there may be a few, some four or five, in some jungles or out-of-the-way places. I also explained that we have succeeded in intercepting information which was directed and addressed to these infiltrators and they were asked to go back into the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Shri Daji:** Is the Government aware that of late Pakistan has again gone back on the assurances contained in the Tashkent Declaration about infiltrators and *mujahids* and has openly said that she maintains the right of sending *mujahids*? Also, are the Government aware that there is a report that a special training camp under the direction of some Chinese Generals has been set up for training guerillas to be sent into Kashmir? If so, may I know what is the Government's reaction thereto?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The hon. Member is correct that statements have been made by Pakistani leaders which are not in accordance with the Tashkent Agreement and they have put an interpretation upon the Tashkent Agreement which is one-sided, which is incorrect and which is

totally unacceptable to us. About the second part of the question, whether there is any training camp for training persons in guerilla warfare under some Chinese Generals, I am afraid I am unable to confirm or to contradict that information because that is not available with me.

**Shri Daji:** One part of the question was what Government proposes to do. Merely saying in Parliament that Pakistan has violated the Tashkent spirit is not enough. Do we propose to take up this issue with Pakistan, or USSR or UNO, or sit quietly and say that Pakistan has violated the Tashkent spirit?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** We have been taking up with Pakistan the violation of the Tashkent Declaration. We have also drawn their attention to the statements that have been made by their leaders which are not in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration. The hon. Member is no doubt aware that at the last Ministerial meeting in Rawalpindi we could not make any progress but we have agreed to meet again. We, on our side, will try to adhere to the terms of the Tashkent Declaration and will also continue to impress upon them the desirability of Pakistan honouring the obligation they have undertaken under the Tashkent Declaration.

**Shri Heda:** Such of the infiltrators who could not speak Kashmiri language fluently like the people of Kashmir were traced or detected and dealt with. But what about the infiltrators who speak Kashmiri fluently and mix with the people and stay in the villages? What action has the Government taken against them? The figure of such people given earlier was 8,000.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Regarding the first part, the House is no doubt aware that the response to the functioning of these infiltrators from the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was not in accordance with what Pakistan thought would be the response and generally the local people

gave information which led to the arrest of many of these infiltrators. Secondly, very strong action taken by our Security Forces had the desired effect. Thirdly, the infiltrators did not succeed in their mission and some of them sent distress messages back saying that they are not getting any co-operation and that they are being pushed back. There will not be any sizable number of such people in any locality in the State of Kashmir.

**Shri Heda:** I am speaking of the Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators and not non-Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators are also in the same category. The presumption that the hon. Member is drawing is, merely because a person speaks the same language he will not be detected or the local people will give him support. That is not correct.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** While thanking the hon. Minister of External Affairs for saying that everything is rosy in the garden of Kashmir, may I know how so many infiltrators are coming to our part of Kashmir from the so-called Azad Kashmir, who are fully trained for sabotage, guerilla warfare and mountain fighting?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I am grateful for the rather rosy sentence with which the hon. Member prefaced his question. But I never used that expression and if he has got that impression I would like to contradict any such feeling. Regarding the operative part of the question, about infiltrators crossing into the Indian side after being trained for committing sabotage, the House would no doubt be aware that the vigilance shown by our Security Forces has created a situation where no act of sabotage has been possible for quite some months now.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister may not have given the impression of it being rosy in the State of Kashmir, but he did tell us that there were about 4,000 to 5,000

infiltrators, almost all of them have gone back and there is hardly a stray infiltrator here or there. What is the basis for making such a statement? Have the infiltrators who have gone back got themselves registered at their camps? How can he be sure that they are not lying low for the present? Is it not also a fact that large dumps of ammunition have been found after that?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is true that no record can be maintained and that is something which we should appreciate. Just as we gave a figure after making an assessment from various sources when these people crossed over into J & K and said that this is the number, by the same criterion we were able to ascertain the correct situation and the facts when the exfiltration process started. The House is, no doubt, aware—we have kept the House informed—that the information of their coming in was obtained, firstly, from various statements that we were able to get from those who were arrested and, secondly, by intercepting messages which were being passed on to the infiltrators when they were actually functioning here. Similarly, by the reverse process, when different messages were sent from the various contacts and various sources of information which I need not give, it was possible for Government agencies to ascertain the size of the exfiltration that had taken place for crossing over to the other side.

As to whether they are lying low, some of them may be lying low, but generally the response from the people of Jammu and Kashmir on our side has been very good and they cannot function if the local population generally knows their responsibility and keeps the authorities informed. This is the overall assessment.

About dumps, it is true that some illicit arms were recovered in two or three weeks when our armed forces spread into the area across the cease-fire line.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** हाजीपीर को वापिस दिये जाने के बाद इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स का खतरा ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है जितना पहले था उस से भी अधिक है तो क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि दुबारा जो इधर आयें तो उन को आने से पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर सकें और जो लोग वापिस गये हैं क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी है और जाते समय उन को देखा है या उनको पकड़ा गया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो उन्होंने कहा ।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ । पहले के मुताल्लिक कई दफ़े कहा जा चुका है कि काफ़ी वहाँ इस बात का अहतियात किया जा रहा है हमारी धार्मी की तरफ़ से और सिक्योरिटी फ़ोर्स और पुलिस की तरफ़ से ।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Does not Government regard the presence even of a few infiltrators, as admitted by the hon. Minister, an infringement of article 3 of the Tashkent Agreement under which Pakistan assured not to interfere in the internal matters of our country; if so, has Government drawn the attention of Pakistan Government to it and what is the reaction?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The position of Pakistan Government in this respect, as I explained when the debate took place, is peculiar. They never owned responsibility for sending these people and, naturally, they cannot accept the fact that they have withdrawn them; but we knew that they had sent these people from various sources which I clarified and mentioned and we also knew that they had withdrawn them. The main factor in this, if I may say so, is not the Tashkent Declaration but the hot reception given to these infiltrators by our security forces and the co-operation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Have they been rounded up? They have

not been rounded up; they are still there.

**श्री बागड़ी :** भारत पाक का झगड़ा जिसकी कि जड़ें इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स थे, ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्दर अगर दोनों सरकारों ने इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स के बारे में फैसला किया तो क्या साफ़दिली से पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस बात को माना कि इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स उस की मरजी से गये और जितनी भी उनकी तादाद है उनको वह वापिस करेंगे लेकिन अगर इस बात को नहीं माना तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि बुनियादी बात के ऊपर अगर शुरू में वह हेराफेरी कर रहे थे तो यह किस तरीक़े से आगे समझौता चल सकता था ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** पहले हिस्से का जवाब तो मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ । दूसरे हिस्से के मुताल्लिक यह है कि अगर फिर कभी उनके दिमाग़ में आ गया कि फलां इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स को या किसी को भेजें तो उसका मुनासिब इलाज होगा, उनको पकड़ा जायगा, उनको मारा जायगा और देखा जायगा कि वह कैसे इस किस्म की शरारत जारी रख सकते हैं ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** जो बुनियादी बात थी वह इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स की थी उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है । पाकिस्तान ने इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स के बारे में जो सही बात थी उसको जब नहीं माना तो किन बुनियादों पर समझौता हुआ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कह दिया है ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** In view of the startling and hitherto unknown information which the hon. Member from Gurdaspur just now imparted to the hon. Minister, while putting a supplementary, does the hon. Minister for External Affairs propose to integrate him into the Intelligence Service of his Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Mahida.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** If the answer is in the affirmative, we will be gratified.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking whether he is taking him into the Intelligence Service. Shri Mahida.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The Ministry does not know the facts which are so vital.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir....

**Mr. Speaker:** He might not be referring to him at all.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether the term 'infiltrators' includes ruzakars and mujahids and whether the instructions have been given to the Defence forces to shoot them down?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** An infiltrator is a person who crosses into our territory with arms. His origin, whether he is a mujahid or a razakar or he is an ordinary person trained or a policeman or an armyman, is immaterial for us. Some of them, as was explained, actually belong to the regular armed forces. They had been detailed for this type of sabotage work and they, along with several others, crossed into our territory. Some of them did belong to these various categories. That is their internal sort of nomenclature that they have adopted. For us an infiltrator is a person who crosses into our territory with arms and who is a nuisance and a threat to us. We have to take note of that situation.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** He has not replied to the other point.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** No instructions are required to shoot them down. Any person crossing into our territory with arms is liable to be shot down.

**श्री हुक्म बन्ध कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर सवाल करने के हेतु कई दफ़े खड़ा होता रहा हूँ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जरूरी नहीं है कि इस से बे बुला ही लिये जाएं ।

**श्री हुक्म बन्ध कछवाय :** मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जरूरी नहीं है ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Answering a question in the last session, the Defence Minister said that these infiltrators are liable to be caught and shot at sight. That was before the Tashkent Declaration. Has the Tashkent Declaration brought about a change in the Government's policy or stand with regard to this particular matter of their being shot at sight?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There is no question of a change of policy. While answering a question just now, I said that any person who crosses over into our territory with arms is liable to meet the severest punishment including shooting and, in fact, that risk of being shot down and to be dealt with toughly on our side is the biggest guarantee against anyone crossing over into our territory.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Do you actually do it?

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** At one time, the number of infiltrators that had crossed into our territory has been stated to be 8000. Now, the Minister has said that 4000 of them...

**Mr. Speaker:** That has already been asked.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Already, about 4000 of them have gone back to Pakistan. May I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that almost all the infiltrators that have crossed....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered that. Shri Raghunath Singh.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** ताशकन्द सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति प्रयुक्त खां ने यह कह दिया था कि इनफ़िल्ट्रेटर्स की जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर नहीं है और क्या यह वाक्यवादी नहीं है कि उसके बाद उन्होंने इस एपीमेंट पर सिगनेचर किये हुए हैं ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं कहा था ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Besides those very objectionable anti-Indian, anti-Tashkent and anti-humanity statements which have been published in all the Pakistan newspapers and other newspapers, all the time the Pakistan Radio is doing poisonous propaganda against India. I would like to know whether all these things have been brought to the notice of those friends who have been responsible for reaching the Tashkent Agreement and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what has been their reaction.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I agree that the tone of the Pakistani newspapers—most of them—as also the tone of their radio, particularly the so-called Azad Kashmir radio, has been very very objectionable and we have brought this to the notice of the Pakistan Government and have reminded them of their obligation under the Tashkent Declaration.

Regarding the second part about keeping the other friendly countries informed, we have also taken steps in that direction, but in this matter we have to deal with Pakistan bilaterally and we should continue to deal with it at that level and also take steps to inform the friendly countries.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान असम के मुख्य मंत्री जी के उस वक्तव्य की घोर गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि असम में एक लाख के करीब घुसपैठिये आये हुए हैं। यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनको निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है तथा सरकार अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करके हम भी अपने घुसपैठिये उस इलाके में पहुँचाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह कैसे बताया जा सकता है ?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उन्होंने एक लाख घुसपैठियों का वक्तव्य दिया है।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** यह एक जुदा सवाल है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहला सवाल आपने किया था कि असम में एक लाख घुसपैठिये हैं, वहाँ के एक मिनिस्टर ने कहा था।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने गये महीने में कहा है।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I think this question of infiltration into the State of Jammu and Kashmir took place in a different context altogether.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Not Jammu and Kashmir. When he gave the definition, he said that anybody who comes with arms is an infiltrator. I think this was not restricted only to the Western Sector.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No answer?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That question of migration into East Pakistan may be technical. You might bring it under the same definition but that is of a different category and that has been discussed here from time to time.

**Shri Nath Pal:** That has not been stopped.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Steps that have been taken by the Government of Assam both in checking the crossing over of unauthorised persons into their territory and in dealing with those who might have crossed into the Assam territory, did have a salutary effect and that side of the problem is much less now than what it used to be about a year ago.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** And still they come.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हल्ला करते हैं, उनकी आप सुन लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके वक्तव्य की घोर ध्यान दिया गया है या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइये।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** If he mentions any Minister's name or the time, I shall check that up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रसम के मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने दिया है ।

**प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा-नीति**

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- \* 926. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
 श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :  
 श्री भागवत झा झाडाव :  
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
 श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के समय में प्राकाशवाणी में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भाषा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये श्री श्रीप्रकाश के सभापतित्व में बनाई गई समिति के प्रतिवेदन में क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत होने के पश्चात् प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति में तथा प्रसारणों में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली शब्दावली में बहुत से परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा-नीति में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन करने और उसके लिये कोई स्थायी नीति न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पाटी) : (क) समिति ने कोई बाकायदा रिपोर्ट नहीं दी थी ।

उसने अपनी सात बैठकों के दौरान कुछ सिफारिशों की थी । मुख्य सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में एक नोट सभा पटल पर रखा गया [पुस्तकालय में रखा] । देखिये संख्या एल० बी०—5966/66]

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न करते वक्त मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना की थी कि इस प्रतिवेदन की एक नकल यहाँ पर रखी जाय, लेकिन उसके बदले चन्द सिफारिशें ही रखी गई हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट को क्यों नहीं रखा गया ?

**Shrimati Nandini Satpati:** There was no report; there were only recommendations which I have put on the Table of the House.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** That has not been placed on the Table. Therefore, I am putting this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** She says that it has been put on the Table of the House. He might now put his second question.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Only some recommendations and not all.

**Mr. Speaker:** She says that there was no report.

He might put his second question now.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने कुल कितने दिन काम किया, और उसके सुझावों के अनुसार उसने जो काम किया, जो ग्लोसरी तैयार की, वह क्या है और क्या वह इस सदन में रखी जायेगी ?

**Shrimati Nandini Satpati:** The Committee worked for two years from October 1962 to October 1964 and the recommendations are being looked into.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या उसने कोई ग्लोसरी तैयार की है, यदि की है तो क्या वह सदन में रखी जायगी।

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):** There is a glossary prepared by AIR consisting of about a thousand words, but not by the committee as such.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Since language is a developing thing, may I know whether Government have under contemplation the constitution of a standing committee of the Members of Parliament and other language experts to review the question of the language to be used by AIR from time to time in the light of the public opinion?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The House may remember that the Sri Prakasa Committee was set up in pursuance of the recommendations made by a committee composed of the Members of Parliament, and I think that that was the main purpose behind the Sri Prakasa Committee. Otherwise, the hon. Member's question is a suggestion for action.

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : क्या आकाशवाणी की भाषा भी इस आधार पर चलाई जाती है, कि भाषा का क्रमिक विकास हो, क्या वह सरकार की नीति है या मन्त्री महोदय या बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों या महाप्रधीक्षक की ? अगर यह सरकार की नीति है तो बड़े महाप्रधीक्षक या बड़े व्यक्तियों के आने से वह बदल क्यों जाती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो नीति इस सम्बन्ध में चल रही है, वह वही नीति है जिसका वर्णन हमारे संविधान में है। उसके अन्तर्गत उस नीति का स्पष्टीकरण हो सकता है लेकिन नीति में कोई परिवर्तन या हेर फेर नहीं हो सकता।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether according to the observations made by the committee, common

words having Sanskrit origin in different languages have been collected, selected and used in AIR, and if so, the reactions of the listeners?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The attempt has been to have common words not merely from the Sanskrit language but from all other sources as well, and that has been done in respect of about a thousand words.

श्री म० ला० बिद्यालंकार : क्या श्रीप्रकाश कमेटी और गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा है कि जब तक हिन्दी का राष्ट्रीयकरण स्वरूप व्यवहार द्वारा निश्चित नहीं हो जाता, तब तक उसके स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध विवाद और मतभेद बना रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हिन्दी का अपना स्वरूप है, विकास तो हर एक भाषा का होता है, हिन्दी का भी विकास निरन्तर होता रहेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any sample survey has been conducted in the Hindi regions of the country to find out how far the language policy is in conformity with the objective realities and how many people in the Hindi region really understand the language that is broadcast by AIR?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** From time to time, this exercise has been undertaken, and that was why a committee of Members of Parliament was constituted as far back as 1962, and then there was the Sri Prakasa Committee. A review is also made from time to time. In fact, the Sri Prakasa Committee wrote about fifty letters to eminent Hindi and Urdu writers, scholars etc. to elicit their opinion. They expressed their satisfaction. The difficulty arises when a Sanskrit word is used for which, of course, there is no other alternative word in currency, and naturally, in such cases perhaps some technical concepts or technical

terms might be objected to, but that cannot be helped.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** I am not against Sanskrit words, but I want to know whether any sample survey has been undertaken.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** There is listeners' research also.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती:** क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि जब से इधर कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है, आकाशवाणी के देहाती प्रोग्राम में बहुत कमी हो गई है और उसकी भाषा भी भगुद्ध हो गई है, जबकि उसके सुनने वालों में सैनिक, किसान, भ्रष्ट आदि उत्पादन करने वाले लोग अधिक होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके कार्यक्रम क्यों बन्द किये गये हैं और उनकी भाषा क्यों भ्रष्ट की गई है ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि उनकी भाषा भ्रष्ट की गई है, देहाती प्रोग्राम ब्रज और हरियाणा की भाषा में होता है, उसके अन्दर कोई कमी हुई है, ऐसी मेरी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

**श्री के० दे० बालवीर :** इस कमेटी द्वारा मुख्य तौर पर 6 सिफारिशें दी गई हैं, क्या सरकार यह नहीं समझती कि इस कार्य में दो साल का समय लग गया, और आइन्दा जब इस तरह की कमेटियां सरकार बनाये तो समय का भी ध्यान रखे ताकि सिफारिशें जल्द से जल्द दी जायें और इतना समय न लगे।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जी नहीं, सिफारिशें उन्होंने दीं। उसके बाद कमेटी निरन्तर बैठ रही इस बात को देखने के लिये कि इन सिफारिशों पर कहां तक प्रगति हुई है। सन् 1964 में आकर पचास मुख्य-मुख्य खण्डों को लिखा गया। उनकी जब सम्मति प्राप्त हुई उसके उपरान्त उन्होंने काम किया।

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**श्री के० दे० बालवीर :** क्या यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी थी।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** यह निश्चित पीरियड के लिये स्टैंडिंग कमेटी थी।

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Does the hon. Minister keep in mind not only the requirements of the people in north India but also those of the people of south India in the matter of evolving this national language, Hindi? Many a time in north India, since Urdu is more familiarly used, Urduised Hindi is supposed to be the national language whereas to people of the four southern States of India who are more familiar with Sanskrit, Sanskritised Hindi would be acceptable.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Broadly speaking, the objective is to find out the maximum common measure of understandability and feasibility. Sanskrit would no doubt provide the base for that.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** My question was not answered.

**Shri Rajaram:** I understand from his reply that the Committee has said that the Hindi used should be Sanskritised Hindi. Has the Committee thrown any light on the Dravidian languages and adopting words from those languages?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We will certainly persuade the protagonists of both Hindi and Dravidian languages to adopt as big a measure of common words as possible. Certainly Dravidian languages can also be the source for common words.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कमेटी ने संस्कृत पर भी जोर दिया है और उर्दू हिन्दी की मिली हुई भाषा पर भी जोर दिया है। इस की रिक्मेन्डेशन क्या है।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** कमेटी की सिफारिशें मैं ने सदन की मेज पर रख दी हैं।



## हिन्दी का प्रयोग

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\*927. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से अब तक उनके सचिवालय तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा कार्यालयों को स्वेच्छापूर्वक काम करने की छूट है; और

(ग) कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत काम कब तक हिन्दी में होने लगेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री की समा सचिव (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों पर कार्यवाही हिन्दी में की जाती है और उनके उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही भेजे जाते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय में कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार का लगभग 23 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में होता है।

(ख) सामान्य नियम यह है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर उसी भाषा में दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) जैसे जैसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की प्रतिशतता बढ़ेगी, इस सचिवालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि होगी। यह अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं कि कब तक 50 प्रतिशत कार्य हिन्दी में होने लगेगा। किन्तु, इस सचिवालय में हिन्दी का बढ़ता हुआ प्रयोग भारत सरकार की अन्य शाखाओं में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के साथ साथ चलेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों ने इस शिक्षण योजना का लाभ उठाया है और जो लोग इस में शिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके

हैं उन से कोई कार्य भी लिया जाता है या वे शिक्षण प्राप्त कर के ही रह गये ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : प्रधान मंत्री की के सचिवालय में 202 लोग काम करते हैं और उन में से 123 लोगों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की जानकारी की जरूरत है। इन में से 76 लोगों को यह जानकारी है और 47 लोगों को इस जानकारी की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन उन लोगों में से चार लोगों ने अभी तक शिक्षण प्राप्त किया है। शेष लोगों को शिक्षण देने की कोशिश चल रही है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि गृह मंत्रालय हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना खूबसूरत जवाब उन्होंने दिया है . . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था, शायद मैं आप को समझा सकूँ, कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने गृह मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत यह शिक्षण प्राप्त किया है क्या उन से इस का उपयोग भी लिया जा रहा है या वह भूल चुके हैं।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : उपयोग लिया जा रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, विदेशों में जाने वाले हमारे शिष्ट मंडलों और विदेशों से आने वाले प्रमुख प्रतिष्ठियों के सम्मान में जो आयोजन किये जाते थे उन में, विशेष रूप से इस बात पर बल देते थे कि हम भी अपनी भाषा का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग करें। इस बात को न जानते हुए कि प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय या प्रधान मंत्री स्वयम् अभी तक उस परम्परा का पालन कर रही हैं या नहीं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्योंकि प्रायः देखा ऐसा गया है कि विदेशी प्रतिष्ठियों के सम्मान में जो आयोजन होते हैं उन में वे अपनी भाषा का

प्रयोग करते हैं लेकिन हम फिर भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करते हैं—कि हम अपनी भाषा का प्रयोग करें क्या इस बात के लिये भी कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धन शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मेरे ख्याल से वह प्रथा अब भी चल रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शाल्मलि : क्याल से नहीं साहब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, “मेरे ख्याल से” पर भ्रान्दोलन हो जाते हैं । परम्परा क्या है और क्या कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कोई नये निर्देश नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद उन्होंने अपना पहला वक्तव्य रेडियो पर अंग्रेजी में दिया । चूंकि उन की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी है इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री चुने जाने के बाद उन्होंने अपना पहला भाषण हिन्दी में नहीं दिया इस की प्रतिक्रिया देश में बहुत बुरी हुई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह पहला वक्तव्य हिन्दी में देना कब प्रारम्भ करेंगी ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : पहला तो हो चुका है, अब क्या हो सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं साफ कर दूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला तो वह दे चुकी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री चुने जाने के बाद उन्होंने अपना पहला भाषण अंग्रेजी में दिया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस बात पर नुक्ता चीनी करना तो ठीक नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने बसती की है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी, नहीं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : गृह मंत्री सय ने अन्य मंत्रालयों को जो परिपत्र भेजा था उस परिपत्र के अनुसार मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्दर उस परिपत्र की अवहेलना की जा रही है बराबर । जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं उन को रोका जाता है । उन को प्रोत्साहन देना तो दूर रहा, जो करते हैं उनको रोका जाता है कि मत करो । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है । अगर ठीक है तो बड़ा खेद है ।

डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी : इस में यह सवाल नहीं उठता है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेक्रेट्रियट में चूंकि है इस लिये उन्होंने कहा है कि फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में इस को रोका जाता है, बन्द किया जाता है, लोगों को कहा जाता है . . . . .

डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी : अगर इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य लिखें तो इस की जांच जरूर की जायेगी ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं लिखूंगा ठीक कर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखना ही काफी होगा, ठीक कर क्या होगा ।

श्री बड़े : प्रश्न के (b) भाग में लिखा हुआ है :

“whether any scheme has been formulated in this connection or the offices are at liberty to work in the way they like.”

इस के बारे में आप ने जवाब नहीं दिया । रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन कलकत्ते में इसलिये

ऐप्लिकेशन रिजेक्ट की जाती है कि "ऐप्लिकेशन साइन्ड नाट इन इंग्लिश"। मेरे पास एक ऐप्लिकेशन है मि० सक्सेना की। उन्होंने मुझे पत्र भी लिखा है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कह रही हैं कि इसे आप उन के पास भेज दीजिये।

**श्री बड़े :** रेलवे कमिशन कलकत्ता में यह प्रया है कि जो भी ऐप्लिकेशन अंग्रेजी में नहीं होती है या इंग्लिश में उस पर सिग्नेचर नहीं होते हैं। उस को रोक लिया जाता है।

**डा० सरोजिनी महिषी :** यह योजना तो कोई नहीं है लेकिन यह सर्वमान्य नियम है कि जो पत्र या चिट्ठियाँ हिन्दी में आती हैं उन का जवाब हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है। लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी है कि हालाँकि जो नियम है वह हिन्दी के पक्ष में है फिर भी माननीय सदस्य को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि अगर हम हिन्दी में लिखना कम्प्लेक्सरी कर दें तो इस के खिलाफ भी परिणाम हो सकता है।

**श्री बड़े :** सवाल क्या है और जवाब क्या है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने आप से पहले ही कहा कि आप लिख कर भेज दीजिये।

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी :** जैसा स्पोकर्स हाउस ने कहा, अगर आप उसे भेज दें तो उस की जाँच कर ली जायेगी।

**Shri Kandappan:** I would like to know whether there is any provision made to reply to communications received in Tamil in the same language; if not, why not?

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Sorry, there is no provision for replying in all the Indian languages. Hindi and English are the official languages.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I have also received such a letter signed by the authorities that because the application was not signed in English, it could not be considered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now that he has said it, if it is passed on, she will make enquiries.

#### Manufacture of T. V. Cameras and Transmitters

+

\*928. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Bagri:** ..

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

**Shri Utiya:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture low cost T.V. cameras and small power T.V. Transmitters in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features there?

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

(a) and (b). Proposals have been invited from various countries for the manufacture in India of television transmitting equipment including transmitters, studio equipment, cameras and mobile equipments. Some proposals have been received and are being studied.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** हमारी पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट में कितना डिवेलपमेंट हुआ है और कहां तक हम देश को डिमांड को पूरा कर सकते हैं ?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As far as Piloni Institute is concerned, they have made some attempts to develop TV transmitter, camera tube, etc. but they have not come up to the standard expected for this sort of television equipment. As far as receivers are concerned, they have attained considerable success. For the receivers the Bhagavantham Committee's report is to the effect that the indigenous manufacture is to be made and we need not go in for any foreign collaboration but as far as transmitter and studio equipment are concerned, it would be necessary to go in for foreign collaboration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुल कितनी मांग इस समय है और कहां तक हम उसको पूरा कर पा रहे हैं, चाहे फारेन से या अपने देश में से ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That would depend upon the programme that is put out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Lord Attlee's Statement regarding Kashmir

\*924. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lord Attlee's statement about independent Kashmir represents the views of the Labour Government in U.K.; and

(b) whether it presages any new move by Britain to persuade India to give up Kashmir?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### खाद्यान्न की बचत सम्बन्धी प्रचार योजना

\*929. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री सिक्करे :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खाद्यान्नों की बचत को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रचार योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मोटा व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार से प्रचार करने के कारण कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राधा बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—रेजिस्ट्रार संख्या एस टी—5967/66]

(ग) किसी भी प्रचार अभियान को सफलता को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मापना कठिन है । फिर भी, "भ्रम बचाओ अभियान" विशेषकर एक वक्त भ्रम न खाने के लिए जो प्रचार किया गया है, उस का काफी प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

#### अग्निबाध संनिक प्रशिक्षण

\*930. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सारे देश में अग्निबाध रूप से सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### पाकिस्तान द्वारा हावड़ा नदी की धारा का मोड़ दिया जाना

\*931. श्री किम्बर लाल :  
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा सीमा के उस पार हावड़ा नदी की धारा को मोड़ने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जोर-शोर से काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

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

बैरोसिक-कार्य मंत्री (बी स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Coordination at Highest Level

\*932. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether need for strengthening the agency for coordination and implementation at the highest level has been examined; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). At the highest level the agency consists of the Cabinet, and a number of Committees of the Cabinet with specified functions in important fields of Government business, which are set up as and when the need is felt. Committees of the Cabinet have been reconstituted only recently keeping in view the present needs. At the official level there are similar Committees of Secretaries. The implementation of decisions of the Cabinet and its Committees and of the Committees of Secretaries is regularly watched. These arrangements are generally working satisfactorily; and improvements are effected whenever required.

### German Democratic Republic

\*933. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the German Democratic Republic

has applied for membership of U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, the attitude of Government towards this request?

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

(b) According to established procedure an application for new membership of U.N. has to be considered by the U.N. Security Council. India is not a member of the Security Council and will therefore not come into the picture for some time. Meanwhile we will study the question carefully.

### Defence Team from Malaysia

\*934. Shri Himatsinghka:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Bagri:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defence team of Malaysia arrived in India to discuss the prospects of purchasing Indian made ammunition for the armed forces of Malaysia;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A Malaysian Defence delegation visited India to explore the possibilities of obtaining Indian assistance, specially for training. The delegation had preliminary discussions with us in this regard and visited Defence training and other establishments. The requirements of the Government of Malaysia will be considered when they have formulated their proposals

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

### Indians in Indonesia

\*935. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the situation has now improved for Indians residing in Indonesia; and

(b) if so, in what ways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). There has been a general improvement in the situation. There have been no reports of any difficulty being experienced by the Indians in Indonesia.

### New Weapons and Military Equipment

\*936. Shri Linga Reddy:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is going on in the Defence Laboratories for modernising military weapons and for discovery of new weapons and military equipment;

(b) whether Government have been successful in the manufacture of missiles, rockets and radars for defence purposes; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Various types of equipment mentioned are either in the current manufacturing programme or in the future manufacturing programmes of our Defence Production Establishments. It is not in public interest to disclose details thereof.

### Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

\*937. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an alloy steel plant at Kanpur in collaboration with Russian assistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same plant is proposed to be set up in the private sector; and

(c) the progress made with regard to the plant mentioned in part (a) above?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up an alloy steel plant in collaboration with the USSR is under consideration of the Government. A site at Kanpur is one of the locations being considered for this purpose. The comparative economics of different patterns of production and locations etc. are under examination.

There is a private sector unit licensed to set up an alloy steel plant in Kanpur, but that plant is different from and in addition to the proposed plant now under consideration.

### Indians awaiting Deportation at Colombo

\*938. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians awaiting deportation at the detention camp at Colombo are being ill-treated by guards as reported by the political secretary of the Ceylon Workers' Congress to the Controller of Emigration on the 11th March, 1966;

(b) whether one of the detainees was badly beaten by the guards and died in the hospital because of the injuries; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to put an end to such ill-treatment being meted out to them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) So far as Government are aware, Indians awaiting deportation to India in detention camp are not subjected to ill-treatment.

(b) One detenu is said to have died in hospital due to natural causes, viz. "peripheral circulatory failure due to massive lobar pneumonia", as revealed in the coroner's inquest.

(c) Officials of High Commission of India at Colombo pay periodical visits to the detention camp, and request the Ceylonese authorities for ameliorative action, where necessary.

**Presence of Shri Biju Patnaik in Chief Ministers' Conference**

**\*939. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the statement of the Orissa Chief Minister in the Assembly on the 10th March, 1966 categorically stating that he had not suggested to the Prime Minister that Shri Biju Patnaik should represent him at the last Chief Ministers' conference on Food in Delhi on the 13th February, 1966;

(b) the capacity in which Shri Patnaik attended the conference and whether any other non-official was invited and attended the conference; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa attended the conference as a representative of the Chief Minister and the reasons for which Shri Patnaik's presence was considered necessary?

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

(b) and (c). Shri Patnaik was invited by me in his personal capacity because of his knowledge of the food situation in Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa had earlier suggested that Shri Patnaik might be con-

sulted about the food situation in Orissa. Shri Patnaik was present in the discussions held at Jaipur and it was thought that his presence in the conference at Delhi also would be useful. No other non-official was invited. The Government of Orissa was represented by the Deputy Chief Minister.

**चीन और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र**

**\*940. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) कितना-कितना भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र क्रमशः चीन और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है; और

(ख) उसे छुड़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):**

(क) चीन के आक्रमण के फलस्वरूप उसका लद्दाख में भारत के करीब 14,500 वर्गमील इलाके पर कब्जा है। 1947 में जम्मू और काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद से लेकर अब तक पाकिस्तान ने करीब 32,500 वर्गमील इलाके पर गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कब्जा किया है। इसमें से पाकिस्तान ने तथाकथित चीन-पाक सीमा करार के अंतर्गत 2000 वर्गमील से कुछ अधिक इलाका गैर-कानूनी तरीके से चीन को दे दिया है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान और चीन ने भारतीय प्रदेश पर जिन परिस्थितियों में यह गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किया है उसे और इन प्रश्नों पर भारत सरकार के रवैये को सभी जानते हैं। सरकार की नीति देश के सम्मान, प्रभुसत्ता और प्रादेशिक अखण्डता के अनुरूप शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से इस गैर-कानूनी कब्जे को खत्म कराने के लिए प्रयत्न करते रहना है।

### Assault on Civilians by some Naval Personnel

\*941. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some naval personnel assaulted civilians and policemen at Cochin Harbour Railway Station;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There was an altercation at Cochin Harbour Terminus Railway Station over the question of reservation of seats in which certain naval personnel were involved. A board of inquiry is in progress and their findings and recommendations are awaited.

(c) Action as necessary will be taken on completion of investigation.

### Military Hospitals

\*942. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequacy of equipment and lack of sufficiently qualified staff in the military hospitals in Amritsar and other border areas in the West, North-West and North-East of India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove these inadequacies and insufficiencies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No report of any inadequacy of equipment and lack of qualified staff in the Military Hospitals in the border areas has been brought to the notice of Government. Adequate reserves of medical stores and equipment are provided to meet unforeseen additional requirements resulting from active operations and these can be positioned at strategic points at short notice to serve operational needs. The

present posted strength of staff of hospitals in the border areas is sufficient for their effective functioning.

शिष्टमंडलों के लिये सदस्यों का चुनाव

\*943. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री मुहम्मद कोया :

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में विभिन्न जेलों को भेजे गये शिष्टमंडलों के चुनाव के बारे में उन्होंने किसी संसदीय संगठन से परामर्श किया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस चुनाव का क्या मापदंड था; और

(ग) क्या शिष्टमंडलों प्रत्येक उनसे सदस्यों के बारे में कहीं से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री ने विदेश मंत्री और संसद कार्य मंत्री से सलाह करके चुनाव किया था। सरकार का क्या है कि चुने हुए सदस्य प्रतिष्ठित और योग्य व्यक्ति थे, जो प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए कार्य को पूरा कर सकते थे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

चीन द्वारा सड़कों का निर्माण

\*944. श्री विभूति निष्य :

श्री काजरोत्तकर :

श्री रामपुरे :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन काश्मीर के पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत क्षेत्र



के साथ प्रक्साई चीन को मिलाने के लिये सड़कों का निर्माण कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Workers of C.O.D., Jabalpur

\*945. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some workers having more than six months continuous service working in the C.O.D., Jabalpur were retrenched on the 31st March, 1966;

(b) if so, number of such workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them with alternative jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):  
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 36 employees of C.O.D., Jabalpur, having more than six months continuous service were due to be retrenched on 31st March, 1966. They have, however, all been offered alternative appointments.

#### Treaty on Spread of Nuclear Arms

\*946. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Linga Reddy:  
Shri P. C. Beroach:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have rejected India's plea for a balanced treaty on the spread of nuclear arms;

(b) if so, whether any reasons have been advanced them; and

(c) the further efforts likely to be made in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The United Nations General Assembly recently adopted a resolution which prescribed *inter alia* that a non-proliferation treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers. India and other non-nuclear Powers have proposed that, if such an acceptable balance is to be achieved, the nuclear Powers should undertake a reasonable degree of nuclear disarmament in return for abstention commitments by the non-nuclear Powers. While the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain recognise the need for nuclear disarmament, they are opposed to the inclusion of provisions for nuclear disarmament by the nuclear Powers as part of a non-proliferation treaty on the ground that this would complicate and delay the conclusion of the treaty. India and the other non-aligned non-nuclear Powers are persisting with their efforts to secure acceptance of their approach to this question.

#### भारत के रूस-समर्थक साम्यवादी नेताओं की रूस यात्रा

\*947. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महीने सोवियत संघ के साम्यवादी दल की कांग्रेस में भाग लेने के लिये भारत के रूस-समर्थक साम्यवादी नेताओं का एक दल रूस गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हें अनुमति दी थी और उसके क्या कारण थे?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :**

(क) सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की केन्द्रीय समिति के निमंत्रण पर भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (दक्षिण पंथी) के सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल पिछले महीने सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तेईसवीं कांग्रेस में भाग लेने के लिए रवाना हुआ जो 29 मार्च, 1966 को शुरू हुआ।

(ख) जी, हां; सरकार ने इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सदस्यों को उनकी सोवियत संघ की यात्रा के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं। भारत सरकार इस तरह की कांग्रेसों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेशों को जाने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों को इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं देती रही है।

#### **Released Emergency Commissioned Officers**

\*948. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to provide alternative assignment for released emergency commissioned officers and for territorial army officers; and

(b) if so, the number of such officers who have been absorbed and are likely to be absorbed and over what period of time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). According to the present programme, Emergency Commissioned Officers are due to be released in batches during the next 4 years commencing from January 1967. As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2093 dated 14th March 1966, Government have decided to reserve certain percentages of permanent vacancies for the released

**Emergency Commissioned Officers every year as under:**

For Engineers and Doctors	50% in the Class I and Class II Eng. and Medical Services of the Government of India.
For Others	20% in the IAS/IFS 30% in the I.P.S. 25% in Class I Central Services and posts (non-technical) 30% in Class II Central Services and posts (non-technical)

As regards the Territorial Army Officers, their engagement in the Territorial Army is on a part time basis. It is only in a grave national emergency and even then for the minimum essential period that they are embodied for whole-time service. On disembodiment, those of them who were previously either holding civil employment or were self-employed, go back to their civil vocations. As regards others, who were not previously employed, as a stop-gap measure employment has been provided to 70 TA Officers in the National Cadet Corps till they find regular civil jobs for themselves. To facilitate the employment of unemployed TA Officers in civil jobs, they have been allowed priority III for nomination by the Employment Exchanges to vacancies in Government departments like retrenched Government employees.

#### **Peace Mission in Nagaland**

\*949. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a communication from the so-called, Federal Government of Nagaland for strengthening the Peace Mission by appointing one more member on it from outside the Nagaland and India; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir; a communication to this effect has been received through the Peace Mission.

(b) The Government of India have informed the Peace Mission that the present negotiations with the underground are a purely domestic matter with which no outside agencies or persons can be concerned. The Government cannot agree to the addition of any more foreigner to the Peace Mission.

#### **Criticism of India by Socialist International**

\*950. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Socialist International, an organisation with considerable influence in Northern and Western Europe has condemned India for having crossed the international frontier;

(b) whether this Socialist International has been influenced by Mr. Wilson's statement or vice-versa; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter the mischief caused by this Pakistani attitude of the Socialist International?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The fortnightly publication of Socialist International called "Socialist International Information" of 18th September 1965, contains a commentary on the Indo-Pakistan conflict. It also quotes a statement made by the British Prime Minister on September 6/7. The Government have no information about the factors that influenced the writer of the commentary.

(c) Our Missions have widely disseminated information explaining the facts about the conflict.

#### **Collection of National Defence Fund in Schools in Kerala**

3176. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even Primary School students in Kerala are not exempted from collection of the National Defence Fund;

(b) whether the reports appearing in papers that students are turned out of schools for not being able to contribute to the National Defence Fund, have come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry on these reports; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to stop such methods of collection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. Contributions to the National Defence Fund are entirely voluntary. There is no compulsion to contribute.

(b) Government have seen some such press reports.

(c) Enquiries made by the Government of Kerala indicate that these reports are without substance.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **International Film Festival**

3177. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International film festival will be held this year in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the date and the venue of the festival; and

(c) the countries participating in the festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Government have under consideration a proposal to organise the

Fourth International Film Festival of India in October, 1966. The final decision has not yet been taken and hence the details have not been worked out.

### Military Jeeps

3178. **Shri Hanmanth Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military jeeps which are required to be disposed of;

(b) the number out of them disposed of up-to-date and the number which remain to be disposed of; and

(c) the criterion followed for fixing the prices of these jeeps?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) 6,686 jeeps have been declared for disposal upto the 26th March 1966.

(b) 3,544 jeeps have been disposed of and the balance awaiting disposal is 3,142.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5968/66].

### बोमडिला-तेजपुर सड़क

3179. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी घाक्रमण के बाद नेफा में बोमडिला से तेजपुर तक तार-कोल की सड़क बनाने का निर्णय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई विलम्ब हुआ है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):**

(क) जी, नहीं। चारद्वार के रास्ते तेजपुर

से बोमडिला तक सभी मौसमों के योग्य एक सड़क के निर्माण का फैसला नवम्बर 1960 में किया गया था।

(ख) तेल का निर्माण करने के पश्चात् सड़क 1 फरवरी 1964 को याता-यात के लिए खोल दी गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### A.I.R. Engineers

3181. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Siddeshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**

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

(a) how many A.I.R. engineers took Television training in foreign countries;

(b) whether they are doing work in television unit at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) 13.

(b) Eight are associated with the existing TV service from Delhi as well as TV planning and development, among other assignments.

(c) All India Radio has at present only one TV Unit operating at Delhi and the number of posts available are limited. Other schemes are in the planning stage. The services of the trained engineers would be used to a greater extent as and when these projects are taken up.

### Technical Posts in A.I.R.

3182. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Siddeshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**

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

(a) how many new posts of higher technical cadre have been created in All India Radio from 1961 to date;

(b) How many are still vacant;

(c) how many posts of lower technical cadre are lying vacant in A.I.R.; and

(d) the reasons for keeping them vacant?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). 28 new posts in the Class I Engineering Cadres have been created in All India Radio during the year from 1st March, 1965 to 28th February, 1966. Out of these, 10 posts were lying vacant on 1st March, 1966. As regards the earlier period from 1st March, 1961 to 28th February, 1965, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) 503 posts in the lower Engineering Cadres i.e. in the Class II Engineering Cadres and in the Class III Cadre of Engineering Assistant were lying vacant on 1st March, 1966.

(d) Difficulties in recruitment of suitably qualified candidates.

#### **Recommendations of Second Pay Commission**

**3183. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Kaashi Ram Gupta:  
Shri Hem Raj:**

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

(a) how far the recommendations of Second Pay Commission regarding confirmation of Technical Staff in the All India Radio have been implemented;

(b) how many representations have been received from Technical staff regarding delay in confirmation; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the Pay Commission's recommendation?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) 80 per cent of the temporary technical posts in existence in All India

Radio (excluding Planning and Development Unit and Project (Circles) for more than three years as on 1st April, 1960, 1st October, 1961 and 1st March, 1963, and which were required for work of a permanent nature, were declared permanent. Confirmations of the eligible persons against the posts made permanent on the basis of the review as on 1st April, 1960 and 1st October, 1961 have since been made and confirmations against the posts declared permanent on the basis of review as on 1st March, 1963 is in progress.

In regard to the Planning and Development Unit and Project Circles of All India Radio, similar review was made on the basis of the position as on 1st March, 1963 and confirmations have been made against the posts made permanent. In their case, 50 per cent of the temporary posts which were in existence for more than three years and were required for work of a permanent nature, were made permanent, in order to provide for some fluctuation in the strength of these offices.

Another review of the position as on 1st March, 1965 in respect of the Planning and Development Unit and Project Circles, and as on 1st March, 1966 in respect of other offices/stations of All India Radio has been taken up.

(b) 14 representations were received since 1960.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Production of HF-24 Jets**

**3184. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1021 on the 22nd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any U.S. assistance, or promise thereof, has since been received for the development and production of the H.F. 24 (Mach-I) aircraft at Bangalore, in accordance with earlier requests by India;

(b) if not, whether Government consider such aid to be indispensable, or whether alternative methods are being explored; and

(c) the present position regarding indigenous development of the HF-24 (Mach-1) and (Mach-2)?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). U.S. assistance for increasing the rate of production of HF-24 aircraft in H.A.L. (Bangalore Division) has not been received so far. It is proposed to recommence discussions with the U.S. authorities on the requests made earlier for the supply of plant and machinery etc.

(c) The development/production of the HF-24 Mach I aircraft is in progress. The development of a modified version of the HF-24 aircraft is also in hand at HAL, Bangalore Division.

#### **Violation of Test Ban Treaty**

**3185. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a signatory to the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, Government have kept themselves informed about the last year's controversy between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. about the alleged violation by the latter of the Test Ban Treaty; and

(b) if so, whether the U.S.S.R. was guilty of violation of the treaty or it was only a case of defective underground testing, resulting in a fallout?

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

(b) Reports indicate that, after exchanges with the Soviet Union, the United States came to the conclusion that the underground test conducted by the Soviet Union on the 15th January, 1965, did not constitute a violation of the Partial Test Ban Treaty and that the resultant leakage of radioactive material into the atmosphere appeared to have been accidental.

#### **Transmitting Stations for Tribal Areas**

**3186. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up a number of transmitting stations to cater to the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stations, if any that will be set up in the North-East, including N.E.F.A. and Nagaland?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5969[66].

#### **Canteen Employees in Defence Establishments**

**3188. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum on behalf of the Defence Installations Canteen Employees Association listing their grievances;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The memorandum submitted by the Defence Installations Canteen Employees Association listing their grievances has been received by Government. It has been examined and a reply sent to the Association. Their demands are not acceptable to Government.

#### **House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance to H.A.L. Employees**

**3189. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly recruited employees in the Hindustan

Aeronautics Ltd. at Kanpur are not given house rent and city compensatory allowance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this discrimination?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payment of house rent and city compensatory allowance to Industrial workers of Engineering Industries is a specific issue for consideration by the Wage Board for Engineering Industries and the award is awaited.

(c) Payment of house rent and city compensatory allowance to HAL, Kanpur employees will be considered on receipt of the award of the Wage Board. However, an ad hoc accommodation compensatory allowance has been sanctioned to HAL employees, not provided with accommodation, drawing pay upto Rs. 375 p.m.

**दाहधाम में हिन्दुओं पर आक्रमण**

3190. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 दिसम्बर, 1965 को पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने मैकलीगंज के दाहधाम में हिन्दुओं पर आक्रमण किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :**

(क) 4-5 दिसम्बर, 1965 की रात को पाकिस्तान की दाहधाम बस्ती में कुछ हिन्दुओं को परेशान किये जाने की एक दुर्घटना हुई थी ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बिरोध प्रकट किया गया और उनसे कहा गया कि वे इसका निवारण करने के लिए कार्रवाई करें ।

## N.C.C. Cadets in Punjab

3191. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of N.C.C. Cadets (both senior and junior Divisions separately) in Punjab;

(b) the number of girl cadets in each Division; and

(c) whether the scheme has been made compulsory in all schools and colleges?

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

(a) and (b). On the 31st December, 1965, the strength of N.C.C. Cadets in Punjab was as follows:—

	Senior Division N.C.C.	Junior Division N.C.C.
No. of N.C.C. Boy Cadets.	71,600	49,500
No. of N.C.C. Girl Cadets.	9,400	4,200

(c) Except for certain exempted categories, N.C.C. training is compulsory for all able-bodied male undergraduates in Colleges and Universities. For the rest it is voluntary.

**सैनिकों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था**

3192. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक छावनी क्षेत्रों में बहुत से सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा सैनिकों के आवास की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें वे क्वार्टर दिये जाते हैं जो अविवाहित कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये हैं और जिनमें उनके परिवार नहीं रह सकते; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न छावनी क्षेत्रों में क्वार्टर बनाने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० घामस) : (क) छावनियों में मुकाबलतन, विवाहितों के लिए वास्य भवनों की कमी है ।

(ख) जिन भफसरों को विवाहितों योग्य वास्य स्थान नहीं दिये जा सकते उन्हें भकेलों के योग्य स्थान दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में विवाहितों योग्य भवनों की स्वीकृति दी गई है और वह निर्माण के लिए निम्न तौर पर विमुक्त कर दिये गये हैं :—

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एन० सीज० ई० . . .	72

1966-67 के लिए निर्माण योजना में शामिल है निम्न तौर पर विवाहितों योग्य वास्य स्थानों की स्वीकृति और विमुक्ति :—

भफसर . . .	2014
जे० सी० प्रो० . . .	2393
भवर श्रेणी सैनिक . . .	13412
एन० सीज० ई० . . .	2223

जभी सूचना इकट्ठी हुई इनका, छावनी-बार विभाजन सहित एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

#### Radio Station, at Ranchi and Darbhanga

3193. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranchi is going to be provided with a more powerful transmitter than at present;

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

(c) whether the question of setting up a station of All India Radio at Darbhanga for effective broadcasts.

60(Ai) LS—3.

for the areas north of Ganga and the territory of Nepal has been considered; and

(d) if so, the nature of the decision reached?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan for All India Radio which has yet to be approved by the Planning Commission, includes a scheme to set up a High Power Medium Wave transmitter at Ranchi to improve the coverage.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Draft Fourth Plan includes a proposal to set up a Radio Station at Darbhanga to serve North Bihar and associated border areas.

#### Loans by Film Finance Corporation

3194. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 325 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of giving subsidies, besides the loans advanced by the Film Finance Corporation to selected producers to encourage the production of quality films has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In view of sufficient funds not being available at present the consideration of this proposal has been put off for the time being. However, the larger question of how to insure the film producers against possible losses and hazards at the Box-office and thereby encourage to produce films with higher standards and purpose and improve the quality of films generally is receiving serious attention and film artistes have also been asked to make proposals aimed to achieve this objective.



बर्मा द्वारा भारतीय दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध

3195. श्री बिजयनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बंबेशिफ-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा सरकार ने अपने देश में भारतीय भाषाओं के पांच दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों के प्रकाशन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है; और

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

बंबेशिफ-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां। दो तमिल, एक तेलगू और दो उर्दू के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

(ख) बर्मा सरकार ने 1 जनवरी, 1966 से ग्रंथेजी को छोड़कर तमाम विदेशी भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों पर रोक लगा दी थी और भारतीय भाषाओं के पांच दैनिक समाचार पत्रों पर खास तौर से कोई श्रेय भाव नहीं बरता गया था, इसलिए कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

#### Second Atomic Power Station, Rajasthan

3196. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new difficulties have cropped up between Canada and India over the setting up of the second Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the nature of these difficulties?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). No, Sir; negotiations are in progress.

सैनिकों के लिये नये मंडल

3197. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारतीय सैनिकों को देने के लिये दो नये मंडल चलाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेविवर्ग के लिए दो नये मंडल चलाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

#### Fire in Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay

3198. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bagri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire occurred in the Office on the Atomic Energy Commission at Bombay on the 25th February, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the total amount of loss caused as a result thereof; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted and if so, with what result?

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

(b) The fire which occurred in a spiral wooden staircase and a small wooden tower at the top was accidental and appears to have been caused by careless smoking.

(c) The only articles destroyed were some collection of waste paper, about half a dozen uniforms of Class

IV servants and a few small pieces of timber.

(d) Yes Sir, the conclusion reached was that the fire must have been caused by careless smoking. Various measures have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

#### Consultative Meeting between India and Japan

3199. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. Malachami:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkalah:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese delegation visited New Delhi to attend the first consultative meeting between the Governments of India and Japan in March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed at the meeting and the result of the negotiations?

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

(b) The meeting was the forum for an exchange of views on wide range of international affairs. Among the subjects discussed were the situation in South, South-East and East Asia the respective positions of the two countries on various international issues particularly those affecting Asia the question of nuclear weapons and international economic problems. The two delegations also discussed ways and means of promoting friendly relations between the two countries especially cultural and scientific exchanges.

These discussions have contributed to better understanding of each other's point of view and to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. It was agreed that the next meeting of officials should

take place towards the end of this year in Tokyo on a date to be mutually agreed upon.

#### Praga Tools Limited

**3200. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to certain remarks of the Labour Minister made in the Andhra Assembly on the 22nd March, 1966 against the Praga Tools Limited; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the Statement in question was made, a settlement has been reached between the Management of Praga Tools Limited, and the concerned Employees' Union through the good offices of the State Chief Minister and Labour Minister.

#### Transfers of Defence Service Officers

**3201. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officers belonging to the Defence services manage to stay at Delhi far in excess of the prescribed period of three years of their tenure by having themselves posted from one post to the other in succession or by getting themselves reposted to Delhi after spending a very brief period at an out station;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are increasingly frequent instances where orders of their transfers out of Delhi were successfully evaded by such officers on one pretext or the other; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the practice of evading transfers, which is detrimental to discipline and efficient administration?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir. The stay of officers at Delhi is generally between three to five years though a small number of officers have been permitted to serve for longer periods because of their possessing specialist qualifications/ knowledge/ experience, non-availability of suitable appointments of appropriate rank outside Delhi, extreme compassionate grounds, and officers being on the verge of retirement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण

**3202. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ जापानी उद्योगपतियों ने भारत में टेलीविजन के कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत सरकार को कुछ प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं;

(ख) क्या वे कम मूल्य पर टेलीविजन सेट देने के लिए सहमत हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० बाबुल) :** (क) और (ख). टेलीविजन साख्तामान के उत्पादन या कम कीमत पर टेलीविजन सेट सप्लाई करने के लिए भारत में फैक्ट्रिज खोलने के निमित्त किसी भी जापानी उद्योगपतियों से इस मंत्रालय को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Marine Diesel Engine Industry

**3203. Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been made with a

Japanese firm to start Marine Diesel Engine Industry at Madras under joint collaboration;

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

(c) when the work will begin?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) The Ministry of Defence have not entered into any agreement with a Japanese firm to start Marine Diesel Engine Industry, at Madras. They already have an agreement with M/s. MAN of West Germany to produce Marine Diesel engines. A final decision regarding the site has not yet been taken.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

### प्राकाशवाणी के स्टाफ प्राटिस्ट

**3204. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1963-64 में प्राकाशवाणी के स्टाफ प्राटिस्टों को वेतन के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भांति उन्हें भी भत्ते दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1965-66 में वेतन के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ग) इस धनराशि में और स्टाफ प्राटिस्टों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यह प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत आयेगी ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** प्राकाशवाणी के स्टाफ प्राटिस्टों को पारिभ्रमिक "फीस" के रूप में दिया जाता है। तदनुसार भाग (क) और (ख) में मांगी गई जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

(क) 56,46,452.00 रुपये।

(ब) 88,49,573.00 रुपये ।

(ग) बनराशि में वृद्धि—  
32,03,121.00 रुपये

स्टाफ प्रार्टिस्टों की  
संख्या में वृद्धि— 185

(घ) "प्रार्टिस्टों के लिए भत्ते" ।

#### Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

3205. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to restrict the entry of displaced persons from East Pakistan only to those who possess valid travel documents;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter;

(c) the total number of migrants from East Pakistan since the fresh exodus began 3 years before; and

(d) the overall excess of displaced persons who have migrated from Pakistan to India since Independence over those who have migrated to Pakistan from India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It was decided by the Government that from the 1st of April, 1965, entry into India from East Pakistan will be restricted to those holding valid travel documents.

(c) The total number of migrants from East Pakistan since the fresh exodus began in January, 1964, is 8,01,878 upto the end of February 1968.

(d) The overall excess of displaced persons who have migrated from Pakistan to India since Independence over those who have migrated to Pakistan from India is 30,82,166.

#### Passports for Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim

3206. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals need any passport for going to Nepal, Bhutan or Sikkim on a private visit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Non-lethal Military Supplies to Pakistan by U.S.A.

3207. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Maurya:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri Shree Narayan Dass:  
Shri B. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought clarifications from the United States over its decision to resume "non-lethal" military supplies to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether a reply has been received?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No formal approach has been made to US Government but we have been informed by US authorities that Pakistan is not being provided with lethal weapons.

#### Chinese Missile Bases in Pakistan

3208. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has been allowed to build up missile bases in East Pakistan; and

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The Government have no information that China has been allowed missile bases in East Pakistan.

**Guards of Honour by N.C.C. Cadets**

**3209. Shri Chandak:**  
**Shri Wadiwa:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2082 on the 14th March, 1966 and to lay a copy of the current orders containing designations of various dignitaries to whom Guard of Honour are presented by the N.C.C.?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** A copy of the current orders on the subject of provision of 'Guards of Honour by the N.C.C.' so is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5970/66].

**चमरावल गांव में भूमि का अधिग्रहण**

**3210. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चमरावल गांव में भूमि अधिग्रहण और भ्रजन की अवधि में छः महीने से भी अधिक समय का अन्तर था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अवधि का प्रतिकर देना आवश्यक नहीं है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चमरावल गांव की भूमि अधिग्रहण से पहले वहां चकबन्दी हो चुकी थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जिन लोगों की सारी भूमि भ्रजित की गई है सरकार उनके पुनर्वास के लिये क्या उपाय करेगी;

(ङ) उन लोगों की फसल की हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति न करना और भूमि के प्रतिकर के भुगतान में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(च) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उक्त गांव के जिन लोगों की भूमि भ्रजित की गई है उनसे सरकार अब तक लगान वसूल कर रही है;

(छ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस भूमि के लगान की वसूली बन्द करने तथा पहले वसूल की जा चुकी रकम को वापिस करने का है; और

(ज) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिकर की देय अवधि छः सप्ताह प्रायः समाप्ति पर है और किसानों को अभी तक प्रतिकर की दर नहीं बताई गई है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) वायु सेना प्रायोजना के लिए मेरठ जिला में चमरावल गांव में लगभग 180 एकड़ भूमि जो 8 नवम्बर, 1964 को भ्रजित की गई थी, 28 मार्च, 1965 को अधिग्रहण की गई थी। इस प्रकार भूमि 4 मास 20 दिन के लिए भ्रजन अधीन रही।

(ख) लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन अफसर मेरठ ने जो मुद्दावजा निर्धारण करने के लिए सांवैधानिक अधिकारी है कहा है कि चूंकि भूमि थोड़े समय के लिए भ्रजन अधीन रही, और उसके शीघ्र पच्चात् उसे अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया, इस अवधि के लिए कोई किराया देय नहीं है। शिकायत करने वाले पक्ष के लिए इसका इलाज है कानून के अनुसार किसी मध्यस्थ का अवलम्बन लेना। सरकार का भी विचार है कि लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन अफसर को निर्णय करने को कहा जाये।

(ग) हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं कि भूमि अर्जित करने से पहले राज्य सरकार ने कोई ऐसे प्रबन्ध किये हों ।

(घ) मुद्रावजे की अदायगी सरकार की देयता है कि जिससे भूस्वामी अपना पुनरावास कर सकें ।

(ङ) किसानों को उनकी फसलों के कुछ देय नहीं हैं क्योंकि भूमि ले लेने से पहले उन्हें अपनी फसलें काट लेने की अनुमति दी गई थी । आसपास की समतुल्य भूमि के विक्रय आंकड़ों के आधार पर लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन अफसर और भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के सहयोग से भूमि का मुद्रावजा निर्धारित किया जाता है । यह प्रक्रिया कुछ समय लेती है । 362520.45 रुपये का भूस्वामियों के देय मुद्रावजे को अन्तिम रूपरेखा देकर भारत सरकार द्वारा उसे स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है । लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन अफसर मेरठ को उन भूस्वामियों को मुद्रावजा अदा कर देने को कह भी दिया गया है ।

(च) तथा (छ). किसानों से भूकर राज्य सरकार इकट्ठा करती है और भारत सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं कि आया वह अभी तक वसूल किया जा रहा है । किसानों द्वारा 28 मार्च, 1965 से कि जब भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई थी, कोई भूकर देय नहीं है । अगर कुछ भूकर वसूल किया गया है तो उन्हें राज्य सरकार को कहना चाहिए उन्हें लौटा दे ।

(ज) कानून में ऐसा कोई उपबंध नहीं कि जिस में अवधि दी गई हो कि जिसके अन्दर किसानों को मुद्रावजा अदा कर देना चाहिए । तदपि मुद्रावजा यथासंभव शीघ्र निर्धारित किया जाता है और अदा कर दिया जाता है । संबंधित व्यक्ति लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन अफसर से निर्णय की प्रतियां प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

### Tashkent Agreement

3211. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have registered the Tashkent Agreement with U.N.O. as an International Agreement; and

(b) if so, the necessity for doing so?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tashkent Declaration has been registered with the United Nations on March 22, 1966.

(b) Since the Tashkent Declaration sets forth binding international obligations between India and Pakistan, it is a legal document. Hence it has been registered with the U. N. as provided under Art. 102 of the U. N. Charter.

### पत्रकारों की सुरक्षा

3213. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पत्रकार संघ ने प्रधान मंत्री से यह आग्रह किया है कि हाल के उपद्रवों के दौरान पंजाब और दिल्ली में पत्रकारों के साथ जो प्रमानवीय व्यवहार हुआ उसे देखते हुए पत्रकारों की सुरक्षा के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहसुर) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पत्रकार संघ के प्रस्ताव की एक प्रति सरकार को मिली

है। उक्त प्रस्ताव की एक प्रति संलग्न है।  
मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

### प्रस्ताव

दिल्ली पत्रकार संघ को हाल की दुःखद घटनाओं से गहरा धक्का लगा है, जिनमें कुछ राजनैतिक दलों और उनके समर्थकों ने माबूली इंसानियत और सभ्यता की भी बिल्कुल परवाह न करते हुए, भ्रष्टचारों के फोटोग्राफों, कार्टून बनाने वालों और रिपोर्टों को न केवल घमकाया, बल्कि बेरहमी की इस हद तक पहुंच गये कि ट्रिब्यून के संवाददाता श्री क्रान्ति कुमार को जिन्दा जला दिया।

दिल्ली में, एक भीड़ ने जो एक राजनैतिक दल की मांगों के समर्थन में आंदोलन कर रही थी, चार भ्रष्टचारों के साथ हाथा पाई और गाली गलौज की, और उनके केमरों को नुकसान पहुंचाया, हालांकि उन्होंने अपना परिचय दे दिया था और भीड़ के नेताओं को बतला दिया था कि वे अंग्रेजी के प्रसिद्ध राष्ट्रीय दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में काम करते हैं।

दिल्ली पत्रकार संघ इस प्रकार के दुर्भ्यवहार और हुल्लड़बाजी की घोर निन्दा करता है और इस बात की मांग करता है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में मुनासिब नियम बनाये, ताकि राजनैतिक दल भ्रष्टचारों की घाजादी में हस्तक्षेप न कर पायें। ऐसी हरकतों को कानूनी तौर पर दंडनीय बनाया जाए।

12 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### HEALTH OF CERTAIN MEMBERS IN DETENTION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):  
Only the reply is due today.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The Home Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, according to a report received from the West-Bengal Government, Dr. Saradish Roy has some minor ailments but there is no cause for anxiety regarding his general health. In January 1965, he complained of rheumatic arthritis while in the Puralia District Jail and he was transferred to Midnapore Central Jail on 6-8-65 for further medical attention. There he developed pain in the knees. No abnormality was, however, detected upon X-ray examination of both his knees. Later, he complained of pain in the chest on the right side and a feeling of heaviness, palpitation and occasional tremour. Chest X-ray and other investigations were done in the Midnapore hospital and he was transferred to Dum Dum Central Jail where further investigations including an electro cardiogram were done, but no abnormality was found. He is being given infra-red treatment and does not complain of any pain now. His conditions is reported to be normal.

Sri Niren Ghosh is reported to be suffering from chronic pyorrhoea for which he is under the treatment of Dental Specialist. He is also suffering from some skin infection in his right foot for which necessary treatment is being given. Except the ailments mentioned above, his general health is satisfactory.

Shri Dasarath Deb who is now lodged in Dumka Jail, Bihar was detained under orders of Government of Tripura on 30th March, 1965. We have been getting frequent reports on his general condition which is satisfactory. He was given specialised treatment for sciatic nerve syndrome which sometimes results in pain at

the back. His weight which was १४९ pounds at the time of admission is १५६ pounds now

There has been no report on any ailment in respect of Shri Biren Dutt. He has been fully examined twice in the past fortnight and his health is normal. His weight has remained constant at १०८ pounds.

I need hardly assure the House that immediate action is taken by the concerned State Governments to have even minor complaints about the health of detenus investigated by highly qualified and competent doctors and there should, therefore, be no cause for anxiety on this score.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement that there is a general deterioration in the health of the DIR detenus. Previous to this also, ex-MP, Shri Parulekar, died while he was taken to the hospital. I want to know whether these detentions without trial can be safely compared to slow poisoning during the British regime, in respect of the detenus, and, if so, whether the Government contemplates to release all the detenus or try them before the courts of law before they are dead?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should not be a speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Parulekar died like that.

Mr. Speaker: We are asking about the health of the detenus. He might answer only in respect of the question whether they would be released.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Or whether they would be tried in a court of law.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In dealing with the state of health of these detenus, their condition is satisfactory. At any rate, there is no occasion for a consideration of that aspect on the basis of these reports.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether the Government has de-

cided to release them or whether they would decide to try them in a court of law, then slow poisoning.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He says there is no such proposal. What can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him say no.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that.

12.06 hrs.

# RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I move for the leave of the House that the following telegram received by me be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

"People's wrath will be upon you if you persist in attacking SSP Members who are the conscience of the nation. Bastar murders by D. P. Mishra's Government most dastardly act which will be avenged sooner or later. Why should you identify yourselves with worst dregs of society like Mishra and his gangsters? Dignity of Lok Sabha would have been raised by open discussion of Bastar murders which violate dignity of human life. George Fernandez, General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat".

This telegram seems to have been sent to me as I and four other hon. Members of this House gave notice to you demanding a secret session of the House to discuss the events that took place on the 30th March. Sir, the notice that I had given has nothing to do with the Bastar events as such. On that date, those events had taken place after you disallowed the motion and those Members were suspended from the House for two weeks. The events that took place that day agita-



[Shri Heda]

ted our minds and had adversely affected the dignity and decorum of the House, and it was the talk of the entire country. Our country is looked upon not by all our countrymen alone but also by people all over the world who watch this country as a stable democracy working in the whole of Asian continent. If we look at the fate of the countries in Asia and Africa, people think that if there is any hope for democracy in this part of the world, it is in India, and therefore, the events that had taken place had agitated our minds. What is pertinent is that three hon. Members of this House insisted on disobeying your orders. When you sent the Marshal they defied him. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not go into those details. He should confine himself to the telegram. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Heda:** With these opening remarks, I move that leave be granted to me and this telegram be referred to the Committee on Privileges, as it causes a serious breach of privilege and interferes in the normal working of Members of Parliament.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Daji.

**Some hon. Members:** What is the telegram?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He has read the telegram. I shall also read it. It says:

"People's wrath will be upon you."—

This is addressed to Mr. Heda and to Mr. Mahida.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Addressed to them by name?

**Mr. Speaker:** By name.

"Peoples wrath will be upon you if you persist in attacking SSP Members who are the conscience of the nation. Bastar murders by D.P. Misra's government most dastardly act which will be avenged

sooner or later. Why should you identify yourselves with worst dregs of society like Misra and his gangsters. Dignity of Lok Sabha would have been raised by open discussion of Bastar murders which violate dignity of human life.

George Fernandes, General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat."

I have also received a long telegram, not identical, but in similar terms.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will you kindly read it out?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. It says:

"Congressmen Heda, Basappa and Mahida's suggestion to have secret session of Lok Sabha to consider the question of maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House exposes the mental degeneration of these so-called representatives of the people. Parliament must learn to defend the dignity of human life. Bastar murders are further proof that under Congress rule human beings are shot down as though they were stray dogs. Urge you, as Speaker, to defend the socialist members who are fighting in defence of Peoples of the House can be raised higher by discussion of Bastar murders by Congress Government of Madhya Pradesh."

This telegram also is from the very same person, George Fernandes.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Sir, I know I may be speaking against the general opinion and sentiment of the House and I request you and the House to bear with me. One may totally disagree, as I do, with the tone and tenor of the telegram and also with the necessity of sending such telegrams to individual members. We are not concerned with that. What we are concerned with is whether the telegram is a breach of privilege. The only sen-

tence which can be remotely connected with breach of privilege is the sentence "People's wrath will be upon you". Apart from this, there is nothing which can even be remotely considered as breach of privilege.

A breach of privilege can be said to have been committed if the communication either threatens a member with consequences for his acts in Parliament or casts a reflection upon his conduct with ulterior motive. The second is out of question. Does Mr. Heda really believe or want the House to believe, and does the House really believe that this sentence "People's wrath will be upon you" is meant to threaten Mr. Heda or any member of the House with any consequences?

**Some hon. Members:** Yes, (Inter-  
ruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. member's opinion must be heard.

**Shri Daji:** By referring such a matter to the Committee of Privileges, you are giving undue importance to such telegrams, which should be treated as they deserve. To take the words "People's wrath will be upon you" very seriously is to import a seriousness to it which it does not deserve. Therefore, having read it, the intention of the House should be clear and the matter should rest there.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Sir, I wish I could agree with the hon. member who has just spoken. There can be no two opinions on the fact that a telegram of this nature sent to any member of this hon. House and much more so to you, as the Speaker—now that your telegram has been read, I think both the telegrams are before the House—is a most objectionable and offensive thing to happen. That it should come from somebody who has some place in public life, like Shri George Fernandez, makes it even more deplorable. It is not necessary for Parliament to make up its mind here and now that a breach of privilege has been committed before a

matter can be remitted to the Committee of Privileges. The correct position under the rules is that, as soon as you are satisfied that there is a *prima facie* breach of privilege, then that *prima facie* breach is enough for this House to remit the matter to the Committee of Privileges. If Shri Daji's contention is correct that in fact no breach of privilege has been committed, then the Privileges Committee is perfectly competent to tell this House that, however objectionable this conduct was, there is nothing that the House should do about it. It is for the Committee of Privileges, in a cool and dispassionate manner, as people who are entrusted with this particular subject, to deal with this and not an open debate in this House. I, therefore, support the idea of the proposal that both these telegrams, particularly the one sent to you, should be sent to the Committee of Privileges for investigation as to what the correct position is.

**Shri Daji:** I would like to know, Sir, what is the motion before the House, whether it relates to the telegram sent to you or the telegram sent to Shri Heda?

**Mr. Speaker:** All the three telegrams I have got—the one sent to Shri Mahida, the other to Shri Heda and the third one to me.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, I generally agree with Shri Daji that such telegrams should be treated with contempt. But, at the same time, I would also like to urge that Parliament must see that this does not become a habit with some persons. Sir, I would like you to read the telegram sent to you. So far as I recollect, there is also a sentence there that these murders might be repeated—the word used there is "avenged". I do not know whether it means that Government will avenge it or the person who has sent the telegram threatens that it will be avenged in some way or other. It may implicate the Members of Parliament.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says: "these acts will be avenged sooner or later."

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is sufficient. I think that is a sufficient warning. It really amounts to intimidation, so far as I am able to judge from what you have read. Secondly, there is also a reference to Members of Parliament, that they suffer from mental degeneration. These are sufficient for our purpose. Therefore, I would like that the telegram sent to you and the telegrams sent to our hon. friends should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Let the Privileges Committee consider this matter and decide.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** Sir, I wish that the telegrams were not read before the House. They are stupid telegrams. There is nothing in them. But since they have now been read before the House and the words have been conveyed to the House, the language of the telegrams as such reveals that there is a *prima facie* case of showing contempt or, in other words, as we call in law, intimidation of those who are here. As there is intimidation of all those who are here, working in our capacity as Members of the House, that intimidation is sufficient breach of privilege *prima facie* and I should say that the case must be referred to the Committee of Privileges to consider the matter and take a decision.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेषाधिकार का जो यह प्रश्न तार के द्वारा उठाया गया है मैं इसके बारे में दो-तीन बातें आपकी खिदमत में श्रीर सदन की खिदमत में भर्ज करूंगा। विशेषाधिकार का मतलब यह है कि इस पवित्र सदन की पवित्रता इकाई या समूह के नाते से कायम रहे। इसका मतलब कि अगर इस सदन के भवन पर या मर्यादा पर किसी किस्म की कोई चींट लगती हो तो उसको रोकने के लिए यह सदन कदम उठाये। रहा सवाल यह कि कोई अपासती या श्रीर कोई बात हो व्यक्तिगत तो वह भलग कर सकते

हैं, उसके बारे में जाने की तो मेरी राय नहीं है। मैं तो सिर्फ आपको इस तार द्वारा कितना इस सदन का अपमान हुआ है, यह बताना चाहता हूँ। भारत जनतांत्रिक देश है और भारत की हर इकाई का मान यहां सदन के सदस्यों के मान के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्रता है। इस देश के हर नागरिक को अपनी बात कहने का जो उसके मन में उठे अधिकार है। अब इस सवाल को कि यह बाणी कठोर है या कंसी है इसको सोचने से पहले मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन इस बात को भी सोचे, बहुत उतावलापन में या शक्ति में आ कर कुछ न करे, आखिर यह हालत क्यों बने ? किस चीज से इसका सम्बन्ध है ? क्यों किसी ने किसी को तार दिया ? क्यों ऐसा वातावरण बना, इस बात को सोचना भी सदन के लिए बड़ा जरूरी है क्योंकि हो सकता है कि एक आदमी को अगर दंड देना हो तो इस सदन की भावना बंड की नहीं है बल्कि उसकी भावना ऐसी बातों को रोकने की है कि ऐसी बातें न प्रचलित हों। तो रोक तभी सकते हैं जब यह सदन उन बातों में जाय जिनसे कि ऐसे हालात पैदा होते हैं और यह हालात पैदा हुए हैं बस्तर को ले कर के। इसके अन्दर दो-तीन बातें सदन को खुले तौर से सोचनी होंगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** देखिए, हालात के मेरिट्स पर नहीं जाना है। हमें तो टेक्नीशियम पर ही . . . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं उन तारों के बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से कहूंगा कि इन तारों की नीबत कैसे आयी ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको ठंडे दिल से सुन लीजिये। निर्णय तो सदन का और आपका ही होगा। सुनने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। जैसे कि इस सदन में घटना घटी इस सवाल पर कि कामरोको प्रस्ताव नामंजूर किया गया और उसके बाद में बहस मंजूर की गई। खुद अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इसे अंग्रेजी में मंडर कहा और जब दूसरे ने मंडर कहा तो उसको

रोका गया और राष्ट्रपति का भी सम्बन्धों में हवाला दिया गया संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिए कि राष्ट्रपति बड़े चिन्तित हैं हालांकि राष्ट्रपति से हमारे दल के सदस्य मिले . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर । अब आप राष्ट्रपति और दूसरों की तरफ भी जाने लगे । उसमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । जो सिम्पल केस है . . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** सिम्पल केस है मगर उसमें राष्ट्रपति महोदय को घसीटा गया हालांकि वह चिन्तित हैं आपके शब्दों पर भी और सरकार जो फेल हुई बस्तर के प्रन्दर उस पर भी ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर ।  
What he has said to a private member we are not to discuss that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I want to say something on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir. Now I want to know the view of Government.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर सदन में बहस की जाय . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक शब्द सुन लीजिये । कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान का रहने वाला जनतंत्र को जितना प्यार करता है मैं और मेरी पार्टी अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम भी जनतंत्र को प्यार करने में किसी से नहीं है । सिर्फ फर्क इतना है कि हमें उस जम्हूरियत के लिए कुर्बानी देनी पड़ती है जबकि सामने वाले उस जम्हूरियत को बंडे से बचाना चाहते हैं । (ध्वजवादन)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर ।

**श्री जीर्ण (अलीगढ़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी नहीं ।

**श्री जीर्ण :** वह बड़ी जरूरी है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने उनके नेता को सुन लिया है ।

**श्री जीर्ण :** कानून की निगाह में टेलीग्राम के कोई माने नहीं हैं । क्या यह बात जान ली गई है कि उसी घादमी ने भेजा है जिस घादमी के नाम यह टेलीग्राम है ? कोई पत्र भी आप के सामने आया है क्योंकि खाली टेलीग्राम की कानून की नजर में कोई भी कीमत नहीं है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the view of Government?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** After you have read out these three telegrams I wonder if it requires any discussion. If there is a *prima facie* case, such telegrams are sent to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions) I think that is the least that you can do. Otherwise, the House should straightway discuss and decide the breach of privilege. I certainly agree with some of my hon. friends who have observed that it should be sent to the Privileges Committee. We will meet there, discuss it and submit a report to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The only question that I have to decide at this moment is whether it needs any inquiry into the allegations.

**An hon. Member:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it needs an inquiry then it should be sent to the Privileges Committee. That is exactly what I am saying. To find out whether they are sent by the same person they will call the person concerned and enquire whether he has sent those telegrams. Therefore, I am sending all these telegrams to the Privileges Committee for inquiry whether any breach of privilege has been committed.

12.25 hrs.

## RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Sir, when will the House discuss the Bastar events? Have you made up your mind at all?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications** (**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): Probably, on the 7th. 7th has been fixed in consultation with you, Sir; so, it will be on 7th morning immediately after the Question Hour and the zero hour.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On whose motion, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** On Shri Ranga's motion. Papers to be laid.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है 222 के अन्तर्गत वह प्राता है . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** घाडर, घाडर । मैं ने मंजूरी नहीं दी है ।

12.25½ hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals** (**Shri Iqbal Singh**): Sir, on behalf of **Shri O. V. Alagesan**, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 371 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5964/66.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BHARAT EARTH-  
MOVERS LIMITED

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence** (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy

of the Annual Report of the Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore for the year 1964-65 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5965/66].

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SALARIES OF UNIVERSITY  
TEACHERS

**The Minister of Education** (**Shri M. C. Chagla**): **Mr. Speaker**, Sir I am glad to announce that the Government has decided to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission for revision of scales of pay of University and College teachers, and to give special assistance to the State Governments for implementing these recommendations with effect from the 1st April, 1966. The special assistance from the Centre will be given for a period of five years. The pattern of Central assistance in respect of University teachers will be the same as in the last two Plans namely 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved. It has been decided that this pattern should be extended to the scheme for College teachers also. In the past, the Central assistance has been 50 per cent for men's colleges and 75 per cent for women's colleges.

The increased assistance from the Centre in respect of College teachers should enable the States to adopt uniformly the University Grants Commission scales now recommended for all the affiliated colleges whether run by Government or by private bodies. The State Governments are required under this scheme to bear the entire balance of expenditure and not to pass on the liability for any portion of it to the management of the private colleges. Even with this arrangement, the proportion of additional expenditure that would now devolve on the State Governments will be less than

what it was before. The experience of the last two. Plans shows that private colleges are unable to undertake financial liabilities for improvements of scales of pay and this has resulted in the situation that many of the colleges have not been able to adopt the U.G.C. scales.

The State Governments will be further required to give an assurance that at the end of the five-year period, they will take over the entire responsibility for the additional cost of the scheme.

It will be necessary to work out in consultation with the Universities and the State Governments the detailed mechanics of application of the revised scales to University and College teachers. Steps will be taken in this connection without delay.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): Sir, it is a very important statement.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): We have already tabled a calling-attention notice.

**Mr Speaker:** Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I would like to congratulate the hon. Education Minister for this gesture, but I should like to know as to what has happened to certain recommendations for salary scales to university and college teachers made already many years back. When they were not implemented by many universities and colleges, I should like to know as to what is the specific guarantee now that these new recommendations will really be implemented by the State Governments and universities.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I pointed out, the present pattern throws much less of a burden upon the States. Under the old scheme, as far as colleges were concerned, the Centre only bore 50 per cent of the expenditure

(in the case of women's college, 75 per cent). With regard to university teachers it was 80 per cent by the Centre and 20 per cent by the States. The result was that in many of the colleges the scales were not introduced because the State was not in a position to undertake the 50 per cent burden. Therefore we have now restricted the burden only to 20 per cent and I hope that most of the States will be able to contribute 20 per cent; we will contribute 80 per cent.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): We are grateful for this decision, but there are a number of teachers, whether in the university or the college or school, who are clogging at the maximum of the grade for a number of years. May I ask whether while implementing the new scales of pay in the case of these people some weightage will be given of the total number of years of service rendered for the purpose of enhanced increments for fixation in the grade?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I pointed out to the House, the mechanism of application of these scales with regard to particular cases will have to be worked out in collaboration with the U.G.C., the University and the College concerned.

**Shri Barrow** (Nominated-Anglo Indians): If I understood the Minister aright, he said that after five years, the States will have to accept the full responsibility for the payment. May I know how many States are in a position to accept the full responsibility? This will become a dead-letter because the State are not in a position to accept the full responsibility.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That is not so. There is the Finance Commission. After five years, if the States tell the Finance Commission that it has become the committed expenditure, the Finance Commission will recommend to Government perhaps increased subsidy. All throughout, that has been the pattern. The Centre bears the

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

share for five years and then the States take it over.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah** (Adoni): We welcome the statement made by the hon. Minister for Education which will give a great incentive and encouragement to many of our teachers. Our past experience, unfortunately, has been that the State Governments were not able to go-ahead with it. I want to know from him whether he has taken the State Governments into confidence. Now the pattern of assistance is 80:20. I want to know whether even 20 per cent they are able to bear .....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has said just now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : शिक्षा मंत्री के इस शुभ-निर्णय के साथ-साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के अलावा मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने से पहले कोई परामर्श कर लिया गया है ताकि भारत-व्यापी इस नीति को आसानी से कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ? यदि हाँ, तो जैसा निर्णय आपने कालेजों के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में लिया है, क्या इसी प्रकार का निर्णय हाई-स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये भी लेने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The higher secondary education stands on a slightly different footing from higher education. These scales were recommended by a statutory body, the University Grants Commission, and in a sense we have a constitutional responsibility for higher education. If the House look at entry 66 in List I, Seventh Schedule, to the Constitution, the question of coordination and the maintenance of standards is the Centre's responsibility. Up to a point, we have got to help the States to maintain the standards. Primary education and

secondary education are the States' subjects and the position is different from the case of higher education.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): While appreciating the decision of the Government, may I know whether, keeping in view that some of the State Governments in implementing the three-year degrees course where also the Central Government had given a major share for a few years could not implement it properly, the Government will, along with this decision, take some precaution or safeguard by which it should be possible for the State Governments or it will be obligatory on the parts of the State Governments to meet it after five years.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As far as West Bengal is concerned, the situation is most acute. They have agreed to bear 20 per cent. I have not heard from any other State. I wish to assure this House that the expenditure involved in giving effect to these scales, on the basis of 20 per cent, is not a very large amount and I hope that other States will also be able to fall in line with West Bengal.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair** (Quilon): In view of the fact that the non-teaching staff is also an equally important factor in the conduct of the Universities, may I know whether the scheme includes some increase in the remuneration of this section of employees who have been neglected since very long?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As far as the present announcement is concerned, it concerns only the academic staff in the Universities and the Colleges where upgrading of scales has been recommended by the U.G.C. We have not considered the other staff.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister has declared that the Government has accepted recommendations of the

U.G.C. The other day, the hon. Minister was in Calcutta and had a talk with the Principals of the various Colleges. I would like to know whether he had a talk with them and whether, after this announcement, they have agreed to withdraw the boycott movement that was going on.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Of course, I could not tell them what the decision was. But I told them that it was wrong for teachers to boycott or to adopt an agitational approach. I am sure that this was the only demand of the principals and of the university and college teachers. Now that we have agreed to it, they will withdraw their agitation.

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** Has the Ministry of Education or the U.G.C. made an assessment as to how much this 80 per cent will cost and also whether it will include the oriental institutions?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have got the assessment here as to how much it will cost. I will give the House the figures.

The proposals of the U.G.C. involve an expenditure of Rs. 27.50 crores for the five-year period, 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1971, on both the college teachers—Rs. 26 crores—and on university teachers—Rs. 1.50 crores. If all the State Governments give effect to this proposal of revised pay scales from 1st April 1966, the Centre's share, calculated at 80 per cent, will amount to Rs. 22 crores; this works out on an average to a Central expenditure of about Rs. 4.40 crores per year. That means, out of a total outlay of Rs. 27.50 crores, our share will be Rs. 22 crores in five years, leaving the States to meet about Rs. 5 crores in five years and that is also to be divided among 16 States.

**Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchangoda):** I am afraid, fixing of a time limit for this assistance from the Centre will

make the State Governments think twice before accepting this enhanced payment. Once the State Governments enhance the pay of the college teachers and university professors, it will be very difficult for them to go back. They have got to keep it up. So, would it not be better for the Government not to fix any time limit and consult the State Governments later after the scheme is implemented?

**Mr. Speaker:** A suggestion.

12.38 hrs.

# ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

## (i) CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term commencing from the 1st June, 1966, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term commencing from the 1st June, 1966, subject to the other



[Mr. Speaker]

provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

(ii) JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDGES  
(INQUIRY) BILL

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Akbar Ali Khan, G. S. Pathak and K. K. Shah from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Akbar Ali Khan, G. S. Pathak and K. K. Shah from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

(iii) JOINT COMMITTEE ON DELHI  
ADMINISTRATION BILL

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri L. N. Mishra and Kumari Shanta Vasisht from

Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri L. N. Mishra and Kumari Shanta Vasisht from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

(iv) JOINT COMMITTEE ON PATENTS  
BILL

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint six members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Arjun Arora, T. Chengalvaroyan, R. S. Doogar, Shyamnandan Mishra, M. R. Shervani and R. P. Sinha from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint six members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Arjun Arora, T. Chengalvaroyan, R. S. Doogar, Shyamnandan Mishra, M. R. Shervani and R. P. Sinha from Rajya Sabha and communicate to

this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

*The motion was adopted.*

(v) JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

**Shri G. N. Dixit** (Etawah): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shrimati Sharda Bhargava, Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi and Shri Lokanath Misra from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shrimati Sharda Bhargava, Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi and Shri Lokanath Misra from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

12:41 hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of

the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be further extended up to the 18th April, 1966."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be further extended up to the 18th April, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

12:41 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF LAW—contd

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law. The hon. Law Minister may continue his speech now.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Before the hon. Law Minister starts, I have a submission to make. After the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, we shall be having for discussion those under the control of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and then those under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. So, the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

Demands of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation may come up today....

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): They may not come up today.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They might come up. On Friday last, some of us had made a request to the hon. Minister of Transport and Aviation; Shri Nath Pai, myself and some other Members had requested that the hon. Minister of Transport and Aviation should make some statement about the Air India strike, because we want to know what the position is.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall find out.....

**An hon. Member:** The Leader of the House is just coming.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to tell him that a request has been made that some statement should be made about the Air India strike.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications** (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As I have said, the Demands for Grants relating to that Ministry are being taken up today....

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the Demands are taken up, they want a statement to be made.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): We would like to know the position.

**The Minister of Law** (Shri G. S. Pathak): On the last occasion, when I was addressing the Chair and the House, I was speaking of changes in the election laws.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I had stated before the House that the election petitions should be tried by High Courts and that the election tribunals be abolished. That was the

decision of Government. It is true, as has been pointed out by some hon. Members, that delay was caused by various factors in the disposal of the election petitions, and that there were still some election petitions pending. I accept the criticism and I agree that that is something which we must prevent at once. The delay was caused for various reasons, either by the transfer of the district judges or by applications made for transfer of cases for the purpose of securing the transfer of case from one tribunal to another and so on. Delay was also caused by the filing of writ petitions in the High Courts arising out of interlocutory orders. If the High Courts deal with the election petitions, these delays will be eliminated and there will be no question then of interlocutory orders being appealed against in the High Court, because the High Court itself will be dealing with the election petitions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Will it be a single High Court judge? That is not decided yet?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I am obliged to my distinguished friend Shri Kamath for making this observation whether it would be a single judge or two judges. That is a matter of detail which the House will consider at the time when the Bill which is under preparation will be introduced in the House and comes up for consideration. If the election petition is to be decided by two judges straightway, then an appeal could lie only to the Supreme Court, subject to the law that the House might make here for the purpose of the Supreme Court entertaining the appeal; it is open to the House to make the law that the Supreme Court may grant leave to appeal against the orders of the High Court both on questions of fact and on questions of law in special cases. But these are matters of detail. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, will appreciate that this question may be deferred for consideration till the Bill itself is before the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No more retired High Court Judges to deal with the matter.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There has been some criticism against retired High Court Judges dealing with these matters. If I remember aright, one of the Members said that some retired High Court Judges themselves are averse to sitting on tribunals in election matters. I need not detain the House on a point like this. But one thing you will permit me to say and that is that in such cases, electoral morality and public education are something which we have to develop. I may inform the House that in England, although contests are increasing, the number of election petitions is decreasing.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Very good.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** It has been observed that in England bribery and treating have almost become a thing of the past. Election petitions are really the barometers of electoral morality. Therefore, what is needed is to develop electoral morality, because here it is not an ordinary person who may not know the law or who may not know what his electoral responsibility is that is concerned; it is the legislators themselves who are concerned, those who want to be legislators or those who become legislators. Therefore, there is a high standard of rectitude which should be demanded of them. They should lay down some standards; they should lay down those standards on a higher scale.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Physician, heal thy own party first.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not know why he is making that observation. Electoral morality is very very high in India.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** As Shri Sharma has just now observed, it is high in India; although there is....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Lapses here and there.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** ...not much of literacy, yet there is considerable wisdom in the elector. I have seen people being defeated, although they are rich.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has not been defeated.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** My hon. friend is very well versed in *May's Parliamentary Practice* as well as the rules of this House, but somehow or other, rule 349 has escaped his attention, that there should be no running commentary when a person is speaking.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There is no such phrase in the rules.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** Therefore, the details of what the law will be will be considered at the proper time, and I am not detaining the House on those details, although I assure the House that I will bear in mind all the observations made by my esteemed friends, Shri Trivedi and others, in regard to this law. Government is accepting most of the recommendations made by the Election Commission. That probably the House already knows.

One word about the Languages Commission. The criticism against the working of the Languages Commission is that the work has been slow and it has not been adequate. The terms of this Commission have been clearly specified, and it is not necessary for me to make any observation with regard to the work in hand. The Central laws, regulations, Acts and other rules have got to be translated into Hindi; arrangement has to be made for translation of Central laws into regional languages also; arrangement has to be made for translation of laws in regional languages into Hindi. This is the programme before this Commission, and it can easily be appreciated that in its initial stages there was bound to

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be some time taken before the whole work was put on a proper basis. The States had to be consulted after the translations had been made, and there were other difficulties too, but after the experience was gained, after the knowledge of the working was acquired, the pace has become quicker, and this Commission has already published translations of several Acts, has also published a glossary. We propose to reconstitute the Commission, and we hope that better progress will be made by this Commission.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** The translation is more difficult than the original.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** That is why the time is taken up, because there are representatives of various interests, as my distinguished friend would agree, and in the course of the discussion we do not arrive at quick results, and therefore in the initial work more time was taken than was absolutely necessary.

I will now come to the Law Commission. I appreciate the criticism regarding the working of the Law Commission. I also appreciate that the Chairman should not be burdened with duties other than those which are required by the Law Commission. The Law Commission, since its inception, has submitted 29 reports.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Quite a large number.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** The last report is one in which the House will be particularly interested. This is a report on socio-economic offences. It deals with eight subjects, and the preparation of the report involved a study of more than 70 Central Acts and case law on those Acts, and laws of foreign countries too. It deals with offences calculated to prevent or obstruct the economic development of the country, misuse of the position by public servants in certain matters, evasion of taxes, profiteering, black-marketing, hoarding, etc. This report

when it is considered by this House and by the public outside, if this House chooses to consider it later, will prove to be very instructive, very interesting and very useful. Therefore, the Law Commission is doing useful work. We will try to improve the method of its working, but it cannot be said that the Law Commission has not produced adequate work or has not done useful work.

I may be permitted to make an observation or two on the question of expensive litigation or poor aid. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee was quite right when he said that some years ago a scheme was framed—he said it was a Bill, it was really a scheme—for rendering aid to the poor. The difficulty, I must take the House into confidence on this question, has been financial difficulty. The administration of justice at the lower level is a State subject, and we had to take the assistance of the States. The States require financial grants and so on, and the delay in implementing what we wanted to produce by way of provisions for poor aid is due to this fact.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** The central question is whether the Government is prepared to accord it a very high priority. The matter of providing legal aid must be given high priority and then alone allocation can be made. What is the priority they are prepared to give?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** How can they do it? They are creating more States; therefore, they want more finances.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** Dr. Singhvi's observation I appreciate, and I do see that we must do something about this matter, so that the common man must get justice and it should never be said in this country that justice was denied because somebody was poor.

In this connection, I wish to point out a fact which is not ordinarily

known. There is voluntary aid given in such cases in some Bar Associations. I know of the Supreme Court Bar Association. If a poor person goes to the Committee which is in charge of this work and satisfies the Committee that he is not able to defray the charges of the litigation, it is open to the Committee to select any member of the Bar. I know names of senior persons who had to do the work free not for a day or a few hours, but some days. If voluntary effort is made, then immediate relief could be given, and I hope that the profession will extend voluntary aid in larger and larger measure.

Mr. Khadilkar made some observations regarding the dynamics of social change. I entirely agree. Law is not just bare dry bones, law must be animated by dynamic philosophy, or dynamic social philosophy, to be more correct, and in a Welfare State that is of the essence of the matter. I may point out to Mr. Khadilkar and other friends of mine that if you have a look at the statute-book, you will get the idea of how law is being socialised. The concept of priority is not the same today what it was many years ago. There are growing limitations on the use of one's own property, there are growing limitations on freedom of contract and so on and so forth. I do not wish to detain the House on the details with regard to this matter, but there is no doubt whatsoever that the law is being socialised and the law has reflected the current thoughts on how the law should take its shape from the social changes which are prevalent today.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What about the concept of marriage?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** Some frustrated people—not my friend here—think of marriage sometimes.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** I am glad you made it clear.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** So far as simplification of laws is concerned, we have

to remember that the law reflects the national life. If the affairs of life are becoming complicated the laws have to be complicated. I can give one instance. The Income-tax Act, for example, was considered by the first Law Commission, of which I had the honour to be a member, and we tried our level best to simplify it as much as possible. We simplified it to a considerable extent. Yet it cannot be said that it is a very simple law because there is always a contest between the tax collector and the tax evader and provisions have got to be made in order to prevent tax evasion.

About administrative tribunals, observations have been made by hon. members....

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** What about heavy expenditure in elections?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I have already said that the Bill is coming. You can discuss it at that time. I have also said that there are some matters, some mischiefs which cannot be remedied by law. They can be remedied only by development of public morality. There is no limit fixed for the expenditure, only the ceiling is fixed. You cannot spend above a certain sum, but it is open to every member or person or candidate to spend as little as possible. There are practical difficulties. This is a very big country with about five hundred million people and the constituencies are very large. All these practical difficulties have also to be taken into consideration. When this mischief cannot be remedied—if there is mischief in this respect—by mere enactments, we have got to regulate it by our own conduct.

So far as administrative tribunals are concerned, I submit that that has been considered by the Government on a number of occasions at Law Ministers' Conferences and so on. I do see that there are some difficulties which have got to be remedied. I assure this House that the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts and

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Supreme Court has given great relief to the people and have rectified many errors although I concede that the scope of the jurisdiction is very limited.

Now, Sir, I do not think I should take much more of the time of this House on this matter. I again repeat and I assure the House that I shall take into consideration all the observations made by the distinguished members of this House. It is immaterial whether I have touched them or not. I, therefore, conclude by saying that the cut motions should be rejected and the demands for grant should be accepted.

An hon. Member: Cut motions rejected, if not already withdrawn.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Thank you. I accept it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to put a question to the hon. Minister. I have specifically referred in the debate to the question of appointment of judges of the High Court being taken up by the Law Ministry to which a reply in the House was expected.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I gave a reply. Probably my esteemed friend was not in the House at that time. What I stated—I repeat it—was this: Whether a particular subject is to be assigned to me as a Law Minister or not is not a matter within my power or jurisdiction. I appreciate the force of the observations made by my friend Mr. Trivedi. But this is a matter with which I am not directly, as Law Minister, concerned. Mr. Trivedi's observations were repeated by four or five more members. But as I said, I have to express my helplessness in this matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The difficulty is this: It is collective responsibility of the Government. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have expressed your views.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is the Leader of the House. It is for him to put up before the Cabinet for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the cut motions to vote.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Before you put the cut motions to vote, I want to make one point. I was not present during the debate on the Law Ministry. There are one or two points which I would like to put before the Law Minister. He has said just now..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. He has finished his speech.

Shri Shinkre: This is in that connection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. I will put cut motions Nos. 14 to 19, to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order papers, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 75, 76 and 77 relating to the Ministry of Law".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—ed.]

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Law.'

#### DEMAND NO. 76—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Elections'."

#### DEMAND NO. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Law'."

#### DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will now take up the Demand in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

#### DEMAND NO. 105—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** How many hours?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Two hours.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** I have great pleasure, to rise....

**Shri Daji (Indore):** This is an interesting subject of an interesting

Minister and you are giving only two hours.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** At least when the Parliamentary Affairs Department is being discussed in the House, there should be quorum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The quorum bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that my speech had to be interrupted for lack of quorum and it is a further pity that quorum was challenged because this is such a fragrant subject that it can be discussed just as well even when there is no quorum. I presume that it will be common ground with the hon. Members of this House that whatever might be the constitutional position, the department of parliamentary affairs is really the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The debates on the subject last year will amply confirm my observations and I would therefore begin by making a few observations which relate to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs personally. For sometime past, the Members of this House, have noted with growing dismay that certain fundamental changes have come over the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We have seen, during the recent times, that the ubiquitous red rose has been replaced by a light yellow rose and sometimes we also notice that it is altogether missing.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** Are we having a debate on roses?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** This is a very rosy subject.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Let there not be a war of roses.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Not a war of roses. The subject itself is rosy.

For some days past, we have also noticed that his presence, or his presence in the immediate past, does not affect or excite the nerves of the hon.



[Shri Kapur Singh]

Members as it used to in the past; it has been doing so ever since the living memory of man extends. This has stopped with such suddenness that it cannot be taken but as of noticeable significance.

An hon. Member, just now, interrupted me when I mentioned flowers, are, botanically, characteristic of the highest form of plant life and though classical and modern theorists are not agreed as to whether it is only a modified and abbreviated shoot or it is homologous with leaves or whether it is a product of parallel evolution, about its aristocratic distinctiveness there is no disagreement whatsoever. The hon. Minister, by discontinuation of its use, or by making a sudden and fundamental change in its colour, has brought about a feeling that he wants to set up a socialist pattern of society in this country somewhat prematurely.

As regards the smells to which we were accustomed and used in the presence of the hon. Minister they not only excite or affect the factory part but they also excite the respiratory part of the nose in which both these sensitivities are situated. In the absence of the scents which he normally emits, there is now neither nausea nor sneezing in his presence, or when he has just left the spot. These two acts of omission and commission of our hon. Minister are a source of comment and disconcertation, and I suggest early remedial measures.

Coming to the report of this department, I find that on page 1, there is a formidable list of sixteen items constituting the main functions of this department under article 77(3) of the Constitution. The appellation 'department' not only goes ill with these all important and fundamental assignments which have been made to this department, but is also not in keeping with the native dignity of the hon. present Minister. The sooner this department is exalted into a full-fledged ministry, the more gratification it is likely to afford to all sections of the House. I can say this with a great deal of certainty.

Of these, item 16 appears to me to be the most significant and fundamental assignment of this department. I will read out this item; it says that this department has to deal with "matters connected with powers, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament". It is a job not for an efficient parliamentarian merely but it is a job of dealing with 500 human beings in this House alone, not to speak of the other House. It is a job which aims at preserving the rights of the individual back-bencher of the tiniest minority, as well as of ensuring that the majority prevails. It is a job which requires the skill of an artist and a technician. It devolves upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the duty to influence and indirectly to shape the moods, the tempers and the sub-conscious attitudes of the individuals and groups in this House. In this matter I wish I could say that the minister has been a conspicuous success.

I will try to explain what I have in mind by referring to the phenomenon of prohibitive interruptions which sometimes take place in this House. It was in April 1965 that Mr. Frank Anthony was prohibited by unceasing interruptions from giving the facts about the troubles of his people at the hands of a group of majority community at Calcutta. Likewise the hon. Mr. Badrudduja was prohibited from saying in the House what the Constitution entitles him to say. Again, last year the hon. Member Mr. Mazani, the General Secretary of my Party, was prohibited, by unceasing interruptions from referring to the contents of a book; *Delhi to Peking* by Patterson, wherein the leader of the ruling party was painted in unfavourable colours. Lastly, only recently an hon. fair lady Member of this House, belonging to the opposite benches peremptorily, not only interrupted me but bade me not to use the words 'majority community' and 'communalism' in my speech and

I obeyed, not because I was in the wrong but because I have an innate weakness for cowardice in the presence of the opposite sex. It is the duty of the hon. minister of Parliamentary affairs to bring home to all concerned that important as it is that a member of this House should not use the forum of this House except to enhance the cause of truth, it is even more important that he should have the freedom to do so. May I remind the House of what John Mill said in his, *Essay on Liberty*, in the year 1859, which is not yet out-dated in a free democratic India:

"The whole of mankind has no right to silence one dissenter".

This should be the moto of the hon. Minister and his ambition and goal in life should be to see that the saying of Mill is honoured in word and spirit in this House as well as outside.

Item 15 of the main functions of this department refers to "officially-sponsored visits of Members of Parliament". Paras 35, 36 and 37 of the report detail as many as nine delegations of Members of Parliament sent abroad including 7 Prime Minister's delegations in the wake of Indo-Pakistan conflict. I wish to point out that in not a single one of these delegations was a single Member of the first and premier Opposition group of this House—that is, my party—included. This shows a right royal fashion of conducting the affairs of the State, reminiscent of Louis XIV who said 'I am the State'. May I, with your permission, Sir, salute the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who himself is the Department. I now conclude by mentioning my last point.

Israel is a full member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of which India is also a member. I don't understand the hesitation on our part in recognising Israel as such. After all, the Inter-Parliamentary Union does not indulge in politics. It is meant for promotion and strengthening of Parliamentary democracy in various coun-

tries of the world. Like our own country, when Israel also fully believes and practises parliamentary form of Government then, why should it not be possible for us to strengthen our own democratic faith by according such simple recognition to Israel? I understand that, just now, two Members of Israeli Parliament are in our country. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should have seen to it that opportunities are provided to us to meet them formally in this House. With this, I conclude.

श्री राज सहाय बाण्डेय (गुना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसदीय मंत्रालय के कार्य कलापों का जो प्रतिवेदन सदन के सम्मुख पेश है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह मंत्रालय यद्यपि बहुत छोटा है लेकिन संसदीय प्रणाली, उसकी व्यवस्था और जो कार्य का दायित्व है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए ऐसा अनुभव करना स्वाभाविक है कि उसका दायित्व और कार्यक्षेत्र बड़ा है। 5 लाख रुपये के अनुदान की अपेक्षा यह करते हैं और सम्पूर्ण व्यय पांच लाख की परिधि में ही होता है। इस प्रतिवेदन में 16 प्रक्रियाएँ दी हुई हैं जिनका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध इस मंत्रालय से आता है। इसमें एक जगह उल्लेख है:—

"यह विभाग संसदीय प्रणाली के सुचारु रूप से कार्य करने सम्बन्धी मामलों पर चर्चा करने तथा स्वस्थ और समान परिपाटियों और प्रथाओं को ग्रहण करने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए संसद् तथा राज्य विधानमंडलों में मान्यता प्राप्त राजनैतिक पार्टियों और दलों के सचिवों के सम्मेलनों का समय-समय पर प्रबन्ध करता है।"

श्रीमन्, इस प्रतिवेदन की कुछ पंक्तियों का उल्लेख करके मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय मंत्रालय के धर्ती होने की दृष्टि से श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह

## [श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

जिस प्रकार कार्य कर रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार कार्य करने की कल्पना है उसमें संसद् की मर्यादा, प्रतिष्ठा और शान्ति कम का बड़ा भारी स्थान है। एक दिन वह कह रहे थे कि मेरा सम्पूर्ण संसदीय जीवन जिस प्रकार संसद ने काम किया है उसको देखते हुए भूतित को देखते हुए, जब मैं आज कल की होने वाली घटनाओं की तरफ जाता हूँ तो अनुभव होता है कि हम कहां से कहां जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनकी कार्य प्रक्रियाओं में यह समावेश है इस बात का कि जहां सरकार के कार्य को सरकार के बिजनैस को इस सदन में उपस्थित करते हैं, आफिशिएल और नौन-आफिशिएल बिजनैस को वह वहां उपस्थित करते हैं तो उस पर बड़ी सहिष्णुता के साथ बड़ी शालीनता के साथ विचार विमर्श हो, निर्णय हों और निर्णय को कार्यान्वित किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक उनके मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है और उनका वैयक्तिक सम्बन्ध है उनका इस सदन के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से पारस्परिक वैयक्तिक सम्बन्ध है। वे जानते हैं कि किस व्यक्ति की क्या इच्छा है या कब वह बोलना चाहता है ? अगर उसे धवसर नहीं मिला है तो कब धवसर देना चाहिए। केवल इतना ही नहीं बल्कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं और सदन के अधिकारों के प्रति भी वह बड़े जागरूक होते हैं। जब कभी कोई प्रश्न आता है, राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न आता है या कोई और समस्याएं आती हैं तो वे विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को एक स्थान पर समवेत कर समस्या का समाधान करने का वह प्रयत्न करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण भारत के विधान मंडलों के जितने भी सचेतक हैं उनका भी सम्मेलन करते हैं क्योंकि उनका बड़ा भारी दायित्व है जागरूकता बनाये रखने का। सदन को कार्य के प्रति जागरूक रखना यह सचेतकों का काम

है। इस लोकतंत्रवादी प्रथा और प्रणाली में उनका अपना क्या दायित्व है इस सम्बन्ध में भी वह बार-बार सम्मेलन कर के अपने दायित्व की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं।

जहां तक इस सदन का प्रश्न है मैं समझता हूँ कि उनसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न व सुखी और कोई व्यक्ति नहीं होगा यदि वह देखें कि इस सदन में सदन के कार्य संचालन परिपाटी और परम्पराओं वगैरह को सामने रखते हुए सदन अपना काम कर रहा है। सदन में होने वाली बहस का प्रभाव दूसरे स्थान पर पड़ता है। श्रीमन्, अभी चार रोज पहले इसी सदन में जो कुछ हुआ सदन के बाहर उसकी जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके प्रति क्षोभ प्रकट किया जाना चाहिए। जो समस्याएं इस लोकतंत्रवादी प्रणाली में सामने आईं उनमें आक्रोश और उस आक्रोश के साथ-साथ धमकी, धृणा, गुस्सा, प्रतिशोध, विद्रोह और दबाव की बात करना यह संसद् की शांतिमय प्रणाली के विरोध में है। श्रीमन् यह डा० लोहिया जो माने हुए राजनैतिक पंडित हैं उन्होंने जब यह कहा इस सदन में कि यदि अहिंसा पर विश्वास उठ गया हो तो विरोधी दलों के लोगों को अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को आम लगाने और लूटने की बात को छोड़ कर उन्हें सचिवालय में घुसना चाहिए। भाल इंडिया रेडियो पर कब्जा करना चाहिए और शस्त्रागार पर कब्जा करना चाहिए। यह जो विद्रोह, धमकी और प्रतिशोध की भावना है यह उस प्रजातंत्रवादी प्रणाली और परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध है जोकि हम को विधान से प्राप्त हुई है। जो उस की पवित्रता है, जो उस में शालीनता है जो उस में गाम्भीर्य है जो उस में एक टेम्परेमेंट है उस के विरुद्ध जाता है। हम 506 या 507 सदस्य यहां जनता

से चुन कर घाते हैं। यहां घाने पर हम संविधान के सामने मस्तक झुका कर व्रत लेते हैं, संकल्प लेते हैं कि हम देश के कार्य को, कार्य संचालन में शान्ति के साथ, व्यवस्था के साथ और संविधान में जो उल्लिखित है उस का पालन करते हुए करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक सब से बड़ा चैलेंज है। विरोधी दलों के ऊपर यह बड़ा भारी दायित्व है कि सरकार की वृत्तियों की ओर इंगित करें, सरकार की भर्त्सना करें और आलोचना करें और मैं तो उस के आगे जाना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन का वश चले और बहुमत उन के पक्ष में हो तो वह सरकार को स्थानांतरित कर दें लेकिन उस के बजाय एक फस्ट्रेन, एक बड़ा भारी गुस्सा लेकर हम मदन में आयें और उस की परंपराओं को और जो उस की व्यवस्थित परम्परायें हैं उन को अकजोरें तो वह ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत कभी कभी कोरम की बात कहते हैं और उन के पीछे बैठने वाले श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आये दिन एक-एक बार नहीं बल्कि दिन में घनेकों बार यह कोरम का सवाल उठाते रहते हैं। इस बारे में मैं मदन का ध्यान हाउस प्रोफ कामन्स की प्रथा पर दिलाना चाहता हूं। हाउस प्रोफ कामन्स में कोरम की डिमांड केवल हफ्ते में तीन बार की जा सकती है।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : वहां संविधान नहीं है जबकि हमारे यहां संविधान मौजूद है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अगर कोरम का सवाल एक दिन में तीन बार हो गया तो 6 दिन नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि श्री कामत और श्री कछवाय

को घपने बचपन की याद आ जाती है जबकि बार-बार घंटी बजा करती है और इसलिए वह कोरम की डिमांड करके घंटी बजवाते हैं।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : इंग्लैण्ड में संविधान नहीं है जबकि हमारे यहां संविधान मौजूद है। कोरम सम्बन्धी धारा हटवा दीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मेरा तो कहना है कि यह जो हमारा कन्वेंशन है कि हम संच आवर में, भोजन के समय में, कोरम की डिमांड न करें इस का पालन करना चाहिए।

श्री हरिबिष्णु कामत : प्राप संविधान की धारा में संशोधन कर दीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, कभी कभी यह होता है कि इस कोरम की बात को लेकर जब सदस्य घपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जाते होंगे तो मतदाता लोग सवाल करके होंगे कि हम ने प्राप को वहां पर चुन कर काम करने के लिए भेजा है तो काम की तो बात चल रही प्राप वहां कोरम भी नहीं रखते हैं। अब मैं प्राप को ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी कमेटीयां होती हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होती हैं, कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी सदस्यों को जाना पड़ता है। सेंट्रल हाल जोकि हमारे हम मदन का एक भाग है वहां पर माननीय सदस्य बैठते हैं और विचार विमर्श करते हैं। इसलिए यह जो कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो बाहर जनता पर उसका यह असर पड़ता है कि सदस्य लोच वहां मदन में बैठते नहीं हैं, वह चाय प्रादि पीते रहते हैं और मदन का उस के कार्य की उपेक्षा करते हैं हालांकि दरममन यह बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि कोरम के बारे में हमें एक ऐसा कन्वेंशन बना लेना चाहिए

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

कि जब तक हमारा लंच आवर हो हम कोरम की डिमांड नहीं करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 516 मेम्बरों में से 50 भी न मौजूद रहें जोकि कोरम बनाते हैं ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य इस मंत्रालय का यह भी है कि जो मंत्री लोग सदन में आश्वासन देते हैं यह मंत्रालय उन मंत्रियों के पीछे पड़ता है और यह देखता है कि जितने आश्वासन उन के द्वारा सदन में दिये गये उन में से कितने पूरे किये गये। तृतीय लोकसभा में प्रायः जितने भी आश्वासन दिये गये मंत्रियों की ओर से उन का प्रतिशतः निकाल कर मैं ने प्रतिवेदन में देखा तो पता चला कि 94 प्रतिशतः जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे उन को पूरा किया गया। यह एक बड़ा अच्छा काम है जिस की कि प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठानों के निरीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्रालय जो व्यवस्था करता है, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

श्रीमान् इस मन्त्रालय के कार्यों को देखते हुए यह पांच लाख का अनुदान बहुत कम है। इस को फैला कर अगर देखा जाय तो ऐसा लगता है कि प्रत्येक सदस्य पर 500 रु० महीने का व्यय होता है।

एक और बात कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूंगा और वह यह है कि इस मन्त्रालय का जो सेक्रेटरी है, वह फुल-फ्लेज्ड सेक्रेटरी नहीं है। इतना बड़ा कार्य, इतना बड़ा दायित्व, संसद् के मंत्रालय का कार्य काई कारण नहीं है कि फुल फ्लेज्ड सेक्रेटरी न हो। स्टाफ भी बहुत थोड़ा है, इनको ज्यादा स्टाफ दिया जाय, फुलफ्लेज्ड सेक्रेटरी दिया

जाय, ताकि अच्छे ढंग से इस मन्त्रालय का कार्य चल सके।

श्री सत्य नारायण बाबू इस सदन को जानते हैं, इस सदन के स्वभाव को जानते हैं, जिसको टेम्प्रेमेंट कहते हैं...

Shri Kapur Singh: We are all as appreciative of the personality of the hon. Minister as those hon. Members on that side.

श्रीराम सहाय पाण्डेय : हां, सदन उनको जानता है। जैसा हमारे कपूर सिंह जी ने उनके फूलों की, उनकी सुगन्धि की प्रशंसा की, क्यों न हम भावनात्मक दृष्टि से इस सदन की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा को विवेक की तुला पर रख कर ऐसे सुन्दर ढंग से काम करें कि देशवासी समझ सकें कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि अपना दायित्व पालन ठीक प्रकार से कर रहे हैं। विरोधी दल के साथ भी उनका सम्बन्ध जैसा प्यारा रहा है, वैसा ही प्यारा बना रहे, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप घबराइये नहीं, क्योंकि विरोधी दल का तो काम ही विरोध करना है। मैं एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—

उदू का घर तेरे सामने है तो क्या गम है,  
सुना है, खुल्द के रास्ते में भी जहन्नुम है।

उदू का घर यानी अपोजीशन अगर सामने है तो क्या डरना है।

अभी हमारे सत्यनारायण बाबू की जैसी तारीफ़ आपने की, उसको सुन कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है—

उनको बद की नज़र न लगे,  
उनका सदका उतारा गया।

विरोधी दल आपको नज़र न लगा दे, इसलिये हम जितने इस तरफ़ बैठे हुए हैं, आपके सदके उतारते हैं, इसलिये कि आप अपना काम जिस ढंग से करते जा रहे ; करते चले जायें।

श्री सत्य नारायण बाबू, उनके साथी श्री जगन्नाथ राव और साथ साथ उनके मन्त्रालय में काम करने वालों की प्रशंसा करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन उनको सहयोग दे।

**Shri Daji:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing this Ministry this year which is the last year of the life of this Parliament, and therefore the pertinent question, the most important query, is, have we added any new dimension to the authority and worth of this Parliament during our tenure. I think it is from this criterion that the work of this department should be viewed. I want to make one thing absolutely clear at the outset, and it is this: That I and my party do not agree with some of the tactics sometimes indulged in by certain Members because we do believe that the parliamentary institutions, limited and halting as they are should, be defended and broadened and should not be broken. It would be a dangerous precedent, it would be a dangerous day for the country and the nation when the entire institution of parliamentary democracy is brought into disrepute because that would be throwing the flood gates open for any person or group who would like to usurp the power and curtail the function of parliamentary democracy. (Interruption). I want to make this absolutely clear. At the same time, the work of this House, this Parliament, should really reflect the mood, the temper, the tempo and the needs of the masses, and by mere disciplinary action alone the tendencies to which I referred cannot be curtailed. It is in this respect, I submit with great respect, that we have largely failed and we should do much better. It is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to so arrange the work of the House that we are able to better reflect the moods of the people.

Sir, the work of this Ministry or Department broadly speaking, falls into two parts: one is a sort of managerial work, the work of arranging

the business which has been catalogued in the report. I do not propose to deal with that aspect of the work, because I want to devote the little time at my disposal to another aspect. But I must say that the Minister has given thought mainly and only to this aspect of the work and now he must broaden his vision. As the manager of the business also, he has not been very efficient; the business slacks sometimes; they are run through. I think he must add a new dimension to his own portfolio, and as a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs it is his duty to enlarge the functions, the power and the authority of Parliament, and he should address himself to this aspect of the matter.

How is the work of Parliament proceeding? We get so little time to discuss anything of importance in this country. Most of the time is taken up by Government work. In regard to laborious legislative work, even in that, we find that for important legislative measures we get only a couple of hours or three hours in which we have to hurry through the amendments; we hardly get any time to speak on the amendments. We hardly are able to examine some of the amendments. Then, it becomes very, very abnoxious when a Bill has not emerged from the Select Committee. Therefore, I had pleaded sometime back and I again repeat that a sort of standing legal committee of the House should be appointed at the beginning of every session, which can go through such measures as do not go through the Select Committee, not for examining the principles but for examining the Bill as such and finding out the lacunae. But apart from that this House shall not get the authority which it should command in a parliamentary democracy in the country if we continue to neglect the urgent issues of the people.

I want to pose this question: the Monopoly Commission's report has come. Have we discussed it? The

[Shri Daji]

third Five Year Plan has ended; have we discussed it? The Fourth Five Year Plan has not been drafted; have we discussed it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): The fourth Five Year Plan is not ready yet.

Shri Daji: That is what I say; have we discussed this serious lapse? How many proddings were required to bring the Dalmia-Jain Enquiry Committee Report for discussion? How many other important issues that face the nation today have been steamrolled in the routine business of the House? How do you expect this House to be taken seriously by the people outside if, on any technical ground or any other reason we fail to discuss those issues which really speaking affect the masses? If we submerge ourselves in details and forget those important issues that face the nation, we forfeit the claim of being the conscience of the nation, the voice, the tribune and the forum of the nation. Unless this Parliament is able to rise above mere government business and plodding through government business and become the real forum, the real voice of the people unless that is done, the decorum will certainly fall. I most regretfully submit that *vis a vis* the powers of this House, the powers of the executive have increased, and are increasing and are not decreasing. It is a serious danger; a serious inroad is being made daily, during every sitting, an inroad upon the sovereignty and the sovereign power of this House. More and more powers are being usurped by the executive and more and more impression goes round into the country that the Parliament is being made or is merely a rubber-stamp of the decision that the executive takes. How often have we heard the very good and amiable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs standing up and saying, "I have been chasing the assurances from day to day but to no

purpose?" He himself has said it. Shri Pandey quoted some figures in respect of the assurances. But what about the delay? He has forgotten the amount of delay for getting those 94 per cent of the assurances fulfilled. What was the delay? On many other important occasions we find that the tone and tenor of the debate in this House have decreased, and the main fault lies with the Government and the Government flats. The way the questions are parried; the way the issues are avoided, the way the replies are given, the way in which important issues are just brushed aside and the voting machinery utilised, the way the voice is drowned or the vote is drowned in the voice of yes and no, are not the ways of democracy. Democracy is not counting of votes. Democracy is government by discussion and deliberation, and unless we have the feeling that all the varied points are made, are clearly and openly made, and unless improvements are made, undoubtedly a sense of frustration grows. The sense of frustration leads to decrease in decorum, with which we do not agree, but which is inevitable if the authority of Parliament is to be slowly taken away.

The most important task about this ministry, which is faced both by the minister and the House during the last year of the life of this Parliament, is to consider seriously the growing diminution of the power of this House and the increasing encroachment by the executive. Unless we are able to turn the whole tide in the reverse direction and bring fuller authority to this House, the authority to correct, discuss, warn, guide and amend in a really effective way the actions of the executive, the authority of the House will not be what the Constitution meant it to be but will be only a shadow of that.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझ पर बड़ी मेहरबानी की जो मुझे आपने श्री दाजी के बाद बोलने का

मोका दिया। जो बातें उन्होंने उठाई हैं, उसके बारे में मुझे अब कुछ कहने का मौका मिल जाएगा और इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। श्री वाजी ने सही बातें भी कही हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बाघ तक लोक सभा या संसद में जो कुछ होता आया है, उसके बारे में हमें किसी तरह से मायूस होना नहीं चाहिये। मायूस होने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

मैंने कुछ पार्लियामेंट्स के बारे में और मुल्कों में जो होता है, पढ़ा है और जानकारी लेने की भी कोशिश की है। कुछ बातचीत भी इस विषय पर मेरी हुई है। मैं इस बात को यहां रखना चाहती हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट में जितनी छूट है ग्रहम बातों के बारे में चर्चा करने की, उतनी हाउस आफ कामन्स में भी नहीं है। आपको इस बात का पता ही है कि हाउस आफ कामन्स ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी इसलिए कि वहां कोरम की घंटियां बजती थीं। हाउस आफ कामन्स में जो चर्चा के विषय थे, जो कुछ वहां हो रहा था वह इतना जल हो गया था कि वहां इस बात की धारणा हुई कि पार्लियामेंट में इतनी कम हाजिरी क्यों होती थी, पार्लियामेंट में इतने कम लोगों की दिलचस्पी थी और प्रेस में खास तौर पर पार्लियामेंट की बाबत कुछ छपता ही नहीं था या बहुत कम छपता था और इससे वहां के लोगों को वैश्यानी हुई कि पार्लियामेंट की जो संस्था है, उसके ऊपर इसका असर तो नहीं पड़ेगा और पार्लियामेंट की संस्था के ऊपर वहां के लोगों का विश्वास हटेगा तो नहीं। जो कमेटी इन सब की जांच करने के लिए बनी थी उस कमेटी ने यह फैसला दिया कि चूंकि पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा कम चलती है, एक्ट्स कम होते हैं, कानून बनते हैं, इसीलिए लोगों की, आम जनता की दिलचस्पी पार्लियामेंट की तरफ कम होती जा रही है, संसद की तरफ कम होती जा रही है, इसलिए कुछ ऐसी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये जिससे कि यह जो प्रजातांत्रिक संस्था है, इसके प्रति लोगों की दिलचस्पी कायम रहे।

मैं करीब पिछले साढ़े बीस साल से यहां हूँ और जो मेरा अनुभव इस दौरान में रहा है, वह मैं आपको बतसाना चाहती हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि इस पार्लियामेंट को काफी छूट इस बात की रहती है कि देश के सामने जो ग्रहम सवाल हैं, उनके ऊपर यहां चर्चा हो। बहुत से ग्रहम सवालों पर यहां चर्चा होती है, होती आई है पहले से और मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि भागे भी होती रहेगी। मैं संसद कार्य मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ इस बात के लिए। यों तो वह बहुत खुश मिजाज आदमी हैं, बड़ी तबीयत वाले हैं, बड़ी कविता और शैरोन्मायरी करते हैं। लोगों का मन भी बहलाते हैं। पार्टी के लोग उन से खुश भी हैं। व्यक्तिगत तरीके से भी वह लोगों को खुश रखते हैं। पर इसके अलावा मैं जनता की तरफ से भी उनको बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने संसद की संस्था को बहुत ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश की है। अपनी रेशमी जूबान से, अपनी रेशमी लिखा पढ़ी से, उन्होंने संसद को काफी ग्रहमियत दी है। मैं दाजी साहब की बात से बहुत वास्ता नहीं रखती हूँ जब वह कहते हैं कि संसद को मौका नहीं मिलता है उन बातों पर चर्चा करने का जोकि देश के लिए ग्रहम हैं।

हमारे दाजी साहब ने मोनोपोलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा की है। यह तो करीब करीब तब ही चुका है कि उस पर यहां चर्चा होगी, उस पर यहां बहस होगी। मुझे एक और याद आता है। मंत्री महोदय के साथ रहने का कुछ असर तो हम पर भी पड़ा ही है। बीसह वर्षों में हमारा माघ है। इससे पहले मुझे शैरोन्मायरी से कोई इतना शीक नहीं था। परन्तु इस पार्लियामेंट में आने के बाद उनका असर तो कुछ पड़ना स्वभाविक ही था। उन से हमने कुछ सीखा ही है। दाजी साहब की स्मिच को सुनने के बाद मुझे गालिब का एक शेर याद आ गया है। इसी तरह के एक मौके पर गालिब ने यह शेर कहा



[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

था जब कि उसकी बात को समझने वाले बहुत कम लोग थे ।

या रब न बोह समझे हैं न समझेंगे मेरी बात दे और दिल उनको जो न दे मुझ को जुबां और और ।

श्री बाजी : शायद आप पर भी यही शेर फिट आता है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इन्होंने उन्हें समझा नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पांच लाख का खर्चा है । आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के और जो मंत्रालय हैं उनमें पांच लाख का खर्चा तो कलमों, पेंसिलों, कागजों, रबड़ों आदि में ही हो जाता है, स्टेशनरी पर ही हो जाता है . . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इन सैट आदि का खर्चा कितना है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आप इसका हिसाब रखते होंगे चूँकि इन बेचने वालों में शायद आपने अपना नाम लिखाया होगा । मैं तो इसका हिसाब नहीं रखती हूँ ।

मैं समझती हूँ कि यह खर्चा थोड़ा है । जब मैं देखती हूँ कि और मंत्रालयों का खर्चा इतना बढ़ गया है और उसकी तुलना में संसदीय मंत्रालय से करती हूँ तो मैं समझती हूँ कि बहुत कम खर्च इसका बढ़ा है । मैं इसके लिए मिनिस्टर साहब की दाद देती हूँ । उन्होंने बहुत ही कम खर्चा किया है ।

यहां कुछ सुधार तो हुआ है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है । हमेशा यह होता है कि हमारा जो संविधान लिखा हुआ है और संसद् भी उसके नीचे चलती है कानून के द्वारा चलती है परन्तु उसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसे काम भी किये जाते हैं, कुछ ऐसे कानून भी होते हुए जो लिखे हुए तो होते नहीं हैं परन्तु प्रार्थना के व्यवहार से वे बन जाते हैं और उन की वजह

से देश सुचारू रूप से चलता है और संसद् भी सुचारू रूप से चलती है । यों मैं देखती हूँ कि यहां पर बहुत सी समितियां बनाई गई हैं पार्लिमेंट को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के लिए और देखने के लिए कि संसद अच्छी तरह से चले । परन्तु मैं आपके द्वारा एक बात सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ । जैसे और देशों में जो सदस्य होते हैं संसद के उनको मौका मिलता है किसी बात को गौर से, विशेष रूप से अध्ययन करने का, कुछ बन्दोवस्त करने का और उनको इस बात की सुविधा दी जाती है, उसी प्रकार ही सुविधा हमारे यहां उपलब्ध नहीं है । यहां पर हमारी लोक सभा में पांच सौ सदस्य हैं । जो यहां पर विचार होता है, उसके बाद वह वहीं खत्म हो जाता है । कोई परम्परा ऐसी कायम नहीं हुई है कि चर्चा समितियों में या छोटे छोटे दल बना कर की जाए । वहां पर किसी समस्या के बारे में गहराई से उतरने की कोशिश की जाए और उसका समाधान खोजने की चेष्टा की जाए । यहां पर स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज हैं परन्तु, उनको जो बहुमियत मिलनी चाहिये, नहीं मिली है । 1950 में संविधान के अनुसार जब हमारी पार्लिमेंट बनी उससे पहले मैं सुनती हूँ कि जब प्राविजनल पार्लिमेंट थी या सेंट्रल प्रोसेम्बली थी उस में स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज को बहुत बड़ा रुतबा मिलता था, उनका रुतबा बहुत बड़ा था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि पार्लिमेंट की जो कमेटीज हैं उन को और मौका मिलना चाहिये काम करने का और सेशन के दौरान में भी भ्रमर लोगों की दिलचस्पी हो कुछ काम करने की, कुछ देखभाल करने की तो ऐसी समितियां उसको देखें, उसके बारे में चर्चा करें । हमारे यहां आज सिर्फ दो छीन समितियां हैं, जैसे एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी है, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी है और इन समितियों में जाने की होड़ सी लगी रहती है और हर कोई चाहता है कि हमें इसकी सदस्यता मिले, हम वहां काम करें । इसके अलावा और कहीं किसी को काम करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती है । मैं अनुरोध करना

चाहती हूँ कि जो धीर भी समितियाँ हैं जैसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज हैं धीर जिन से काम लिया जा सकता है उनको भी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी धीर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की तरह का ही महत्व मिलना चाहिये, उन कमेटीज की तरह से ही ग्रहमियत मिलनी चाहिये ताकि हाउस में बोलने के भलाबा लोगों की दिलचस्पी काम की तरफ रहे धीर वहाँ लोग कामों पर तबज्जह दे सकें धीर संसद सदस्यों की काम करने की तरफ दिलचस्पी बढ़े ।

यह देखा गया है कि दो चार दिन के लिए भी अगर संसद का अधिवेशन बढ़ाने का सवाल आता है, दो चार दिन के लिए भी इसका अधिवेशन बढ़ाने की जरूरत महसूस होती है तो सरकार इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होती है । काम का बहुत बोझ होता है फिर भी हम अधिवेशन को बढ़ाने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं । सारी जितनी कंजूसी है वह पार्लिमेंट के लिए होती है । सरकारी दफ्तरों में रात के नौ नौ धीर दस दस बजे तक काम होना हो तो होता रहता है, लोगों को धीर टाइम मिलता रहता है, भ्रफसरों धीर स्टाफ के भले बढ़ते रहते हैं परन्तु न जाने संसद् का अधिवेशन बढ़ाने में इतनी कंजूसी क्यों बरती जाती है । एक दिन के लिए भी अधिवेशन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता होती है तो एक दम रोक लगा दी जाती है धीर कह दिया जाता है कि नहीं बढ़ेगा । अगर कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर चर्चा करने के लिए संसद् का अधिवेशन बढ़ाना चाहिये तो सारी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की कंजूसी इस में नहीं होनी चाहिये । इसमें कंजूसी विलकुल ही नहीं होनी चाहिये । उन बातों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये । प्राखिर हम यहाँ बैठकर बेकार समय नहीं काटना चाहते समय का पूरा इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं । इसलिये यहाँ पर हमें इस बात का मौका मिसना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस बात का मौका वह हमें दें धीर अगर संसद् को कुछ ज्यादा बैठने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो वह बैठे ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह पहला मौका है जब कि इस सदन के नेता एक ऐसे मंत्री हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं । अब सवाल उठता है कि जो संसद् के मंत्री हैं उन के कर्तव्य या उन की जो शक्ति है या उन की जो ग्रहमियत है वह गाइड होती है धारा 77[3] से । उस नियम में लीडर प्राफ दि हाउस की कोई चर्चा नहीं है कि संसद् कार्य मंत्री लीडर प्राफ दि हाउस हों । अगर प्राफ रूल को देखें, जिस के मुताबिक हम चलते हैं, तो लीडर प्राफ दि हाउस के दो तीन कर्तव्य हैं जिन के आधार पर उसे काम करना होता है । मंत्री यहाँ जो स्टेटमेंट देते हैं विजिनेस के बारे में या जो विजिनेस का प्रनायंसमेंट करते हैं वह इस के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है । लेकिन उस के लिये उन को यहाँ पर हमेशा आलोचना का शिकार होना पड़ता है । हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो संसद् के नेता हैं उन की किसी प्रकार से कोई व्यक्तिगत आलोचना हो या उन की जिम्मेदारी की आलोचना हो । जिस जिम्मेदारी को उन्होंने ले रखा है नेता की हैसियत से, जिस नेतृत्व का वह प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उस के खिलाफ कोई आवाज उठे । परन्तु होता क्या है कि उनको आलोचना सुननी पड़ती है । मैंने कई बार आहा, मेरे मन में यह विचार आया कि मैं नेता की हैसियत से उन से बातें करूँ लेकिन फिर मैंने सोचा कि मैं यहाँ पर ही उसे कह दूँ जिस में वह इसके ऊपर तबज्जह दें धीर कुछ करें । मैं उन से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर वह यहाँ पर कोई स्टेटमेंट रखते हैं या बक्तव्य देते हैं तो उन को एक मंत्री की हैसियत से देना चाहिये, संसद् के नेता की हैसियत से नहीं, जिस में अगर कोई आलोचना होगी तो संसद् के मंत्री के बक्तव्य पर आलोचना होगी, नेता के ऊपर आलोचना नहीं होगी । इस में कुछ विभाजन होना चाहिये । सदन के नेता के रूप में उन्हें सब कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है । पहले प्रधान मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री भी थे, वह एक्स्टर्नल प्रफेसर्स मिनिस्टर भी थे, धीर साथ ही

### [श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

सदन के नेता भी थे। किन्तु प्रधान मंत्री की जो आलोचना पहले होती थी वह प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से होती थी, सदन के नेता की हैसियत से नहीं। अब हमारे जो मंत्री हैं उन की क्षमता सदन के नेता की हैसियत से होती है। जैसा अभी भी श्री पांडेय जी ने दोहराया कि यहां पर जो भी ऐम्पॉरेस्मेन्ट बिचे गये हैं उन का काफी अच्छे तरीके से प्रतिपादन हुआ है और हाउस को यह ज्ञान कर खुशी होगी कि उन्होंने काफी इस बात की कोशिश की है कि सदन में जो बातें हों उन पर तबतक ही जाये, उन पर कार्य किया जाये। मैं इस बात के लिये उन को बधाई देती हूँ और साथ साथ सम्मोद करती हूँ कि सदन के नेता की हैसियत से जो उनका व्यवहार है वह दिन पर दिन अच्छा ही रहेगा औरों के लिये। यह नया तरीका हमने अपनाया है कि सदन के नेता आज प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं। भगवान उन्हें तरक्की दे और हो सकता है कि वह इस पद पर आयें। मैं उस दिन की आकांक्षा करती हूँ कि वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हो कर हमारे बीच में बैठें, परन्तु जब तक वह नेता के रूप में हैं और संसद कार्य मंत्री के रूप में हैं दोनों पर कितना ध्यान ध्यान होना चाहिये, यह परम्परा यहां कायम होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यही कह कर बैठ जाऊंगी कि उन का जो बरताव है, उस से हमें किसी तरह की शिकायत नहीं है, आज श्री कपूर सिंह ने काफी अक्षमन्दी की बात कही। मैं उन्हें दाद देती हूँ, मैं भी उन की बात से सहमत हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि वाकई सत्य नारायण बाबू वह फूज हैं जो हमेशा खुशबू फैलाते हैं, उन को इस लगा कर खुशबू फैलाने की जरूरत नहीं। पता नहीं क्यों श्री कछत्राम के सामने उन की व्यक्तिगत खुशबू नहीं आई, सिर्फ इस की खुशबू ही उन के सामने आती है। मंत्री जी के व्यक्तित्व में कोई ऐसी बात जरूर है जो सब को मोह लेती है। लेकिन सब कुछ होते हुए भी इस हाउस

में सब लोगों को इस की तकनीक है कि चीफ क्लर्क के पद से हट जाने के बाद बिरोधी दल से जो उन की गुप्तता होती थी या सम्झौता होता था वह अब नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। अब मंत्री रह कर भी वह बिरोधी दल के लोगों पर मरहम लगाने का कार्य करेंगे तो बहुत सी समस्याएँ सुलझ जायेंगी। अभी तीन चार दिन पहले जो वाकया संसद् में हुआ वह कभी नहीं होता अगर उन लोगों से बात चीत जारी रहती, चाहे मिनिस्टर साहब के कमरे में बैठ कर, चाहे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाप के कमरे में बैठ कर या कहीं और बैठ कर किसी तरह का निष्कर्ष निकाल लिया जाता तो जो कांड हुआ संसद् में, जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति पर एक कुठाराघात है, वह न होता।

मैं बैठने से पहले एक बात जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी वह शक्त हैं जिन के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि :

“माना कि इस जहां को न गुलजार कर सकें कुछ खार कम तो कर गये गुजरे जहां से हम।”

Shri A. V. Baghavan (Badagara):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I just want to bring to your notice and, through you, to the notice of this House, the unparliamentary methods adopted by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in dealing with the CPI(L) Group in this House. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have refused to call the Members belonging to our group while arranging meetings with the Prime Minister etc. We have got 14 Members in our group. We are not even invited by the informal Consultative Committee. They do not send any notice to us. Our Group is not recognised and given a place in their list or names of groups to whom notice is to be sent. I want to bring to your notice, Sir, that if this practice is continued we will have to resort to undemocratic methods to ventilate our grievances. No doubt, the leader of our Group, Shri A. K.

Gopalan, and also Shri Nambiar and others are in jail; but still there are 4 Members left. We are not invited at any time. Even when important matters are being discussed we are not invited. Even minor parties are invited to attend the meetings arranged with the Prime Minister, but we are not called. This sort of discrimination has been continuing not only in the matter of selecting Members to work on Select Committees, not only in the matter of selecting Members to work on various other government bodies, but also in the matter of inviting parties to the Whips' Conference. Recently, in Bangalore, the Whips' Conference was held. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs did not invite us. When we came to know about it, we wrote a letter to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, but he had not the decency to reply to us. Sir, ours is the third largest Opposition Group in this House. If this sort of discrimination is continued, I want to tell the Minister that we will have to resort to unparliamentary practices just as he is following unparliamentary practices towards us.

Another important aspect which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is this. As a result of the proclamation issued by the President, the affairs in Kerala have been taken over by Parliament. There is no Legislative Assembly in that State. The Advisers and Governor are resorting to various methods by which they want to curtail the rights of the people of Kerala. As the people of Kerala have got a lot of grievances, we have a lot of demands to bring to the notice of this House. I, therefore, request that at least seven days should be given for discussing the Kerala Budget in this House.

Sir, the Whips' Conference took a decision. On page 57, para 20(v) they say:

"The Conference while appreciating the action taken by the

Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre in respect of affording opportunities to Members of Parliament to broadcast from A.I.R. felt that more opportunities should be provided to representatives of the recognised opposition groups and parties in Parliament and State Legislatures."

Our Group is the only party which has been branded by the Home Minister as traitors. We have not been given an opportunity to refute the charges. If any party requires an opportunity to speak over the A.I.R. it is our party. Therefore, I request that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should invite Members of our Group to speak over the A.I.R. and to refute the charges that have been levelled against them by the Home Minister. Ours is not an insignificant party. Ours is the single largest party in Kerala. We have the right to be heard and we will make our voice heard not only by the Minister but even by the Government of India. With these words I conclude.

14 hrs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after a more or less consistently euphonic shower of adulation and encomiums, I hope the House will pardon me if I strike a different note. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Simha..

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao):** Simha.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Simha is the correct word; Sinha is neither here nor there.

He has a double-barelled designation, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications. But it is a curious anomaly that he presides over no Ministry but two departments; both are departments—the Departments

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

of Communications and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

I find that the Department of Parliamentary Affairs has the unique distinction of having no cut motions in its honour.

**An hon. Member:** hear, hear.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not a matter for "hear, hear". May I say that it is so not because we have nothing to say against it but because it is the smallest votable Demand before the House, Rs. 4 lakhs and odd for the whole department. The only other Department whose Demands in this little booklet is smaller than that is that of the Secretariat of the Vice-President. That is the smallest Demand. This is a small Demand. That is why we thought that it would be a thousand pities if even a small Demand of Rs. 4 lakhs was subjected to a cut motion of Rs. 100, Re. 1 or something like that. So, we left it at that. But we have a whole lot to say about and against the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

The last discussion on this Department was, I believe, in 1963, soon after this Third Lok Sabha came into being. We are now having the second discussion in the last year of the Third Lok Sabha. During this interregnum, this period of three years and more, much water has flowed down the Yamuna and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has become the Leader of the House and he has had an addendum to him, that is, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. Whether the work has increased or not, it is for the House to judge.

Here is the little Report. This year I think we have a different colour for all these reports, a slightly more pleasing colour; not only for this Re-

port but for all the Ministers reports. Page 1 lists the functions of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Curiously, there are certain things listed among those 16 items which rather baffle my poor understanding. "President's Address to Parliament", that is one of the functions of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. I do not know whether somebody in his Department ghost-writes the President's Address to Parliament or whether he collects material from all Ministries and puts them together in a connected way. We do not know. Let him throw some light on that, because it is shown as being one of the functions of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Another curious item is "Government's stand on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions". I remember an incident here when during the discussion of a Private Members' Resolutions Shri Hathi and Shri Shukla spoke in discordant voices, two different voices; Shri Shukla rejected it and Shri Hathi accepted it ultimately. I do not know whether it was the fruit or the result of the advice given by Shri Satya Narain Sinha on this particular Resolution, or whether he had given any advice whatsoever or whether he had given them free choice, to both the Ministers, to speak as they liked. I do not know what happened on that occasion. Let him throw light on that.

Another item is "Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act". I know the original Act was piloted by him. But the amendment of the Act, I remember, was left to a private Member, Shri Raghunath Singh. I do not know why he fought shy of piloting that amendment to the Act. It needs some explanation, he owes some explanation, to the House as to why he refused to pilot that amendment to the Act.

While on that subject I might state straightway that it is rather curious

that while officers in Government offices who hold a first-class pass are allowed to travel air-conditioned on payment of one-third of the difference in fare between first-class and air-conditioned accommodation the Members of Parliament who are supposed to be the representatives of the people and members of the highest institution in the country are not allowed this facility. I am not asking for air-conditioned travel for more comfort. But, certainly, when Government officers enjoy it, when pass-holders enjoy it, I am sure the Members of Parliament also should have the same facility especially when they belong to the highest institution in the country, not free air-conditioned travel but on payment of one-third of the difference between first-class and air-conditioned. I am not pleading for free air-conditioned travel for Members of Parliament but what applies to other pass-holders should apply with justice to Members of Parliament also.

Then I would refer to another matter. One of the functions of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs listed here is "Matters connected with powers, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament". I do not know what he means by this. I do not know whether he arrogates to himself the powers of the Speaker. The powers, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament are looked into by the Speaker and he decides them, not the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. So, I do not know what he means by this. Let him throw some light on this matter.

The other thing is, the Minister seems to have inadvertently perhaps—I am not saying deliberately, I am saying inadvertently—appropriated to himself—I do not wish to say misappropriated—the credit for work that belongs to others or has been done by others. For example, take pages 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Report. If all these had been eliminated, the Report would have been a little slimmer: but, perhaps, to make it bulkier all

these have been included. It may be for that purpose. Now, pages 3 to 5 show the legislative output. I suppose legislative output is not exactly the work of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The Ministries bring their own Bills. He only chases them and gets them properly presented to the House in time.

Then the most striking thing is about non-legislative work, Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Even that is listed in this Report. I do not know whether the Minister should take credit for Private Members' Bills and Resolutions also in this House. He is sometimes even absent from the House when they are discussed. If he had at least been present we could have given some credit to him for that.

Then there is a reference to allocation of time for various items of business of the House and planning and co-ordination of legislative and other official business in both Houses. But there is not a single word of reference to the Business Advisory Committee. It is not that in this Report he cannot refer to this function, but, certainly, this work is done by the Business Advisory Committee. The Minister does not allocate time; it is done by the Business Advisory Committee, not by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. In connection with that may I say one word?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur):** He is the kingpin.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let him be the pin but not the king. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also deals with, according to the Whips' Conference, the question and summoning of sessions of Parliament. I think rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure invests the Speaker with that right, to enlarge or extend the sittings of Parliament. I will not go into that rule in detail. In that connection, I would also agree with what the other friends of this side have said, namely,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

that the duration of the sessions of Parliament is too short.

I have been pleading for this thing since 1956, since the First Lok Sabha, and Shri Mavalankar, the then Speaker, agreed with me that if Parliament has got to transact national and legislative business in a serious manner, the minimum amount of time that should be allocated for parliamentary business, for parliamentary sessions, should be not less than seven months in a year.

Take for instance, this particular session. Of course, tragedy overtook at Tashkent and Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away. But that is not the only reason why this session was summoned late after we had been promised that it would be called early in February. The Jaipur session of the Congress Party came in-between. Party was given precedence and parliamentary summons were adjusted to suit the Jaipur session. Parliament should have been summoned earlier; it must have been in early February.

Now, on Thursday we shall have a discussion on Bastar and, naturally, it will mean that the guillotine will be applied to so many ministries—three, four or five ministries, perhaps—at the end of April. Everything is hustled and the guillotine falls. Is that the way Parliament should function? I would submit, if at all it is to be a serious, real, genuine Parliament, it must be an instrument of the national will and a mirror of national opinion. Is it so today?

I am entirely in agreement when my hon. friend said that parliamentary institutions should be saved, that parliamentary democracy should be saved, guarded, protected, because if unfortunately, God forbid, it falls here the only alternative that faces us will be either a vicious, wide dictatorship or anarchy and chaos in this country. Therefore it is up to us, all of us, to see to it that parliamentary democracy

functions effectively in the country. The Government has got a very serious responsibility in this matter. If they do not give adequate time for discussion of the nation's business, then instead of counting heads here, people outside will start breaking heads. If Parliament does not function in a proper manner, instead of counting heads here people will start breaking heads outside. That is what will happen. That is why I will again plead with the hon. Minister to see to it—please do not ring the bell; I am aware of the time; that is rather disconcerting—to ensure that Parliament sits at least for seven months, if possible even 7½ or 8 months, in the year. That is the first thing that should be done in India in order that democracy may succeed.

Another item in this booklet—even to refer to various items I have no time; otherwise, I would have referred to all the items that are not in his province, which are in somebody else's province—is sad issue, namely, obituary references. Obituary references are also listed on page 23 of the report of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs as among the functions, as having been done by his Department. I do not know whether he is responsible for obituary references in this House or it is somebody else—the Speaker or the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha.

Then there is a curious item on page 23. Among the parties represented in the House there is one party called the Nominated Party. The party is called "Nominated". Is there any party like that? I do not know. I do not know who prepares this report. Under the heading 'Party', 'Lok Sabha' and 'Rajya Sabha', there are names of about 21 parties according to the report of the Department. The other parties are fairly accurately mentioned but among the 21 parties they are parties like Independent, Nominated. Please do not ring the bell. I am sorry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken 15 minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will finish in two or three minutes. Finally, the last one is the most amusing party. What is that? Can you guess?

**An. hon. Member:** No.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Vacancies.....(Interruption). Whoever prepared the report betrayed vacancy of mind, vacancy of thought. Here listed as the last party is vacancies. Please take up the report, page 23.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** It is not worth taking up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there such a party in this House? You must tell us because you are in the Chair.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** The heading is "Composition of Parliament".

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** These are vacant seats.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is this? You shake your hand like this. Is it worthy of a Government department? It should have been a different column, not in the column of 'Party'. Nominated Party, Vacancies Party.....(Interruption). You are also certifying that. It is very unseemly. How can you defend such gross carelessness, remissness....(Interruption). Take it seriously.

Now just one or two more things, and I have done. There was the question of quorum raised by my hon. friend, Shri R. S. Pandey. Some of us pleaded in the Constituent Assembly that the provision of quorum should not be included in the Constitution, but pseudo wise counsels prevailed among the Congress leaders and they saw to it that the article of quorum became a part of the Constitution. That is the original sin they committed; that was the

blunder. Now it is up to them to rectify it and to see to it that the article is amended or deleted or whatever else may happen. You cannot, as Shri R. S. Pandey did, compare Lok Sabha with the House of Commons. There is no written British Constitution. Here we have got a written Constitution. There is a provision in the Constitution, and it is too late for them in the day to say that because it is there in the House of Commons we can also indulge in it. The only thing for him to do is to bring forward a Bill, as was done in 1956 when I raised this question and Shri Mavalankar, the then Speaker, directed the Government to bring forward a Bill. They brought forward a Bill in 1956 but because Parliament was dissolved the Bill lapsed and in the last Lok Sabha nobody raised that question. I raised it again and asked him to bring forward a Bill but he fought shy of bringing forward a Bill.

One word more, and I have done. The question of assurances has been raised, and friends on the other side have said that 95 per cent or 98 per cent of the assurances have been implemented. This is very misleading. You know the story of a poor traveller who, when he saw a little rivulet in front of him, asked a passerby, "What is the depth of the water here?" He was told, "The average is 4 feet or 5 feet". This man was 6 feet tall; so, he ventured into the water and in the middle of the stream he got drowned because it was 7 feet deep there while on the bank it was only 2 feet deep. So, percentage can be as misleading as averages, very often. The Minister should tell us how many assurances since 1962 and perhaps even before—even among those given in the last Parliament, one or two are pending today—are pending and what he has done to chase them, pursue them and even blacklist those ministries.

One word more and I have done.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** So early!



**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There has been a suggestion that the Department should be elevated.....

**An hon. Member:** Upgraded.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** ....Upgraded, elevated or promoted. I am not in a position to support this at present, because there is not enough work, from the Report itself, for a full-fledged ministry. Even Communications is not a ministry; it is a department only. When that is not a ministry, I do not think there is any justification for upgrading this Department. But the suggestion has been made for a full-fledged Secretary or a better Secretariat for him. In view of the many solecisms, blunders and mistakes committed in the Report—perhaps because the Secretariat is not adequate to cope with the little work that they have got—perhaps that suggestion may be considered. But there is no case made out for a Ministry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You must close now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** One last word about the Whips' Conference that was held in Bangalore, your own home State. There are some statements made here. A resolution was also accepted—that is what the Report says. I do not know why he says, at one place, that one of the reasons for the disorder in the Legislatures is the fact that Ministers and Heads of Departments do not reply promptly to the letters from Members of Parliament. That is a sad fact. I think, after the death of Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, this bad habit is becoming aggravated and it is becoming worse amongst the Ministers of the Government of India. Sometimes even an acknowledgement of a letter is sent three or four days after the letter reaches the Minister concerned. I would, therefore, urge the Minister to effect some improvement in this direction. He has sug-

gested some remedies for curing the disorder in the Legislatures. But the responsibility lies as much on his Party, his shoulders—the blame lies at his door also—as on this side of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is one of the best Reports....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will plead with him to consider all these matters and see to it that when he comes before the House again, next time, there will be improvement in all matters concerning this Department.

**An hon. Member:** Why should two Members speak simultaneously?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** When the Chair calls upon a Member to speak, the Member has a right to speak. That should be apparent to any Member of Parliament and no comments should be made on that.

Sir, this is one of the best Reports that I have seen. It is one of the best publications. I say this just after Mr. Kamath's dissatisfaction. (*Interruption*). You call him by whatever name. To call him Kamath is always sweet. I do not know why it jars upon his ears.

Giving the information as it does and the arrangement of the information that it has given in this short Report, I congratulate the Department which has brought out this Report and the way it has been brought out. It is not only a Report on the working of this Department itself but, in fact, anybody, having this Report in his hand, will be able to follow how the whole House works. That is the particular merit of this short Report that has been brought out. That should be particularly mentioned in any discussion over this Report and the Department.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is, as my friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was stating, the kingpin. He is in the position of a manager of a joint family who is to look to the interests of all the different parts of the whole family and manage it as a family to the common good, to the common interest, and the common service of all concerned. As the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, he not only looks upon what we need but he also looks upon what the Parties just now represented by Mr. Kamath needs. We must give this much due to our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I know Mr. Kamath will not deny it that he has given his consideration to that side as much as to our side. I believe he has given more to that side than to our side. I wondered why Mr. Kamath was saying, that he was not always satisfied. He must express his dissatisfaction.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** He is over-generous to the Opposition, for which we have no ground.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Unless he has made it into a mental habit that he must always express dissatisfaction, while there is no need for doing it, there is no other explanation for the speech that he has just now delivered.

The question of quorum was raised. I also feel keenly upon it. Just now, when my friend, Mr. Pandey was speaking, there were interruptions from that side that out of 500 Members you cannot produce a quorum of 50 Members. I say, yes, but that number of 500 Members includes this side as well as that side. So, the obligation for maintaining a quorum is not only on this side of the House but also on that side of the House.

**Shri Shankre:** I want proportional obligation.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** We come to the House on the same election. We become Members of the House accepting and acknowledging and putting our seal to the same oath that

we shall help in the conduct of the business of the House. After having done that, no Member has any face to say that the obligation to maintain the working of the House is more on one side than on the other unless you change the oath.

There is another complaint that the Minister does not provide sufficient time. At least on some occasions I feel that undue demand is made upon the Minister. I remember, on a particular subject, there was no time to discuss it but a demand was made from that side that he should provide time for a discussion and he not having been able to do it within the session—almost his head was demanded on a charger. When the next session came, I came prepared for a fireworks. I do not know what happened behind the screens, but when the session began, there was all quiet on that front, on that side, and that question was not raised by anyone of the fiery speakers. They all kept quiet. They must be knowing the subject, the matter, to which I refer.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा (कोटा) :** श्रीमान् उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम पड़ा कि कितना कितना प्रोत्साहन कांग्रेस संसद् सदस्यों को दिया गया है। इसमें मैंने विरोधी सदस्यों के बारे में भी कुछ मसाला देखा है। इस देश से अफ्रीका, एशिया आदि विदेशों में जितने सदस्य गये हैं उनकी संख्या बालीस है। इन बाहर भेजे जाने वाले सदस्यों में से केवल तीन सदस्य विरोधी दलों में से लिए गये हैं। बाकी 37 सदस्य कांग्रेस के गये हैं। तो यहां यह भेदभाव क्यों? मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में तो जितना प्रोत्साहन देना हो विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को देना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे ठीक बात बता सकेंगे। ये जो जी हजूरे, हाथ उठाने वाले हैं, ये क्या कहेंगे। ये तो जो यहां पढ़ लेंगे वह वहां कह देंगे और जो वहां पढ़ लेंगे वह यहां कह देंगे। लेकिन विरोधी सदस्य तो यह देखेंगे कि हमारा

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

पैसा कहाँ कहाँ लग रहा है, और जो लग रहा है वह ठीक लग रहा है या नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शास्त्री जी के बाद से मंत्रिमंडल तो जवाब देना ही नहीं चाहता। पूछा तो कह दिया कि आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं हैं, और आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं हैं तो नेता जी भी चुपचाप हो जाते हैं, वह भी मंत्री से नहीं कहते कि उन को जवाब देना चाहिए। आंकड़े मिसते हुए भी ठीक से जवाब नहीं देते और जवाब देते हैं तो ऐसी गलतबयानी करते हैं कि आसमान की पूछो तो जमीन की बताते हैं, जिससे सदस्य संतुष्ट नहीं होते।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पार्लियामेंट हाउस के बरामदों में देशी राजाओं के चित्र लगे हैं। यहाँ देश की सारी जनता, प्राणीजनता भी आती है। लेकिन इन चित्रों के नीचे जो कुछ लिखा गया है वह भ्रष्टाचार में लिखा गया है। क्या यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार लोग ही आते हैं। बड़े अप्सोस की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के बरामदों में चित्रों का परिचय भ्रष्टाचार में लिखा हो। तो यह देशी घोड़ी पूर्वा वाला कैसे चलेगी। तो इसको तुरन्त हटा कर हिन्दी में लिखा जाए ताकि समझा जा सके।

चौथी बात यह है कि कंसलटेटिव कमेटीयों की बैठकें नम्बर 62, 63 तथा 64 में होती हैं। वहाँ पर सिगरेट और हुककों के बारे में सांस भी नहीं आती। क्या ये कमेटीयों पार्लियामेंट का अंग नहीं हैं? वे भी पार्लियामेंट की अंग हैं क्योंकि उनमें मिनिस्टर और संसद सदस्य बैठते हैं। यहाँ सिगरेट पीना बिल्कुल वर्जित कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता और धुएँ के बारे में आँखें झंझी हो जाती हैं और चाय पीने से दिमाग में गरमी पड़ जाती है। तो इसको बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए।

श्री भागवत लाल आजाद : अगर आइस-क्रीम आने तो कैसा ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी उन्होंने कहा, कि साहब कोरम का सवाल विरोधी दलों के ऊपर होना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूँगा कि विरोधी दलों की तो उत्तमी ही जिम्मेदारी है, जितनी की उनकी परसेन्टेज है, एक घण्टे में दो—या ढाई मिनट बोलते हैं। अगर 100 में से दो आदमी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं तो ठीक है, बाकी 49 यहाँ पर कांग्रेस के रहने चाहियें, क्योंकि उनकी सरकार है, इस लिये उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। हम तो देखने वाले हैं, चँक करने वाले हैं, आज रोजाना 10-15 दफ्ता कोरम का सवाल उठता है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय। कोरम को बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी राजसत्ता पार्टी की है, लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर पाती है। इसलिये कोरम को बनाये रखना जरूरी है, इस को मंत्री महोदय देखें।

अभी पहली बाइसा ने और फिर पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, इस सम्बन्ध में रेडियो पर प्रचार हुआ और इस के सम्बन्ध में विरोध में विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने और सत्ताधारी सदस्यों ने रेडियो पर भाषण दिये। हम लोग राजस्थान में गये लेकिन वहाँ से आने के बाद सिर्फ एक सदस्य को भाषण के लिए बुलाया गया। हम दो दफ्ता वहाँ गये, तो दोनों दफ्ता उसी सदस्य को बुलाया गया। अगर आप किसी विरोधी सदस्य को बुलाते तो उसके भाषण का ज्यादा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ता, लेकिन आपने तो सिर्फ जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया को बुला लिया, क्योंकि वह पहले ही जी-हुजूर पग-बम्पी मशहूर हैं। अगर किसी विरोधी को बुलाते तो वह सत्यता बताता कि वहाँ पर क्या हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जैसा बर्तन वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ करते हैं, वैसा ही बर्तन उन्हें हम लोगों के साथ, विरोधी लोगों के साथ करना चाहिए।

एक बात धीर कहूंगा—सबालों के बारे में। सबालों का जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय देते नहीं हैं, उसके बारे में नेता जी भी कुछ नहीं कहते। जब कि हमारा जनसंघ का दल तीसरे नम्बर पर है, लेकिन कभी चौथे नम्बर पर, कभी पांचवें नम्बर पर और कभी छठे नम्बर पर हम को घावाज दी जाती है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस धीर ध्यान देते हुए तीसरे नम्बर पर हमारी पार्टी को पुकारा जाय। हमारी पार्टी का जिस तरह से नम्बर है, उसी तरह से हम को पुकारा जाय और विरोधी दलों के साथ भेद-भाव का बर्ताव न किया जाय।

पिछली दफा जो एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में इन सब बातों पर विचार किया गया था, परन्तु उसकी रिपोर्ट पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, क्योंकि उस सम्मेलन में कई ऐसी बातें हुई थी, जिन में कहा गया था कि विरोधी दलों को विदेशों में घुमाया जाय, सब जगह बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज में घुमाया जाय, लेकिन चार-साढ़े चार साल हो गये एक दफा झूट-मूठ को भी नहीं कहा गया, अगर कभी कहा जाता है तो यही दिल्ली में मिल्क स्कीम घुमा देते हैं, लेकिन बाहर अपने ही घादमी को ले जाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऐसे मौकों पर सारे विरोधी दलों को ही ले जाइये, 10 में से 8 ले लो, चार ले लो, तो भी विरोधी दल सन्तुष्ट हो जायगा, लेकिन उस सम्मेलन की सारी बातें किताबों में ही घरी रह गई। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी जगहों पर जहां झगड़ा बगरह हो, या धीर जरूरी जगहों पर आप विरोधी दलों को ले जाने की कृपा करें और उनके द्वारा दी गई सही रिपोर्ट को सभा की मेज पर रखने की कृपा करें।

श्री कमलजी (हिसार) : उपाम्यक्ष महोदय, संसदीय मंत्रालय के बारे में मैं एक बात धन्य करूंगा कि जिसके बर्ष और लेखा-जोखा की मांगों पर लोक सभा और राज्य

सभा में बोलने का अधिकार न हो, तो उसको लोकसंघीय नहीं कहा जा सकता। इस में जनतन्त्र की कोई बात नहीं है, मैं इसको जनतन्त्र नहीं मानता।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे कह कहूंगा कि संसदीय मंत्री की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है घारे सदन की संसदीय प्रणाली के आधार पर चलाने की। एक दफा माकनीय सत्य नारायण जी ने रूस की यात्रा के दौरान इंग्लैंड के संसदीय मंत्री से कहा था कि हम पत्रियों के मंत्री हैं और यहां पर बितनी व्यक्ति है उसको चलाने और बिगाने वाले हैं। मैं उनकी इस बात को मानता हूं। वास्तव में उनकी जिम्मेदारी बड़ी है और मैं ने उनकी जिम्मेदारी को देखा है, लेकिन वह बबराते हैं उस जिम्मेदारी को परीक्षा में डालने से। संसदीय प्रणाली हमेशा बहस और मुबाहसे से जिन्दा रहती है, लेकिन जो चीज दबाई जायगी वह फिर बिस्फोट हो कर निकलेगी। जिस बात को ज्यादा चर्चा में लाया जायगा, उसकी प्रच्छाई और बुराई को समझा जायगा। और समझने के बाद प्रच्छाई को मान लेना और बुराई को छोड़ देना, यही संसदीय प्रणाली है। धन इस संसदीय प्रणाली को कैसे फैलाया जाय, एक तो यह तरीका है कि जो भी बोध है, जो छोटी-मोटी निन्दा इस में निकलती है, जो इस के घन्दर बुराई निकलेगी, उसको अगर शक्ति से दबा दिया जाय, तो उस से संसदीय प्रणाली घण्ट हो जायगी, खत्म हो जायगी। संसदीय प्रणाली यही है कि घन्दर और बाहर में फर्क न समझा जाय। जो सच्चाई है उस पर पूरी तरह से गौर किया जाय। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि लोग झूठे मरें, गोली में लोग मारे जायें और फिर उनके बारे में आप लोक सभा में जनतन्त्री दंग से जवाब न देना चाहें, हम चार-पांच सौ लोग यहां बैठकर जनतन्त्रीय प्रणाली की बात करते रहें, तो यह नहीं चलेगा। अगर इस प्रणाली को जिन्दा रहना है, तो जो प्रणाय और बुल्म, इस देश में समाज के साथ होते हैं, उसका

[श्री बागड़ी]

जवाब यहां सदन में देना होगा, हो सकता है उसमें कुछ गलती भी हो, कुछ सही भी हो, लेकिन अगर इस बात की जरूरत न होती तो विरोधी दल का ऐसा विधान बनाने की जरूरत न रह जाती।

मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से बड़े भ्रदब के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि कुछ घटनायें पिछले चन्द दिनों में हुई हैं और जिस तरीके से उसको पेश किया जा रहा है, हो सकता है कि मेरे छोटे से दल को उससे कुछ नुकसान पहुंचा दें, उससे कुछ हानि पहुंच जाय, लेकिन उस से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है और कोई छोटा मोटा लाभ पहुंचे भी तो उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन देखना यह है कि उससे देश की परम्परा पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। छोटी शक्ति का दल अगर कोई बुरा काम करता है तो उसका देश पर थोड़ा असर पड़ता है, लेकिन शक्तिशाली दल, अगर थोड़ा भी बुरा काम करता है, तो उसका सारे देश पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस बात को संसदीय मंत्री को सोचना चाहिये। आप बस्तर की बात को ले लीजिए, उसको लेकर यहां बड़ा हंगामा हुआ, लेकिन यदि बस्तर का मामला शुरू में मंजूर हो जाता तो यह बात न होती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may not go into that.

Shri Shinkre: He is just illustrating.

श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद : बस्तर से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : संसदीय प्रणाली से सम्बन्ध है, आप लोग अब मेरे बीच में दखल दे रहे हैं। यह काम जब मैं करता हूं तो मुझे बुरा कहते हैं और अब आप कर रहे हैं तो अच्छा है।

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना) : आप भी तो गये थे प्रतिनिधि मंडल में।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने कब कहा है कि मैं प्रतिनिधि मंडल में नहीं गया, मैं गया था, लेकिन रूस सरकार ने न्योता दिया था और उस में मेरे दल के एक आदमी को भेजने के लिए सत्यनारायण बाबू ने कहा था। मैं ने खुद अपने जाने का जिक्र किया है, अगर न जाता तो अभी उसका जिक्र कैसे करता।

मैं आपकी खिदमत में भर्ज कर रहा था कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बस्तर में क्या गुजरी, लेकिन मैं यह बात कहता हूं कि जो बात साधारण तरीके से नहीं होती है, वह झगड़ा करने से हो जाती है। इस का दो ही मतलब है कि या तो इस सदन के भन्दर जनता की बात रखने का एक ही तरीका है कि उसके लिए झगड़ा किया जाय।

अगर झगड़ा किया जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि संसदीय प्रणाली ठीक नहीं चलती है, गलत चलती है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जब तक झगड़ा नहीं किया जाता है तब तक इनका दिमाग ठीक ही नहीं होता है। आप देखें कि संसदीय प्रणाली को कहां से खतरा पैदा होता है। एक छोटे से दल के लोग जो जाकर राष्ट्रपति महोदय से मिलते हैं। आप देखें कि किस तरह से राष्ट्रपति महोदय की तरफ से गलत बयान निकलवा दिया जाता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की। इस सदन में जो घटनायें घटीं बस्तर के सवाल को लेकर उसको ले कर संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर जा कर राष्ट्रपति महोदय से मिले तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि मुझे इससे ज्यादा चिन्ता इस बात पर हुई कि बस्तर के भन्दर वहां की जो सरकार है वह बुरी तरह से फेल हुई है। इसको खुद अध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी माना है। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि यह मर्दर है। मंत्री जी से दो दफा यह कहा और जब किसी मेम्बर ने कहा कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय हो गया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : हमारा दस आदमियों का दल है । क्या आपको यह पता है न ?

इस सदन के अन्दर गैर-कानूनी बात आपकी मौजूदगी में हो गई । वह ज्यादा खतरनाक थी । चाहे वह हमारी तरफ से हुई या आपकी तरफ से, गलत हुई । आप मंत्री भी हैं और संसद् के नेता भी हैं । आप पर दो जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं । फ़र्ज करो कि मेरी तरफ से कोई गलत बात होती है तो मैं कहूँगा कि वह संसदीय प्रणाली के लिए कम खतरनाक बात है, बनिस्वत उस गलत बात के जो कि आपकी तरफ से होती है । सदन के ऊँचे आदमी जो है, संसद् में शक्तिशाली आदमी जो हैं उनकी तरफ से अगर कोई गलत बात होती है तो वह प्रजातंत्र के लिए ज्यादा खतरनाक बात है बनिस्वत उस बात के जो कि एक कमजोर आदमी की तरफ से होती है । हमारे आदमियों को निकालने की बात हुई और हाँ और न से ही फैसला करवा लिया गया । कोई मतदान ही नहीं हुआ । उनको निकाल दिया गया । यह तो नियम वाली बात नहीं थी । यह घटना कल आप पर भी घट सकती है, दूसरों पर भी घट सकती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : सब के लिए हो जो हुल्लड़ करते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : हमारा दल मानता है कि संसद् की प्रतिष्ठा को कायम रखा जाए । आपने एक मीटिंग भी बुलाई थी । अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उसको बुलाया था । हमारे मंत्री जो उस राय के साथ थे । उस मीटिंग को मेरे दल को ज्यादा भुजर्गम गर्दानी गया । लेकिन मेरे ही दल को बुलाया नहीं गया । इसका क्या मतलब है ? यह क्या कोई ढंग है ? क्या आप कोई माझिज कर रहे थे या करना चाहते थे —

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मेरी राय नहीं थी उस में । मुझ-से नहीं पूछा गया ।

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को भी जब इस किस्म की मीटिंग बुलानी हो तो बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उनकी है और आपकी भी उस में है । आपकी राय से ऐसी कोई बात होनी चाहिए । आप संसद्-कार्य मंत्री हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रणाली को खतरा इस सदन के अन्दर नहीं है । इस सदन के अन्दर किसी विषय पर चर्चा होता है तो कभी संसदीय प्रणाली को खतरा पैदा नहीं हो सकता है । आप दुनिया के इतिहास को उठा कर देख लें । आप तो बहुत पढ़े लिखे हैं, बहुत विद्वान हैं । कभी किसी देश को, उसके जनतंत्र को सदन के अन्दर किसी विषय पर चर्चा से खतरा पैदा नहीं हुआ है । हमेशा खतरा मुल्क के जनतंत्र को बाहरी जनता से होता है । जिस पर जुल्म होता है उसकी चर्चा सदन में जब नहीं आती है तो खतरा पैदा होता है । ऐसा होने से छोटी मोटी थोड़ी बहुत बदनामी या तकलीफ की बात हो सकती है लेकिन खतरा नहीं हो सकता है । आप इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें । आप ज्यादा चर्चाएँ यहाँ चलायें । उनके जवाब मिलें । इससे संसदीय प्रणाली ज्यादा सुन्दर और शक्तिशाली बनेगी । जितना आप दबाधोने उतना ही खराब होगा । देश के अन्दर विस्फोट होगा । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी सब से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली दल पर होगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यह बहुत बसोह सवर्जक है । इसके लिए तो कम से कम समय बढ़ाया जाए । मुझे जैसे

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

भाषमी को जो यहां एक मंदिर में पुजारी की तरह से बैठता है, मोका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री मिस्त्रेण्वर प्रसाद (नाबवा) : थोड़ा समय इनको दे दिया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और समय कहाँ है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह निष्ठा और श्रद्धा का सवाल है।

कुछ स्तनहीन लक्ष्य : इनको पांच मिनट दे लिखे जायें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय नेता जी ने जिस शहर से इस कार्य को चलाया है उनके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। उसकी कार्यकुशलता के लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। उनकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ। मैं इसके लिए उनको मुबारकबाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

मैं माननीय राम सहाय पाण्डेय जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो उनकी इज्जत में एक दो टूटे फूटे शेर पड़े हैं और वे शेर पड़े हैं जो आपको याद भी नहीं थे, अगर आप मुझे हुकम दें तो मैं खबानी एक दो शेर इनकी तारीफ में पढ़ दूँ। वह इतने बड़े सदन के नेता हैं। वह निर्भीक और निरं घाँकरी हैं, सब से मिलने जुलने वाले हैं। मुझे एक बुर्गु का यह शेर याद आता है :

ये जर्ज़ फ्रंज़ की बात है कि ज़रा सी पी के उछल गये

वे हमीं ये साहबे मैकदा कि नशे में और सम्भल गये

आपको देखकर याद आता है कि वाकई आप एक सच्चे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, आप एक सच्चे पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं, एक सच्चे देशभक्त

हैं। मैं इसे अपने लिए एक खुशकिस्मती की बात समझता हूँ।

मैं कुछ बुनियादी सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, जो कुछ इंग्लैंड में होता है वह हमारे लिए प्रादर्श नहीं है। हमारे ऋषियों ने, हमारे मुनियों ने लाखों साल साधना करके रिसर्च करके, इस संसद के लिए कुछ उसूल बनाये हैं। सब से पहला उसूल यह है कि :

प्रभावतः प्रविशति भ्रष्टो बहुभाषते,  
प्रविश्वस्ते विश्वसितिमूढ चेता नराधमः  
(नीति)

हमारे ऋषियों ने साखों सालों के रिसर्च के बाद कहा था कि यह जो हम एक एक स्पेशल के ऊपर पचास पचास प्रादर्मी खड़े हो जाते हैं वह हमारे सिद्धांत के खिलाफ है, वह अनुशासनहीनता है। यह इंग्लैंड में हो सकता है, क्रिस्तुस्थान में नहीं हो सकता है। प्रत्यक्ष में पहले से यह बात तय होनी चाहिये कि किस प्रश्न पर कौन बोलेगा, किस सबजेक्ट के ऊपर किस का भाषण होगा, किस टॉपिक के ऊपर कौन डिस्कशन में भाग लेगा। जिस ने उस टॉपिक के ऊपर पहले से मोशन दिया हुआ हो, उसे समय मिलना चाहिये। बिना गैलर ऊंट की तरह से पचास पचास प्रादर्मी खड़े हो जाते हैं और उन में से एक प्रादर्मी को चांस मिलता है। यह भारतीय प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध खिलाफ बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बीच में जो सबजेक्ट खड़े जाते हैं, उनको खत्म किया जाए, उन पर जो बहस है, पहले उसको समाप्त किया जाए। कोई कोई विषय तो ऐसा है कि उस पर दो साल पहले डिबेट शुरू हुई थी प्रायः तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। नई डिबेट्स आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है, पुरानी डिबेट्स खत्म नहीं होती हैं। इस वास्ते इस में प्रामाण्य बल परिवर्तन आपकी

करना चाहिये। खास तौर से यह नियम होना चाहिये कि जब तक पिछली डिबेट पूरी न हो भगली डिबेट न हो सके। तीन तीन साल से डिबेट्स पॉइंडिंग में पड़ी हुई हैं, नई डिबेट्स आ जाती हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके बारे में आपको नियम बनाना चाहिये।

हमने इस पार्लियामेंट को तब देखा है जब पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय इस में बैठ कर रहे थे, मोतीलाल जी नेहरू बैठ कर रहे थे, भाई लियाकत अली खां बैठ कर रहे थे, सर तेज बहादुर सप्रू बैठ कर रहे थे। उनके चेहरे नूरानी थे। उनकी जिदगियां गुलाबी थीं। हम लोग क्यों कंगाल होत जा रहे हैं? हमारा स्वास्थ्य क्यों गिरता जा रहा है? शशी राम जो खाना देता है, उसको कुत्ते भी नहीं खा सकते हैं। जो आटे की बनी हुई रोटियां देता है मैम्बरज को, अगर उनको कुत्तों के सामने डाला जाए तो वे भी सूँघ कर चले जायेंगे। जो घी होता है उस में से बदबू आती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेरी बात को तभी सुना जाएगा जबकि मैं किशन पटनायक जी और मधु लिमये जी की भाषा में कहूँगा। मैं बड़े मन्त्र शब्दों में, बड़ी शालीनता से, बड़ी शिष्टता से, बड़ी भाजजी से और खाकसारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के ठेकेदार को एक दम यहां से हटा दिया जाए।

इससे भी ज्यादा जरूरी बात इस सदन के सम्मान की है। अगर हम इसका खुद सम्मान नहीं करेंगे तो संसार इसका और हमारा सम्मान नहीं करेगा। हमें स्पीकर का सम्मान करना सीखना है। अगर स्पीकर ने गलत फैसला भी दे दिया तो उस गलत फैसले के सामने हमें सिर झुकाना चाहिये। सदन के नेता से भी मैं कहूँगा कि वह कोई ऐसा इंतजाम करें कि स्पीकर का सम्मान कायम रहे। आप इस वक्त यहां पर हम सब के लिए धादश हैं। हम सब लोग आपके प्रति प्रेम और श्रद्धाभाव रखते हैं। आप कोई

ऐसा इंतजाम जरूर करें कि जरा भी अगर प्रश्न आ जाए जबकि स्पीकर की इज्जत पर आंच आती हो तो उसको आप न आने दें। सरकारी दल और विरोधी दल तो आपस में लड़ते अच्छे भी लगते हैं लेकिन स्पीकर पर कोई आंच नहीं आनी चाहिये। जब उन पर कोई आंच आती है, उनकी इज्जत पर आंच आती है तो मैं उस वक्त मारे डर के कांप जाता हूँ। दुनिया हमें क्या कहेगी। हमारी संसद के मुताल्लिक क्या कहेगी? कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध, कोई न कोई व्यवस्था ऐसी जरूर होनी चाहिये कि जब स्पीकर की भवेहलना की जाए तो उस वक्त आप एक दम कंट्रोल हाउस को करें और उसके लिए आप इंतजाम करें।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज तक आपने किसी भी हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस ऐसा नहीं देखा होगा कि वह चीफ जस्टिस तो हो लेकिन उसे फैसला करने का या फैसला लिखने का अधिकार न हो। मैंने आज तक कोई प्रिंसिपल कालेज का नहीं देखा जो प्रिंसिपल तो हो लेकिन उसे लड़कों को पढ़ाने का अधिकार न हो। यहां हमारा प्रधान मंत्री है, उस बेचारे को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं, और अगर वोट नहीं दे सकता तो प्रधान मंत्रित्व से क्या फायदा है। इस लिये प्रधान मंत्री के लिये या तो यह रूल बने कि अन-एलेक्टेड आदमी को प्रधान मंत्री न बनाया जाए, चाहे इस के लिये हम को स्पेशल रूल रखना पड़े चाहे कांस्टिट्यूशन भ्रमंड करना पड़े, या यह रूल बनाया जाये या कांस्टिट्यूशन भ्रमंड किया जाये कि जिसे एक दफा प्रधान मंत्री बनाया गया है उसे वोट देने का हक होगा वगैर उस के वोट दिये हुए हाउस की शोभा नहीं हो सकती, प्रधान मंत्री का व्यक्तित्व नहीं पतन सकता। मैं किसी को खुश करने के लिये यह बात नहीं कहता, मैं अपोजीशन का हूँ, लेकिन माननीय नेता सदन की इज्जत करता हूँ। उस इज्जत को छिपाऊंगा तो पापी हो जाऊंगा। मैं जो कहूँगा उस को करना



[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

या न करना आप का काम है। आप ने काम कर के दिखाया है और इस पार्लियामेंट में जो खामियां हैं उन को दूर कर सकते हैं, इसलिये बतला रहा हूं। जो कुछ ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में होता है उस का अनुकरण मत करो, अंग्रेजों के यहां जो होता है उसका अनुकरण मत करो, हमारे ऋषियों, मुनियों, सन्तों और गुरुओं ने लाखों सालों तक अध्ययन करने के बाद जो प्रक्रिया संसद् की बनाई है वह यहां काम होनी चाहिये।

मैं साफ़ धर्म कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब तक पार्टी सिस्टम रहेगी तब तक देश पनप नहीं सकता। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि :

Party system of government is not only not democracy, but it strikes at the very root of democracy.

इसलिये जब तक पार्टी सिस्टम रहेगा, पार्टी के दलदल में हम पड़े रहेंगे, देश तरक्की नहीं करेगा। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने, महात्मा गांधी ने जो प्रकाश दिखाया वह पार्टीबाजी से ऊपर उठ कर दिखाया। मैं आप का विरोधी नहीं, मैं आप का हितैषी हूं। आप को ईश्वर शक्ति दे, आप पार्लियामेंट का सुधार करें और देश की जनता का सुधार करें।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

कुछ और माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, इंग्लिश, इंग्लिश।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)  
अंग्रेजी के दबाब में आ कर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दबाब में नहीं। मैं भी हिन्दी का बड़ा प्रेमी हूं। लेकिन चूंकि कभी कभी हमारे कुछ ऐसे दोस्त होते हैं जिन को.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अनुवाद के लिये जो मशीन लगी हुई है वह किस लिये लगी हुई है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह बिल्कुल गलत प्रावधान है जब ट्रांसलेशन सुनाई पड़ता है। जिस भाषा में तबियत हो वह बोलें। माननीय सदस्यों को इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): We cannot allow this. Let him speak in English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow there is a translation, so that both are coming through.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard with attention and respect many of my friends who have said kind words of me and my department.

Shri Kapur Singh: You deserve them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have received some poetic compliments also from some of my friends which were absolutely personal, and I accept them with bowed head. I am grateful also to those of my friends, whose number has been very small no doubt, who have criticised me and my department.

You know—I have said this before also—that criticism from the Opposition or from any section is the breath of parliamentary democracy, and I have always believed in it. If I may be permitted to quote the great saint, Kabir:

“निन्दक निप्ररे राखिये, प्रांगन कुटी छवाय”

I believe in that. If the criticism is based on facts and not devoid of

reason, it becomes purposeful and useful; but if it is otherwise, then perhaps it does not serve its purpose. Any constructive criticism coming from any section of the House should be welcomed, and in that spirit whatever has been said today, I would try and translate into action and rectify any shortcomings or failings of my department.

I believe all Members, particularly those who have taken part in the discussion relating to the demands for grants of my department, have gone through the Report circulated to all hon. Members. They are aware of the functions allotted and allotted to this department.

My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, read out some of the lists.—I have always said that he is a very talented person; perhaps nobody in the House knows him more intimately than I do.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Some people know him really.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** But sometimes all his talents and brilliance are applied to something so insignificant and so trivial that we laugh, 'What is this? This is absolutely impossible'. I have talked to him in private and also publicly. Whenever anything comes from him, I do not feel either hurt or annoyed or irritated, because I know that it is something temperamental and constitutional.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Come to facts, brasstacks. Answer the points raised.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Otherwise, he would not have raised this point about 'Party'....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is only one point.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** It is a printer's devil. But he waxed eloquent over it for five minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You do not know how to count time. It was just half a minute. After all, your carelessness should be exposed, your mistakes should be exposed.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Do it by all means.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why don't you correct it? Do not justify it.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I do not justify it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He must be grateful and thankful for this (*Interruptions*). I do not need any advice from them.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** My hon. friend should not be annoyed. I am never annoyed. I plead with him; let him have some sense of proportion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I can apply my mind to details as well as big issues—which capacity he has not got. (*Interruptions*). You call him to order, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** Have some patience.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sitting and listening. Let him come to brasstacks.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I would categorise all the functions of this department. There are four important heads; there are also other lists, but four are important. I do agree that many others have been mentioned. For instance, Shri Kamath referred to 'President's Address to Parliament'. He perhaps thought that we were drafting the Address of the President also. The date is fixed by us, the date when both Houses should be summoned. These little things are done by this department. We have never said that all those functions listed there are done by us.

As I said, there are only four categories—if I may call them—of functions under this department; planning and co-ordination of legislative and

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other official business in both Houses, service of Members of Parliament, implementation of assurances given by Ministers in Parliament and advice to Ministries on procedural and other parliamentary matters. In these, other things which have been listed there may come.

Taking the first, planning and co-ordination of official business in this House and in the other House also, the purpose of planning primarily is to arrange the smooth passage of government business. I do agree that if the planning is not done properly, the business of the House will not be conducted smoothly....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It has never been done properly.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** May be. Nobody is perfect, nowhere is perfection possible. We are trying.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** 16 years!

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I plead guilty. As I said, I have not claimed perfection. We are trying to improve. His advice and goadings always make us alert.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I hope so.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** But I hope what I say would also try to improve him.

15 hrs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, it is mutual, I do not mind.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am prepared to accept his advice and try to mend and improve myself.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am advice is sane and sound, I will accept it.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Some Members have said that proper proportion should be maintained with regard to the business of this House. I do not agree that this Parliament

should be a factory producing legislative business only. I have explained it to my hon. friend Shri Kamath outside and perhaps here also more than once. It may not be satisfactory, but as I have said time and again, the proportion which we have for non-legislative business is not found anywhere in any democratic Parliament in the world. I challenge.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I did not raise that point at all.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Some friends have done it. They say that for the entire session of Parliament, it is not enough to have six months only, we should try to make it a little more. I quite agree. I cannot promise at once seven months. Now this Parliament is perhaps on its last legs, the next Parliament will be coming, but I can agree with him that more time should be given, and six months may not be quite sufficient. If that is necessary, we will do it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not less than seven months; Budget session 3½ months.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Time spent in the Lok Sabha has been 30 per cent on legislative business, 37 per cent on financial business including discussion on the Budget Demands of different Ministries, which throws open to the Members the entire gamut of Government activity for criticism, and 33 per cent on non-legislative business like debates on foreign affairs, on food, on matters pertaining to defence and on discussion of important reports. As I have said I think more importance should be given to that, but I am simply pleading that so far nowhere in any democratic country in the world so much time is allotted for non-legislative business.

My hon. friends will agree that sometimes I have pushed out of the calendar important legislative business of the Government in order to make

room, accommodate, some of the important discussions. I am quite conscious of that, and I have always tried. Sometimes I cannot do it. I feel helpless because of want of time.

Reference has been made to this quorum business. Well, we all regret the things which are happening here. Sometimes the House is adjourned for want of quorum, sometimes it has happened that 15 or 20 times during the day the quorum bell is rung.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Never.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** They say. But I tell you that no Parliament is free from this malady. When the legislative business is going on in the House, some Members are busy elsewhere. They are reading in the library, they are employing their time much better. Why should we expect all should be here to hear a particular man's voice?

**An hon. Member:** One out of ten.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Most of my friends may be knowing that in the House of Commons, the oldest Parliament in the world—so long as India was under their empire, it was a very important part of the empire—when the India Bill was being discussed, 12 persons were present, and nobody raised a point of quorum there. I quite agree that the keeping of quorum is our responsibility mainly, but the Opposition cannot be absolved of that responsibility.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a constitutional obligation, not a question of party.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** It is by the co-operation of the Opposition and the whole House that this malady can be cured. We had a convention that during the lunch hour no quorum question was raised. It is only Mr. Kamath—he is an iconoclast that way—who said no.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Mavalankar agreed with me, you know

that, you were here. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar agreed with me.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have not finished.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why don't you amend the Constitution? Why do you waste the time of the House?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am coming to that point. My dear friend, why are you getting impatient? I am going to state facts. If I am incorrect, you just correct me.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Wholly incorrect.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Why this war against such a sweet man!

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** You remember that after 1957 till 1962....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Nobody raised it, I know that.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** He is perfectly right.

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** I want to raise a point of order. Dozens of times Mr. Kamath has violated rule 349. After all, these rules are for the purpose of obedience and compliance, not only to be kept in the Rules Book. Rule 349 says:

"Whilst the House is sitting, a member—

.. ..

(ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;

.. ..

(ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House;"

These rules Mr. Kamath must observe, because these rules are to be implemented, not only to be kept in the book.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I plead guilty, but the practice in this House has been different. Everybody does it, not I alone, and it is parliamentary. Shri Dixit can have his own interpretation.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Mr. Kamath is right when he says....

**Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi):** What is the ruling?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:**...that the matter has been mentioned in the Constitution. That is our fault. Mr. Kamath was also a party to it. I was also one of the Members. But once a Bill was introduced in this House by a private Member, Mr. Dwivedi, Mr. Kamath opposed it. He should have allowed its passage.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I did not oppose it.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** He opposed it, it is in the proceedings. (Interruptions).

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What happened to your Bill in 1956? (Interruptions). He should not go on misrepresenting. What happened to his own Bill in 1956? He introduced a Bill in Mr. Mavalankar's time.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** We are going to introduce that Bill, but I will not be surprised if Mr. Kamath stands up again to oppose that Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You get it passed, we may oppose. (Interruptions).

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** A very important duty of this department is service to Members of Parliament. I think the most important service that can be rendered to Members of Parliament is to provide ample opportunities for study of Government activities and for promoting specialisation amongst interested Members on the working of the various departments of

the Government. I would like the activities of my Department to be adjudged on this score alone. It is only then that the Members will realise what we have been able to do. Some of my friends have pointed out that entire budget of this Department is perhaps much less than many Ministries' items of stationery, but it is there. With these meagre resources we have been able to do what was possible. I think I should not feel shy to say that we have done something of which we feel proud.

Then I come to the consultative committee meetings. In the consultative committee meetings, when we started them, there used to be very thin attendance. Now it has come to this that, as many as 1,462 notes were circulated to the members by the Department. If you look at the contents of these notes, the labours that have gone to prepare them, it will be noticed that those who would agree to digest those notes would certainly land as experts on the working of the many Ministries. We did not limit ourselves to this method of promoting specialisation and closer understanding between the members and the Government.

Apart from that, this Department arranged visits of groups of members to a large number of important national projects and undertakings to provide to the members opportunities to have studies on the spot and in those, many a time, we have invited a sufficient number of opposition members. Some of the opposition members have led those groups who have gone round and invariably, without exception, the reports which I have received on these conducted tours—even when some of our opposition members were the leaders of those groups—have described all that happened and how the whole thing was conducted. I hope Mr. Kamath was sometimes one of the members of such groups.

श्री सिव नारायण : श्री यशपाल सिंह ने जो गशी राम का सवाल उठाया है उसके बारे में भी कह दीजिये ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My friend will appreciate, I am referring to Mr. Kamath because he has been the only swallow in the whole group.

About the implementation of assurances, which Mr. Kamath mentioned; the House will bear with me. I would like to say that the primary responsibility of assurances vests with individual Ministries. It was, however, noticed that unless there was a central co-ordinating agency, an agency which might chase each individual assurance to ensure fulfilment and implementation, there was risk of assurances being lost sight of. Regarding these assurances, I might inform the House that during the earlier part of the Second Lok Sabha—Mr. Kamath will note this—there were hundreds of assurances which remained unimplemented and which ultimately had to be dropped by the Committee of Assurances itself because the delay in implementation made those assurances absolutely useless. But we took stock of the whole situation and I specially formed and geared up an exclusive section in my Department to chase each assurance individually. As a result of the efforts made, by the time the Second Lok Sabha ended and the Third Lok Sabha had run its first year, we had implemented about 99 per cent of the assurances given by Ministers to the Parliament. The statistics about implementation of assurances relating to the Third Lok Sabha have been given in the Annual Report of my Department. I may be permitted to point out that up to the Thirteenth Session of the Lok Sabha, out of 2,544 assurances, 2,315 have already been laid on the Table of the House and implementation reports of about 87 assurances which have been received from the Ministries are being scrutinised by my Department, which I hope to lay on the Table very soon.

Thus, 94.42 per cent assurances stand implemented. This is a record which has been achieved as a result of co-ordination between my Department and the various Ministries and this is a record of which I am proud. I have nothing to conceal from the House in this regard. The position about unimplemented assurances relating to 1963 is 6; 1964—28; 1965—107. In 1962 it was only 1. In spite of over 94 per cent implementation, these figures may seem to call for criticism and scrutiny. I do concede it. I can assure the House that my Department has not lost sight of any one of them. Sometimes delay has been caused because of reasons beyond our control and beyond the control of some of the Government Ministries, as for instance, when a case become subjudice, or when statistical information is to be collected from States in a sphere over which the Centre has no direct control. They have to write letter after letter and send reminder after reminder. But they do not respond.

Then about delegations which were sent abroad, I would like to make it perfectly clear that there is a confusion among some of our friends, this side as well as that side, that it is done entirely by us. There are certain delegations which are called Parliamentary delegations over which we have no control. It is absolutely within the province of the Speaker here and the Chairman there; for instance, the Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and so on. There, I do not come into the picture very much. Of course, the whole thing is sponsored by the Speaker who always consults me. I am only indirectly concerned with that. I may make some suggestions. But the names come from him. Very often, perhaps mostly, we have always agreed. Now, regarding delegations which are sponsored by the Government for the first time, in the last year, the late Prime Minister sent about eight or nine delegations consisting of 40 to 45 members. My

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friends have said that representation from the opposition was not enough. Perhaps some of them may not know that some of the leaders of the opposition declined the offer made to them. I have got names before me such as Masani, Dahyabhai Patel, P. K. Deo and Indrajit Gupta.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They did not fare well.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I do not think. Those who have gone—some party members also went there—everybody said and the reports which we received from those countries where these delegations had gone have also stated, that they made a very good impact. That is in our report. Government have the inherent right to choose members for these delegations because it has to project its own policies and programmes. We may include sometimes members of the Opposition also. The late Prime Minister said that when we send such delegations we shall consult the Speaker also. But the entire right of sponsoring the delegation rests with the Government. I would like to make it clear here and now.

Some mention was made to the Whips' Conference. I am very glad to tell you about the Whips' Conferences on the last two occasions. When we started this, we were inviting only the Whips of our own Congress Party either from the State Legislatures or here, I thought it was something like a friendly match. We thought that if it has to be effective we must invite all the Whips of all the Parties from all the Legislatures. The last Whips Conference was very important. It was taken note of by the entire press of India. They commented on it. Many editorials were written in many important English dailies. Perhaps my friends will be glad to know of what happened there. In the present atmosphere of these political wranglings everywhere, all Parties were represented there. Their Whips were

there and all the resolutions which we passed there were absolutely unanimous. I was so glad that this was so, even though some of the resolutions would affect some of the Opposition Party Whips because certain resolutions were against their Parties. In spite of that, this happened. It is a great achievement.

**Shri Maurya (Aligarh):** Republican Party was not there.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Republicans have merged with SSP.

**An Hon. Member:** He said all important parties, not Republican Party.

**Shri Maurya:** It is wrong to say that Republicans have merged with S. S. P. Outside this House I am a Republican.

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** What about Shashi Ram?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have nothing to do with him. Perhaps it is within the province of the Lok Sabha. I have received letters also. Sometimes the Department of Parliamentary Affairs is mixed up with the Lok Sabha. That confusion is there. There is this confusion in this matter also. I have nothing to do with that contract.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:** Who is responsible for that?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have nothing to do with it. Your feelings will be conveyed to the Speaker and if there is strong feeling that he should be removed . . .

**Shri Sheo Narain:** There is great feeling.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** . . . action will be taken.

Before I close, I again thank all those friends who said good words to me and also those who had criticised me and I would like to appreciate the

importance of the help which I have received from my new colleague Mr. Jaganatha Rao and other Deputy chief whips and also the members of my department without whose co-operation it would not have been possible to do whatever little I have been able to do.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no cut motions. . . . . (Interruptions)

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** About air conditioned travel concessions, perhaps some friends do not know that I am no longer the chairman of that committee, the Members Salaries and Allowances committee. In my time also it was raised. I think they are entitled to it and they should have it.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Who is the chairman now?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Mr. Raghunath Singh: I have nothing to do with it. Therefore, this matter will be conveyed to him . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस हाउस के स्वास्थ्य को कीलिंग कह कर टाल रहे हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I shall put the demands to vote now.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 86 to 93 and 137

to 140 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Aviation for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

The hon. Minister wanted to make a statement on Air India and he may make his statement.

#### DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

#### DEMAND NO. 87—METEOROLOGY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

#### DEMAND NO. 88—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."



**DEMAND No. 89—COMMUNICATIONS  
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,57,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

**DEMAND No. 90—MERCANTILE MARINE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

**DEMAND No. 91—LIGHTHOUSES AND  
LIGHTSHIPS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

**DEMAND No. 92—AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 93—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
ROADS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,10,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
PORTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** In my statement on the 18th March 1966, I had given to the hon. Members a brief resume of the developments leading to the illegal strike launched by the Flight Navigators of Air India and indicated the lines on which we proposed to deal with the situation. The award of the Tribunal became final on the 23rd March 1966 and is binding both on the Management and on the employees of Air India covered by the award. I had also made it clear that the Government proposed to deal with the situation firmly in the interest of maintaining respect for judicial processes, obedience to law and discipline to the Corporation.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** It is a tall claim.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** My friend may feel differently but I have been allowed to make a statement. . . (interruptions).

I had then hoped that better sense might prevail as a result of this clear exposition of the firm determination

of both the Corporation and the Government.

Briefly stated, the position under the award is that two of the highly paid categories, viz., the Pilots and the Engineers who are technically called 'Workmen' under the Industrial Disputes Act are covered by consent award negotiated by agreement between the Management and themselves and valid for a period of three years. The Tribunal's award, therefore, regulates the terms and conditions of service of only the Flight Engineers, Navigators and lower grade staff represented by the ACEU. There is no indication at present that the Flight Engineers are dissatisfied with the award. As I mentioned it earlier, the Navigators are dissatisfied because of the equation of Flight Engineers with them. They have legal avenues of ventilating this dissatisfaction which they have refused to utilise and have resorted to an illegal strike knowing full well that it would adversely affect the operations of the Corporation and cause substantial injury to the country. This has not merely affected them but it has prompted some other sections of employees to exploit the situation to their advantage notwithstanding the illegality of the action of the Navigators. The fact remains that the award is a judicial one and it would be wrong for the award to be upset otherwise than by a judicial process for which it was open to the Navigators to have sought legal and constitutional means. They have deliberately chosen the methods which are subversive of discipline, defiant of the legal system relating to the settlement of labour disputes and gravely injurious to the interest of the Corporation to which they owe their loyalty and of the country of which they are citizens. Even the fact that hundreds of employees have had to be laid off and are undergoing hardship on their account has not moved them and even to-day they remain undisturbed and unrepentant'.

**Shri Nath Pai:** As you remain.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** This is despite the assurance that I have them in my statement that the *status quo* would be maintained as regards their rank and in spite of the indications clearly given to them by the Management that their genuine grievances would be considered sympathetically within the limitations of the binding nature of the award.

I had a meeting on the 2nd April with the Chairman and the General Manager of the Corporation in which we reviewed the recalcitrant attitude of the Navigators in the light of the history of indiscipline in the Corporation, particularly in the recent past. For some time, the various categories of employees have made it a habit of enforcing their demand by acts of indiscipline, such as threats of strike, 'go slow' methods, 'work to rule' and 'work to trade' devices resulting in delays or dislocation of services. The Management has had an occasion to temporise in order to keep the operations going. It will be recalled that only last May this very body of employees had resorted to an illegal lightning strike which threatened to dislocate the services. At that stage, the pilots actually operated a flight without Navigators under a dispensation given by Government to operate the flights without Navigators wherever it was possible to follow the safety regulations laid down in the Indian Aircraft Rules and in accordance with the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. In June last year, another category of employees resorted to 'go slow' methods in December last year, some other category of employees resorted to certain practices which delayed flights and upset schedules for weeks. This is in spite of the fact that the basic emoluments and other allowances of the cockpit crew generally total anything from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 6,640 p.m. in the case of Pilots, from Rs. 3,200 to Rs. 3,600 p.m. in the case of Navigators and Rs. 3,200 to Rs. 3,600 p.m. in the case of Flight Engineers and even those of the Ground Engineers in the union

category vary from Rs. 1,687 to Rs. 2,337. I am sure the House will agree that such high-paid staff should set better standards of discipline, conduct and awareness of the interests of the Corporation and of the country.

In the light of this history and the patently illegal action of the Navigators, the Chairman and General Manager of Air-India decided to take the following action:—

- (a) the Navigators would be called upon to withdraw their strike within 24 hours, and report for duty so as to operate Air-India's flight to London via Moscow on Tuesday, the 5th April, 1966. I am sorry to report that I heard the latest news at 2 O'clock and they have not responded to this call.

**Shri Khadilkar:** They would not.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I know there are people to encourage them. The Indian Pilot Guild would also be called upon to operate the flights without Navigators as on the last occasion;

- (b) Should the Navigators fail to comply with this demand, action would be taken to terminate their services and the pilots would be called upon to operate the said flight with a complement of three pilots, one of whom would help them in the duties of navigation.
- (c) should the pilots agree to the course suggested above operations would be resumed to a substantial extent, the only exception being the routes across Atlantic and to Australia. If however, the pilots do not agree, action would be taken by the Corporation to shut down the operations altogether.

I understand from the Chairman of Air-India this morning that the Navi-

gators have refused to obey the call and report for duty to-day. The Indian Pilots Guild is meeting informally this afternoon to consider the suggestion from the Management to operate the flight without Navigators..... but with a complement of three as against normal two pilots in the cockpit and if the Guild agrees to this suggestion of the Management, it would be possible to operate the flight to London via Moscow scheduled to operate. If not, further action would be taken in the light of the decision referred to above.

I hope the House will bear with me when I say that a conduct of the type in which the Navigators have indulged requires to be dealt with firmly as it constitutes the very negation of the principles underlying the entire law and convention of labour relations and since it betrays a wanton and deliberate disregard not only of the interests of the Corporation but also of the country. The conduct is reprehensible even from the point of view of their own labour brotherhood because it has involved hardship to hundreds of employees mostly of the lower category, who have had to be laid off on account of stoppage of operations. Should the conditions persist, it will involve even a larger number of employees and the responsibility for the consequences would rest squarely on the small number of 41 Navigators who have tried to hold the Corporation and the country to ransom. It is an occasion when other employees should think hard whether they should allow the present state of affairs to continue to the prejudice of their own interests and to the detriment of one of the nation's great enterprises which has earned so much fund of goodwill and good name for the country. A special responsibility lies on the pilots who alone can help the Corporation to run most of its scheduled services. I hope that they will weigh the situation in the light of what I have said and come to a sound and prudent decision.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry there is no Chairman. I have to adjourn the House for just a few minutes. I will just come.

15-32 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for five minutes).

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at 37 minutes past Fifteen).

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** The Speaker stated that the Minister would be making his statement to-day. Sir, questions also should be allowed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You wanted a statement from the Minister before the debate on the Ministry of Transport begins and the Minister has now made the statement. You can note down your points and make them in your speech.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** When you left the Chair, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you said something; it was not audible. We could not catch what you said.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I told that there was no Chairman and I would adjourn the House for two or three minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There was no Chairman available in the House?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Unprecedented it was.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Masani will begin his speech.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support my Cut Motions 11 to 15. In the short time that is available I shall try to touch on three separate topics—Road Transport, Tourism and Aviation.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** Sir, Five hours is insufficient. The time should be at least six hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the debate proceed. We shall see then. It is not going to be concluded today.

15:39 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

**Shri M. R. Masani:** In so far as Road Transport is concerned, I have no time to go into the matter thoroughly except to say that it remains the Cinderella of Indian industries and services. There are two points on which I would particularly like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. One is the gross over-taxation from which Road Transport suffers in this country. Taxation is discriminatory and it has reached such limits today that, if a truck has to go from Delhi to Calcutta or Bombay, taxation borne by the operator through various State comes to twice the amount of the entire Railway freight! The result is that, thanks to over-taxation by the Central and the State Governments.... I want to deal with a very important topical matter and I would appreciate the hon. Minister's attention. I am referring to the fact that over-taxation on Road Transport has created today in the Punjab a very unfortunate situation where trucks have gone off the road, because it is no longer possible for Road Transport to function except at a loss. Thousands of trucks are lying idle there as a consequence of which valuable goods including food-stuffs which are to be transported are rotting. This is an unfortunate development to which one cannot take objection. After all, if the truck operators make losses, there is no point in saying that they should carry on their business. The All India Motor Union Congress has backed this development, and it is likely to spread to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on the 7th of April. Soon over the whole of northern India road transport will come to a stop. I would urge the hon. Minister to invite the leaders of

the All India Motor Unions Congress in Delhi to come and meet him and try to understand their difficulties. I hope that when he is satisfied about the case he would ask the Punjab Government to withdraw the additional levy of 50 per cent on Goods Tax which has brought about the stoppage of Road Transport in the North.

The attitude of the Railways in trying to use their monopoly to throttle long distance development on the road is objectionable. Even today there are two Circulars in force—one is dated 9th September 1966 and the other 16th June 1959. They lay down that Road Transport cannot function inside the country over a distance of 300 miles or a radius of 150 miles without the permission of Their Majesties of the Railway Board! This is a highly objectionable position. Repeated assurances have been given in this House, including one by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri before he became Prime Minister, that these circulars would be withdrawn. But, even today these circulars are in force.

If I may say so, this discrimination has gone on because of the weakness of my hon. friend's predecessors. They happened to be people who felt not strong enough to stand up against the Railway Minister and the Railway Board of their time. Today we have a happy combination of two developments. One is that, we have got a strong Transport Minister at last, one who has got political strength and stature and one who can make his voice heard in the Cabinet. Therefore, he need not take these things lying down as did his predecessors who had not got this much political stature. The other happy development is that our present Railway Minister is a friendly person, in every sense of the word. He is not only friendly with the hon. Minister of Transport but is also more friendly.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** He is the Swatantra version within the Congress.

**Shri M. B. Masani:** . . . towards Road Transport development. Only the other day, speaking at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on 13th March, **Shri S. K. Patil** stated:

"Competition was almost a matter of religion with him. If national economy has suffered it was solely because of lack of competition. There was no question of favouring any particular sector."

The fact remains that although the Railway Minister has given expression to these very enlightened sentiments, those circulars which the Transport Ministry have issued are still very much there. I urge that the hon. Minister should get together with his Railway colleague, hold him to his enlightened sentiments and get his co-operation in cancelling these two offensive Circulars which are a relic of the past but which are holding back Road Transport development.

Now, I come to the second topic, and that is, Tourism. There, I have got three cut motions which I may briefly refer to. One is the failure of the Government to formulate a policy on tourism; the second is the desirability of recognising the tourist industry as an export industry, and the third is the need for the establishment of an autonomous Authority for the promotion of tourism.

India is made for tourism; it is a country with a very high tourist potential. It has been estimated that in the next five years, if we can only run our tourist industry and our tourist promotion properly, this country can make Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange. Unfortunately, today, only 1.5 per cent of the world's tourist traffic come to our share, and what is worse, the growth rate of tourism in India, which was of the average of 20 per cent from 1955 to 1960 has, in the last five years, from 1961 to 1966, dropped to an average of only 10 per cent. Other countries are forging

ahead much faster. The reason is that they have got a properly planned, integrated tourist policy.

Let me say that when this hon. Minister took charge, this Government had no tourist policy worth the name. It is a hand-to-mouth affair; a hit-and-miss affair, improvising all the time. There are two basic examples of where a tourist policy needs to be evolved.

The first is the recognition of the tourist industry as an export industry. Tourism is a paying "Invisible export". It, like other exports, earns foreign currency, but nothing valuable goes out of the country. It is doubly valuable. We lose nothing in return for what we get. The job of the Government is to lay the infra-structure for the tourist industry; to provide highways and roads, air-fields, tourist resorts, civic amenities. Secondly, the Government has to give incentives to the tourist industry so that it may advance. By the tourist industry, I mean the hotel industry, transport companies and travel agencies. This can be done in many ways. One is to give loans for the building of hotels; there is need for a Tourist Development Loan Fund. Another is to provide foreign exchange to hotels and restaurants for importing essential materials and paying cabaret artistes. Another thing is to give foreign exchange for doing publicity and advertising abroad to attract more tourism. Another method may be to give an import licence for air-conditioned cars, for teleprinter facilities and so on. Every dollar of foreign exchange so spent will give us hundreds of dollars of foreign exchange in return within a year or two.

Today, unfortunately, our rupee is at a discount; it is quoted in the free market in India and abroad at a dollar for Rs. 9 and a pound for Rs. 26 to Rs. 27. Now, the result of this black-

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marketing in currency which is going on in India is that only 25 per cent of the foreign exchange which is being earned from tourism comes through the banking channels to our country. 75 per cent leaks; it leaks in the form of export of travellers' cheques and high denomination currency notes. Anyone who knows anything about travel knows this.

I have had guests in my own home in the last few months from abroad: distinguished, respectable people, who came, and with a shock told me: "What is happening? The taxi-driver accosts us and ask, 'Sir or madam, would you like to buy rupees in the black-market? We will give you twice of what you can get from the bank.'" When foreign visitors go round Connaught Place or Connaught Circus, they are accosted by people who ask, "May we give you rupees at half the price of what you get in the banks?" And we have to answer the foreigners apologetically by saying: Unfortunately the rupee is at a discount but the Government is so wooden as not to face the fact.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** This happens in the corridors of many hotels abroad.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Now, there is a thing known as "The 8 O'clock knock on the door" in some of our well-known hotels, when as Shri Alva says, some people come and ask "May we oblige you in this manner?" Instead of the 2 O'clock knock on the door by the NKVD in Soviet Russia, it is the 8 O'clock knock on the door in the hotels of Delhi!

In Soviet Russia, where also the rouble has depreciated like the rupee—that seems to be a consequence of communism and socialism—they have faced this problem in a realistic manner. I received a letter from a friend from Moscow last November,

in which he told me what was happening there and how they are facing this problem. He said:

"One new development in the Soviet Union since my last visit is the opening of a number of stores where everything from a bottle of vodka to a volga automobile may be purchased substantially below their cost in regular stores—for foreign currency. And the acceptable currencies are relisted on the doors of the stores and include the US, Britain, all the Common Market and Scandinavian countries, but none of the Socialist block. In both Moscow and Leningrad foreign currency bars have been opened where drinks average about half a US dollars and closing time is a good two hours later than any other similar institution in the city. Posyltorg, a mail order establishment encourage residents of hard currency countries to give Russian relatives hard-to-get items like "Moskva" refrigerators (350 roubles, two year wait) for 260 dollars, Volga cars which cost Soviet citizens 5,500 roubles and at least a year wait for 2,700 dollars delivery in ten days. These elaborate measures are calculated to bring in more scarce foreign currency so necessary to the Soviet economy...."

Why can't we do something like this here? If we do not want to have devaluation of the rupee, all right but let us have selective devaluation. There are two ways of doing it. One is to have a tourist rupee by allowing tourists to get twice of what others get for their dollar or pound. The other is that, since 80 per cent of what the tourist spends is on hotels, shops and cars or transportation, allow the hotels, that is, recognised hotels, shops and transport agencies to change travellers' cheques and dollars at the free market rate, by

which they will make a loss but they will go to the bank and the country will get foreign exchange, and then, compensate those who are out of pocket in the way the French Government does. What they do in France is, when the French perfumiers give a discount on travellers cheques, the French Government give the perfumiers' share half of what they have lost. The other half of the loss may be made good by giving them import entitlements. These are ways of doing it. If you study it and ask for expert advice, these things can be done.

Finally, I come to an autonomous authority. Today, you are trying to do all this through a small department in a big Ministry. Bureaucracy is no way of developing tourism. Almost all progressive countries have established autonomous authorities or corporations or associations with Government participation and help, but with no government domination or interference. Let us do that here. The British have an example in this respect. They have the British Travel Association, a predominantly non-official body, but the Government gives 85 per cent of the funds and the tourist industry in Britain contributes 15 per cent. Let us invite our tourist industry here to contribute at least 10 per cent, if they cannot afford 15 per cent in this very early stage. Let the Government give 90 per cent.; let them set up a mixed Corporation where the Government may be represented, but where experts and those who are interested in tourism may predominate, so that this can function as an executive authority, but that cooperation also or authority also should not go in for commercial operation. It should be to promote or foster tourism, as they do in other countries. Building a hotel and providing taxis is not the job of Government. This is the job of private enterprise which do it best. These are some ways in which you can put tourism on its feet and make money which at present it does

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not. So far we have escaped disaster perhaps because those in charge of tourism have been dedicated to this cause but, later on, what is going to happen? Bureaucracy is no way of doing this job.

Before I conclude, I shall refer to the last topic, and that is, the Air India strike. I was very glad to hear the statement made by the hon. Minister. The facts are very clear. We are not concerned with the merits of the dispute between management and the employees concerned. We are concerned with the maintenance of law and the maintenance of the process of collective bargaining and decent trade unionism. The Navigators' Union disliked the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal given in February this year, so they demanded a variation of the Award. We on this side have fought against the provision in the law allowing Government to vary Awards. We have said that an award must be final. Why should Government be allowed to vary an award at will? What is the sanctity of an award if Government can arbitrarily vary it? I have said this myself, and I stick to this sound proposition. I am very glad, therefore, that the Government did not vary the award. I hope they will never vary an award in future. Anyway, the matter is academic, because as the Minister has now explained, on the 23rd March the award became final, and even Government cannot change it. There is no authority on earth that can vary the award now and it is the law of the land for three years. If it is the law of the land, then we can only bow to it, and carry it out. But the point is, the union could go to the Supreme Court or could have gone, but they chose not to. Obviously then, it is a sign of a very weak case. What did they do instead?

On the 17th March, at 4 p.m. the Navigators' Union gave notice of strike. When? After 14 days' stipulated by the Act? No. they gave notice of a strike at 4-30 A.M. that



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same night, that is, the following morning. In other words, the Union gave 12½ hours' notice to the country and to the Corporation in the place of the 14 days required by the law. Therefore, the strike is illegal.

Now, we on these Benches believe in the right to strike. We have opposed measures coming from this Government trying to limit the right to strike by Central Government employees, postal employees and others. We believe that the right to strike is part of a free society. But an illegal strike or wild cat strike is not a strike; it is a conspiracy against the nation and against labour itself.

I am very glad that the Minister pointed out that these are not workers or proletarians. These are people getting more than Rs. 3,000 per month, people of the equivalent of those gentlemen sitting in the official gallery over there. What kind of people are we talking about? These are a few people, 41 people, who are highly paid, holding this whole country to ransom, throwing out of employment, as they have done today through the lay-off, thousands of poorly paid people who are getting Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per month. Why? Because the Award was not to their taste. Arbitrarily they want the government to set aside the award. In a case like this, when the country is suffering a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs a day—already Rs. 80 lakhs have been lost to the country—the country is being held to ransom by 41 highly paid executives. This is an intolerable position.

Let me tell the minister that this is the result of many years of appeasement on the part of the Government and the management of Air-India. They have been repeatedly warned not to connive at this kind of indiscipline. Time after time they have negotiated under the threat of an illegal strike and succumbed.

Now the chickens have come home to roost. I was very glad, however, that for the first time I heard from those benches a firm statement in regard to this kind of industrial hooliganism. I congratulate the minister on his statement. I was wondering all these days why, if the strike was illegal, the penalties of the law were not being enforced; why the ring-leaders were not being brought to book as the law demands; why the recognition of the union was not being withdrawn, why these 41 gentlemen were not being dismissed from their positions, as they should have been long ago. I understand that it is going to be done now and I congratulate the government for the first time on a show of firmness and justice. It is no justice to the nation or to millions of poorly paid people that a handful of well-paid people getting over Rs. 3,000 per month can hold up the country to ransom. I am very glad, therefore, that this attitude has been adopted. I hope the minister will adhere to it and not allow some misguided members of his party and other parties to push him off this principled stand.

I am also very glad to know that it is considered feasible to start some services, even of a skeleton nature, in the next few days. As the minister pointed out, on the 1st May last year, the Navigators' Union was on an illegal strike. But at that time, the Pilots' Guild saw no difficulty in flying a plane with two pilots without a navigator. If last year the plane could be flown by two pilots without a navigator, then the minister's proposal that there should be three pilots, the extra pilot to do the navigational work, is a measure of caution and safety which we welcome. It is to be hoped that the pilots at least will do their duty by the country. But whether they do it or not, I hope the government will stand firm and see to it that the rule of

law is maintained in the field of industrial relations. The people who will be most hurt if this kind of hooliganism is allowed is the working class in this country. Collective bargaining and trade unionism will get into disrepute. Ultimately people will get so fed up that the public will turn against unions and organised labour. This is happening in other countries. It is as a friend of organised labour, as a believer in trade unionism, as a believer even in the right to strike after proper notice, that I felicitate the minister on the stand he has taken. I only hope he will stick firmly to it, whatever the consequences.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me a chance so early in the debate, which has never been my lot. Transport is a forerunner to development. There cannot be any development without good transport. It plays a very vital role in building the economy of an area or a country. It is gratifying to note, as Mr Masani stated, that its importance has been realised to a certain extent and the ministry has been upgraded. It has been placed under the charge of a very able Cabinet Minister. I welcome our new Minister, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. Poonacha, who have had very distinguished careers. They did very well in the assignments they held prior to this. I hope and trust that with their capacity, they will give good push in improving this important department of Transport, Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Our transport planning has not been able to keep pace with the overall demand for haulage capacity in the economy. The capacity of our road transport is one of the lowest in the world. It is capable of handling only 19½ per cent of traffic carried by the railways. In U. K. road transport handles 70 per cent of that country's total surface transport. In Italy, it is 69 per cent. In USA miles and miles of railway lines are being taken out

during the last two decades yielding place to road transport.

The reason for greater stress on road transport is that the modern industrial complex needs speed and flexibility, besides economy in transportation and all these advantages are available to a much greater degree with the road transport than with the railways.

Firstly, it is the speed. It is generally seen that the speed of goods transport by rail is only 50 miles per day, while that of road transport is 300 to 400 miles a day. Secondly, the cost of laying a mile of a railway line is three times the cost of construction of a mile of road. Thirdly, it takes much lesser time for the construction of a road than for laying a railway line. Fourthly, it is not possible to take the railway line to all the places; the road, on the other hand, can be taken anywhere, whether a hill-top or a dale. All these factors place road transport in a more advantageous position than the railways. Besides, road transport has greater employment potentiality than the railways. For handling the same volume of goods, road transport employs seven times as many persons as the railways do. For every one crore of rupees invested in road transport, there will be employment for 12,000 persons. All these are important factors in favour of road transport. That is why developed countries are generally taking to more of road transport than rail transport.

Instead of dealing with it in a general way, I want to mention the specific problems of my State, Assam, because of its backwardness in transport facilities. If a straight question is put as to which of the States in India is suffering most for want of transport facilities, readily the answer will be "Assam". Its problems have assumed added importance due to the fact that the State is bounded practically on all sides by the unfriendly and aggressive coun-

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tries. Neglected as she is by every ministry of the Union Government, this ministry also has not failed to fall in line with others. The roads there are few and far from satisfactory. The life of a vehicle is cut by half in Assam, because of the bad condition of the roads. Widening and strengthening of National Highway No. 37, which is the lifeline of the State, is going at a snail's pace. There are many bridges in the Highway which date back to the advent of the British Rule in Assam without any renovation. I may state at least two bridges near my home-town—one is Dwarika and the other is Mitong. There are many other bridges like this. They stand as a disgrace to any good government. We should see that the work on them is expedited.

Rainfall in Assam is very high. Some of its stations have the highest rainfall in the world. As such, the roads there pass through long stretches of water-logged areas. But the same specification of construction of the roads is continuing since the good old days of the last century. 4" soling and 6" consolidation in two layers will not serve the present day heavy traffic. So, the specification of construction of roads, particularly in Assam, should be revised. Construction of diversions to bypass the busy areas and towns has not been taken in hand. It should be taken up without any further delay. Sign-boards displaying the names of the villages through which the National Highways pass should be put up as is done in the case of National Highways in other States. Dhodar Ali built during the days of Assam kings is a very important road. The coming into existence of the Naharkatiya oil fields, Nansrup fertiliser factory thermal power station etc., has added to its importance. Upgrading of this road to the standard of a National Highway brooks no delay.

16 hrs.

So far as inland water transport is concerned. Assam has the highest potentiality. The mighty Brahmaputra has a length of over 800 navigable miles and the river Surma with Barak have some 300 miles. 80 per cent of cargo to and from Assam was transported by river routes. The partition of the country has changed the situation and estrangement with Pakistan has shattered its possibilities. Until a permanent solution is arrived at with Pakistan, it will be unwise to plan for any regular river service from Assam to Calcutta. Instead of that, effort should be made to improve the steamer service from Dhubri right up to Dibrugarh and road transport strengthened from Assam to Calcutta and also from Assam to Delhi side.

The Government have collected about 90 per cent of the River Steam Navigation Company's shares and the remaining 10 per cent has also been offered to the Government by its foreign shareholders. Although I do not see a very bright future for this company, yet it would be advisable to utilise its available assets more particularly its big fleet. But care must be taken to Indianise its 10,000 strong crew. Almost all the members of the crew, till late, were Pakistani nationals. Although this company's activities will now be confined only to the river transport within Assam, it is regrettable that in the Board of Directors of this company except one official from the Government of Assam none out of the 14 or 15 strong Board comes from within Assam. I suggest that under the new set-up the Board should be re-constituted and at least the majority of the members should be taken from within Assam. The Transport Ministry should also join hands with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and see that the Ganga-Brahmaputra link canal project is expedited and translated into action early.

So far as tourism is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Masani has said much. I will tell something about Assam also. About tourism, as far as Assam is concerned the less said the better. Assam has been considered as a pariah or an untouchable. In none of the conducted tours for delegations, diplomats, cultural troupes or distinguished visitors, the name of Assam finds a place. That beautiful part of this vast country with blue hills and silver rivers, with charming landscapes and enchanting habitations, has been made a forbidden land for the outsiders. Will our new Minister, who is a lover of natural beauties and cultural heritage, be pleased to see to it that Assam is no longer deprived of its due share?

Madam, I do not know how much time has been allotted to me, but I come from a State which should get more time for discussing these Demands because that State has been much neglected so far as this department or this Ministry is concerned. I would not be able to speak at length on the Civil Aviation and the working of two air lines—the Air India and the Indian Airlines. My hon. friend, Shri Masani has said many things. I will confine myself to only one point, and that is about the growing indiscipline amongst the workers. Very big investments have been made in these two government undertakings, without any return till recently. They some returns. In this respect Air have, of course, just started giving some returns. In this respect Air India's performance is better than that of the Indian Airlines Corporation. But the deterioration that has come in the discipline amongst their workers has caused Air India to lose Rs. 5 lakhs daily and the Indian Airlines has been subjected to very strong adverse criticism by the parliamentary committee on public undertakings. I need not repeat those things, they are before this House. I know that the officers who are manning these two airlines, some of them at least, have been proved very efficient elsewhere. I hope they will be

able to show better results in setting their houses in order.

To the workers of both the corporations I have got a word to say. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, also spoke about them. Some of them draw salaries between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 6000. I would only say to them, let them ponder whether they are justified in lodging strikes, adopting go-slow tactics and work-to-rules for exacting more emoluments from the Government whose five hundred million people live on a per capita income of a little over a rupee a day? I am sure, considerate and responsible as they are, they will give up their demands immediately this fact is realised by them.

There is a proposal to set up three Corporations under, the Ministry of Transport. They are: India Tourism Transport Corporation, India Tourism Hotel Corporation and India Tourism Corporation. All these Corporations have come into existence in some form or the other. The objectives laid down and their achievements so far call for close scrutiny. The India Tourism Transport Corporation is expected to cater to the transport needs of the tourists by operating luxury taxis for conducted tours of places of tourist interest, for large groups both in Delhi and Bombay. This corporation has already run into serious difficulties. Considerable loss has already been incurred in the operation of the above transport service resulting in a drain of several lakhs of rupees from the Government of India. The India Tourism Hotel Corporation is another hasty venture. The accomplishments of this corporation to date is nil. The corporation is accommodated in a big expensive building. The rent for the building is nearly Rs. 3,000 per month. They are doing nothing up till now. The India-Tourism Corporation is to be started with the intention of undertaking publicity work. This will also spend lakhs of rupees. Instead of having so many organisations spending a lot of money, why

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

not have only one organisation run efficiently?

Concluding my speech, I would like to mention that the people in my constituency put all blame on the civil aviation authorities for their utter failure to provide a permanent terminal building at Jorhat airport even after 15 years of nationalisation of airlines. Passengers are made to bask in the sun and drench in the rains and at times take shelter under the wings of aircraft or in tarpaulin tents. This state of affairs must be put an end to without any further delay. Non-completion of Lilabari airfield even after the lapse of about 8 years is not only regrettable but annoying also. Gauhati airport is the Gateway to Assam by air. So far as income is concerned it stands fifth, after Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Even then its passengers' lounge is not only like a den, badly furnished, and badly maintained, but also the atmosphere of the room is polluted by the offensive smell that comes from the unclean lavatory just by its side.

I would, therefore, request the civil aviation authorities to rise up to the occasion and see that the long-standing inconveniences of the passengers are removed at an early date.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of accelerating the establishment of a Second Shipyard at Cochin. (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of accelerating the road Development programme. (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of increasing facilities in the Indian-owned ships. (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Mogal Line Ltd. particularly its role in providing facilities to pilgrims to Haj. (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation in the context of indiscipline among the staff. (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Border Road Division. (6)].

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Final Report of the Committee of Transport Policy and Coordination. (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuance of the reactionary policy of restricting long distance road transport in the interests of the Railways. (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to formulate a policy on Tourism. (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of recognising the tourist industry as an export industry. (14).*]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for the establishment of an autonomous Authority for tourist promotion. (15).*]

**Shri Nath Pai:** Madam Chairman, I should like to begin by cautioning the Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, against being tempted to swallow the baited hook by which Shri Masani has left....

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I will not.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Shri Reddy is known for his shrewdness and his stiffness and I do not think it is necessary to caution him, but the way he was nodding his head....

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I will appreciate your points also equally well. That shows my attention. Nothing more than that. Ultimately, I will take my own decision.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I hope he will listen to all but will do what is best in the interests of the country. Shri Masani has in camouflage behind his very eloquent advocacy put forth two very dangerous pleas and I might as well expose them for what they are worth. One was backdoor devaluation of the rupee, something which the Minister seemed to be accepting. Now he has corrected me that his nodding does not mean that. I have to learn this thing. I now know that it is neutral non-involving shake of the head, only courtesy. I am glad to be assured like that, because we were feeling a little anxious. He suggested devaluation of the rupee by following what, he says, is the current fashion in the Soviet Union, by giving a premium if you sent money order in foreign currency or if you buy things in a hotel or a big factory. I do not know the details but, certainly, it will not be proper to accept this kind of devaluation in the country.

The second thing which he very eloquently pleaded is what he called the gangsterism and hooliganism which need to be suppressed. This is nothing but too strong words to misrepresent and mislead the House on a very delicate issue. Shri Masani told the Minister not to be pushed aside by the advice of "some misguided Members". Obviously, Shri Masani wants to reserve the monopoly of advising the Minister in taking the course of action on a very explosive situation. I shall also be telling facts. I must say that broadly Shri Sanjiva Reddy has adhered to facts in representing the case. He took a very strong position on the strike. I was glad that he adhered to the fact as far as possible. I do not say hundred per cent but broadly. I think "broadly" is a good enough phrase.

This is a healthy departure from the normal governmental procedure. Wherever Government is involved, it thinks its prestige is at stake and does not show such scrupulous regard for facts as is called for, particularly if the issue is a delicate and explosive one like the present one. I know some facts. We want to play a part by which, instead of worsening the situation, there is amicable settlement without loss of prestige. I would plead with Shri Reddy: let us not try to strike a very heroic posture at a wrong place, at the wrong time and on the wrong occasion. Shri Reddy has a reputation for toughness. He does not have to add to this reputation of being a very strong and able administrator by being a victor and conqueror against 41 of our technicians. That temptation must be strongly resisted. I hope he will.

I do not know whether Shri Reddy knows—I know it—this simple fact about awards. His whole case is this, that there was an award given by a tribunal and we all have to stand by the sanctity of the award. In the first place, the record of the Government of India, so far as awards are concerned, is not that good, that honest and that consistent. You

[Shri Nath Pai]

may say that you want to make a beginning. I would like to have a categorical declaration from the Ministry of Home Affairs, from the Ministry of Finance and all the employing Ministers, an assurance here, to this country and to this House that never again will they resort to governmental authority to modify awards. But what is the history of the Government of India? What happened to the Bank Award? What happened to the Award of the Second Pay Commission? What happened to the award of the Das Commission? I can go on citing awards which were sought to be modified by the Government. One of the reasons why there was this strike in 1960—you, Madam, and some Members made very strenuous efforts to avert it—one of the stumbling blocks was Government's arrogation of the authority to modify the award. So, this has been the practice in the past, Government unilaterally seeking to modify awards whose recommendations are not palatable to its taste. This was also an award. Since the Minister has pointed out the sanctity of the award, I have to point out that so far as this Government is concerned, during the past eighteen years it has modified awards wherever it suited the convenience of the Government. There was the recommendation of the Bonus Commission. Government went behind it. Then there has been the recommendation on Working Journalists. Government modified it. Does it lie in the mouth of this Government in particular to go on talking about the sanctity of awards?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Does he want awards to be modified? It is on that point that I would like to hear Shri Nath Pai. I would like to hear Shri Nath Pai on the point whether it is good to modify awards, whether it is necessary to modify awards.

16.13 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am glad that he has raised this point. In the first place,

let the House not be misled by raising this point about the sanctity of the award.

I should like to point out that none of us is very happy about the strike. The strike is costing the country very heavily. You do not know that I had been talking to the navigators two things when they approached me. I said that it would be better if there is no strike, it would be better if the issue is settled amicably by negotiation. I told their leaders when they approached me—I am disclosing it now; I did not disclose it to the press or the public then—I hope you know how much it is costing every day in terms of foreign currency and, even more, how long it will take to recoup lost customers which may be as much as 6 to 8 months. But, having said that, I should say that there was a responsibility on the part of the management, on the part of the officials concerned, to advise the Minister properly. Once the strike was there, it was no use just taking a purely legalistic or technical view as to who is right and who is wrong. Greater statemanship was needed....

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Where was the time to consider it? 12½ hours notice.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Therefore, I said it was unfortunate. I did not mince words. I said it was unfortunate. Here I would like to disclose some facts. We thought that the strike being on the effort should be to reach the goal of some settlement and withdrawal of the strike as quickly as possible. Now, what was to be the attitude? One attitude could be: you have gone on an illegal strike; you must come on bended knees. It is easier said than done. It is not going to solve any problem or take you anywhere. Now, I do not want to set up any quarrel between you and your distinguished colleague but he took a stand not dissimilar to mine. There were talks between him and some of his party colleagues and some of the leaders of the Navigators' Guild. It

was, among other things, agreed—and now I would like to quote and disclose something and I hope, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that you will be a little more liberal than usual in giving me time to explain this very important issue—

"In Particular, the Navigators have a deep sense of grievance against ranking and emoluments awarded by the National Tribunal, which are disproportionately low, keeping in view the responsibilities that they are supposed to shoulder which have further enhanced due to the increase in the speed of the aircraft. It was agreed"—agreed between Shri Poonacha and the leaders—"that a Special Technical Committee....".

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Sir, may I just offer a personal explanation on this point since my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has chosen to refer to my name directly? I should explain to this House that this is not true. The fact is that we had discussions. It is a fact that they explained their position and then I tried to persuade them not to take a very rigid attitude. Later on, they went back and shoved a draft at me saying "this is agreed to" "this is agreed to" as between Government and themselves. It is certainly wrong. It is fabrication; not fabrication, but, may I say, totally wrong and a misrepresentation attempting to put the Government in the wrong. This is not fair, considering the latitude shown to them in trying to discuss and understand their problems.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this document was not handed over to me by one of the navigators. I would like to assure Shri Reddy and Shri Poonacha through you, Sir, that no navigator approached me since the 19th, that is, after the strike came on. I told them my unhappiness at the fact that the strike was already on. I did plead with them that there should be settlement. I said that the Prime Minister of India is about to go abroad,

it will not be very much in keeping with the dignity of the country because we have Air India International whose record in many respects has been very satisfactory. It was I who singled it out, after castigating the failure of the public sector enterprises, in my speech on the budget; I singled out Air India and praised it for its magnificent performance. But that does not mean that whenever there is a lapse we should not point it out. I suggested to them two things immediately; one, that they should announce unilaterally that they will fly the Prime Minister, strike or no strike, and bring her back. They were ready. But what was the response of a high-placed official of Air India?

In a cavalier manner he says, "I am not going to entrust my aircraft to the strikers". They did not belong to any official; they did belong to Parliament and this country. There the whole approach has been, "We are there permanently; we are to run the show as we like." This attitude causes this irritation and often leads to strikes. It is not as simple as Shri Sanjiva Reddy says. I saw that.

Then I suggested, "Anyway, the Prime Minister is leaving, why do you not suspend the whole strike till she comes back?" They agreed. I wrote to the Prime Minister the same and this message was conveyed to the Prime Minister and to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. In order to keep your way of negotiations safe, open and smooth, we never disclosed it. But this fact remains and others were trying their very best to avert the strike or to stop the strike and to bring about a settlement.

I am glad, he corrected the word. The document was not handed over to me by a member of the Navigators' Guild. This was the draft that was reached; maybe, there was disagreement later on. It was handed over to me by one of those who played a very key role in the negotiations. It is up



[Shri Nath Pai]

to you to own it or disown it. I have nothing there.

**An hon. Member:** Who was it?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Things need not be said. There is such a thing as commonsense. Those who did it should acknowledge it. I am not here to bandy names. I do not think I have ever been accused of bringing documents which are false.

These are the facts, therefore, of the strike. We all agreed that it should be averted. What should be the approach?

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** We should like to know the name of the gentleman.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Please do not interrupt.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Let us not make a false issue of prestige, I would plead with Shri Sanjiva Reddy and his colleagues. Air India has too much to gain by putting an end to the strike and too much to lose by its continuation. Let there not be the attitude of teaching them a lesson as Shri Masani wanted. Let Shri Reddy remember that Shri Masani may be accepting the right to strike but Shri Masani's basic philosophy precludes him from accepting a worker, whether he gets Rs 10 or Rs. 3,000, as a partner. He basically is a wage-earner and is to be put in his proper corner. That is the philosophy in which he believes. He is a personal friend, but I must say: Should that be the attitude of a government like ours where we say, "You went on strike; you were indisciplined and you shall be broken"? This may break the strike but it will leave a taste behind which the Government of India, the Air India and you are too big—you will not be holding this portfolio too long nor are you very satisfied with the portfolio; therefore why do you want to use your talent for breaking the strike..... (Interruption).

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Why do you think so? I am more than satisfied.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I would suggest to Shri Reddy that a more imaginative and realistic approach should be taken. Let us bury the hatchet and try to see that there is an amicable settlement as far as possible.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Right. Please tell us the way also.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am prepared to sit with you. My time will be consumed.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I wish you have also written to me earlier.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I will be for any amicable settlement.

Here I want to point out one thing. No personal criticism should be mentioned. We saw the good sides of Air India; only, take care that the same individual does not go on occupying the same position indefinitely as if it is a hereditary position which you inherit when you reach maturity and that goes when you die. That happens with a couple of your officials. Some of your managers in foreign countries have been sitting there incubating the same office for more than 12 years. I have been travelling for the past 17 years; so, I know. Since my student days I find the same faces again and again. This should not be. If there is a good job done, give them promotion and transfer the man somewhere; but the same man should not be there. That is the main criticism about Air India.

Now, coming to the IAC, it has a record. I think, far from satisfactory in spite of the fact that in terms of the balance sheet there might have been some gain here and there. The IAC should take a more realistic view at itself and have a look at its working. Apart from the record of accidents, which partly can be, the kind of service the IAC is giving to the country, the passengers and the public,

is far from satisfactory. This is a disappointing thing.

Let us begin at the top. I do not want to say anything against the present incumbent of the office of Chairman. He is a very able officer as the Secretary, but can we not bring about a bifurcation of the office? How long are we going to have this farce of so-called autonomous corporations where the Secretary and Chairman is the same person, when the Secretary particularly happens to be saddled with more responsibility as in the present case? He is the Chairman of the IAC; he is the Secretary of the Department; of some Hotel Association, I think and he is the Secretary of that key commission which, Parliament now knows, has been appointed to go into the problem of administrative reforms. Are our talents so limited as to be stretched like this? It is unfair. I have nothing to say against the proven ability of Shri Shankar. I regard him as one of our very able men. I think, this practice must be rectified. This practice leads to deprivation of that attention which the Corporation's Chairman should be able to give.

I would now like to say another thing which you can rectify. One of the reasons why the IAC is failing in maintaining any kind of a record about regularity is that your fleet is inadequate. Every IAC plane needs at least nine hours for servicing. After it has done the round, the plane needs to be serviced. Everybody's nerves are on edge; everybody there is on tenterhooks; everybody is angry with everybody else with the result that IAC plane coming in time is an exception than a rule. You have complained about it recently yourself.

Two things can be done. Either buy more planes and if the foreign exchange position is so stingy as not to admit of this, then cut down some of your routes rather than have this kind of a contingency all the while. Nobody, who travels by the Caravelle, knows if he can reach the plane, if he can catch the plane and, if he

catches, reach in time. That has been the experience.

There are some other suggestions that I would like to throw in for his consideration about the IAC's functioning. It is a torture to the human ear to listen to the pronouncements they make at airports. I have never been able to decipher what is being told to me. I am all the while anxious like a villager going to the station, looking here and there and pathetically listening and wondering, "Is that my plane?" because I do not make out any head or tail of what is being said. The announcement is so slapped in your face. One day I, a gentle spirit by nature, had to rush to the Bombay Aerodrome Officer and ask him, "Will you kindly tell me in intelligible English or Gujarati, Marathi or Hindi, the other languages that I know, what exactly this gentleman wanted to announce?" They seem to be slapping you in the face when they announce something. Something is said which we guess may be concerning us, him or some other fortunate fellow who is able to go there. You go and queue and after waiting for 15 minutes you realise that the plane is about to take-off. You hear the announcement or suspect that the announcement has been made and then after being made to wait for 15 minutes you realise that the people who had been queuing before you had nothing to do with the flight—they were waitlisted and there is no separate queue for them—you are lumped with them and for being late you are scolded. I ask, "What could I have done? You put them in the same queue as me; I have got an okay ticket". Ordinary matters which could be attended are completely neglected. No point is missed, no chance is missed, no opportunity is lost where they can annoy the public, where they can render disservice to the man who has paid his money to fly with the IAC.

I do not want to advocate Shri Masani's remedy and say that the IAC does this because the IAC has got a

[Shri Nath Pai]

monopoly. This is not my contention, but the IAC needs to look at its record and not to throw in our face only a balance sheet where they show a profit.

There are many other things wrong with the IAC, but I will be taking only one minute and I do not want to compel you to ring the bell.

About the road transport business Shri Masani has said something of interest. I must say that during the past 18 years in some respects the progress on transport has been admirable but I do not think we are realising the lesson of the rest of the world. The whole world is showing a new awareness, a new kind of enlightened approach to the problem of road transport. Here we are taking a narrow-minded view. We say that we have invested Rs. 1,400 crores in our railways and the railways must receive priority. But whose wealth is this that has been invested in roads? Is not this our wealth? Can we take such a narrow outlook? Do not be misled by the gentlemen of the Railway Board that somehow the railways must come first. Every means of transport must have the same consideration from the Government and Parliament.

The Neogy Commission's recommendations in this respect should command your careful consideration and the stepmotherly attitude towards road transport must come to an end. India needs to give greater attention to road transport. Ultimately the arteries of industrialist India will have to be not only the railways but roads to a very large extent. Every modernised country, if you take the Soviet Union, Sweden or Britain or the USA, has to swing from railways to roads.

I am not going into the delicate question, whether road transport should be private or public. I am saying that there is a kind of discount on road transport development in this

country, a wrong attitude, because we have Rs. 1,400 crores invested in the railways. That needs to be rectified.

I want to sit down with a good word about him. Even his record can not only be condemnation; even he must have a redeeming feature. Shri Reddy has announced in the other House in response to anxiety and disquiet expressed in a very wide section of the public, press and the country, about a certain private shipping company—I never go into that kind of affair; that has not been my record in this House; but I am glad that he has appointed, not because I suspect anything wrong but only because when such doubts are raised from all sides, it is better to remove the doubts and bring out the truth whatever it may be. But there is one aspect of the inquiry. One name has been announced, I understand; but that name, though of a very distinguished civil servant, happens to be also of the man who was a director or member of the Board of Directors of the company.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Government representative.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Government nominated. It is not that he is disqualified. I do not say that you remove him. But I would suggest that it would be desirable that somebody who is an expert in shipping affairs is also associated in some way because the matters that have been raised are of such a nature that a man like him will be baffled. I am not casting aspersions . . .

**Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur):** We welcome your suggestion.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Normally, I make suggestions which find support from all reasonable-minded Members in this House. That has been my past experience.

I sit down by saying a few words about tourism. Here again—I am an

advocate of public enterprise—let us concentrate on what will be the countervailing and propelling units of the public sector, not to go on everywhere. This is a concept which you will have to examine with your advisers as to what will be the countervailing and propelling sectors of industry which the Government of India must have under its control—opening of a hotel here and there for raising your prestige is good but try to have more constructive approach towards fostering tourism. Here, you sit down with the men of Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri's Department and you will see that the Customs and these gentlemen do more harm to India in 15 minutes of their examination than what the Pakistani and Chinese propaganda can do in a year. Every foreigner who lands is treated as if he is a thief, he is a robber, he is an unwanted person, *persona non grata*. The kind of treatment that is accorded to a new-comer, his first contact, matters. I do not want to go into your favourite subject like prohibition, permits, etc.—there is no time at my disposal. That is a very delicate subject. I would not touch it now. I would plead with him if he is seriously interested in promoting tourism in this country. Even the Soviet Government is giving priority to tourism and is giving all facilities to tourists to come to their country. Every country does it. We have so much to show, we have nothing to hide and much to gain by expanding frontiers of our tourism. Among the things will have to be that the Customs know that the tourist is a welcome guest and not a hobber to be avoided.

Sir, these are some of the constructive suggestions that I would like to make.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are two golden sentences which always come back to my mind. They were uttered by an ace-pilot of the Indian Air Force. It was my fortune to be driven by him to Farnborough in 1957 due to the kindness of Madam Pandit who

sent him to take me to the Farnborough Air Show. I enquired of him about the details of his life. He was one of the ace-pilots of the Indian Air Force—I do not know his name; I am ashamed that I have forgotten his name. But I often remember this episode. He said, "How can I marry? Who will look after my wife and children?". This is the fate of our men who have guarded our skies and defended our freedom. They are living in uninhabitable quarters of which we should be ashamed when we are putting up big buildings for others. Here are 50 pilots or 100 pilots, 50 navigators and 50 flight engineers who hold us to ransom and who draw fat salaries and big allowances for their wives and children. Compared to the luxuries and the amenities granted to pilots, navigators and flight engineers, what have these great men of the Indian Air Force, the greatest defenders of our freedom and liberty, got? I recall the question put by that pilot—I have never forgotten it—asking, "Who will look after my wife and children?". These are youngmen who have defended us. Here are 100 commercial pilots who got Rs. 150 allowance per flight, whenever they fly and lay their unholy hands on unwilling hostesses, these indecent things that have damaged our culture.

I am glad that the Minister is strong and uncompromising. This is the best ministerial team—I would not say the best because others will get angry with me—in the present Government. The Minister is very strong and adamant and sometime or other, he says, "thus far and no further" and aided by his Minister of State, his unrivalled experience in State Corporation, looks after tourism and gets more foreign exchange. They have to stop it sometime or other. How can we get along with this in this way? When I was reading about the life sketch of the Chief of the Army Staff of America how did he advise the boys going to Vietnam is something which will raise your hair. He said:

"Any time you are going through the jungle and come

[Shri Joachim Alva]

across a nonpoisonous snake," he advised, "pick him up and put him in your shirt. If you find yourself without food, pull him out and eat him. A poisonous snake can also be eaten, said Weaver, "if you cut his head off just below the poison sacs." . . .

How tough their job is? Whether they be of America or of any other country, how tough their job is? Whether they put it in a shirt or under a pillow, this is a tough life in the defence of their objectives. How tough their job is to pick them up and put them in the pocket and eat them in the jungles, if they find themselves without food, in defence of whatever cause they might fight for. Further on, the Chief of the Staff says:

"I want no pickled brains leading my troops." One of his generals who got publicly involved with a subordinate's wife was summoned to Washington and swiftly resigned. In Johnson's jealous view, "The man or wife who will cheat on his partner will cheat on me."

These are the hard standards they want to enforce. Here are the pilots who go on the strike and the hostesses put on badges. What has happened to our discipline? How are we going to run our country? We really want labour to have its right share. We want our public sector bodies to have human relations with labour. We do not want officials at the top to have a gala time forgetting about others. We do not want officers minding about their own sons and nephews only in regard to employment and not worry about others. I know these cases. I pleaded the case of a youngman who was later on put in the Cement Corporation and who was, unfortunately, drowned. He was the only son of his parents. I pleaded for him to get a job of a purser in Air India. His mother showed me the books that he was studying Russian. He was the

N.C.C. cadet. And yet he was not taken. He was taken later on in the Cement Corporation. But, unfortunately, he was drowned. There is a job-racket in our Corporations in our public sector bodies.

Here, I must pay a tribute to Mr. J.R.D. Tata, the Chairman of the Air India. He is one of the rare type of Indians and the great aviators. At the age of 60, he flew from Karachi via Ahmedabad to Bombay and I was one of the very few people gathered at the airport. If there were a film star, there would have been a great crowd to greet him. It is not an easy job for a man of 60 years of age to have undertaken a flight like that. The Air India has shown a very good record.

The I.A.C. is no-man's land. I must pay a tribute to the Air Vice Marshal Lal. He is one of the noblest and the ablest officers in the Government of India. When he ran the Airlines, he was the best Manager they have had. The present Chairman, like a nawab, has to mind two wives, one wife is Air India and the other wife is Indian Airlines Corporation. The Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation who is also the Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. He has to mind the business of these two wives. We took strong objection last year to this appointment and I hope the new Minister will see to it that something is done in this regard. Mr. Shankar, no doubt, is a very genial person and one of our ablest officers. Perhaps he is out of the most widely travelled Secretaries to the Government of India. But his holding of this position is untenable and improper, of being the Secretary of the Ministry and the Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation. This country is full of talent and we can get a man for the mere asking in any Department of the Government of India. We can get women to run our shows. If women can run ships in the Soviet Union, there can be daring pilots and managers amongst us.

There have been too many changes in the I.A.C. In the first Air India strike of 1948, in my capacity as the Sheriff of Bombay, I intervened and I got the strike called off. I did not get a word of thanks from the management. But I can never forget the sight of a huge bunch of roses I got from the workers. Many years afterwards due to the kindness of the then Air Marshal Engineer, I went round the Hindustan Aircraft Factory immediately after the strike was over there. Today, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory is a peaceful place where the strikes are not there and where the bitterness does not prevail so much. Once and for all, the things have been settled in IAL. However, due to these 50 people—shame for us—due to the generosity of the foreign airlines of the Soviet Government and the American Government—we thank them—they said, “Your Prime Minister can fly in our planes.” But what about our own planes? Why should the Prime Minister of a great country like ours fly in the planes of the foreign airlines when we have got enormous resources, when we have got the planes and we have got the men to fly them? These navigators have become redundant. Many airlines have dispensed with navigators. The D.M.E. the Distance Measuring Equipment—and Doppler equipment have come to stay, with the result that the navigators can be disposed off altogether.

There is one thing that I would like to say. The appointment of retired high court judges for the court of inquiry is altogether not correct. We have seen that there were allegations made against a judge in a Bombay case recently. Even judges are human and especially the retired judges. While we shall not question their verdicts, the verdicts can also be pressurised. If it is a question of a few lakhs of rupees, we have sitting judges of the High Court to decide the cases. Here it is a question of crores of rupees and the number of

employees concerned is enormous. We must, therefore, appoint a High Court sitting judge in charge of inquiries and we must no longer have a retired judge to conduct such important, national inquiries.

In regard to housing for the employees, I may say that some of the traffic assistants and others who are drawing less than Rs. 300 are taking shelter with fellow government employees in P. & T. quarters and they are asked to get out. The authorities should not eject them until they get proper accommodation. In the case of Assam, especially, they have to go far far away to reach the aerodrome. But nothing seems to have been done. Enormous profits have been derived by the Air India and the Indian Airlines Corporation; yet, nothing seems to have been done for housing for employees except for top people. No one should be transferred to a far off place until you say, “here is a house; you can occupy; you can go and stay there”. My friend, Mr. Borooah, put in a plea for Assam. Assam has been the cockpit of many deaths of many great and good pilots. We must see that they get all the necessary facilities—good aerodromes, all flight, communication and other equipment—so that the danger to life is less. Safety may also be granted to all the pilots who take the hazards of crossing Assam. As a matter of fact, when people fly from Assam to Calcutta, they get frightened and they do not know whether they will reach the end of their journey at all. You have to put an end to all these hazards.

Regarding airports, the best of our airports are the backyards of the airports of Europe. The Airport of Rome is a fabulous Airport where home-made goods are sold in plenty. How many home-made and handicraft goods are sold at our airports? Our airports are still third-class airports. Our airports are the contractors' paradise. The contractors join with some officials and reap enough profits and the airports are left to take care

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of themselves. We are perhaps third rate in the matter of quality of airports and in regard to show pieces. We must build first class airports and make them better and better indeed. In fact, Bombay, which had the first airport of India, has only a third-class airport.

In Moscow, recently I saw one of the civil airports; I saw 150 civil transport planes; I actually counted them; it was 150. Now you tell me how many planes you have and I shall tell you what your country is.

We are borrowing from other countries; we are buying from other countries. Our country is a show-piece for other countries' manufactured goods. Sweden, with a population of only 7½ million, has been able to build an aircraft industry, a military aircraft industry, a self-sustaining industry and one of the best in Europe. But here in our country, we have a population of 450 million and we have engineers of high calibre and, school boys who are able to do a lot of aircraft designs, map drawing and other things; but they are not able to have an aircraft industry on account of want of money. It is time that we had an international air show, though we may have only two planes to put up. It is time that we had a big international air show so that our boys and girls could see and be inspired by great heroic things. You must have heard of Hannah Reitz, a great woman pilot of Germany. I invited that lady to come and speak to the MPs. She was a great admirer and follower of Hitler. We are not enamoured her Hitlerian; but she was a daring woman and she showed what was the defect in the V-2 plane while the men pilots had failed to discover that. She was nearly 60 when she came here. When women are able to show such daring feats, it is time we built up an industry to inspire our young boys and girls in schools, colleges and universities, so that we may have more aircraft, so that we are not the last nation on the list of

countries manufacturing planes. We should at least make a start by having an international air show, so that boys and girls, in thousands, could come and see the air show. We must hold an international air show, whether we hold it in Bombay or Bangalore or Delhi, so that we may thereby inspire our boys and girls to have a real manufacturing industry for the country. It will be the backbone of our Defence and we can stand up well when aggression comes.

Flying clubs and gliding clubs should be the foundation of the aviation progress of our country. Flying clubs and gliding clubs were the backbone of Hitlerite aviation and navigation. We do not want to be aggressive. But, I said, these constituted the backbone of Hitlerite Germany in aviation and they went on like this terrorising the whole of Europe.

I spoke on research and development programme on the last occasion. I do not think that we have spent a rupee or made an inch of progress in research and development in aviation. We are far far away from it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may conclude now.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I shall conclude within a few minutes.

I shall now talk about the Indian Airlines. There are a number of points.

I shall now come to pilots' drinking. I am indebted to that valuable paper, *Asian & Indian Skyways*; it was edited by the late Commander Vaughan Fowler, one of the ablest writers on aviation in the world; he is no more now; the paper contains valuable articles and they are carrying on his traditions. They have a valuable point on drinking; on alcohol:

"Accident investigation has indicated that alcohol in reasonable propability has been a

factor in a significant number of general aviation fatal aircraft accidents. According to data on general aviation flying in 1963, the toxicological analysis of tissues from the 158 pilots in command who were fatally injured in aircraft accidents, who were subjected to autopsies, showed a measurable blood alcohol in 56—35 per cent of these were autopsied—cases.

"In fact, after drinking a modest amount of alcohol, there is a feeling of fatigue and drowsiness as much as 10 to 12 hours afterward, long after the alcohol has left the blood stream but still exerting an effect upon brain tissue."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may conclude now.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Now I come to the quality and quantity of the food served in the Indian Airlines. They are far from satisfactory and they should be upgraded by at least 50 per cent.

In regard to fares, our fare structure is very costly and our people cannot afford it. Every Soviet citizen almost travels by airlines and they are subsidised.

In regard to hostesses, they must imbibe the culture of the land in wearing their sarees. They must not wear sarees in such a way that they look like film-stars on the aircraft. Their dress should reflect an Indian woman, a Hindu woman. They should wear sarees in such a way that they cover all parts of their body.

Coming to radio announcer, in times of emergencies, the announcer is very important. The instruments are not effective and therefore, the hostesses are not able to announce properly. In times of emergencies, the radio announcer is your life belt and if that is defective, then God save all the passengers.

The latrines in aerodromes are badly kept and are very dirty. I would like that more attention should be paid to closets and bath rooms. I myself have taken out my handkerchief and wiped out one of the corridors in Parliament where a child had urinated, so as to set an example to the staff. Mahatma Gandhi told his followers: "If you want to become a leader, first go and clean the latrines" and his closest followers did all that.

I now come to the last point. We do not want any private individuals or firms to be representatives or agents of the Indian Airlines. In Goa, there is still a private agency of Portuguese....

**Shri Shinkre:** Who said so? These are not facts. We have nothing to do with the old Portuguese agents....

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I have met him and clashed with him. Perhaps, my hon. friend does not know that there are still many private agencies all over the country. We want that the IAC should directly take over this work. There are still many practices in the IAC which should be put a stop to. The IAC should come up to the standard of Air India. The management of the IAC has been changing so often, but I hope that the new management will set things right.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** We are all very much obsessed with the Air India strike. Probably, the debate on the Transport and Aviation Ministry's Demands is being somehow or other bottled up into the strike business. We are not able to apply our mind to the whole of the subjects covered by the Ministry. Shri Nath Pai was no doubt able to rush through the various items very rapidly, but then nine-tenths of the time was still on the Air India.

**Shri Nath Pai:** About 50 per cent.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** As regards the difficulty about Air India, I shall put it in a nutshell. There is a strike



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there, and a strike by very well paid officers. Government have conveyed it to us that the strike is on the ground that the pay scales of the flight engineers was brought on a level with those of the navigators. If that information is correct, then I should say that there is something radically wrong with the whole Administration. I would request the hon. Minister that he should please investigate it. It is not enough that there must be an award. The hon. Minister must try and find out what is wrong with the administration.

I have got papers with me to indicate that this beemari or malady had come into existence from 1960 onwards. For five years, Government were sitting over it. This is the sixth year in which the bubble has burst, and this has caused serious loss to the country. I do not want to dwell upon the pros and cons of the various claims which have been brought to my notice. I do not want to enter into that matter now, but I want to impress upon you the fact that there is something radically wrong. I would request the hon. Minister to go to the root of it. There is a chronic disease which must be cured. It is not a very acute thing, but it seems to be something chronic.

What is this air hostesses business that we hear? What impression do the things that come to our ears carry to the outside world?

Shri Nath Pai was telling us about the question of announcements and carelessness in announcements. It is a botheration for all of us. Has the hon. Minister travelled at any time from Trivandrum via Madurai to Madras? Then he would know that he would not be fed on the way; although it is lunch time, he would not be given any lunch because there is no provision for any lunch.

**Shri S. Kandappan (Teruchengoda):** There is no rice.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I do not know what type of administration it is which running all this show. Has the man who runs this show any sense of proportion? Has the hon. Minister ever visited the IAC office or been inside the IAC office to purchase a ticket? If he had been then he would have felt insulted. I would request him to go there and stop there or halt there for five minutes, and then he would know how those small chaps there would insult him; they would not even care to look at him. They have got their friends talking with them; they sit at the counter but the customers stand. I would suggest that it is better that they should recruit some railway booking clerks; they can pay them less and get more work from them. After all, the people in the IAC issue only about five or six tickets per day, and they are being paid heavily, and because they are paid heavily they think and act as if they are snobs. This sort of thing is growing in the administration. I would, therefore, say, that this should be set right. You can pay them well. After all why should they be paid well? They should be paid well in order to save our lives; they also risk their lives in running the services. Off and on we hear that an aircraft has fallen down, or an aircraft is damaged or an aircraft is completely crashed, and so on. We hear of so many things that are happening. So, the man who flies the aircraft carries his life in his hands, and so does he carry the lives of all of us who travel also in his hands. So, we must have good and great experts and good people, but at the same time, they must not be snobs; they must be persons who have knowledge of how to fly in the air, and they must also be good persons. I do not want to enter into the whole strike now.

I was very happy when I read this morning that the strike was going to end. I do not know whether the strike has been ended or not. I do not know whether it is going to be ended soon,

but the sooner it is ended, the better it is for the country. After all, nothing is lost; the nose of the Government or the administration will not be cut; as it is put in the ordinary language; 'Naak naheen kategi aap baraabar tasalee se is kaam ko keejiye'; no question of Government's prestige or the administration's prestige will arise. Let the navigators or the flight engineers or the pilot guilds also feel that they are also not going to have their prestige lost by agreeing to end the strike.

One of their demands is this. I was just reading it in one of the papers that was brought to my notice, and I agree fully to it and I endorse it also. That demand is that there should be a public inquiry and a clean-up of the administration and the responsibility of the persons for the chronic crises in the industry must be fixed.

When I think of this inquiry business, immediately the Jayanti Shipping Co.'s case comes to my mind. How is it that Government had advanced such big loans to them? How is it that they were not able to look into the matter for so long? How is it that that man is playing ducks and drakes with us? How long are Government going to tolerate the position that that man has brought about? And what is all this that is going on? Government have appointed a certain officer who was already a managing director or a director nominated by them, a man who had already signed the balance-sheet, to inquire into the matter and come to a finding. What is this that is being done? Have Government consulted any lawyer about it? Have they completely analysed the pros and cons and the consequences of such an appointment? Have they not set at nought the principles of natural justice? How is it that they are appointing man who had signed the balance-sheet of 1965 already, to look into the very affairs on which he had put his signature? Are they going to care for his opinion? I

do not think that Government should care for his opinion; however big he may be and whatever position he may hold, I am not going to accept it; I cannot expect any justice from such a man under those circumstances. Why should Government not appoint a committee of some good men, some experts who have got knowledge and who know the pinch of the country to look into the affairs of the Jayanti Shipping Co.? It is a wretched thing which has been there; for the last so many years Government went on tolerating the things one after the other. The buying of the fleet was a big problem month after month it dragged on, and yet Government went on tolerating that position. This is the net result that we find now. And why should there be political pulls about this matter? We cannot understand it at all. Why should a wonderful man, one stenographer who happened to be in the service of the Prime Minister now happen to be a big man who is rolling in wealth? A man who was hardly getting about Rs. 200 before is now getting a salary of about Rs. 1800 and he has built a big house also. What is this that is going on? Why are all these things going on, and why should this kind of thing come to our ears? It is high time that Government had a look into the entire administration. This kind of thing must end in our country for ever. If they have become very fond of running public limited concerns or public corporations, then they must see that the public corporations must run for the benefit of the public and not for the benefit of the few or for the benefit of those who want to draw big salaries only and become snobs in our country at the cost of the whole country; this kind of thing must change.

Now, I shall pin-point the attention of the hon. Minister on road transport. My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai was right when he made his submissions in this regard. If Government feel themselves that it is not possible to nationalise the whole of it, at least let

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them frame rules under the Motor Vehicles Act in such a manner that all those who run it run it under a set of proper rules. People send thousands and lakhs of rupees worth of their goods through road transport; some of the road transport operators are not the owners, but they have got the trucks etc. only by the hire-purchase system, and the result is that they have not a single farthing or penny left in their pockets to pay for any loss that is incurred. If these losses are incurred, then what happens? Who suffers? The public suffers these heavy losses, and no payment is made to them.

Government should consider the question of applying the same principles to these road transport operators, which they had applied in the days when the railway systems were run by the different companies. Although the railways were run by private companies, yet, the Railway Act was there, and the rules framed thereunder were also there. Similarly, in the case of the carriers of goods by

road transport also, all the liabilities of an ordinary carrier should be on them. Besides, there should be compulsory insurance also, so that the people may not suffer in the end if their goods are ultimately lost.

Then, as regards the operation of the Motor Vehicles Act and its administration, I do not know why there should be different departments doing it; why should the Central Government or the Transport Ministry at the Centre not manage it through their own agency and see that all the operators work in a particular specified manner and in a generalised way under particular rules framed by Government.

The provision is there, but no use is being made of it. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can continue tomorrow, as it is 5 p.m.

17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 5, 1966 | Chaitra 15, 1888 (Saka).*