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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 1, 1966/Sravana 10,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Negotiations with China

- *151. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Warrior:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to negotiate with China in the Tashkent fashion for the solution of the outstanding border problems between India and China; and

(b) if so, whether these negotiations are proposed on the basis of the Colombo proposals or independent of them and if it is the latter, then the nature of this basis?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).
The Government of India have always been prepared to hold talks with the

Government of China on a reasonable basis, for the settlement of the border question. The Government of India consider that the Colombo proposals put forward in 1963 by six non-aligned countries which India accepted, provides such a reasonable basis. The Chinese Government have, however, rejected these proposals as a basis for talks.

Any question of Tashkent type discussions presupposes a certain minimum interest by both parties in a peaceful settlement. While we have not deviated from our stand, the Chinese Government appear so steeped in hostility towards India and Indian policies that far from showing any indication of interest in such negotiations, they have even attacked the Tashkent accord.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister just now stated about a reasonable basis for talks with China. In the light of this, may I know whether our Government proposes to talk with China on the basis of China's illegal occupation of 14,500 sq. miles of our precious territory or on the basis of China's further claim for 90,000 sq. kilometres of Indian territory south of the McMahon line, whether the basis would be to legalise the illegal occupation of our territory or on the basis of the further claims put forward by China?

Shri Swaran Singh: The House would bear with me if I were to suggest that hypothetical things need not be answered. I have said clearly that according to Government, the Colombo proposals did have a certain reasonable basis. The Chinese unfortunately have not accepted that as the basis. Therefore, for the time being, there does not appear to be any basis for talks with China.

Shri Hem Barua: I would put the second question but before that I want a clarification from him.

Shri Kapur Singh: There was no hypothetical thing in the question that was put.

Mr. Speaker: Whether they would discuss on the basis of restoration or recover of these areas that have been taken or on the basis of further claims—that was the question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want a clarification from the Government only because there are people in India who have been crying hoarse that there should be negotiations with China.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Minister has said—for the present there is no basis. Second question.

Shri Hem Barua: Since on the admission of the hon. Minister himself China has refused to touch the Colombo proposals with a pair of tongs and China has not demolished the checkposts in the 40 km demilitarised zone as stipulated in the Colombo proposals, may I know why is it that our Government, since China has refused to accept the Colombo proposals, had pinned their faith so much on the Colombo proposals and why is it that our Government did not announce to the world that the Colombo proposals are dead as mutton for us also?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think it would be wise. The mere fact that they had rejected it should not be the reason why we should reject it for we think it to be a broad reasonable basis for talks. I think our position and our attitude towards the Colombo proposals should not be influenced by the rejection of these proposals by the Chinese?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that for all talks there should be a bilateral meeting of the minds. Here there is no meeting of the minds.

Mr. Speaker: He says that is the policy. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि जब उसकी ओर से बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि वह हमेशा चीन से बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो देश की जनता पर उसका बुरा असर पड़ता है, क्योंकि चीन की ओर से कहा जाता है कि वह बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है; अगर हां तो फिर सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की बात बार-बार क्यों कही जाती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बहुत असर रखने वाले मैनबर हैं। अगर जनता के मन में कुछ शंका है, तो वह उस को दूर करें, क्योंकि हम एक उसूल पर कायम हैं और उस उसूल पर कायम रहते हुए अगर कोई शक पैदा हो, तो हमें उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: According to the Minister, the only basis for talks has been the Colombo proposals which the Chinese have rejected. If that is so, may I know whether any measures are being taken to vacate those areas of aggression and whether we are preparing ourselves to dislodge the Chinese if they do not vacate? I would also like to know whether during the talks with the President of the UAR, the Prime Minister broached this issue: since the Colombo proposals are not being accepted, whether they would find any basis for negotiations with China.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the second part, there has not been any suggestion from us to any other Government that they should find out from the Chinese if there could be a basis for further talks. We on our side have taken a clear position that there is a possibility of starting talks on the basis of the Colombo proposals, and we have not suggested to any other friendly power that they should pursue this matter further in the light of the clear attitude that has been taken up by the Chinese.

About the other question, that is a larger question as to what preparations we are making. Surely we are making all possible preparations to safeguard our integrity and, on that question, we have really to continue to hope that our own territory will come to us sooner or later.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can it come?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit one thing, Sir? The answer that he has given is, our own territory will come to us. May I know, how and by what measures? (*Interruption*)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question is whether they are going to take any steps to dislodge the Chinese from our territory.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he says (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, this is evasion. You must try to help the House and the country. The Minister of External Affairs has just told us that our own territory will come to us. The Prime Minister recently said that Kailas and Manasarovar will come to us one day; some day, we will ask the Chinese to hand them over to us! What has this Government come to? Are they taking any action or are they just waiting for our own territory to come to us? Could you ask the Minister to explain? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister has replied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You must try to help the House and the country, Sir.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our own territory which is immovable property has become movable property to come to us!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since negotiations through the Colombo proposals appear to be a very remote possibility which may not fructify in the life time

of many of us and since China is stepping up its own hostility towards us, may I know what is the use of showing this kind of olive branch to China and letting China feel that India is always on the defensive and not on the offensive?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that the Chinese attitude to the Colombo proposals was negative although they pretended otherwise; and it is also a fact that the Chinese continue to be hostile towards us. Therefore, it adds a greater burden on us to continue to make our preparations, but, at the same time, we should not adopt an attitude which might give an impression that under no circumstances are we prepared to talk with the Chinese.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि हमारे देश में चर्चा ज्यादा होती है बातचीत की, न कि जो नीति है, जो आधार है, जो सिद्धान्त है और विशेषकर जो संकल्प की बात है, उस के बारे में चर्चा कम होती है, तो क्या उनका ध्यान अभी-अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कैलाश और मानसरोवर के बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिया था उस की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे वहाँ जो धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकार हैं, और यह अच्छा बयान किया था, कभी-कभी तारीफ करने का भी हमको मौका दीजिए, उन को प्रस्थापित करने का हिन्दुस्तान भर-सक प्रयत्न करेगा। और इसी तरह क्या उनका ध्यान उस बात की ओर भी गया है कि एक पत्र में चीन के साथ हमने मनसर गांव के बारे में बातचीत की थी जिस की मर्दमशुमारी और जिसका लगान हिन्दुस्तान को मिला करता था, तो जब बातचीत का सवाल उठाया जायगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी जी का जो वक्तव्य है और यह मनसर संबंधी जो नोट भेजा गया है क्या उस के सभी तथ्यों को सामने रख कर कोई नीति बनायी जायगी,

संकल्प किया जायगा और बातचीत की जायगी ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: जी हाँ, इन सब बातों पर ख्याल करके नीति बनायी जायगी।

Shri Ranga: In view of so many assurances given by the Government in the past, is it or is it not the intention of the Government as a policy to regain some day the lands that have been lost instead of simply depending on the wish and prayer that some day it would anyhow come to us? What is the policy and intention of the Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: The policy and intention of Government is that whatever has been illegally occupied should come to us in the first instance by negotiations and talks. That is the present stage. We should not jump to other things unless, of course, all these possibilities are exhausted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a wrong answer. The Minister says "it should come to us". Is it a proper phrase? Earth does not move itself. We have to go over to that place and occupy it. Will it walk over to us?

Mr. Speaker: We should not make much of it. He has said that first we will have negotiations and that is the stage at present. Then other steps are taken.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is not whether it will come to us but whether we will take it.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained it. First we will make efforts by negotiations and that is the present stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it some sort of Chinese *bhoo dan* that it will come to us?

श्री रामसेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो चाइना ने हमारी टेरीटरी ली है, वह एक दिन आ जायगी, ऐसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा। तो यह कितने दिन में आ जायगी, ऐसा कुछ सोचा है? एक वर्ष के

अन्दर, दो वर्ष के अन्दर, या चार वर्ष के अन्दर कब तक आ जायगी? किस टाइम में आ जायगी, ऐसा कोई टाइम मुकर्रर किया है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: नहीं, टाइम नहीं सोचा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक: क्या सरकार उम्मीद करती है कि चाइना कोलम्बो प्रॉपोजल्स के लिए राजी हो जायगा और उसको राजी करवाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी तक क्या-क्या प्रयास किया है?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not said that there is a likelihood of China accepting the Colombo proposals. In fact, I have said that the present indications are that they are not likely to accept it. Although they are saying outwardly that they accept them in principle, they have not actually taken any steps to implement those proposals. In the meantime, it is for the other Colombo Powers to consider if they want to do anything further. On our side, we are not taking any steps to request the other countries to ask China to implement the proposals.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware of this historic truth that what you have lost and cannot retake on the battlefield can only be given away at the negotiation table? If so, may I know what is this farce of a talk of negotiations at the present stage?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I do not share the pessimism of the hon. Member (*Interruption*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that a permanent solution for this dispute between India and China is not in sight, an early solution is not in sight and also in view of the fact that India is interested in normalising the relations with our neighbour, may I know whether the Government has ever thought about the advisability of offering a no-war pact with China as in the case of Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; we have not thought of any such thing, and there is no intention of thinking in those directions.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह चीन कोलम्बो प्रोजेक्ट्स को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम उस पर दृढ़ हैं, मेरा यह कहना है कि 62 से 66 तक चार साल हो गए, अभी तक जब चाइना तैयार नहीं है तो कोलम्बो पावर्स से आप कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स देकर उन से कुछ और करने के लिए कहने को तैयार है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: कोलम्बो पावर्स से समय-समय पर इस विषय में आपस में तबादला ब्यालात जरूर हुआ है। मगर उन्होंने तो एक प्रोजेक्ट दे दिया। अब वह चाइना वाले नहीं मानते तो इसके मृतालिक और उनको क्या कह सकते हैं? हमारे लिये कहना कठिन है कि हम कोलम्बो पावर्स को कहे कि आप कुछ और करें।

Employment for Ex-Servicemen

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*152. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken the decision to employ 20 per cent ex-Servicemen in Class IV Services and 10 per cent in Class III Services; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this decision has been implemented?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government orders have been issued on the 4th July 1966. The recruitment rules are being amended and the procedure for implementation of the orders is being worked out.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्लास 4 में 20 परसेंट रहेंगे और क्लास 3 में दस परसेंट रहेंगे तो यह जितने आदमी हैं, उनमें यह 20 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट का कैसे चुनाव होगा? कोई इन्टरव्यू होगा या एडहॉक बेसिस पर सरकार उन लोगों को ले लेगी?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, generally, we intimate about all these vacancies to the employment exchanges and we recruit the persons from among those sponsored by them. They would be specifically informed that as far as the vacancies are concerned such percentages will be reserved for ex-Servicemen and they will have necessarily to sponsor the names of those persons. As I have already indicated in the main answer, in fact, the rules are being amended and the detailed procedure for implementation will also be finalised soon.

श्री विभूती मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने यह अन्दाज लगाया है कि 10 प्रतिशत क्लास 3 में लेने से और 20 प्रतिशत क्लास 4 में लेने से कितने आदमियों को नौकरी मिल जायगी और कितने इस तरह के हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, in fact, there is another question also with regard to the total number of ex-Servicemen. There I have answered that, perhaps, we have not got the list of total number of ex-Servicemen and it would be difficult to collect the details about the total number of ex-Servicemen in the various branches. As far as estimate is concerned, we have not been able to make a firm estimate. The House will also realise that now under the economy measures we are trying to see that the posts in these class III and class IV categories are also reduced to the minimum. Therefore, that limitation also is there. But within that limitation we are trying to do the best for these ex-Servicemen. We have also written to the various State Governments to reserve a similar quota for ex-Servicemen. The public-sector undertakings

are also being addressed to reserve a similar quota.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Those schemes have to be implemented more by the State Governments than by the Central Government. Therefore, may I know whether the reactions of the State Governments have been received?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have been requested to make similar reservation for ex-Servicemen in the recruitment to corresponding posts in the State services.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि यू० पी० में जिन लोगों को, जो एक्स-सोलजर्स हैं जिन्हें नौकरी मिली है, उनकी ज़मीन से इस वक्त 25 फीसदी लगान, मालगुजारी और आबपाशो ज्यादा वसूल की जा रही है, तो जिन्हें नौकरी मिली है उन से 10 फी सदी गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा ले रही है। क्या यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से कहा जायगा कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट उन पर 25 फीसदी माफी करे?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This has not come to my notice. I shall enquired about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या हमारी बात नोटिस समझ कर पूछी जायगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पूछी जायगी।

श्री शिवनारायण : क्या जिनकी उम्र 40 वर्ष से नीचे हैं सरकार उनको ही नौकरी में ले रही है या एबव 40 वालों को भी नौकरी में लिया जायगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At present the demobilised ex-Servicemen enjoy age concession to the extent of the period of their service in the army. In addition, three more years will be added.

श्री सरजू पांडे : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बार-बार सुरक्षा मंत्रालय

का ध्यान दिलाने के बाद भी राज्य सरकारें फौजियों को काम नहीं देती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फौसले पर अमल कराने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that there have been instructions previously. The employment exchanges also give preference to these ex-Servicemen. I think after the recent instructions and after formulation of detailed rules of procedure for recruitment things will improve.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Have the Government decided that the war service of these ex-Servicemen will also count for seniority in the department where they are employed against 20 and 10 per cent quota?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is the idea.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व जो सैनिक हैं, जो सरकार की सेवा में नहीं हैं तथा काश्तकारी करने वाले हैं, तथा जिनको काश्तकारी करने के लिये ज़मीन देने की ज़रूरत है, क्या ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न तो सर्विस के बारे में है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको काम देने के लिये है, इसलिये खेती करने वालों के बारे में पूछा है, शायद इस बारे में उनकी कोई योजना है।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any proposal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the allotment of land the answer has been given previously also. Though the schemes may differ in certain particulars, all the State Governments have got their own schemes for allotment of land to the ex-Servicemen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While I am sure the House is glad that the Government is making these arrangements for ex-servicemen, is it not a fact that most of the former members, rather soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj, the grand liberation army of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have remained unemployed during the last 18 or 19 years of independence and even today more than 95 per cent of them are unemployed? If so, what arrangements have been made for giving similar treatment to the ex-INA men also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): May I explain this point? It is not merely a question of having schemes for distribution of land; it is a question of land being available for these schemes. The State Governments have also got different priorities. In some States they have got priorities for Scheduled Castes and other displaced persons. In the case of INA people, I remember my experience in the State administration. We had put them on certain priorities but those priorities remained merely on paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only in Maharashtra?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am only saying that even where we had given certain priorities for them, those priorities remained merely paper priorities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, my question remains unanswered. My question was whether there is any concrete scheme. Why can't they answer my question?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has explained that it has remained on paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means they did not want or did not implement any concrete schemes. What is the reason?

Shri Bade: The question and the answer are the same.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question was put by Shri Kamath and not by Shri Bade.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since you have called me to order, I will submit to your ruling. But it is the Government that should be called to order. If they have got any concrete schemes, let them mention them. Otherwise, let them give the reasons for not having any schemes.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you should come to the rescue of the House if you agree with me.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You please ask them now.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. Next question.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, what are the qualifications for catching your eye? I stood up so many times but, unfortunately, I could not catch your eye.... (Interruption).

Shri Sheo Narain: It is a reflection on the Speaker.

Shri Priya Gupta: You did not call me.

Mr. Speaker: That might have happened.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am unlucky.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do? I cannot call all.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : कांग्रेस के इतने बुला लिये ।

Mr. Speaker: It is wrong on the part of Members just to cast these reflections. Members ought not to do that. कितने मेम्बरज मैंने कांग्रेस के बुलाये हैं और कितने अपोजीशन के बुलाये हैं, अभी देख लीजिये ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : अपने दुख की बात आपको नहीं बोलूंगा तो और किसको बोलूंगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से कहना कि कितने मेम्बर्स कांग्रेस के बुलाये हैं, यह तो शिकायत करना है।

अमरीका और ब्रिटेन द्वारा भारत को हथियारों को सप्लाई

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* 153. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:

श्री लिंग रेड्डी:

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती:

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी:

श्री सुबोध हंसदा:

श्री स० चं० सामन्त:

श्री भागवत सा भाजद:

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर:

श्री रा० ब्रह्मरा:

श्री लालावर कटकी:

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय:

श्री उटिया:

श्री जयु लिमये:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत को हथियार देने के बारे में अमरीका तथा ब्रिटेन की सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध शिथिल कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). In September last the Governments of the US and UK had imposed certain restrictions on the supply of equipment to India and the

Governments had been informed at the time that India which had been subject to aggression should not be put on par with the aggressor. Since then there have been relaxations in these directions. In February 1966 the US Government intimated the resumption of supplies of nonlethal equipment on a selective case-by-case basis. The U.K. Government have also relaxed restrictions on supply of military stores to India. Notwithstanding the efforts to make ourselves self-sufficient, with regard to Defence equipment it will be necessary for us to procure a variety of Defence stores from many countries abroad. It is not, however, in the public interest to disclose our efforts in this direction or the sources from which we secure supplies. Such disclosure is likely to affect adversely our efforts to secure supplies.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ब्रिटेन और अमरीका ने भारत और पाकिस्तान को जो हथियारों और पुर्जों की सप्लाई बन्द की थी, वह समान रूप से बन्द की थी। लेकिन अभी कल-परसों समाचार-पत्रों में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान को चार स्कूडन सुपरसोनिक सेबर-जेट विमान प्राप्त हुए हैं जो कनेडा से जर्मनी, जर्मनी से ईरान और ईरान से पाकिस्तान को आये हैं। क्या यह सत्य है कि इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध होने के बावजूद इन डाइरक्टली पाकिस्तान को हथियार और पुर्जों की सप्लाई चल रही है; यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There is, of course, information received by us that Pakistan is trying to get some of this equipment from other sources, but as far as the US policy is concerned, we have been assured that there is no change in the US policy of supplying any lethal weapons both to India and Pakistan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the answer to the specific point?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are they taking steps to prevent other countries from supplying these arms to Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have brought this particular fact to their notice and, naturally, we expect them to take certain action about it.

Shri Kapur Singh: The American sabre jets have been supplied to Pakistan indirectly. That question has been asked and there is no direct reply.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any information about that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did say that we have got information that Pakistan is trying to get this. They have received some.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ये तो आ चुके हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैंने भी वही कहा है । मेरी इत्तिहा यह है कि उनको मिले हैं और दूसरी कन्ट्रीज से मिले हैं । यह इत्तिहा हमें मिली है और This particular fact also we have brought to the notice of the US Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के बाद इन दोनों देशों में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये पीछे जो ताणकन्द समझौता हुआ था, जिस समझौते की भावना का पालन अभी तक भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के बार-बार उल्लंघन करने के बावजूद भी बराबर करती चली जा रही है, क्या यह सत्य है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार इन दोनों देशों या और देशों में भी, जैसे रूस से, हथियार लाने का यत्न कर रही है, यदि हां, तो जैसा उनके कमाण्डरइन-चीफ और अन्य सैनिक अधिकारियों ने वक्तव्य दिये हैं उस में कहां तक मच्चाई है तथा अब तो आगे के लिये क्या उन्होंने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is our information that Pakistan is trying to get military equipment from different countries, but as far as Soviet Russia is concerned, we have been assured that they are not giving any equipment from the Russian side.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भारत सरकार ने अमरीका सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि पाकिस्तान को एक ओर उलटे तरीके से अमरीका हथियार आ रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर चीनी टैंक और चीनी हथियार उस के पास पहुंच रहे हैं जो कि यू० एस० सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध हैं, यदि हां, तो यू० एस० सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और यदि नहीं लिखा है तो क्या भारत सरकार उस पर लिखा गद्दी करने जा रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a well-known thing. Even the Pakistan Government have admitted that they are receiving equipment from the Chinese Government. They have demonstrated a certain equipment openly. I think, as it is known to us, it is known to the U.S. Government also. What the U.S. Government should do about it, it is certainly for them to decide. We have brought this fact to their notice.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान और चीन का जो नागरिक गठबन्धन हुआ है और उस के आधार पर जो वह उन्हें कुछ हथियार और कुछ अणुबम के यंत्र और सामग्री आदि दे रहा है तो क्या उस की ओर अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की सरकार की ध्यान दिलाया है कि जो करार है उस के अनुसार यदि चीन हथियार पाकिस्तान को देगा तो अमरीका हमें हथियारों की सहायता देगा यह जो उन की शर्तें हैं उस की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए भारत सरकार ने क्या उन के साथ बातचीत की है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, this information is certainly known to

them. We are also raising this question with them. This is all that we can do about it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item only a few days before regarding the kindness of our senior friend in the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom, that it has pleaded with the United States of America that since the United Kingdom has relaxed the restriction on its supply of arms to India, the United States of America should also relax the same to Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have certainly seen the news item and naturally told the U.S. Government that they should not start such a supply of aid to Pakistan.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What have you done to the United Kingdom, your senior friend in the Commonwealth? That is what I want to know.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether our Government knows exactly from what source the sabre jets have come, whether they have come via West Germany and Iran or whether they are a part and parcel of any sabre jets given under the NATO agreement or given to Iran though any military pact.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is known that this type of equipment is received by both Turkey and Iran as aid to them from U.S.A. through other agreements. But it is certain that they are getting them through these countries. That is our information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Under which agreement, are they now selling them to Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got that information as to under what agreement or under what terms it is. The point is that they are getting

physically the transfer of these things. That is a fact.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The Pakistan Government has again started influencing world opinion by a blatant lie that India is going to explode a nuclear device in the near future. May I know whether the Government has made its position abundantly clear to U.S.A.?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, our policy about this is very clear and it has been made clear from time to time.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो देश पाकिस्तान को लड़ाकू विमान या और लड़ाई का सामान दे रहे हैं और उन में से कई देश ऐसे हैं जिनका की अमरीका सहायता दे रहा है तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उन देशों को जो पाकिस्तान को सहायता दे रहे हैं और क्या अमरीका की जोकि उन देशों की सहायता करता है उन को कोई विरोधपत्र या किसी प्रकार की सूचना भेजा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We do take it up with those countries.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the regular supply of sabre jets to Pakistan by different countries, may I know what is our difficulty in getting the sabre jets from those countries which are supplying to Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They do not supply us. That is the only difficulty.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के विभिन्न फौजी करारों में जितने दोस्त हैं क्या ताश्कंद करार के बाद उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार दिये हैं सीधे, या घुमा फिरा कर उस का विवरण सदन के सामने रखने के लिए सुरक्षा मंत्री तैयार हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की

जनता जान सके और दुनिया भी जान सके कि फौजी सहायता के बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have some information about this and we are getting information from time to time. I do not think it is necessary or it is in our interest to give all the details about it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अण्णल महोदय: स्वामी जी व्यवस्था इस में कहां से आ गई ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह जो चल रहा है इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आता है और उसे उठाना आवश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा बतलाइये अपनी व्यवस्था।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे गोलमोल उत्तर दे रहे हैं और मुझे भी इस तरीके से टरका दिया और उनको भी उसी तरीके से टरका दिया। जब हम आवाज उठाते हैं तो आप कहेंगे कि तुम शांति बनाये नहीं रहते तो थोड़ा घना आप उनको भी एक दिन एक कमरे में बैठा कर पढ़ा दीजिये कि वे यहां पर तैयार होकर आया करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: स्वामी जी ने बात ठीक कही है कि उसमें सार्वजनिक हित की क्या बात है यह उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है। अब आवश्यक है या नहीं इस का फैसला मंत्री महोदय नहीं करेंगे बल्कि सदस्य करेंगे। आवश्यक है इसलिए हमने जानकारी मांगा और यह आवश्यक जानकारी हमें मिलनी चाहिये। अगर सार्वजनिक हित का मामला है तो इस में कौन सा सार्वजनिक हित है उसके बारे में भी जरा वह सोच विचार करें।

श्री कपूर सिंह: स्वामी जी का कथन यथार्थ है बाकी इसमें व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो विषय चल रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्यों नहीं बनता है ? व्यवस्था बनती है वैसे श्री कपूर सिंह अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं और उन्हें इस तरह का निर्णय देने का कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। इस पर निर्णय देना अध्यक्ष का काम होता है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that China and many other NATO countries are openly indulging in war-mongering by supplying arms, ammunition and also planes to Pakistan, may I know whether this fact has been brought to the notice of U.N.O. and Security Council and also to the friendly countries like the U.S.A. and U.K., and if the answer is in the affirmative, what has been their reply?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not personally think that it is necessary to bring it to the notice of the Security Council because, as the hon. Member herself knows, these are things which are known to most of them. The question is that naturally the countries, when they supply these things, sometimes do it through private deals, etc. Also, I must make it very clear that we have also to get equipment from different countries. So it is not a question that we can take up.

U. S. Attitude towards China

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*154. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of any change in the U.S. attitude towards China; and

(b) if so, in what way this is likely to reflect on Indo-U.S. relations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). We are not aware of any change of U.S. policy towards China.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a statement made by the Defence Secretary to the American Newspaper, Editors' Society suggesting that, for the sake of trade and markets, there should be a change in the attitude of America towards China?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. Suggestions have been made by several important people in the United States that they should alter their policy of isolationism and that they should try to build some bridges. These ideas have been thrown up, but we are not aware of any change of policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Building bridges between whom?

Shri Swaran Singh: Between the United States and China.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A very long bridge!

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether the Government is aware that the repercussions of this is seen in the changed attitude towards soft-pedalling the Pakistan-China agreement, towards flouting of the SEATO pact in regard to using arms against India and in the recent move towards supplying arms to Pakistan again? Does the Government feel that change?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would feel disinclined to accept that this has got anything to do with any change of policy on behalf of the United States towards China. There may be other factors also, some of which have been mentioned by my colleague, the Defence Minister.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री जी जी ने यह बतलाया कि इस बात की चर्चा की जा रही है और इस तरह के सुझाव यू० ए० सरकार के सामने रखे गये हैं कि चीन के

प्रति उस की नीति में परिवर्तन हो तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने यू० ए० सरकार से कोई बातचीत की और यदि वह परिवर्तन होगा तो उसका हमारे सम्बन्धों पर क्या प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not had any talk on this subject with the United States Government or their representatives. But we ourselves have always taken the view that the policy of isolating any country, more so, a country with this vast population is not in the ultimate interest either of that country or of international peace.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the fact that the USA is always interested in two things, firstly that the communist expansionism may not increase in South-East Asia and secondly for that reason India having a good position in South-East Asia is required, and, therefore, the US Government is helping the Government of India only to the extent that the help is required to resist the Chinese communist expansionism and not beyond that, and, therefore, they are not interested in India occupying a conspicuous position and a commanding stature in South-East Asia and so, they sometimes decrease and sometimes increase the help given by them, may I know whether the Government of India has thought over this and asked the US Government regarding this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: With all the concentration that was at my command I have not been able to catch what the question involved is. The hon. Member has put forward a certain analysis which by no means can be termed as very lucid. Anyhow, I shall try to study very carefully whether there is any content in what the hon. Member says.

Shri Priya Gupta: If the hon. Minister does not want to understand the question, then that is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Resumption of U.S. Arms Aid to Pakistan

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- *155. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have kept themselves informed of the nature of the United States collaboration with Pakistan in the sphere of arms assistance in particular and military preparedness in general (military air-ports, radar equipment, communications, etc.) after the signing of the Tashkent Agreement;

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of U.S. Government to the grave consequences of the resumption of U.S. arms aid to Pakistan in the special context of Pakistan-China anti-Indian axis; and

(c) if so, the response of U.S. Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) We are not aware of any new "collaboration" between U.S.A. and Pakistan in the sphere of arms assistance in particular and military preparedness in general after the signing of the Tashkent Pact.

(b) and (c). The U.S. Government have been acquainted with our views through diplomatic channels. We have been informed by the US authorities that Pakistan is not being provided with lethal weapons. We have fur-

ther been informed that the US Government have decided to resume on 'cash and carry' basis the supply of non-lethal military equipment to India and Pakistan on a limited scale.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अमरीका इस वक्त पाकिस्तान को कोई हथियारी मदद नहीं दे रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो नए अमरीका के राजदूत पाकिस्तान गए हैं, श्री यूजीन ब्लैक क्या उनका यह पहला काम नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार से बातचीत करने के बाद कम से कम पुर्जों के मामले में हथियारी मदद फिर से शुरू करना ? यदि हाँ, और अगर यह हो जाएगा तो इसके प्रति भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me either to confirm or to contradict the role of the new US Ambassador who is accredited to Pakistan, whereas the hon. Member is in the unevitable position of putting across any interpretation of his own. It is not for me to speculate on this matter.

श्री किशन पटनायक : "वाशिंगटन पोस्ट" की खबर है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Swaran Singh: As regards the other question, we ourselves have always held the view very strongly that any further arms aid by the USA to Pakistan and any supply of armaments to Pakistan by the USA will definitely create new tensions and it will be an act which will not at all be liked by India.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार विदेश मंत्री को अपनी घोर अग्र्यान् का यहां प्रदर्शन करने की क्या जरूरत महसूस होती है ?

यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। वाशिंगटन और पाकिस्तान में हमारे दूतावास हैं। आखिरकार आप उन पर इतना पैसा क्यों खर्च कर रहे हैं? अगर अमरीका के अखबारों में यह खबर छपती है और आपके दूतावासों द्वारा विदेश मंत्रालय को पता नहीं चलता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप अपने पद पर रहने के योग्य नहीं हैं। यह हमेशा प्रश्न को टालने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप इसके बारे में अपना अंतिम निर्णय दे दीजिये। इस तरह से तो प्रश्नोत्तर की कार्रवाही नहीं चल सकती है।

श्री बड़े: इसके बारे में प्रेस में भी आज यह खबर छपी है। हिन्दी के अखबारों और अंग्रेजी के अखबारों में भी यह खबर छपी है कि:

The American Ambassador in Pakistan is trying to get more spare parts for Pakistan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कहते हैं कि अखबारों में आया है। हिन्दी के अखबारों में भी आया है और अंग्रेजी के अखबारों में भी आया है। उन्होंने भी पढ़ लिया होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: नहीं पढ़ा है। पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उसकी बिना पर वह इन्फार्मेशन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्या दें?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is something further. They have said that when this matter was broached with our External Affairs Ministry, they did not react at all. There is one statement like that here.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have myself reacted very strongly and I have made the position clear. In fact, my strong reaction is not to the liking of Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये: हवा में साधारण बात करते हैं। ठोस बात नहीं करते हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that any supply of military armaments by

the US to Pakistan at the present stage will be very much against our interest and against the interest of peace. Luckily, I am not depending upon the goodwill of Shri Madhu Limaye alone for my continuance as Foreign Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह तो हम भी जानते हैं। यह हमेशा आप कहते हैं। अज्ञान का सवाल है। उसका क्या हुआ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question that has been asked is this. In the light of the information that has been given to the world at large by the press in America and by the press in India, how is it that our External Affairs Minister, who ought to be better posted with the facts than the newspapermen, gives this sort of reply? The reply that has come from him shows ignorance and is not a fair answer to this question. If other people are in the know of it, I think it does not lie in our mouth to say that we are not aware of it. Our ambassadors and other people are there.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In so many words, the hon. Minister has expressed his reaction.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would not like to create an impression as if these things are not known to Government. But as you yourself rightly pointed out, it is one thing to have this information from the press and another to have further information that we may have from our diplomatic missions both in Karachi and in New York. About that, it was clarified by my colleague the Defence Minister, that we are in touch with the US authorities and we have conveyed our views to them. So far we have been assured that they have not agreed to give any armament or any military supplies to Pakistan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister mentioned about our diplomatic mission in New York. Is it New York or Washington?

Mr. Speaker: He meant Washington.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have both in New York and in Washington.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From where did he get the information, New York or Washington?

Shri Swaran Singh: Both places.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भारत और पाकिस्तान को हथियारी मदद देने की नीति का समर्थन करते हुए पिछले माच के महीने में अमरीकी हाउस आफ रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स की फारेन एग्ज्यर्ज कमेटी में डीन रस्क साहब ने जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि चीन के खिलाफ मदद भारत को दी जा रही है लेकिन जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, किस के खिलाफ उसको हथियारों मदद दी जा रही है, इस बात को मैं खुली सभा में नहीं कहूँगा। क्या भारत सरकार ने कोशिश की इस बात का पता लगाने की कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को किस के खिलाफ हथियारी मदद दे रहा है जैसे कि भारत को चीन के खिलाफ ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: मैंने यह जवाब दिया है कि अभी तो नहीं दे रहा है सिवाय नान-लीयल वैंपज के।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमरीका वाले कहते हैं कि अभी हम कोई मदद पाकिस्तान को इस वक़्त नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उनकी नीति देने की है। अभी स्थगित है कुछ दिनों के लिए, वह दूसरी बात है। पहले दी जा रही थी और भविष्य में भी दी जाएगी। यह बिल्कुल साफ बात है। अगर इसकी इनको जानकारी नहीं है तो बता दें अपनी अज्ञानता और कह दें कि यह जानकारी उनका नहीं है।

Shri Swaran Singh: On the earlier occasions it was well known, and this has been stated on the floor of the House, that since 1954 the US gave them massive help because of Pakistan's membership of SEATO and

the Baghdad Pact which later on was termed CENTO. Pakistan continues to be a member of these pact organisations.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बाद में हुआ। यह गलत बयानी करते हैं। पैंटों, मीएटो बाद में हुआ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या पूरा जवाब दिया है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why does he accuse the Minister of ignorance? His answers are all very knowledgeable.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आइन्दा जब वह मिलिटरी इमदाद देना शुरू करें....

Shri Swaran Singh: That was in pursuance of the Mutual Defence Pact between Pakistan and the United States which was entered into in 1954

Shri K. C. Pant: Does the Government consider it valid to make a distinction between lethal and non-lethal weapons, and is the Government aware of the precise nature of the lists which the U.S. has in mind when it supplies non-lethal weapons to Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very valid point that the supply of non-lethal weapons also adds to the defence potential, and therefore the distinction is there but not very effective. About the lists, we have got some information, but I have not got the detailed information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुशाय : पाकिस्तान अमरीका, रूस, चीन और ईरान, सभी जगहों से, हथियार लेने में सफल हो रहा है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि उस को अमरीका से कम से कम हथियार मिलें।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, हम जरूर कोशिश करेंगे।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government has been able to ascertain the technique that Pakistan employs in framing her external or foreign policy, so that she is able to get military

weapons from America on the one hand and China on the other, and now she is trying to get weapons from Russia also? What is the technique that Pakistan is able to adopt and be successful in getting military aid from all the three places?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to make any comment on that. It is possible that in the short run some countries do succeed in getting seeming advantages by adopting policies which might be full of internal contradictions, but this thing cannot continue for long.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अमरा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार नहीं दे रहा है। अमरीका और चीन का आपस में बड़ा विरोध है और पाकिस्तान ने चीन के साथ भी समझौता किया हुआ है। अमरीका का पाकिस्तान के साथ भी बड़ा घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय कैसे कहेंगे कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को कोई हथियार नहीं दे रहा है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह मैं अपनी वाकफ़ीयत के आधार पर कहता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में क्या वाकफ़ीयत है आपको।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की दलील तो बड़ी म-बूत है लेकिन उनकी वाकफ़ीयत उतर्ना नहीं है जितनी मेरी है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of an expert of the Pentagon saying that whereas in case of India non-lethal means trucks, bulldozers and other things, in the case of Pakistan, the interpretation of non-lethal will lie with the Pentagon, that they will interpret it in any way they like, either non-lethal or lethal as we mean?

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that that particular statement of the representative of the U.S. Defence

Forces is not with me, but I have no doubt that the interpretation of non-lethal weapons cannot have different meanings while dealing with different countries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For us, not for USA.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारत सरकार ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि अमरीका जो खुले आम हथियार की सहायता दे रहा है उस के बारे में सिवा विरोध पत्र लिखने के उस के पास और क्या उपाय है उस को रोकने का। क्या मंत्री महोदय उसे बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास इस का कोई छिपा हुआ तरीका हो तो वह मुझे बतला दें। हम उस को इस्तेमाल करने के लिये तैयार हैं... (अवधान)।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर मंत्री महोदय सुनना चाहें तो वह भी बतला दिया जायेगा।

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Now that the trickle of non-lethal weapons from America has started flowing either in the direction of India or Pakistan, does the Government propose to send someone with a shopping bag with a long shopping list which was suspended prior to the Pakistani conflict?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member not to press the Government to disclose their programme or scheme for acquisition of defence capacity.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब फ़ौजी सहायता का कर पाकिस्तान और अमरीका के बीच हुआ तो अमरीका के नेता कहा करते थे कि कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ यह हथियारी सहायता दी जा रही है। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में दो बड़े हैं, एक रूस और एक चीन। जहाँ तक रूस का सवाल है अब पाकिस्तान की बिलकुल हिम्मत नहीं कि वह रूस के खिलाफ कुछ कर सके। जहाँ तक चीन का सवाल

है उस के साथ पाकिस्तान दोस्ती कर रहा है। वो डीन रस्व का जो बयान है उस का मतलब साफ है। अकेला हिन्दुस्तान रह जाता है और इस वक्त पाकिस्तान का हथियारी सहायता केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही के खिलाफ देने का अमरीका का विचार है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे कम्युनिज्म के विरोध का पाकिस्तान का नाटक जो उस का असली स्वरूप है दुनिया के सामने और अमरीकी जनता के सामने रखें और कहेंगे कि इस वक्त पाकिस्तान को हथियारी सहायता देना भारत विरोधी काम है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जो हां, माननीय सदस्य का यह फरमाना ठीक है और यह भी ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान ने इस बहाने से हथियार लिये थे कि वह कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ उस को इस्तेमाल करेगा जिस तरह उस ने उन का इस्तेमाल किया है यह सारी दुनिया ने देखा है और अमरीका ने भी देखा है। शायद श्री मुन्निमये की आवाज का भी, खास तौर पर इन दिनों जब वह कम्युनिज्म के बिलकुल करीब हैं, कुछ असर उन पर हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो कम्युनिज्म के करीब हैं वह मानसरोवर और कैलाश के बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछा करते, इतना संरक्षार साहब जान लें।

China's Explosion

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*156. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Gulshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into the Chinese explosion of nuclear device

have established any thermonuclear material indicating that it had set off its first Hydrogen Bomb; and

(b) the other significant findings of the investigation so far made?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi):

(a) Investigations have established that thermonuclear material was present in the weapon but there is no evidence to show that the weapon functioned as a Hydrogen bomb.

(b) The other significant results of the investigation are:

(i) The fissionable material used in the weapon was U-235.

(ii) U-238 tamper (casing) was used in the weapon.

(iii) Lithium-6 was present in the weapon.

(iv) The weapon was not detonated on the ground surface.

(v) The explosive power of the device was in the range of 100—200 kilotons.

(vi) The radioactive fall-out at ground level in India was negligible and did not present any health hazards.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, since China has this nuclear device of great and very far reaching importance whether the Prime Minister has made any reference to the defence experts to reorientate or to think in terms of reorientation of the defence strategy of this country against China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I have stated on previous occasions in this House that our strategy is constantly under review and this matter also has been taken up for detailed study.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether we have further information of the new nuclear device and

whether China has also perfected its delivery system for these weapons?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We have no very definite information, but it is clear from this that they are attempting to have a much bigger bomb. I do not know how efficient their delivery system is.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ताजे समाचारों से पता चलता है कि चाइना और पाकिस्तान में न्यूक्लियर समझौता होने जा रहा है और वह शायद इस आधार पर होने जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने यह भ्रम डाल दिया है लोगों के बीच में कि हिन्दुस्तान न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस इस्तेमाल करने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार अपना क्या रुख बन येगी जब चीन भी पाकिस्तान को न्यूक्लियर वेपन बनाने में सहायता करेगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस के रास्ते में तो हम आ नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन सहायता वह किस तरह से करेंगे। अगर वह केवल बम दें तो डिलिवरी सिस्टम या उस की जो और बहुत सी चीजें हैं वह मिलेंगी या नहीं, पता नहीं। जाहिर सी बात है हम इस से बहुत चिन्तित हैं। और एक और बात की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने भी पार्श्व टेस्ट बैन ट्रीटी पर दस्तखत किये थे।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Prime Minister has been drawn to this news item that China is going to explode in the near future a much stronger nuclear bomb and it has also been reported in the same news item that the radio-active fall-out has been traced near Calcutta and in various other neighbouring countries like Thailand and Philippines? If the answer is in the affirmative, what is her reaction about this?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The radio-active fall-out from the explosion has been investigated and analysed by the atomic energy Establishment at Trombay and I have placed before

the House its findings. To the first question, I may say that the Government is aware that this is the forerunner of a more powerful hydrogen bomb.

12.00 hrs.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been fully replied to. I wanted to know what is the reaction of the Government, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the hon. Prime Minister is aware of the fact that there is now a nuclear collusion between China and Pakistan, and with the help of China, Pakistan is going to explode her first bomb in 1968 and therefore she has been accusing India of all these things—of preparing to explode a bomb and all that? May I know whether the Government is aware of this collusion, and if the Government is aware of this collusion, what precautionary measures are they proposing to take against this nuclear collaboration between China and Pakistan which is meant against India?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I thought I just answered this question. We can take action, I think, only for our own security. We cannot prevent any collaboration between China and Pakistan. As I said earlier, even if China does explode a bomb in Pakistan, it will be the Chinese bomb; it will be the Chinese know-how; everything will be Chinese at the most, I do not think Pakistan can so quickly build up its know-how and other things essential for the bomb.

Shri Hem Barua: When a bomb explodes in Pakistan, whether it becomes a Chinese bomb or anyone else's bomb, it becomes a bomb all right. What happens is, Pakistan gets an advantage over us and that is in spite of the Tashkent agreement. Therefore, we are concerned and we are perturbed and disturbed about it. What is the reaction of the Prime Minister to it?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I fully share the hon. Member's concern and distress over this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

*157. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Wage Board for the Cantonment Board Employees throughout the country;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the decision?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A final decision has not yet been taken on the request of the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation to appoint a Wage Board or a National Industrial Tribunal in respect of the Cantonment Board employees. Government is considering various alternative proposals for fixing the pay scales and allowances of Cantonment Board employees. Meanwhile, the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal given on 2nd April 1960 continues to be implemented, and the benefits awardable to the employees as a result of revision of dearness allowance by the State Governments from time to time are also sanctioned to the Cantonment Board employees on the basis of the Award.

Impact of Goodwill and Special Delegations sent Abroad

*158. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. B. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Goodwill and Special Delegations sent abroad by Government on the foreign policy and on the stand on Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government continue to do so specially in view of the violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan and with a view to project the true image of India among the comity of nations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The members of delegations had free and frank exchange of views with the leaders of the countries visited as a result of which there is now better understanding and appreciation of our stand on Kashmir in particular and foreign policy in general.

(b) Our representatives abroad continue to bring to the notice of their country of accreditation violations of Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan. Other delegations sent to attend Independence day celebrations etc. also utilized the opportunity to project the Indian viewpoint.

ब्रिटेन तथा दक्षिण रोडेशिया के बीच बातचीत

*159. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय:
श्री ही० ना० मुकजी :
श्री बासुदेवन नायर:
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी:
श्री हरिविष्णु कामत:
श्री हेम बरुआ:
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी:
श्री नाथ पाई:
श्री श्रीनारायण दास:
श्री लिंग रेड्डी:
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती:
श्री अल्लवारस:
डा० रानेन सेन
श्री रामपुरे:

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

(क) ब्रिटेन तथा रोडेशिया की गैर-कानूनी सरकार के बीच हुई बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रमण्डल के सदस्य होने के नाते इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है ;

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ किस प्रकार अपना विचार विनिमय जारी रखा है; और

(घ) रोडेशिया की समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई पहल का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिशेस सिन्हा): (क) यूनाइटेड किंगडम और गैरकानूनी स्मिथ सरकार की बातचीत के परिणाम के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से बार-बार कहा है कि इस गैर-कानूनी सरकार को खत्म करने के लिए वह पर्याप्त उपाय बरने। हमने ब्रिटिश सरकार को स्पष्ट बता दिया है कि उन्होंने अब तक जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं और उनका वांछित परिणाम नहीं निकला है। लेगोस में हुई राष्ट्रमंडल की बैठक में भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने भी इन बातों को जोर देकर कहा ।

(ग) विभिन्न अफ्रीकी देशों में भेजे गए अपने राजनायिक प्रतिनिधियों के जरिए और राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय के तत्वावधान में लंदन में नियमित रूप से होने वाली प्रतिबंध समिति की बैठक के जरिए भारत सरकार रोडेशिया की समस्या पर विचार विनिमय करती रही है ।

(घ) इस वर्ष जनवरी में लेगोस सम्मेलन में और मई में सुरक्षा परिषद् की बैठक में भी भारत ने यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि रोडेशिया की विद्रोही सरकार को हटाने के लिए अगर आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों का वांछित परिणाम न निकला तो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर शक्ति का प्रयोग किया जाए; भारत ने यह भी बिल्कुल साफ कर दिया था कि

“एक-व्यक्ति-एक वोट” के आधार पर जिम्बाबवे के लोगों को पूरे लोकतन्त्रात्मक अधिकार दिए जाने चाहिए ।

Shortage of Radio Valves

*160. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of radio valves produced at the Bharat Electronics Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether those are being sold in black market at much higher prices than those fixed by the Bharat Electronics, Ltd.; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of the radio valves?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The demand for Radio Valves has been in excess of the production at Bharat Electronics Limited.

(b) Some complaints that valves manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited are being sold at prices higher than the published prices have been received.

(c) While action is being taken on the complaints, the solution lies in increasing the production so as to satisfy the demand for Radio Valves. The present rate of production of Radio Valves is of the order of 3.1 million per annum. Bharat Electronics Limited proposed enhancing the capacity to 5 millions per annum. This is under consideration.

चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रचार का खंडन करने के लिये ट्रान्स-मीटरों का लगाया जाना

*161. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री रा० ब्रह्माः
श्री सुबोध हंसदाः
श्री स० चं० सामन्तः
श्री भागवतशा आजादः
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदीः
श्री लक्ष्म भवानीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रचार का खंडन करने के लिए शक्तिशाली रेडियो ट्रान्समीटर लगाने की योजना छोड़ दी है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये ट्रान्समीटर कब लगाये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इन ट्रान्समीटरों के 1966 से लेकर 1968 के अन्त तक क्रमशः चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Chinese Nuclear Programme

*162. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a fresh assessment of the Chinese nuclear programme and the development by them of a delivery system;

(b) whether they have seen reports of similar assessment by U.S.A. and other countries; and

(c) the conclusion reached?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The progress made by China in the development of nuclear weapons and a delivery system is constantly under review by Government.

(b) Government have seen reports of Defence Secretary McNamara's statement that China might be able to deploy medium-range missiles by 1967 and intercontinental missiles by 1975, and that China might begin to stockpile weapons.

(c) Government view with concern the efforts being made by the People's Republic of China to develop nuclear weapons and a delivery system which in the context of China's aggressive policies are a threat to international peace and security, particularly in Asia. Government consider that this development makes it all the more urgent that agreement should be reached on the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests and of any further production of nuclear weapons. India is continuing its efforts in these directions in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee and in other international forums.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan

*163. Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has stepped up anti-Indian propaganda in some foreign countries on Kashmir and other issues; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any measures to counter the Pakistani propaganda?

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

Within the terms of the Tashkent Declaration our Missions abroad are taking appropriate steps to counter Pakistan's anti-Indian Propaganda.

High Power Transmitters

- *164. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the progress made in obtaining and installing High Power Transmitters, which were declared to be installed by the Ministry;

(b) the number and capacity of such transmitters together with the names of countries from which they are being imported;

(c) the time likely to be taken in their installation; and

(d) their cost together with freight, transport and installation charges?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Pending approval of the Fourth Five Year Plan of AIR, the Planning Commission have approved advance action being taken to establish 15 high-power transmitters in various parts of the country. Necessary arrangements are being made for procurement of equipments, selection of sites etc. in connection with these projects.

(b) Out of the 15 transmitters taken on hand, two super high-power medium wave transmitter units will be procured one each from USSR and Yugoslavia, ten high-power medium wave transmitters from Japan, two high-power short wave transmitters from Switzerland and one high-power short wave transmitter from Australia.

(c) The transmitters are likely to be commissioned commencing from the end of 1966 to the end of 1968.

(d) Rs. 16 crores approximately.

Recognition of Guyana

- *165. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have accorded recognition to the independent Guyana;

(b) if so, the nature and level of diplomatic relations established therewith; and

(c) the treaties and pacts which have been signed with that country to establish cultural, economic and trade ties therewith?

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

(b) At the level of High Commission.

(c) None so far. However, a barter deal was recently signed with Guyana Government for exchange of 10,000 tonnes of rice for Indian manufactured goods.

Construction of Canals on West Pakistan Border by Pakistan

- *166. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has under construction a number of canals of the Ichhogil type along several other parts of the international boundary in the West;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to take similar measures for the defence of the country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Reports have been received to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government are keeping a close watch on all such

developments. Measures necessary for the defence of our borders including construction of defence works are reviewed continuously. It will not be in public interest to disclose their details.

Allegations against Indian Diplomatic Personnel at Cairo

- *167. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Free Press Journal* of the 26th May, 1966 under the caption 'Cairo Newsletter' in which allegations of underhand deals in motor cars have been made against certain personnel of India's Diplomatic Mission at Cairo;

(b) whether Government have made investigation into the allegations;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken against the officials found guilty in the investigation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations are baseless.

(d) Does not arise.

Directive to Ministers on Foreign Tours

*168. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued a directive to all Ministers asking them to inform the Ministry of External Affairs whenever they go to foreign countries;

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

(c) how far it has been complied with by the Ministers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has suggested that all Ministers should get in touch with the Minister for External Affairs whenever they plan to visit foreign countries so that he may make such suggestions as he considers necessary so as to derive the maximum benefit from such visits.

(c) Prime Minister's suggestion is being followed.

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का विदेश दौरा

*169. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) मई-जून 1966 में वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का विदेश यात्रा पर उनके साथ गये प्रतिनिधिमंडल में कौन कौन अधिकारी शामिल किये गये थे और उन्होंने किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया ;

(ख) विभिन्न देशों का दौरा करने का उद्देश्य क्या था और इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने किन किन व्यक्तियों से मुलाकात की ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के विचार में यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल सफल रहा है और इसके दौरे से सरकार को क्या लाभ होगा ; और

(घ) राष्ट्रपति नासिर, मार्शल टीटो तथा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीच बैठक कब होने की संभावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : प्रतिनिधिमंडल में जो अधिकारीगण शामिल किए गए थे उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

- (1) श्री० जी पार्थसारथी, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि ।

- (2) श्री विक्रमशाह, निदेशक (अमरीका), विदेश मंत्रालय ।
 (3) श्री मुनिलाल, ट्रिनिडाड में भारत के हाई कमिश्नर ।
 (4) श्री कुन्दन लाल, जार्जटाउन में भारत के सहायक हाई कमिश्नर ।

राज्य मंत्री ने गियाना, ट्रिनिडाड, यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा की । राज्य मंत्री संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ट्रिनिडाड और स्वित्जरलैंड से होकर भी गुजरे ।

(ख) उनकी गियाना की यात्रा का उद्देश्य जार्जटाउन के स्वतन्त्रता समारोहों में हिस्सा लेना था । राज्य मंत्री ने गवर्नर जनरल और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नेताओं से विचार-विमर्श किया जिनमें प्रधान मंत्री डा० बर्नेहम, वित्त मंत्री, डा० डी० अगुएर, विरोधी दल के नेता, डा० छेदी जगन, तथा उन देश की विभिन्न भारतीय पार्टियों/एसेसियेशनों के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हैं । ट्रिनिडाड में राज्य मंत्री ने गवर्नरजनरल से मुलाकात की और वे भारतीय समुदाय के लोगों से मिले । न्यूयार्क में राज्य मंत्री ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रधान सचिव से तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के स्थायी प्रतिनिधियों से विचार-विमर्श किया । बेलग्राड और काहिरा में उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति टीटो और राष्ट्रपति नासिर से, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के प्रधान मंत्री तथा इन दोनों देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों से विचार-विमर्श किया ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार का ख्याल है कि राज्य मंत्री का गियाना और ट्रिनिडाड का दौरा बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है, क्योंकि इससे वे गियाना के नेताओं से व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सके । यह देश अभी आज़ाद हुए हैं और वहां के अधिकांश लोग भारतीय मूल के हैं, जो भारत के साथ

सांस्कृतिक रूप से बंधे हैं । काहिरा और बेलग्राड में राज्य मंत्री ने जो विचार-विमर्श किया उससे तीनों नेताओं की बैठक करवाने की दिशा में प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत (राष्ट्रपति नासिर और मार्शल टीटो के साथ) का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ । यह बैठक 21-25 अक्तूबर, 1966 के बीच करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

U.S. Offer for Transmitters

*170. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the U.S. offer to instal one U.S. transmitter in every district of India to disseminate information among the villages on the latest agricultural techniques and family planning;

(b) whether it is a fact that these transmitters are to be manned by the American Engineers and Specialists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that members of the American Peace Corps in India are to help in preparing the daily programmes of these transmitter stations;

(d) the total cost of the scheme;

(e) how much of this will be met by U.S.A.; and

(f) when the transmitters are likely to be installed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
 (a) to (f). In April last year, the U.S. Ambassador wrote a letter to Minister of Information and Broadcasting to say that it might be useful if India could establish a network of local rural-oriented radio stations, one in each of 320 districts. Each station was proposed to have a small

staff of programme personnel capable of producing radio programmes in the local language suited to meet the requirements of the town and villages within the district.

Subsequently, in May last year, the Ambassador offered to bring over two Consultants, later increased to four, to undertake a feasibility study to determine the necessary number of transmitters, their cost, the likely cost of receivers and other specifications of broadcasting system. The Consultants were also to examine requirements of training of necessary personnel and provision and manufacture of equipment and machinery for the stations.

Broadcasting as a communication media has enormous powers and is particularly suited for a country like India with remote villages for bringing about social, economic and technological changes in the country. The possibility of having regional broadcasting stations to cater to the different agricultural zones by some foreseeable date in the future was considered attractive. Such a network, it was felt, would strengthen our sense of national unity and provide new means of mass education and literacy drives, create new incentives to greater production, a desire for modern technology and even convey the essentials of that technology. It was, therefore, agreed to have the feasibility team.

The various technical implications of the U.S. Ambassador's suggestion were consequently examined by this Ministry and some difficulties in implementing were envisaged both for reasons of high cost and lack of frequencies, as we operate on A.M. frequency and the concept of one Radio Station for each district implied the F. M. system which will need additional investments which we cannot afford. The matter was subsequently discussed in October last year with the Planning Commission and it was decided that it will be both uneconomic and unfeasible to have transmit-

ting stations in each district. The Planning Commission favoured a much smaller number of efficient transmitting stations but the rapid expansion of listening facilities.

Also in October last year, following a FAO Regional Seminar on Agricultural Education and Training in Bangkok, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture made a request for assistance from the U.N. Special Fund for a broadcasting programme. In accordance with this FAO-UNESCO recommendation for request to the U.N. Special Fund, there would be a total of 66 Farm and Home Radio Transmission Units in the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Of these, 10 have already started working from June 7, 1966 and 6 more will start shortly. The remaining 50 units will be completed in the Fourth Plan period if the recommendations of the FAO-UNESCO Team are accepted by Planning Commission and a request to UN Special Fund for assistance is made and entertained.

We indicated the aforesaid difficulties and position and the intended visit of the proposed study team has been cancelled.

Russian Arms for Pakistan

- *171. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S.S.R. Union is willing to sell arms to Pakistan on the same terms and conditions as to India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has placed orders with Russia for the purchase of a huge quantity of arms;

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

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) (a) to (d). The Soviet Government have assured us that they had not supplied any arms or armaments to Pakistan nor had any agreements been made in this regard with Pakistan.

Tribal Programmes

*172. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the frequency of broadcast of tribal programmes from Calcutta, Ranchi and Cuttack Centres;

(b) the main features of the tribal programmes; and

(c) the dialects in which the programmes will broadcast?

The Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A.I.R. Calcutta

Tribal programmes from Calcutta Station are at present broadcast in

Tripuri dialect for a duration of 15 minutes daily and in Santhali dialect for a duration of 15 mts. Weekly. Tripuri programme consists of news, market rates, whether bulletins, discussions in Tripuri and Bengali and Tripuri music, specially recorded.

Santhali programme consists of only talks and music.

A.I.R. Ranchi

The broad features of the programmes are given below:—

Talks:—Once a week, talks are broadcast in the following five major dialects of the region:

1. Santhali
2. Oraon
3. Ho
4. Nagpuria
5. Mundari

Magazine Programme:—In addition to talks, a magazine programme consisting of short stories, poems, sketches etc., representing as many dialects as possible, is broadcast once a month on the last Wednesdays. The tribal programmes are compared and presented in Nagpuria, a common language for inter-communication among the different tribes of Ranchi zone.

Tribal Music:—Tribal music is broadcast every day representing one or the other major or minor dialects.

Plays and Features: They few plays that have been written are only in Nagpuria dialect.

A.I.R. Cuttack

There are a number of Tribal dialects prevalent in the Orissa State. Items of tribal music recorded by different tribes in their own dialects are presented for a duration of 15 mts. every week. Talks, discussions and, occasionally, feature programmes are broadcast in Oriya on a quarterly basis, on subjects of an informative and cultural character.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड
के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

* 175. श्री बड़े:

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान
एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों ने
जून, 1966 में भूख हड़ताल कर दी थी
क्योंकि उनके वेतन और भत्ते नहीं बढ़ाये
गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्म-
चारियों ने धमकी दी है कि यदि उनकी मांगें
पूरी नहीं की गई, तो वे इससे भी कड़ी कार्यवाही
करेंगे ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अ० म० यामस) : (क) जी हां, कानपुर
यूनिट के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगें
मनवाने के लिये हड़ताल की थी, जिनमें एक
वेतनमान में संशोधन करने के बारे में थी।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। मांगें
हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० के विचाराधीन
हैं।

Pak Defence Expenditure

*174. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of External
Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Pakistani Government has offered to
reduce its defence expenditure on a
reciprocal basis to be agreed with
India;

(b) if so, the details of the Pakis-
tani proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

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

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

Dalai Lama's Visit to Leh

*175. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkataiah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-
ernment has been drawn to the re-
port in Blitz of the 2nd July, 1966 that
the Dalai Lama proposed to visit Leh
in Ladakh in mid-August this year;

(b) whether Government have
sanctioned this trip; and

(c) whether his Ministry consulted
the State Government before taking
a decision in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Visit to Ladakh by the
Dalai Lama has been suggested but no
final decision has been taken.

Prime Minister's Broadcast Containing Proposals on Vietnam

*176. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ad-
vance reports of the Prime Minister's
broadcast containing proposals for
peace on Vietnam problem were sent
to Britain and America;

(b) whether any other country or
countries were informed about the
proposals before the Prime Minister
made the announcement; and

(c) which are such countries and what were or are their reactions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) to (c). No, Sir. However the representatives of U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., France, Canada, Poland, North and South Vietnam as well as some other countries directly connected with the Vietnam situation were verbally informed of the substance of the Prime Minister's suggestions for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem a few hours in advance of the broadcast.

Their preliminary reaction was not unfavourable.

सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रचार

*177. श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रचार कार्य को प्रभावी और लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई नयी योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(ग) इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जा रहे काम में कितना समन्वय स्थापित किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों ही जगहों पर समन्वय रखने की व्यवस्था है । उसके द्वारा और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों के बीच व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क से केन्द्र और राज्यों के काम में अच्छा ताल-मेल रहता है ।

Chinese Propaganda amongst Army Men

*178. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have recently mounted up their propaganda by radio amongst Army personnel posted on the North Eastern border;

(b) if so, the effective steps taken to counteract it; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to do some propaganda amongst the Tibetans against the Chinese and for that purpose utilise the services of Tibetan refugees settled in India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) From 3rd July 1966, the Chinese have been directing propaganda-cum-music towards our troops positioned in the Nalu La area of the Sikkim-Tibet border.

(b) and (c). A protest has been lodged with the Government of China against this action of theirs. Government have no proposal under consideration to utilise the services of Tibetan refugees in the manner suggested by the hon'ble Members but Government are considering other measures to counteract the propaganda of the Chinese.

Black-outs and Air Raid Precautions in Pakistan

*179. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether black-outs and air raid rehearsals were conducted in all big cities of Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir in June, 1966;

(b) whether they are still being conducted;

(c) whether Pakistan people are being told that these were precautionary measures against air raids from India; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) (a) and (b). According to a Pakistan press report, there was a practice blackout for two hours in Jessore town (East Pakistan) on the 16th June, 1966. There is no report of such a practice black-out having been conducted at any other places.

(c) and (d). No reasons were given for this exercise in Jessore but the Government are watching any further developments.

Census of Ex-Servicemen

818. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board are maintaining any records regarding the ex-servicemen in their jurisdiction;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to take a census of ex-servicemen in the country; and

(c) whether the assistance of the Census Commissioner will be taken to undertake this work along with the next Census?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Most of the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Boards are maintaining some record of ex-servicemen and their families, though it is not complete.

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

Surplus Vehicles for ex-Servicemen Transport Cooperative Societies

819. Shri Pottakkatt:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to provide surplus

vehicles to ex-servicemen's Transport Co-operative Societies at concessional rates to provide employment opportunities to discharged ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Government are already setting apart 2 per cent of class 'B' vehicles, surplus to Defence requirements for release to ex-servicemen and their Cooperative Societies to help in their rehabilitation in civil life. The price to be charged is based on the latest average auction sale price for the same category of the vehicle i.e. of the same type, make and model. Certain additional charges previously levied on these releases, namely, 5 per cent departmental charges and 15 per cent extra over the auction price, have recently been abolished.

Second Atomic Reactor in Rajasthan

820. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Government have demanded a guarantee from India that the by-products of the Second Atomic Power Reactor to be set up at Rana Partap Sagar in Rajasthan will not be used for the manufacture of atomic weapons; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Canadian Government proposed and we have agreed that the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project should be taken under the same terms of collaboration as were agreed upon for the first unit. These terms provide *inter alia* for a common understanding that fissionable material used or produced in this unit will be utilised only for peaceful purposes.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में तिब्बत के मामले
का उठाया जाना

821. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या
बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दलाई लामा
ने तिब्बत के प्रश्न को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में
उठाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रश्न किम
प्रकार उठाया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कौन-
कौन देश कर रहे हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) सरकार को नहीं मालूम कि दलाई
लामा तिब्बत के मामले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में
उठाने के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Article in 'Pravada'

822. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to refer to the reply given
to Starred Question No. 1550 on the
9th May, 1966 and state whether a
copy of the 'Pravada' article of the
5th March, 1966 will be laid on the
Table?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir. A copy
of the "Pravada" article of 5th March,
1966, entitled 'Who Benefits' is laid on
the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-6587/66].

Cost of Atom Bomb

823. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to her statement that

the figure of Rs. 18 lakhs mentioned
by the late Dr. Bhabha as the cost of
one atomic bomb was "ridiculously
low";

(b) the basis for this statement;

(c) whether a new assessment has
been made about the cost of equip-
ment, actual production, testing of a
nuclear device and development of a
delivery system on a realistic basis;
and

(d) the broad conclusions reached?

The Prime Minister and Minister
of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira
Gandhi): (a) to (d). I am not clear
which particular statement of mine is
being referred to. Dr. Bhabha had
quoted the figure of Rs. 18 lakhs from
a paper submitted by the United States
to the Third International Conference
on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic
Energy at Geneva in September,
1964. This estimate of cost of produ-
cing a 10 kiloton explosion in Ame-
rica where billions of dollars have
already been spent on the develop-
ment of nuclear devices has no rele-
vance in Indian conditions. The cost of
developing nuclear weapons along
with a delivery system has in other
countries run to thousands of crores.
The cost of developing such a complex
in India is likely to be higher than in
countries which are more advanced
industrially.

Marine Diesel Engine Factory in Kerala

824. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will
the Minister of Defence be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to
establish a Marine Diesel Engine
Factory in Kerala;

(b) whether it has been decided to
shift it from that State; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) to (c). There is a collaboration
agreement with M/s. M.A.N. of West

Germany for the manufacture of industrial and marine diesel engines. Cochin was one of the sites which was earlier considered for the location of this project. However, in their report, the experts of M/s. M.A.N. have recommended the location in the following order:—

(i) Ranchi, (ii) Visakhapatnam, (iii) Madras and (iv) Cochin. A decision on the basis of the above recommendation is under consideration.

There is a separate proposal for setting up a unit at Ernakulam, Kerala, for manufacturing marine diesel engines in the lower ranges for fitment to fishing and similar light craft, as indicated in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5545 on 13-5-1966.

Naval Base on East Coast

825. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop a Naval Base on the East Coast of India; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken for drawing a scheme for the purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have already accepted in principle the establishment of a major Naval Base at Vishakhapatnam on the East Coast of India.

(b) Steps are being taken to get a Project report prepared.

न्यूक्लियर क्लब

826. श्री विभूति मिश्र:

श्री क० ना० तिवारी:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन को उसके तीमरे परमाणु विस्फोट के बाद न्यू-1076 (Ai) LSD—3.

क्लियर क्लब का एक सदस्य बना लिया गया है ; और

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

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). औपचारिक रूप से ऐसा कोई अणु क्लब नहीं है जिसके केवल अणु अस्त्र वाले देश ही सदस्य हों। फिर भी चीन को उसके तीमरे अणु विस्फोट के बाद जूद फिलहाल उसी श्रेणी में नहीं समझा जा सकता जिसमें कि माने हुए अणु देश हैं।

हिन्दू नामा शान्ति मिशन

827. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एक पांच सदस्यों वाले हिन्दू नामा शान्ति मिशन स्थापना के बारे में कलकत्ता दैनिक समाचार 'स्टेट्समैन' दिनांक 26 मई, 1966 में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड में दो तिहाई जन संख्या हिन्दू नागाओं की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस शान्ति मिशन को मान्यता देती है, जिसमें रानी गायदेल्, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (संसद सदस्य), श्री एस० पी० शास्त्री, श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी और श्री प्रेम दत्त तिवारी सदस्य हैं और जिसे नेहरू सेवक संघ के प्रधान श्री जी० पी० शास्त्री ने स्थापित किया है ; और

(घ) क्या शान्ति मिशन ने सरकार को कोई योजना पेश की है ?

वेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्णसिंह) :

(क) पांच मदियों के हिन्दू नागा शान्ति मिशन की स्थापना से सम्बद्ध समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ।

(ख) 1961 की जनगणना के मुताबिक करीब 53 प्रतिशत नागा ईसाई हैं, बाकी पुराने नागा विश्वासों में ग्राम्था रखते हैं ।

(ग) इस मामले में भारत सरकार से कुछ नहीं कहा गया है और इसलिए मान्यता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक

828. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1308 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक के पद पर इस बीच स्थायी तौर पर नियुक्ति कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह व्यक्ति किस किस प्रकार चुना गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, अभी नहीं ।

(ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुनाव किया जाता है ।

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अभी चुनाव नहीं किया है । आयोग से शीघ्रता करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है ।

Helicopters from U.S.S.R.

829. श्री Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's requirements of MI-4 Helicopters have been largely met by the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, on what terms and in what number and when they will reach India?

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

(b) 33 helicopters were purchased on cash payment and 36 on deferred payment basis. These have already been received. A further contract for 40 helicopters has been concluded on deferred payment terms for delivery in instalments to be completed shortly. Payment is made in terms of the trade agreement between the two countries.

Withdrawals from Haji Pir Pass

830. श्री Hari Vishnu Kamath:

श्री Hem Barua:

श्री Surendranath Dwivedy:

श्री Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the areas in Kashmir liberated by our forces in September, 1965, namely, Haji Pir Pass, Tithwal and Kargil, are once again laid open to Pakistani infiltration after the withdrawal of our troops therefrom in the wake of the Tashkent declaration; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to seal those passes and prevent in-filtration?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Under the Tashkent Agreement our forces were required to be withdrawn from the areas in question and Pakistan was entitled to reoccupy these areas. All possible measures, however, are being taken against a repetition of the infiltration by Pakistani armed personnel of last year through these areas.

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

831. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5030 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons for forfeiting the pay and allowances of ex-I.N.A. personnel; and

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter?

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

(a) The position is explained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6588[66].

(b) No, Sir.

Chinese Military Team in Gilgit

832. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Military team recently entered the Gilgit area;

(b) whether the team is still there;

(c) what they have been and are doing; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Pakistan's Approach to Soviet Union

833. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports regarding Pakistan Government's new approaches to Soviet Union in regard to the matters relating to Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Government have once again explained the latest position to the Soviet Union so far as position of Kashmir is concerned; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to explain India's case in U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen various speculative press reports but have no official information on the subject.

(b) and (c). The Government of U.S.S.R. are fully aware of India's stand on Kashmir and have participated in debates on Kashmir in the Security Council. The position regarding Kashmir and other matters is also explained to them by Indian diplomats from time to time. During her recent visit to Moscow, the Soviet leaders assured the Prime Minister that their stand on Kashmir remains unchanged.

Kachchativu Island

834. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaiya:
 Shri Rameshwaranand:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Alvares:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the officials of Ceylon and India took place in May, 1966 to decide Ceylon's claim on Kachchativu Island;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

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

जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक निधि

835. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक निधि में अब तक (जून, 1966 तक) कुल कितनी धनराशि इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) इस निधि के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक निधि सरकारी निधि नहीं है। निधि के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार जून, 1966 के अन्त तक कुल संग्रहीत राशि 1,25,61,068.32 रुपये थी।

(ख) निधि के प्राधिकारियों ने बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु उन्हें आशा है कि निधि के लिये 18.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि एकत्रित की जायेगी।

मंडी हाउस, नई दिल्ली के समीप
 प्रसारण भवन का निर्माण

836. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मण्डी हाउस के निकट एक प्रसारण भवन बनाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह आकाशवाणी भवन का पूरक भवन होगा ;

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) इसकी क्या विशेषताएं होंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) लगभग 1.9 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) प्रस्तावित नया भवन, आकाशवाणी के समाचार तथा विदेश प्रसारण विभागों के लिए होगा। स्टूडियो कक्षों के अतिरिक्त भवन में ये कक्ष भी होंगे :—

(1) एक सभा भवन

(2) एक पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय

(3) टेप तथा अन्य सामग्री के लिये एक संग्रहालय, तथा

(4) ग्रामोफोन रिकार्डों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय संग्रहालय।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारी

837. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों तथा उच्च आयोगों में, काम करने वाले लोगों में पृथक पृथक भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों तथा सम्बन्धित देशों के, देशवर, नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन में विदेशी नागरिकों को क्या क्या कार्य सौंपे गये हैं ; और

(ग) उन दूतावासों में काम कर रहे भारतीय नागरिकों में कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जल्दी ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में प्रकाशित प्रचार साहित्य

838. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित कितने भारतीय दूतावासों में भारत के बारे में जानकारी देने वाला प्रचार साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है;

(ख) ऐसे प्रकाशनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) ये प्रकाशन किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं ; और

(घ) अन्य विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले साहित्य की तुलना में यह साहित्य कैसा है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 94 मिशन साहित्य का प्रकाशन और वितरण करने हैं । कुछ बड़े बड़े मिशनों में अन्य मिशनों की अपेक्षा अधिक साहित्य तैयार होता है । जो मिशन बहुत छोटे हैं उनमें बड़े मिशनों के मुकाबले कम पैम्फलेट तैयार होते हैं ।

(ख) हमारे विदेश स्थित सभी मिशनों के प्रकाशनों की संख्या प्रचार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है । विभिन्न मिशनों से जो 85 प्रकाशन नियमित रूप से निकाले जाते हैं, उनमें 23 छपी हुई पत्रिकाएं हैं, बाकी साइक्लोस्टाइल किए हुए बुलेटिन, हैंड-आउट और ट्रस-बंटन हैं ।

(ग) अंग्रेजी, जर्मन, फ्रांसीसी, स्पेनी, अरबी, पुर्तगाली, प्लेमिश, डच, रूसी, स्थाहिलो फारसी, बर्मी, सिंहली, मलय भाषा, इंडो-नेशिया, थाई, चीनी, जापानी और तुर्की ।

(घ) हमारे मिशनों को जो सीमित वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए वे जो प्रचार साहित्य प्रकाशित करते हैं उसकी तुलना अन्य मिशनों द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रचार साहित्य से की जा सकती है ।

केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, चिन्नोकी में अग्निकांड

839. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री बागड़ी :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद के निकट केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, चिन्नोकी में

17 मई, 1966 को आग लग गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत नुकसान हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इसके कारण कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री श्री म० यामस) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी उन स्थितियों की जांच करने के लिये, कि जिन में आग लगी, 25-5-66 को बुलाई गई थी । उसकी कार्यवाही अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई ।

(ग) ठीक ठीक क्षति का अभी पता नहीं चला, परन्तु आरम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार, कुल क्षति लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपये की है ।

(घ) आगे की कार्यवाही, कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही को देखते की जाएगी ।

Newsprint Quota for U.P.

841. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the newsprint quota allotted to the papers in Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) whether this quota is proposed to be increased during 1966-67?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Newsprint quota is allocated to individual newspapers and not to States as such. Statewise Statistics are not maintained. The Newsprint allocation policy for 1966-67 was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on April 26, 1966, in terms of which

the increase in newsprint quota is allowed in the following cases:

(i) papers with circulation below 10,000 are eligible for newsprint quota to increase circulation up to 10,000;

(ii) papers in the circulation range between 10,000 and 50,000 are eligible for 22½ per cent circulation increase, of which 15 per cent may be allotted in newsprint (Nepa) and the remaining 7½ per cent in white paper;

(iii) papers with circulation above 50,000 are allowed 20 per cent circulation increase on a quota of excise-free white printing paper.

Selective Conscription of Medical Personnel

842. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the scheme of selective conscription of medical personnel was instituted after the Indo-Pak. conflict in 1965, conditions or rules in regard to the allotment of quarters and other matters were framed for those conscripted into the Armed Forces;

(b) whether these rules do not apply to those who volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces before the conscription scheme came into force;

(c) the number of personnel who so volunteered after the Chinese attack;

(d) whether conditions and rules in respect of volunteers compare unfavourably with those applicable to conscripts; and

(e) whether Government propose to abolish these invidious distinctions and introduce uniformity in the rules and conditions of service in respect of all medical personnel recruited to the Armed Forces?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). No scheme of

selective conscription of Medical personnel was instituted after the Indo-Pak. conflict in 1965. The question of special conditions and rules being framed in respect of such personnel does not arise. All medical personnel recruited so far are volunteers. There is, however, a scheme under which provision is being made in the rules for recruitment of doctors to Central and State Government Cadres and public undertakings that future entrants will be liable to serve for a minimum period of 4 years (including the period of training) in the Armed Forces or on work relating to Defence effort anywhere in India or abroad, if required. The liability to serve in the Armed Forces is limited to the first 10 years of service and will not apply to doctors above 45 years of age. No such scheme exists in the case of Nurses.

हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिन

843. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के किन किन केन्द्रों से हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते और किन किन केन्द्रों ने अब हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित करना बन्द कर दिया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) अंग्रेजी के बाद हिन्दी में और हिन्दी के बाद अंग्रेजी में समाचारों के प्रसारण की व्यवस्था समाप्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में किन किन प्रसारण तरंगों पर हिन्दी में समाचार अब भी प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और किन किन तरंगों पर नहीं किये जाते ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) आकाशवाणी का प्रत्येक केन्द्र एक या अधिक हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करता है। किसी भी केन्द्र ने ऐसा कोई हिन्दी बुलेटिन बन्द नहीं किया है, जो वह पहले रिले करता हो।

(ख) रात के 8.15 बजे के हिन्दी और 9 बजे के अंग्रेजी बुलेटिनों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिन, उस चैनल पर या जहाँ एक से ज्यादा चैनल हैं, वहाँ दूसरे चैनल पर, एक दूसरे के बाद प्रसारित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा]। देखिये संख्या LT—6589/66)।

Ministerial Conference of Nine Nations in Seoul

846. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the ministerial conference of nine nations held in Seoul on the 14th June, 1966 to discuss the formation of a new collective security organisation in South East Asia; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. According to information available to the Government the Conference did not discuss the formation of a new collective security organisation in South East Asia. It was mainly concerned with political, economic and cultural cooperation amongst the participating nations.

(b) The Government is interested in promoting regional cooperation in Asia, but on a wider basis like that of the Colombo Plan, ECAFE and the Asia Development than on the basis of certain political groupings. The Government of India did not take part in the Seoul Conference.

Expenditure on Publicity Literature

847. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the total amount spent on publicity literature for projecting our image in foreign policy in the foreign countries after the declaration of the Tashkent Agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): According to information available, a total amount of Rs. 2,97,898 has been spent for the purpose, by this Ministry and those of our Missions which have production units. This figure does not, however, include the cost of producing News Bulletins by the Missions and of occasional publicity literature published by them.

I.A.F. Plane Crash

848. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pilot Instructor and a trainee were killed when a two-seater I.A.F. plane crash near Allahabad on the 14th May, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A Court of Inquiry was set up to inquire into this accident. It

came to the following basic conclusions:—

(i) The Pilot, Instructor and the trainee were competent to carry out the flight.

(ii) The aircraft was fully serviceable and had been correctly loaded.

(iii) The flight was correctly authorised and briefed properly.

(iv) The most likely cause of the accident appears to have been an inadvertent spin from an intentional stall from which recovery was not possible.

(v) No one is directly or indirectly responsible for the accident.

Programme of the Films Division

849. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Division have decided to produce a large number of films during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the subject on which these documentaries and other films will be based;

(c) whether these films will also be exhibited abroad; and

(d) if so, the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(a) The Films Division will produce about 160 newsreels and short films during 1966-67.

(b) Newsreels will cover news items of topical interest. Short films will be based on subjects such as food, agriculture, health, family planning and other developmental activities.

(c) Yes, Sir, some of the newsreels and short films will also be exhibited abroad.

(d) The estimated expenditure on supply of prints for exhibition abroad during the year 1966-67 may be of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Broadcasting Station at Jhansi

850. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new Broadcasting Station at Jhansi to feed the entire Bundelkhand area consisting of seven districts, where Bundelkhandi dialect of Hindi language is spoken and understood; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. In the draft Fourth Plan proposals which have yet to be approved by the Planning Commission, a Radio Station with a medium power transmitter has been proposed for Jhansi. In the event of this project being approved, its implementation would help cover a large part of the Bundelkhand area.

(b) During the Fourth Plan period, subject to approval of the project.

Extradition of Mr. Laldenga

851. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Laldenga, the leader of the Mizo National Front, is still in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to secure the extradition of Mr. Laldenga from East Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) According to last reports, Mr. Laldenga was believed to be in the Mizo Hills District.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacities of A.I.R. Stations

852. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) how long the A.I.R. units of insignificant capacities such as, one kw or so shall remain only relaying stations;

(b) if there is immediate possibility of allowing such stations to broadcast their original programmes, how they are likely to be of advantage and help to the local talent and to the promotion of culture and tradition;

(c) the annual cost of establishment in each of these stations and by what percentage it is likely to increase if local and regional programmes are also originated from such units for a limited period of time; and

(d) the necessity of providing highly paid engineering staff in each of these units when the working can be controlled, superintended and managed through the help of bigger units?

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

(a) Medium wave transmitters of 1 kw or so cannot be considered units of insignificant capacities. They fulfil definite functions. Provision of Vividh Bharati service on medium-wave, caters to urban centres where there is concentration of listening and low power transmitters are considered most suitable for this purpose. Extension of broadcast coverage to areas within States, which are not served by the main regional stations, is sought to be achieved by using transmitters of 10/20 kw power. These relaying stations are the most economic means of extending broadcast coverage and their conversion to independent programme originating.

radio stations can be considered only in the context of available resources for constructing studio centres at each of these places.

(b) It was considered more advantageous to deploy the available limited resources to extend broadcast coverage to areas which are not covered by the main radio stations in the States so that larger number of people were provided with a reliable service. Provision of studios at auxiliary centres to encourage district or region-wise promotion of culture and tradition would no doubt be the next step which Government are considering for implementation, in due course.

(c) Capital cost incurred on establishing a typical medium power auxiliary centre is Rs. 12 lakhs and the annual recurring cost in operating the same is of the order of Rs. 1.9 lakhs. If these centres are to be converted into regular radio stations, new studio centres will also have to be constructed at each of these places and this would involve doubling of the capital outlay as also the annual recurring expenditure.

(d) Economics of broadcasting dictates the judicious employment of low, medium and high power transmitters for meeting special requirements in each case. Increase in the power of a transmitter does not provide proportionate added coverage. For instance, for doubling the range on medium-wave, the power of the transmitter has to be increased 16 times approximately. Consequently, the contention, that the coverage achieved by the auxiliary centres with transmitter of medium power could have been obtained more economically by employing lesser number of higher power transmitter units is technically not tenable.

Medical Expenses of Civilian Defence Employees

853. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that

civilian Defence Employees in the city of Calcutta are permitted reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by them on treatment from any M.B.B.S. Doctor or a registered medical practitioner;

(b) if so, why this facility is not available to those residing or working in other areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that only Dr. B. N. Bose Hospital in 24 Parganas has been recognised for reimbursement of medical benefits for the whole district; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Since the Government of West Bengal have not made necessary arrangements for medical attendance and treatment of Central Government servants (including civilian Defence employees) and their families stationed at Calcutta, it became necessary to make special arrangements for them. For other areas in West Bengal, the State Government have made necessary arrangements.

(c) Besides the Doctor H. N. Bose Hospital, other Government and Municipal Hospitals have been recognised for the purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

Visit of Japanese Delegation

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

(a) whether a Japanese delegation led by Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita, Chairman of the Japanese Organising Committee for Peace and Against Nuclear Weapons had visited New Delhi and held talks with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and officials; and

(b) if so, matters discussed and the result of these discussions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. Matsushita called on the Vice President and the Prime Minister on May 31.

(b) During the interview with the Prime Minister, Dr. Matsushita explained the aims and objectives of his organisation and mentioned his desire to invite some Indian delegates to a Conference of the Organization to be held in Tokyo. The Prime Minister explained to him India's dedication to peace and its policy of utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

855. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Formosa have set up a Commission to inquire into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from the airport;

(b) whether this has been done at the instance of the private agencies; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have seen press reports stating that an officer of the Government of Formosa "has been directed to investigate the mystery of the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose".

(b) According to Press reports this has been done at the instance of certain individuals in India.

(c) The Government of India have no diplomatic relations with the Government in Taiwan and have no connection with any investigation reportedly ordered by that Government. It has been stated several times in Parliament that the Government of India have accepted the findings of the Netaji Enquiry Com-

mittee headed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Documentary Films

856. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether some of the documentary films are released for commercial exhibition on payment of royalty;

(b) if so, the names of the films;

(c) the procedure for charging the royalty; and

(d) whether any of the party have failed to pay the royalty?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6590/66*].

(c) By mutual negotiations with the party concerned.

(d) Yes, Sir; only one party in India has so far failed to pay a part of the royalty due.

India Diary

857. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the total number of copies of the annual India Diary published in 1965 and 1966;

(b) the amount spent on their publication;

(c) the total amount received on account of the sale of these diaries; and

(d) the number of copies distributed on complementary basis?

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

	1965	1966
(a) No. of copies printed	77,686	72,410
(b) Expenditure	Rs. 2,40,250.00	Rs. 3,14,803.00
(c) Revenue from sales (net approx.)	Rs. 1,38,250.00	Rs. 1,74,478.50
(d) No. of copies distributed free	38,186*	22,410*

(*Mostly in foreign countries)

Cultural Programme for Troops

858. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that special troupes have been formed by the All India Radio for providing cultural programmes to entertain troops posted in the forward areas of the country;

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

(c) the areas in which these troupes have given performances so far?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Drama Festival

859. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether all the States were represented in the last drama festival;

(b) the total expenditure for staging all these dramas; and

(c) the amount realised as gate money from the public?

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

(a) All States/Union Territories were invited, but only the following fifteen participated:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Mysore
7. Manipur
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Madras
10. Punjab
11. Maharashtra
12. Orissa
13. Rajasthan
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal.

(b) About Rs. 82,000.00.

(c) No gate money was realized as apart from invites, admission to public was free, bookings being done in advance on the basis of first come first served.

Re-imbursement of Allowances to C.O.D. Employees in Agra

860. Shri Achal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last six months (month-wise) on medical and other reimbursements in C.O.D., Agra;

(b) whether Government are aware that certain false claims have been made for the reimbursement of medical, house rent, city and children allowances by employees of C.O.D., Agra resulting in an increase in the expenditure of the Department;

(c) whether Government have received any report from the C.B.I. in this matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken to stop this malpractice?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Rs. 8,54,454.89 P. A statement showing monthwise expenditure is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6591/66].

(b) to (d). Reports were received from the State police authorities regarding malpractices resorted to by certain employees of the COD, Agra. Further investigations are being made through the C.B.I. A few employees have been transferred and further action as may be necessary will be taken on receipt of the investigation report of the C.B.I.

Indo-Pak. Survey Officials Conference

**861. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**

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

(a) whether an Advance Group of the Indian Party to the Indo-Pak. Survey Officials Conference left for Dacca to join the Conference on the 27th May, 1966;

(b) if so, whether they had to change the route of their scheduled journey;

(c) if so, reasons for the change of the route; and

(d) when the conference is likely to complete its work?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Two advance parties of West Bengal Survey officials left for Dacca on the 25th and 26th May, 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The route had to be changed owing to suspension of Royal Nepal Airlines flights from Calcutta to Kathmandu.

(d) The conference completed its work on 28th May, 1966.

Landslide at Chamburpur near Trombay

**862. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons were killed and several injured seriously as a result of landslide at Chamburpur near Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay on the 26th May, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into the accident; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Three persons were killed and two were injured as a result of a landslide at the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay on May 26, 1966. A contract was given for earth-work at Trombay. This involved some cutting. Instead of cutting from the top of a hillock downwards, cutting was started at the bottom, resulting in an overhang which ultimately fell on the labour working below it.

(c) Yes Sir. A Committee was appointed by the Trombay Establishment to enquire into the accident.

(d) According to the Committee's findings, the accident was caused by the drop of the overhang on workers due to the undercutting of the hill at the base instead of from the top. The Committee has also expressed the view that the labour failed to realise the danger inherent in cutting at the bottom instead of from the top and that there was lack of adequate supervision. Necessary action on the findings of the Committee will be taken in accordance with the relevant provisions of law.

Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta**863. Shri Indrajit Gupta:****Dr. Ranen Sen:****Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to close down the Development Workshop of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of employees and apprentices affected by retrenchment as a result thereof?

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

(b) The Council of the Indian Statistical Institute found that with the resources available to it, it was not possible to run the workshop either as a commercial venture or as a self-financing unit.

(c) The number of employees and apprentices affected are 96 and 37, respectively.

Apprenticeship Scheme in Defence Research and Development Organisation

864. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. have raised certain objections regarding the continuance of the Apprenticeship Scheme run by Defence Research and Development Organisation; and

(b) if so, what are these objections?

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

(b) The U.P.S.C. were disappointed with the results achieved in the

first selections and therefore preferred direct recruitment but, on further consideration, agreed to a second batch of selections. In the second batch, on the basis of U.P.S.C. interviews, it was possible to select 90 candidates. A review will now be made on the basis of experience gained with the selections so far made, after which a decision will be taken whether the scheme should be continued or not.

Defence Research and Development Organisation

865. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 17 subject-groups in the Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence and promotion to Junior Scientific officers from Senior Scientific Assistants/Foremen are made according to these subject-groups;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain subject-groups, Senior Scientific Assistants/Foremen have been serving for more than 10 years in the same capacity while in other subject-groups individuals have got accelerated promotions within three to four years of service; and

(c) if so, which are the subject-groups in which Senior Scientific Assistants/Foremen have suffered in regard to their promotion?

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

(a) Yes, Sir; there are 18 such subject-groups.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is largely so in groups dealing with Textiles and General Stores, as the requirements of research expansion in these fields are very limited.

Promotions in Defence Research and Development Organisation

866. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain subject-groups, seniority roll for Defence Inspection Organisation and Defence Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence are maintained together thereby resulting frustration among the concerned staff due to less opportunities of promotions; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The chances of promotion have not been adversely affected because seniority rolls for Defence Inspection and Research and Development Organisation are combined but because promotion is given in separate Groups subject-wise, and in some subjects like Textiles and General Stores, the requirements of research expansion are very limited.

Recruitment to I.A.F.

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

(a) the rules for recruitment to the various posts in I.A.F. both technical and non-technical and the minimum educational qualification laid down for them;

(b) whether it is a fact that Higher Secondary Part I candidates who pass with English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as their subjects are not eligible for the post of airmen Technical Trades; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination between the Matriculates and Higher Secondary Part I candidates?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The following are the rules for recruitment as an airman in both technical and non-technical

trades in the I.A.F. The different trade groups are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6592/66].

Nationality

A candidate must be—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a Gurkha (a subject of Nepal), or
- (iii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iv) a subject of Bhutan, or
- (v) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Note.—A person belonging to Category (v) above must have a certificate of eligibility issued in his favour by the Government of India.

Age

17 to 20 years.

Education

Technical Trades.—Must have passed Matriculation with Mathematics and Science (Chemistry and Physics) for trades in Group II (excepting the 3 trades indicated in the attached statement for which the study of Science at the Matriculation stage is not a requirement) and for direct recruitment as Blacksmith and Welder and Copper-smith and Sheet Metal Worker, in Group I.

Non-technical Trades.—(i) For non-technical trades in Groups III and IV—ordinary Matriculates are acceptable.

(ii) For Group V trades—must be able to speak and write simple English.

Physical Standards.—As per prescribed medical standards.

Engagement Period.—Candidates are enrolled as airmen for a period of 9 years' regular service at present, followed by 6 years in the reserve. Provision exists for giving extensions of

regular service in suitable cases. Orders have been recently issued that with effect from 5th August, 1966, the initial period of engagement will be 15 years instead of 9 years subject to the condition that airmen who do not reach the rank of Corporal within 9 years will be discharged at the end of 9 years. Airmen already in service will be given the option to contract for 15 years' engagement counting from the date of their original enrolment.

Eligible candidates are given a series of Psychological Tests as prescribed for Air Force Recruitment. Those who qualify in these tests are allotted trades subject to the gradings they obtain and their medical fitness.

Unsuccessful candidates are permitted to re-appear for selection tests after a minimum period of three months.

(b) Yes in so far as the Higher Secondary Part I candidates of the Punjab University are concerned.

(c) Higher Secondary Part I Examination of the Punjab University has not so far been recognised as equivalent to Matriculation by the Central Government.

Repatriation of Mizos from Burma

868. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmese Government have been pressing Government to repatriate Mizos who had crossed over into Burma;

(b) if so, how many Mizos have been repatriated so far and when the rest will be repatriated; and

(c) the steps taken to resettle them?

The Minister of External Affairs

(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Gov-

ernment of Burma had requested the Government of India to accept repatriation of Mizos who had crossed into Burma during the disturbances in the Mizo Hills in February this year.

(b) By mutual agreement 657 Mizos have been repatriated to India.

(c) They have been housed in a camp in Assam and are being given facilities to settle down in Mizo Hills district.

बरेली हवाई अड्डे के निकट गांवों का अर्जन

869. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली हवाई अड्डे के निकट बरेली जिले में कुछ गांव खाली कराये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने क्षेत्र का अर्जन किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) गांव के निवासियों को प्रतिकर देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 261.90 एकड़ भूमि।

(ग) किराया और अन्य मुआवजे के निर्धारण का कार्य हस्तगत है।

Employment for Ex-Servicemen

870. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen (Officers and other Ranks) at present and the number who are employed;

(b) whether any land has been allotted to them; and

(c) if so, the area allotted and the number of persons to whom land has been allotted?

The Minister of State in the Minis-

try of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) The required information is not available.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पंजाब की सीमा पर चौकियां

871. श्री श्रीकारलान बेरबा: क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने पाकिस्तान से कहा है कि पंजाब की सीमा पर सभी चौकियां खुली रहनी चाहियें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका पाकिस्तान ने क्या उत्तर दिया है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान कितनी चौकियां खुली रखने के लिये सहमत हुआ है?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) जी, हां

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमें बताया है कि इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) अभी पाकिस्तान सरकार भारत पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमा पर और भारत पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा पर केवल एक-एक पड़ताल चौकी खुली रखने पर राजी हुई है।

वायु सेना मुख्यालय के क्लर्क

872. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम खन्व कश्गरी:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु सेना मुख्यालय में काम करने वाले ऐसे यूनिट क्लर्कों और क्लर्कों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास कर ली है;

(ख) उन्हें वायु सेना मुख्यालय में कितने समय तक रखा जायेगा;

(ग) वायु सेना मुख्यालय में असैनिक स्टोर-कीपरों को रखने की कसौटी क्या है; और

(घ) उनके वेतन-क्रमों और लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों तथा अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के वेतन क्रमों में कितना अन्तर है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० बामस): (क) यूनिट क्लर्क एक भी नहीं। ए० एफ० एच० क्यू० काडर 105

(ख) जहां तक यू० पी० एस० सी० के अर्हता प्राप्त यूनिट क्लर्कों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न नहीं उठता। उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित ए० एफ० एच० क्यू० क्लर्क सेवा की आवश्यकता अनुसार तीनों सेवाओं के मुख्यालयों और रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अन्तः सेवा संगठनों में किसी में भी नियुक्त किए जा सकते हैं।

(ग) असैनिक स्टोर कीपर स्टोर सम्बन्धी इण्डेंटों तथा अन्य काम के लिए वायु सेना मुख्यालय में आवश्यक हैं। वह वायुसेना मुख्यालयों के विभिन्न निदेशालयों में असैनिक स्टोर कीपरों की अधिकृत एस्टेब्लिशमेंट नियुक्तियों के विरुद्ध सेवा कर रहे हैं।

(घ) असैनिक स्टोरकीपरों, 1 नम्ब श्रेणी तथा उच्च श्रेणी क्लर्कों के वेतनमान नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(1) असैनिक स्टोर कीपर

ग्रेड 1 रु० 335—15—425

ग्रेड 2 रु० 270—10—290—15—380

ग्रेड 3 रु० 210—10—290—15—335

ग्रुप 4 रु० 150—5—160—8—
240 अर्हतारोक—8—280—10—300

(2) निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क रु० 110—
3—131—4—155 अर्हतारोक—4—
175—5—180 (ए० एफ० एच० क्यू०
और यूनिट काडर दोनों के लिए)

(3) उच्च श्रेणी क्लर्क रु० 130—5—
160—8—200 अर्हतारोक—8—256—
अर्हतारोक—8—280

ए० एफ० एच० क्यू काडर यूनिट काडर
रु० 130—5—160—8—200 अर्हता-
रोक—8—256—अर्हतारोक—8—280
-- 10—300

हैदराबाद में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारखाना

873. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुसैन चन्द कदमास :

क्या रक्षा मंत्रि 21 मार्च, 1966
के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2513 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स
कारखाना स्थापित करने से सम्बन्धित व्यौरा
तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब
पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस कारखाने में कौन-कौन सी
वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
प्र० म० धामस) : (क) से (ग) :
इलेक्ट्रानिक्स फैक्टरी हैदराबाद में अतिरिक्त
पदों के निर्माण के लिये सुझाव विचाराधीन
है, और उन्हें अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया ।

**Headquarters of Films Division in
Bombay**

874. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the
Minister of Information and Broad-
casting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he re-
cently visited the Headquarters of
the Films Division in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether he had the occa-
sion to see the deplorable working
conditions and the highly deleterious
storage facilities; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken
by Government in this regard during
the current year?

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

(b) It is true that the working
conditions are unsatisfactory and so
also the storage facilities.

(c) While C.P.W.D. is attending to
the normal maintenance and repairs
of the existing structure, Government
propose to construct a multi-storeyed
building for the Films Division Head-
quarters at Bombay. The estimated
expenditure according to C.P.W.D. on
the Phase I of the building is
Rs. 22.39 lakhs. Some accommodation
has been allotted by the Manager of
Estates in the fort area where it is
proposed to locate the Distribution
Wing of the Films Division. The
resultant accommodation which will
thus be available at the Films Division
will be utilised for storage.

Publications on Jawaharlal Nehru

875. Shri Hanumanthaiya: Will the
Minister of Information and Broad-
casting be pleased to state the number
and expenses incurred on the various
publications brought out on Shri
Jawaharlal Nehru ever since his
demise?

**The Minister of Information and
Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):**
The requisite information is given
below:—

No. of publications brought out 7.
Expenses incurred thereon

Rs. 1,83,858.00

Ambala Cantonment Board

876. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the strictures passed by the Punjab High Court against the Cantonment Board, Ambala and its Officers in the Review application No. 41 of 1965 with Civil Misc. No. 4552 of 1965—Umraosingh Vs. Cantonment Board, Ambala dated the 7th February, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against the Officers concerned and whether it has issued any general instructions for guidance in future?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb by India

877. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. P. K. Banerjee, the Minister in the Embassy of India in U.S.A. has warned that if nuclear powers are unable to prevent proliferation of atomic weapons, India will be compelled to change its decision not to manufacture atomic bombs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he said that India could make a bomb within 18 months; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these statements?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Dr. P. K. Banerjee, Minister in the Embassy of India, Washington, in the course of a speech in Guninson, Colorado, U.S.A., on June 3, 1966, said:

"Senator Robert F. Kennedy pointed out in a Senate speech the

other day that India already possesses weapons-grade, fissionable material and could fabricate an atomic device within a few months.' Yet, successive Prime Ministers of India have repeatedly declared their determination not to manufacture a bomb. We want to harness the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. But the world, especially the nuclear powers, should not take our self-abnegation as a part of our duty and their right. We should be assured of reasonable hope that an agreement on disarmament will be signed and signed soon. If the nuclear powers fail to agree to both non-dissemination and non-proliferation, India may be forced to reconsider her decision. Being a democratic society, the Indian Government will have to bow to the public demand. It can postpone a decision but cannot avoid it. For, unlike dictatorships, we cannot ride roughshod over the public sentiment."

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The statement sought to emphasise India's determination to harness nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and not to manufacture a bomb. At the same time, it highlighted the situation that might arise from a failure to conclude a non-dissemination and non-proliferation treaty.

It remains the firm policy of the Government of India to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes and to endeavour in the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee and in the United Nations to bring into being a non-proliferation treaty and agreement on general and complete disarmament.

International Film Festival

878. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government negotiated with the producers of foreign films to reduce the

payments that would be made in foreign exchange for their films for exhibiting in the International Film Festivals that may be held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check possible rise in the cost of holding the film festivals due to the devaluation of the rupee?

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

(a) No, Sir. The question of holding the next International Film Festival is still under consideration.

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

Clarifications asked for by Soviet Union

879. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has asked for clarification of Government's policies with regard to the India-U.S. Foundation, Fertilizer Plants and aid from U.S.A. and World Bank for the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so the details of the objections or queries raised by the Soviet Union; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Staff Artistes at Cuttack

880. Shri Dhuleshar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All India Radio at Cuttack (Orissa) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 30th June, 1966?

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

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	—	—
Other employees	27	1
TOTAL :	27	1

Defence Officers sent abroad

881. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers from the Defence Services sent abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent?

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

(a) 14. (This does not include the number of officers sent abroad for training).

(b) Ethiopia,
Sweden,
United Arab Republic,
United Kingdom,
U.S.A.,
U.S.S.R.,
West Germany,
Yugoslavia.

Heads of Indian Missions Abroad

882. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) which posts of the Heads of the Indian Missions abroad have been filled during the past three months; and

(b) which posts still remain vacant?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) New Heads

of Indian Missions have assumed charge at:—

1. Kampala
2. Budapest
3. Addis Ababa
4. Belgrade
5. Singapore
6. Cairo
7. The Hague
8. Stockholm
9. Conakry
10. Ottawa
11. Rio de Janeiro
12. Accra
13. Oslo.

- (b) 1. Mogadishu
2. Moscow
3. Prague
4. Brussels.

Paper Pulp Project in Sikkim.

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

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1318 on the 25th April, 1966 regarding the Paper Pulp Project in Sikkim and state:

(a) whether the question of conducting a feasibility survey has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The national Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, is currently conducting the survey.

Regional A.I.R. Directors

884. **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. 4965 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to establish a Re-

gional A.I.R. Directorate in the South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Summit meet between India and China

885. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sengwak Yadav:

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

(a) whether President Nasser of the U.A.R. moved for a summit meet between India and China;

(b) if so, the time and venue of the proposed meet; and

(c) the precise issues proposed to be discussed?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pay Scales of Armed Forces

886. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Pay Commission to revise the pay scales of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, when the Commission will be appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest Warrants issued in U.S.A. against Indians

887. **Shri Kolla Venkataiah**: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrest warrants were issued in U.S. against Shri K. Changanalvaraya Pillai archbishop of an Indian Church in New York and Shri Dattaraya F. Savarkar, a journalist by the Judge of a Federal Court;

(b) if so, the reasons for the issue of arrest warrants;

(c) whether Government had made any attempt to safeguard the just interests of the concerned;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) On the charges of conspiring to defraud the American National Bank of Portsmouth, Virginia.

(c) to (e). Since Shri Pillai is a naturalised American Citizen the question of our safeguarding his interests does not arise. Shri Savarkar, who is an Indian national did not seek the help either of the Embassy in Washington or the Consulate General, New York. The Indian Consulate General in New York, however, made efforts to contact Shri Savarkar at his New York address but were not successful in contacting him.

Indian Army Museum

888. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Indian Army Museum; and

(b) if so, where it is likely to be located and when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A proposal for establishing a National Defence Mu-

seum has been considered. Further consideration of the proposal has, however, been deferred as it is felt that the present moment would not be opportune for setting up a museum of this nature.

Recognition of new Government of Argentina

889. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav**:
Shri P. C. Barooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised the new Government of Argentina after the recent bloodless coup there; and

(b) the nature of diplomatic relations established with that Government?

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

(b) Both India and Argentina continue to be represented at Embassy level.

Mauritius

890. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav**:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banwell Commission on Mauritius has recommended an undemocratic Electoral System;

(b) whether the Banwell report has been denounced by several parties there including the labour party which currently runs the Government headed by Mr. Ramgoolam;

(c) the reaction of Government, India being a member of the Commonwealth, to this new development on the eve of the Mauritian Independence;

(d) whether the reaction has been conveyed to the British Government; and

(e) the latter's response, if any, thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India supports majority rule in Mauritius on the basis of one-man-one-vote and is opposed to the introduction of any system of restrictive voting prejudicial to the interests of majority of the population. Government of India is prepared, if necessary, to press their view in this connection at all International and Commonwealth forums.

(d) and (e). This did not become necessary as the recommendations of the Banwell Commission have already been radically altered to the apparent satisfaction of the Premier of Mauritius, Dr. Ramgoolam, his colleagues in the Government and leaders of all political parties.

कनाडा ब्राडकास्टिंग निगम द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

391. श्री बड़े :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या 2 मई, 1966 को कनाडा ब्राडकास्टिंग निगम के टेलीविजन विभाग ने यह समाचार प्रसारित किया था कि पूर्वी भारत में माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को 10 सेंट अथवा 45 सेंट में बेच रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस समाचार का खण्डन करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) कनाडा ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन ने 2 मई 1966 को अपने समाचार प्रसारण में उड़ोसा के भागों में अन्न की जबरदस्त कमी पर

यू० पी० आई० के संवाद का उपयोग किया था। इस संवाद का स्रोत एक रिपोर्ट कही गई है जो कि एक ऐसे भारतीय संवाददाता द्वारा एक भारतीय पत्र में प्रकाशित की गई है जिसने प्रभावित क्षेत्र का दौरा करने का दावा किया है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बच्चों को छोड़ा या 50 सेंट में बेचा जा रहा है।

(ख) कनाडा-स्थित हमारे हाई कमीशन ने इस मामले को कनाडा ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के साथ उठाया। कारपोरेशन ने बताया कि कनाडा में भारत को अन्न की सहायता देने की जो व्यापक रूचि है, उसे देखते हुए उन्होंने सद्भावना से इस समाचार का उपयोग किया। इस समाचार के उपयोग का एक और कारण यह दिया गया कि यह खबर एक भारतीय संवाददाता से आई और एक भारतीय समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित की गई। बहरहाल उन्होंने भविष्य में इस प्रकार की सामग्री की सावधानी पूर्वक उपयोग में लाने का वचन दिया। इसके बाद कनाडा ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन ने खाद्य मंत्री द्वारा 5 मई को राज्य सभा में दिए गए वक्तव्य का समाचार दिया कि उड़ीसा तथा अन्य स्थानों में मृत्यु की रिपोर्टों की जांच की गई और वे ठीक नहीं पाई गई।

Theft of Tyres and Tubes from Palam Airport Area

392. **Shri Gubshan:**

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaatya:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tyres and tubes worth Rs. 20,000 belonging to the I.A.F. have been stolen from the Palam Airport area on the 23rd May, 1966; and

(b) if so, the result of police investigations so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Some aircraft and M.T. tyres have been stolen from Air Force Station, Palam. The theft was detected on 27th June 1966. The cost of the items lost is being assessed by a Court of Inquiry. A tentative estimate of the loss is of the order of Rs. 20,000.

(b) Investigations by the Civil Police are still in progress.

Recruitments in Army

893. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the methods of recruitment of Officers in the Army;

(b) the major factors with regard to the physical and intellectual tests which are taken into consideration; and

(c) the language in which candidates are interviewed?

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

(a) Officers are recruited and granted various types of Commissions in the Army by the following methods:

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

1. From the open market on the results of a written examination held by the UPSC and interviews held by the Services Selection Boards for appointment to:

(i) the National Defence Academy where the cadets will have three years training before admission to the Indian Military Academy; and

(ii) the Indian Military Academy direct.

2. From the open market on the results of interviews held by the Services Selection Boards for admission to the Indian Military Academy in the case of Technical Graduates.

3. From the Graduates successfully trained at the Officers Training Unit (National Cadet Corps) on the results of an interview held by Services Selection Boards for admission to the Indian Military Academy.

4. From the serving soldiers on the results of interviews held by Services Selection Boards for admission to the Army Cadet College where the Cadets have 18 months training before admission to the Indian Military Academy

5. In regard to recruitment to the Army Medical Corps, permanent commissions are granted on the results of UPSC examination followed by interviews by AMC Selection Board. In the case of highly qualified and experienced civilian candidates, recruitment is made without UPSC examination after interviews by the AMC Selection Board.

6. In regard to Army Dental Corps selection is made on the results of interview by ADC Selection Board.

7. In regard to the recruitment in the Military Nursing Service probationer Nurses are recruited for three years training at the end of which they are granted permanent commissions.

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS

1. From the open market after screening by preliminary interview boards and interviews by the Services Selection Boards for training at the Officers Training School, Madras.

2. From the Engineer officers employed in the Central/State Government/Public Undertakings under the compulsory service liability scheme. Those Class I and Class II Officers who were recruited to the civil services on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission/State Public Service Commission/Selection Committee are not interviewed by SSBs but other Class I and Class II officers as well as all Class III officers are selected on the basis of results of interviews by Services Selection Boards.

3. In regard to the recruitment to the Army Medical Corps, selection is made on the basis of interviews by Decentralised AMC Selection Boards.

4. In regard to Army Dental Corps selection is made on the results of interviews by ADC Selection Board.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION

These commissions are granted only in the Army Medical Corps, at present. Selection is made on the basis of interviews by Decentralised AMC Selection Boards.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS

These commissions are granted only in the Military Nursing Service. Recruitment is made by holding a written test followed by interviews by Selection Board.

(b) The candidates are tested by Selection Boards through specially designed scientific tests to assess their officer-like qualities. The mental and physical calibre of the candidates is gauged to ensure that the individual is free from any disability which is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of duty.

(c) The candidates at the Services Selection Boards are tested through the medium of English as the medium of instruction at the training institutions is English. However, no undue weightage is given to the knowledge of English language.

Conveyance Facilities for A.I.R. Staff

894. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on transport of their A.I.R. staff in New Delhi working on odd hours in the night during last five years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of vehicles employed for the above purpose and (i) cost of their purchase, and (ii) other recurring expenditure for their drivers, etc. during the last five years, separately; and

(c) whether, in the interest of economy it is not possible for Government to avoid this wastage of huge expenditure by making special accommodation arrangements for such staff in Gole Market area or any other place near A.I.R.?

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

(a) Separate data is not maintained regarding the amount spent on provision of transport facilities to AIR staff working during odd hours in the night.

(b) The vehicles and the drivers etc. are utilised not only for transporting staff during odd hours but also for other purposes such as transporting artists and talkers during normal or odd hours, transport of staff for covering outside functions etc. Therefore, it is not possible to give separate figures in respect of transport of staff during odd hours only. However, a statement showing the number of vehicles in use each year, cost of their purchase, the total maintenance cost and the amount paid on account of pay of the drivers etc. during the last five years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6593/66].

(c) The allotment of quarters to Central Govt. employees in New Delhi from the general pool accommodation is regulated in accordance with the rules framed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, which are applicable to A.I.R. staff also.

Nuclear Effects

895. Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Dasaratha Deb;
Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the following comment in the "Century", a New Delhi Weekly, of the 9th July, 1966:

"The Nuclear tests whether in the atmosphere, under water or

under ground are equally dangerous for the future of the humans or animals. It matters little if nuclear dust falls on us from above or is injected into human bodies through water. The danger is no less.”;

(b) whether Government have obtained the views of experts on this; and

(c) if so, what are the results?

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

(b) and (c). According to our experts hazards from nuclear tests depend on various factors such as the size and the nature of the explosion, the location, and the precautions taken against radioactive contamination etc. Tests conducted in the atmosphere are generally more hazardous as the radioactive fallout tends to circulate in the atmosphere, whereas in the case of tests conducted under water the contamination is localised provided the atmosphere above is not also contaminated. If tests are carried out deep under-ground with adequate precautions to ensure that no explosion occurs above the earth's surface, the dangers of an escape of radioactivity above the earth's surface are almost eliminated.

Strike by Defence Employees

896. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers who participated in the strike by Defence employees on the 12th July, 1966;

(b) the issues involved in the strike; and

(c) whether action has been taken against some employees for participating in the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The strike was observed in protest against non-revival of the Negotiating Machinery for Defence civilian employees.

Indian Contingent in Gaza

897. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations has asked Government to reduce the Indian contingent posted at Gaza;

(b) if so, the extent of the curtailment suggested by U.N.;

(c) whether the curtailment has been suggested as a result of devaluation of rupee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The United Nations proposed a reduction of 110 personnel. This suggestion has been accepted and implemented by the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The United Nations proposed reduction of national contingents located in Gaza with a view to reduce expenditure on the United Nations Emergency Force.

Allotment of Land to Defence Personnel

898. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each defence personnel is to be allotted

land for agriculture and/or house building in or near his home town out of the Shamlat land;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme (category-wise) in respect of different ranks of personnel;

(c) who is the sanctioning authority for the purpose;

(d) the type and length of service entitling a military personnel for such allotment; and

(e) the number of cases in which such land has been allotted in Punjab (District-wise) including Districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra during the current year?

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

(a) Government is not aware of any scheme for allotment of land for agriculture or house building to each ex-Serviceman out of the Shamlat land in or near his home town.

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

(e) The State Government has been requested to supply the requisite information in case they have such a scheme in force and the information will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

रेडियोधर्मी तत्व का पता लगाने के केन्द्र

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्र. ५० जल्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में ऐसे किन्तरे केन्द्र हैं जो रेडियोधर्मी तत्व का पता लगा सकते हैं ;

(ख) ये केन्द्र कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे केन्द्रों का विस्तार करने की कोई नई योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य उचित मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) दस ।

(ख) ये केन्द्र निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर हैं :-

1. बंगलौर
2. बम्बई
3. कलकत्ता
4. देहली
5. नागपुर
6. ऊटकमण्ड
7. श्रीनगर
8. गुलमर्ग
9. नैनीताल
10. गंगटोक (सिक्किम)

इनके अतिरिक्त सारे देश में फ़ैले 30 केन्द्रों पर समय समय पर दूध के नमूने एकत्रित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

तंजानिया की सहायता

900. श्री रामेश्वरालम्ब :
श्री तुलम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तंजानिया सरकार ने वहाँ उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये सरकार से तकनीशियनों तथा मशीनी औजारों के रूप में सहायता देने के लिये हाल में अनु-रोध किया है ; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार तंजानिया की सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता देने को तैयार है । तंजानिया में जो दस्तकारी और कुटीर उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उसके लिए मशीनरी और

उपकरण आशा है अगस्त 1966 तक भेज दिए जायेंगे। इस केन्द्र के लिए लकड़ी के काम के विशेषज्ञ, धातु के काम के विशेषज्ञ और टोकरियां बनाने वाले विशेषज्ञ भी प्रतिनियुक्त किए जा रहे हैं और वे जल्दी ही रवाना हो जाएंगे।

परिवार नियोजन संबंधी साहित्य

901. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मन्त्रालय जनता को सोधे डाक द्वारा परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी साहित्य भेज रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह साहित्य किन श्रेणी के लोगों को भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या इसका विस्तार करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जो, हां।

(ख) परिवार नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी साहित्य मुफ्त देने के लिए हमने विज्ञापन किया है। इनके जवाब में जो भी यह साहित्य मांगता है, उसे भेज दिया जाता है।

(ग) इन समय अधिकांश साहित्य, राज्य, जिला और ब्लाक एजेंसियों की मार्फत बांटा जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उसे लोगों के पास सोधे भेजने पर अब विचार किया जा रहा है।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRESENCE OF IRON STRIPS,
STONES ETC. IN FOODGRAINS IMPORTED
FROM U.S.A.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर खाद्य मन्त्री का ध्यान

दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से पी० एल०

480 के अन्तर्गत आयात किए गए गेहूँ

तथा अन्य खाद्यान्न में लोहे के टुकड़े,

कंकड़ आदि पाए जाने के समाचार”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): As the House is aware, foodgrains under PL 480 are being imported from the U.S.A. for several years past now in very large quantities. Both before loading at the ports in the U.S.A. and at the time of unloading at the Indian ports these foodgrains are subjected to detailed inspection in regard to their suitability for human consumption according to the prescribed standards, the admixture of any foreign matter etc. Complaints about presence of any foreign matter, such as iron strips, in these foodgrains have been very rare in the past. Recently, however, from Bombay and Calcutta some complaints came to the notice of the Government of the presence of such foreign matter in some of the consignments. The presumption is that some small iron strips, etc. found mixed with these foodgrains are small pieces from the rusted inner steel walls of the patches of vessels. While in respect of vessels where bagging of the foodgrains is done in the ships' holds it is possible to detect such foreign matter more easily, this is at times difficult in the case of tankers where grain is discharged from the ships' holds by pneumatic discharging machines into hoppers and bagged directly from the hoppers. There is an occasional possibility of such odd metal bits being sucked in by the pneumatic discharging machines and being bagged along with the grain through the mechanical process. However, even when rarely such occasional metal bits pass undetected into the bags, they are almost invariably detected and separated in the flour mills which are all

required to provide the screen room machinery which, in a majority of cases, also includes magnetic separators. While further detailed investigations into the recent complaints are in progress, strict instructions have already been issued to the India Supply Mission in Washintgon to ensure that the holds of the ships carrying foodgrains are thoroughly cleaned at the loading points and that the chances of any such foreign matter getting mixed with the bulk foodgrains are minimised. Steps are also being taken at our ports to modify our discharging equipment suitably to avoid such occurrences in future.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी० एल० 480 के मातहत पहले जो अनाज आता था उसको हमारा सप्लाई मिशन वहां पर देखता था कि जो मक्ख और नरम गेहूं है, मफेद और लाल गेहूं है, उसकी गुणवत्ता क्या है और फिर हम उसको लेते थे, मंगाते थे। लेकिन इधर यह जो नया करार हुआ है उसके मातहत खाद्य मन्त्री ने ठकम जारी किया है कि जो मिलेगा लिबर्टीशिप्स में भरा हुआ भी, वह सीधा भेज दिया जाए। पहले यह साइलों से या गोदाम से या भंडार से आता था। अब उसमें कंकड़ निकल रहे हैं। लोहे के टुकड़े हैं। आप देख लीजिये यह कंकड़ हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सवाल कीजिये...

श्री मधु लिमये : यह लोहे का चूरा भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सवाल कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्र कवि तुका राम कड़ा करते थे कि "चणे खावे लो खंडावे" लोहे के चने खाकर आदमी परमेश्वर के पद पर पहुंच जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय हम सब लोगों को परमेश्वर के स्तर पर पहुंचाना चाहते हैं? यह तो मेरा (अ) हो गया।

अब (आ) मेरा यह है कि 16000 टन इस वक्त आटा और मैदा भी मंगाया गया है। आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि पन्द्रह बीस दिन में इस हवा में आटा तो खराब हो जाता है लेकिन फिर भी आटा मंगाया गया है। इसका मूल्य 1 करोड़ 12 लाख रुपया है मैंने सुना है कि उसको फ्यूमीगेट भी किया गया है, धुआं दिया गया है। अब तक अनाज को तो धुआं देने की बात मैं सुनता था और वह लोगों से मैंने पूछा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आटे को भी कीड़े वगैरह मारने के लिए धुआं दिया जाता है, यदि हां तो क्या उसके बाद वह आटा खाने लायक रहता है? बड़े बड़े कीड़े उसमें हैं और यह जो डायरेक्टर आफ स्टोरेज एण्ड इंस्पेक्शन होता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना लम्बा सवाल आप करते जा रहे हैं, फिर आप कहेंगे कि पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल अगर आपका छोटा हो तो जवाब...

श्री मधु लिमये : एक सवाल यह हो गया कि क्या सीधे लिबर्टी शिप्स से अनाज आ रहा है, और उसमें लोहे के टुकड़े और कंकड़ मिल रहे हैं। यह तो मेरे सवाल का (अ) भाग हुआ और (आ) यह है कि क्या आटा भी मंगाया गया है और क्या उसको फ्यूमीगेट किया गया है और बड़े बड़े कीड़े उसमें मिल रहे हैं? आखिर अगर आटे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप भी खत्म भी तो करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: अंग्रेजों में ए, बी, सी करते हैं तो आप मान जाते हैं और अगर हिन्दी में अ, आ, ई या क, ख, ग आदि हम कहते हैं तो आप नहीं मानते हैं। मैं क्या करूं।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : करोड़ों आदमियों की ज़िन्दगी का सबाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as I know, Liberty ships are not being used for transport of wheat.

श्री मधु लिमये : ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं कहा है । आप समझ लीजिये ठीक तरह से । इस वक़्त अनाज साइजोख में ही नहीं है, लिबर्टी शिप में भरा हुआ है और वह अनाज आप ले आते हैं । यह कब कहा है कि लिबर्टी शिप पर लाद कर आप ला रहे हैं ? वह भरा हुआ है, लिबर्टी शिप में, जहाज़ों में ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not to my knowledge. I do not think wheat is stored in liberty ships. I have not heard of it. They are only taken from storages. Since the hon. Member has mentioned it, I shall enquire into it. As far as maida and atta are concerned, we are not importing maida and atta. We got some maida and atta as gift during our scarcity conditions. Therefore, the question of their getting spoiled during monsoon would not arise, because most of them have already been consumed.

Mr. Speaker: Are they fumigating it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think maida or atta as such can be fumigated.

श्री मधु लिमये : फ्यूमिगेट कर रहे हैं, उससे कीड़े मर जायेंगे । उसके आप खा लीजिये । आप तगड़े बन जायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सन् 1966 में आए हुए, और कम से कम सन् 1965 में आए हुए, गेहूँ में कितना गहूँ अमरीका की किस किस साल की फ़सल का है और उसमें से ऐसा कितना अंश है, जिस पर बीवल कीड़े बैठे रहते हैं अमरीका में, क्योंकि बीवल कीड़े तो घुआ देने या

फ्यूमिगेशन के बाद ख़त्म हो जाते हैं, लेकिन अंडे बचे रहते हैं और जब जहाज़ की गर्मी से वे ज़िन्दा होते हैं और बढ़ते हैं, तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 6 से 20 सैकड़ा गेहूँ ख़त्म हो जाता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I will not be able straightaway to say which year's production is imported here; it will vary from item to item and lot to lot, but certainly it would have been produced one or two years before. We take care to see before loading a ship that they are fit for human consumption and that they are in good condition. Therefore, by these inspections we ensure that only good quality wheat is taken delivery of.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा ध्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मन्त्री महोदय इतिला नहीं दे रहे हैं । उनसे बीवल अंडे और बीवल कीड़े के बारे में बिल्कुल साफ़ इतिला पूछी गई है । उसके अलावा अगर उन के पास फ़सल के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, तो वह मन्त्री काहे के लिए बने हुए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अंडे और कीड़ों के सिलसिले में कुछ कहा है । क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात की वाकफ़ियत है कि फ्यूमिगेशन से कीड़े मर जाते हैं, मगर अंडे रह जाते हैं, जो कि यहां आते हुए रास्ते में गर्मी से बढ़ते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My answer covered both, because when we make an inspection we also see whether there are any weevils, whether the foodgrains have been affected in any way etc., and if they are affected we reject them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इस तरह से मन्त्रियों को बच जाने देंगे, तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? खुद अमरीका में न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में इस बारे में लेख लिखा गया है कि 6 से 20 सैकड़ा गेहूँ बीवल अंडों में से नष्ट हो जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा,
बचावे रहिए उन को ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरना) : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि यह जो हड्डी, कंकड़ और लोहा मिला हुआ गेहूँ था रहा है, उसको पीसते पीसते हमारे यहाँ की फ्लोर मिल्स के पुर्जे खराब हो गए हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इस तरह कितने लाख का नुकसान हुआ है और क्या इस नुकसान को भारत सरकार पूरा करेगी या अमरीका की सरकार पूरा करेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: So far I have not received any notice from any flour mill saying that their machinery has been damaged.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, in the statement which has been given to us, the wording is: "both before loading at ports in the United States and at the time of unloading detailed inspection is undertaken". Are we to understand that whereas formerly our Supply Mission in Washington could actually inspect the wheat and other foodgrains which we were buying at the source that is no longer allowed to us and we are only allowed to look at them when they are loaded at the ports when we will not be able to say anything or do anything, with the result we are not allowed to choose the foodgrains that we buy and rotten stuff is being supplied to us?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir, it is for us either to reject a certain quantity or accept it. Whatever is available in the market we see. We look into the quality. If it is acceptable to us we buy, otherwise we reject it. There are certain specific standards with regard to wheat. Those standards will have to be satisfied before we take it.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know whether the inspection that was allowed earlier is now being denied to us.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. Sir; nothing has been denied.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can we reject anything at the port? What is the machinery set up at the port to examine the foodgrains. We can only examine when we buy them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all, at the purchase point we look into the quality of the wheat that we purchase. But before they reach the ports also something might happen. Therefore, at the ports also we inspect to see that the quality is maintained and something is not passed on to us.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, at a time when some 35 flour mills in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar are running at half the installed capacity and at a time when U.S. Government is good enough to continue their supply of wheat even on the face of adverse criticism, may I know why these wheat products in the form of maida and suji has been accepted under PL 480, which get rot and also catch weevils in the fourth week of their milling, and whether that maida and suji which have been rejected by the bakers here ultimately decontrolled to go for consumption by the hungry people?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Maida and suji are not obtained under PL 480 arrangements. As I have already said, these were gifts given by the various countries for the purpose of meeting the scarcity here.

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कक्षवाय (देवास)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ । आप को ध्यान होगा कि आप ने शुक्रवार को यह आदेश दिया था कि सरकार गौ हत्या के बारे में वक्तव्य दे ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह वक्तव्य कब दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य रोज़ खड़े हो जायें और एक मामले को उठाते चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम को वक्तव्य की तारीख़ बता दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तारीख़ बता दी जायेगी। गवर्नमेंट देख लेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को न लिखा जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसका जवाब यहां नहीं दे सकता हूँ। आप मुझे इस बारे में लिख कर भेज सकते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मुझ बता दें कि आप मुझे कब जवाब देंगे, कैसे देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि आप मुझे लिख कर भेज दीजिए। मैं आप को जवाब दे दूंगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप को इतिला भी मिल गई होगी कि वह नामंजूर हो गया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह।

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's note dated the 28th July, 1966 given to the Embassy of China in India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6580/66].

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, जब चाहे खड़े हो जायें, सब कार्यवाही को रोक दें और मुझे आगे न चलने दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब वक्तव्य देने वाली है। आप सरकार से यह पूछ दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह नहीं पूछूंगा। इस तरह दखल देना ठीक नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइये। क्या आप मुझ आगे चलने देंगे या नहीं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने कब मना किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को इतनी दफ़ा कहा है कि आप बैठ जायें, लेकिन आप बोले चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप सरकार से कहलवा दीजिए कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य कब देगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आईएम नम्बर 3 के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विरोध पत्र

रखा है, अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले चीनी नस्ल के नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में है, तो इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले उसको देख लीजिए कि वह क्या है और फिर उसके बारे में पूछ लीजिए।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS
ACT ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 973 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1966.

(ii) The Ceylon Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 1047 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1966.

(iii) GSR 1121 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6581/66].

(2) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 697 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6582/66].

(3) A copy of the Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. SO 2080 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1966, issued under the Finance Act, 1966

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6583/66].

- 1076(Ai) LSD-5.

श्री हुसैन खन् न कछुबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को यह तो मालूम हो जाये कि सरकार इस बारे में कब वक्तव्य देगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को कई दफ्ता कह चुका हूं कि वह बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : कुछ तो
बताया जाये ।

श्री **हुकूमशब्द** कछवायः ग्रन्थस्य महोदय,
 इस प्रश्न को लेकर लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ता
 चला जा रहा है। हम सरकार से यह पूछना
 चाहते हैं कि वह इस बारे में कब वक्तव्य देने
 वाली है। क्या वह आठ दिन में यह वक्तव्य
 देगी या पन्द्रह दिन में देगी—कब देगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, को रोकने की बहुत कोशिश की है, लेकिन वह नहीं रुकते हैं। मैं उनसे आखिरी दफा दरखास्त करूंगा कि अब वह इस मामले को खत्म करें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम पूछ रहे हैं कि सरकार कब वक्तव्य देगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य जप भी करेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम बैठ जाते हैं, लेकिन यह तो बताया जाये कि सरकार कब वक्तव्य देगी ।

12.19 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Siddananajappa (Hassan): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sitzings of the Committee on Government Assurances held on the 20th and 21st July, 1966.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. When I raised this issue in the last session, an again last Monday, unfortunately, you were not in the Chair and the Chairman at that time, Shri Sham Lal Saraf said that the proceedings of the House will be conveyed to you. I do not know whether that has been done. This happened last Monday, I had reminded the House then that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs . . .

Mr. Speaker: He should kindly allow me to get a reply to a reference made to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not written to you.

Mr. Speaker: Some letter I have received and I have forwarded it to the Government. I will get the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a question of information. The issue is very simple.

In the last session, in April, I said that because of the attitude taken by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs the Committee had been rendered more or less defunct and the operation of rule 370 of the Rules of Procedure had been rendered nugatory.

Mr. Speaker: I am, again requesting Shri Kamath that I had received a letter—it may not be from him—on this very subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From whom?

Mr. Speaker: From one Member. I have forward it to the Minister. I might be allowed to get the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got some of the correspondence that passed between the Minister and the Committee on Government Assurances.

Mr. Speaker: Let the reply come; then I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has given a reply to the

Chairman and since March there has been a deadlock, a stalemate.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister give a reply and I will give him an opportunity. He can raise it then. I am promising him that I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should reply soon; otherwise, this will not be taken up in this session.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बड़े: (खारगीन) : यह तो साहब, बाहर चले जायेंगे लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने पहले कछवाय साहब से कहा कि वह बाहर चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं आपकी आज्ञा मानने को तैयार हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं पांच छ : दफा, इतनी दफा कहना चला आ रहा हूँ लेकिन आप बिलकुल नहीं मानते। अब मैं आपसे दरखवास्त करूंगा कछवाय साहब, कि आप बाहर चले जायें।

Shri Bade: He is going out.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं चला जाऊंगा, लेकिन बड़ा अन्याय ही रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह दूसरा सवाल है, पहले आप बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इतना ही जानना चाहते हैं . . .

श्री बड़े: आपकी आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है और हम दोनों को कह रहे हैं कि यह नहीं करना चाहिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बड़े साहब, पहले वह बाहर चले जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, ठंडर जाइए।

श्री बड़े : यह आपको आज्ञा से चले जाते हैं, लेकिन इतना ही निवेदन है कि सरकार कब वक्तव्य देना चाहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : (श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय से) अब आप बाहर जायें।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह चले जायेंगे। केवल इतना बताना दीजिए कि (व्यवधान)

12.23 hrs.

(Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya then left the House.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े साहब मैंने कहा कि मुझको गवर्नमेंट से जो कहना था वह मैंने कहा। अब उनको कुछ वक्त दीजिए ताकि वह अपनी पार्लामी बतार बतान सकें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कब वक्तव्य कब देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उनसे पूछ लेंगे अगर उन्होंने कोई तारीख बतायी (व्यवधान) अब आप दोनों बोलते चले जायेंगे तो मुझे आप दोनों से कहना पड़ेगा (व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइए स्वामी जी, आप बैठिए। बैठे रहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बैठे तो रहेंगे लेकिन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी इस तरह से आप ज़िद करेंगे तो मुझे आपसे भी कहना पड़ेगा कि आप बाहर जायें

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की आज्ञा मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं बाहर नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन हमारा निवेदन तो इतना ही है कि आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आप दरखास्त करूंगा कि आप बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बाहर चला जाऊंगा आपकी आज्ञा को शिरोधार्य करके, पर उनसे पूछ तो लीजिए कि कब वक्तव्य देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जायें। फिर मैं जो उनसे पूछना होगा पूछूंगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं चला जाता हूँ। यदि आप इस तरह सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं तो चलाइए . . . (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बड़े, अब आप उठरिए।

12.24 hrs.

(Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House.)

Shri P. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): Sir, the point is very simple. I have given instructions to my partymen so that whenever you order anyone of them he will go out and will not create a scene, but one thing which is rather very serious and to which I will draw your attention is that the only request that has been made both by Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya and Swami Rameshwaranand is whether the Government is going to make a statement with reference to the question raised by them and, if so, within what time. The only point that was to be considered is whether the Government are going to come forward with this statement in a week, ten days, two weeks or a month. When are they going to make a statement? That is the only point.

Mr. Speaker: The leader of the Jan Sangh Party would kindly appreciate that what is objectionable is not the point that is being raised but it is the insistence, the persistence and the manner in which it is being made. I had asked them twice, thrice, four times, five times, six times, many times, to sit down. I had asked the Government to make up their mind,

[Mr. Speaker]

what their policy is, and to announce it in the House. I am waiting for that. Let them take time. They will certainly announce that. I have said it in the House. From the papers I have read that they are intending to announce it soon.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not one of them gets up and say something?

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government in a position to say anything?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :
स्वामी जी ने क्या कहा था? स्वामी जी ने यही तो कहा था कि आप सरकार से यह तो जानकारी दिला दें कि वह कब तक इस बारे में कुछ बनायेगी? (व्यवधान)
उनको इस बात के लिए निकाला जाता है, यह उचित नहीं है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): On a point of order, Sir. This is on what you have said just now. I want to draw your attention to this. You have told the Government to make a statement on the subject. But the subject pertains to the State Government. How can the Central Government make a statement on the subject which pertains to the State Government?

Mr. Speaker: Then, the Government can make the statement that that is the State matter. Can't the Government make this statement? It is for the Minister to say that it is a State matter and that it does not concern the Centre.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I want your clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say so.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The matter with regard to cow slaughter came up before the Parliament once before. The Attorney General was called in and he gave the opinion that this is purely a State subject and the Parliament cannot legislate on that. That is why the legislation was drop-

ped at that time. Even now, without consulting the State Governments, the Central Government cannot formulate a policy and announce it in Parliament even if it is necessary for the purpose of the whole country. That is why it will have to take some time and we have to consult the State Governments and then make a policy statement. But to say that it is a State subject and, therefore, we are not in a position to announce a national policy, that could be done even now and this could be taken as a statement. We thought we will go into it fully in the Cabinet and try to find out whether something could be done to satisfy the sentiments of the people. Because of these difficulties, I think, the House will appreciate the situation in which we are placed and give some indulgence with regard to the statement which has got to be made.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनाई)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राज्य का विषय इसलिए नहीं हो सकता कि विदेशों के लिए जो गोमांस का निर्यात होता है वह भारत सरकार करती है, यह राज्य सरकारें नहीं करती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह कहा है कि हम सोच रहे हैं....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह राज्य का विषय है, यह कह कर हाउस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन मेरा था। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब सरकार ने जवाब दे ही दिया...

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Kerala for 1966-67.

12.29½ hrs.

RE: RECALLING OF EXPELLED MEMBERS

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): In view of the statement made by the Minister, I request the Members who were asked to leave the House may be called back.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (बरेली) : सरकार ने जवाब दे दिया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को वापस बुला लिया जाये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): What they had asked for was a statement from the Government. As to what was the character of the statement, what was the content of the statement, was not the point. Since they wanted only a clarification, the Minister has willingly given that answer. In view of that, why not call them back?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The request is justified.

Mr. Speaker: I have already explained that. If I have not been able to explain it adequately, perhaps, that might be my fault. I was not taking objection to the request itself that was being made. I had asked them to sit down five or six or seven times. That was my objection. I had no objection about the subject-matter.

I had asked the Government to make a statement and they wanted time. What has come out of the statement is that they want time. That was already there. I had asked the Government to make that statement after considering the question fully.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is that my friend Shri Trivedi made the same request and what they had said earlier was to the same effect, nothing more, whether the Govern-

ment was going to make a statement on that. The request made by Shri Trivedi now is therefore justified.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question. It is the defiance of the Chair that I objected to and not the request.

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1962-63 AND 1963-64

The Minister of Finance (**Shri Sachindra Choudhuri**): I beg to present statements showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (Kerala) for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

12.30½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1966."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1966."

12.30½ hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (ii) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CLOSURE OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Mr. Speaker : Statement by the Minister of Education. Mr. Chagla.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I had given a call attention notice . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Chagla, but another member gets up and speaks. How can he intervene like this?

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order now. One item has been finished and we have passed on to the next. I have called Mr. Chagla.

श्री प्रिया गुप्ता (मुंगेर) : कैसे नहीं आ सकता। आप मेहरबानी कर के नियम 372 को लीजिये, आप जायद इन रूल के प्रन्दर बयान दे रहे हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मुझे इसे सुनने दीजिए तब बतला सकूंगा, पहले कैसे बतला दूँ।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the reopening of the Banaras Hindu University after summer vacation on the 18th July, 1966 . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a very long statement consisting of seven pages. It can be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. members have got the copies . . .

Some hon. Members: Yes, we have got copies.

Mr. Speaker: . . . then it need not be read.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6585/66].

Mr. Speaker: I then pass on to the next item. Mr. Priya Gupta was raising a point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta: I gave a call attention notice on the 30th July. It is a matter of urgent public importance since the Banaras Hindu University has been closed *sine die*. The students are demanding three things: introduction of supplementary examinations; re-admission of failed candidates in the same year; and accommodation in hostels. The Members of the Executive Council there continue for more than nine years; they are controlling everything; they are standing in the way of any negotiation or compromise between the students and the administration. It is high time that the Ministry of Education set up an Administrator for the University until the Vice-Chancellor is elected as per the proposed amendment to the Bill. The Pro-Vice Chancellor has no power to act and even if there is a move for talks with the students, he cannot actively exercise any power. So the matter should not be delayed any longer. The Minister's statement should be read here and the matter should be discussed in the House immediately. I have also given a notice. It is a matter of urgent public importance.

This is my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the members of the Opposition to decide whether this is a point of order. When I refused that opportunity, I was charged that I was not giving them the time or the chance to explain.

Now all that he wanted to say on his call attention notice, he has said. That was all that he wanted. Is that the manner in which the proceedings should be conducted? If I tell a member that this is not the way, then I am told that I do not allow any opportunity, I just gag them.

Is that a point of order?

Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मुने के बाद ही आपने निर्णय दिया न ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान 372 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ—

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो इन्होंने निवेदन किया है, क्या यह 372 के अन्दर किया है, यदि उन्होंने ऐसा किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का नोटिस सचिवालय को कब मिला। अगर इस का नोटिस ध्यान दिलाने के नोटिस के पहले मिला है, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, यदि बाद में मिला है तो मुझे आपत्ति है। आप कई दफा इस सदन में निर्णय दे चुके हैं कि ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस आये तो यह ब्यान 371 के मातहत नहीं बल्कि 197 के मातहत करेंगे इस को पढ़ने का समय भी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे ता० 30 को चिट्ठी मिली थी, जहाँ मेरा नोट किया हुआ है—

"Seen at 5-30 P.M.

हुकम सिंह 30-7-66"

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारा ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस अगर बाद में आया है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : यह नोटिस हमने पहले दिया हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब दिया था ?

श्री बड़े : ता० 30 के पहले दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ सवाल पूछ लिये जायें तो उनके लिये इजाजत दे दूंगा, पहले इस को पढ़ लें, उस के बाद इस को रख लूंगा।

श्री बड़े : यह ठीक है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): The point is this that when there is a calling-attention notice, that should get priority over the statement of the hon. Minister.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): You may take it up at 4 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Ministers have got that privilege to make statements.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Calling-attention notices had been given on this very important matter on the morning of 30th July. You had received the letter at 5.30 p.m. on the 30th July.

Mr. Speaker: I had seen it at that time. I do not know when it was sent and received.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We had given the calling-attention-notices in the morning. We generally give these calling-attention-notices in the morning before 11 a.m. Therefore, I would suggest that the calling-attention-notice may be taken up tomorrow and let questions be put on it tomorrow morning. Let this be taken up as on a calling-attention-notice.

Mr. Speaker: I shall get all those notices and see.

Shri Priya Gupta: I had given a calling-attention-notice at 10 a.m. on the 30th July.

Mr. Speaker: When I am conceding that I shall allow questions to be put why should Shri Priya Gupta get up in this manner and go on talking?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has already had his chance to say what he wanted.

Mr. Speaker: When I have already said that I shall look into the matter, why should Shri Priya Gupta jump up in this manner and obstruct me and not allow me to proceed? There ought to be some method about how to proceed.

Shri Hem Barua: Unfortunately, there is a tendency on the part of Government to by-pass calling-attention-notices. I can cite instance if necessary. There is a tendency on the part of Government to by-pass calling-attention-notices on occasions and then come forward and *suo motu* make a statement. On a previous occasion, a thing like this had happened, and I did not raise any objection then. That was when our President was ill in London where he had gone for his treatment; naturally enough, we were all perturbed and disturbed. I had submitted a calling-attention-notice on the matter. Several days after that, the Prime Minister came and made a statement, not on the calling-attention-notice, but *suo motu*. The then Prime Minister had made that statement *suo motu*. It did not raise any objection to that because . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall just lay it down that if notices have been received earlier and subsequently the Minister makes a statement, I shall revive the old notices though I might have refused them earlier, and consider them as having been raised.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why do you qualify it by saying 'earlier'? They also think about it and we also think about it more or less simultaneously. It may be a matter of just an hour or two hours this way or that way . . .

Mr. Speaker: I would like to tell Shri Ranga that even if the notice is received later, for purposes of elucidation I shall allow a few questions. Therefore, that does not make any difference.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरा एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव रहा है। इस सदन में बहुत से लोग काशी विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने छात्र हैं और मैं भी हूँ और जो बयान इस समय मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है, उसमें न सिर्फ गलत-बयानी है—क्योंकि यूनियन की मान्यता का कोई सवाल इन्होंने बताया ही नहीं, बल्कि इस के साथ साथ पिछले 7-8 वर्षों से केन्द्र सरकार ने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय मैं उस स्टेटमेंट के कन्टेन्ट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैंने आप से कहा है कि उस के ऊपर मैं सवाल की इजाजत दूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपने स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहा हूँ। इसके लिये मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थगन प्रस्ताव मैं इस समय नहीं ले सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: केन्द्र सरकार ने इस विश्वविद्यालय को बिल्कुल तबाह कर डाला है, क्योंकि यह नौकरशाही के खिलाफ जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस को इस वक्त नहीं ले सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सिर्फ एक चीज अर्ज कर दूँ, उसको आप सुन लीजिए। जिस तरह से छागला साहब उसी तरह मे पहले के मंत्री, जिस तरह से अब के कुलपति, उसी तरह से पहले के कुलपति, ये सब के सब

अंग्रेजी जमाने के, अंग्रेजी शासन के मददगार रहे हैं और उनको यह विश्वविद्यालय बिल्कुल फूटी-आंखों नहीं सुहाता है, व इस को तबाह करने पर लगे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION ON INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since a large number of questions have been asked by hon'ble Members about the military build-up in Pakistan, I have considered it appropriate to make a brief general statement on this subject. As members will no doubt realise, I can only give broad indications. It will not be in public interest for me to discuss details.

Government are aware that ever since the periods of Indo-Pakistan conflict in September 1965, Pakistan has been making all-out efforts to increase its armed strength. Very sizable new raisings of armed personnel have been taken up and equipment for the Pakistan Army, Air Force and Navy obtained. New fixed defences are being constructed and others improved. Ordinance factories are being set up and expanded.

In the Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir there has been an increase in the strength of Armed Forces. Communications improvement, from the military point of view, has also been going on apace. The training of irregulars has been continuing. Pakistan has also increased its troops and air force in East Pakistan.

In these large-scale preparations Pakistan has been receiving a large

measure of help from China, by way of supply of equipment, including tanks and aeroplanes, and foreign exchange for purchase of arms elsewhere. Chinese assistance for training of armed personnel has also come to notice. Pakistan has also obtained assistance of one or two other countries for the supply of arms and equipment and, as intermediaries, for purchase of equipment in countries which would not directly sell to Pakistan.

We hope that Pakistan will honour its obligations under the Tashkent Agreement not to have recourse to force. As a step necessary towards this, Pakistan should normalise its relations with India. Be that as it may, the House may rest assured that Government are alive to their primary duty of maintaining the security and territorial integrity of the country and will deal with any development according to the needs of the situation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
ऐसा पिछले 20 वर्ष से खूब कर रहे हो और
वसा ही आगे भी करोगे।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

12.43 hrs.

RE. RIGHTS OF SUSPENDED MEMBERS

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
ऐलान करने से पहले मैं एक जानकारी आप
की माफ़त चाहूंगा और वह यह कि मेरे दल के
एक सदस्य की श्री बुद्धप्रिय मौर्य को 15 दिन
के लिए सदन से मुअत्तिल किया गया है।
श्री मौर्य पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सदस्य
हैं। आज पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की
एक एक्स्ट्राआर्डिनरी मीटिंग शाम को हो
रही है जिसमें मंत्री महोदय गवाही देने के लिए
पेश होंगे और जिस में कि कमेटी हाउस के
प्रोसीज्योर के विरुद्ध कार्य करने जा रही है।

[श्री बागड़ी]

अब पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की बैठक कोई इस सदन की तरह से अध्यक्ष के अधीन तो होती नहीं है और उस में श्री मौर्य के जाने पर कोई रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए और उस के अन्दर उन्हें जाने की इजाजत दी जाय। इस के लिए मैं आपसे पहले व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ और उस के बाद मैं ऐलान करूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी व्यवस्था यही है कि जब कोई मेम्बर सर्विस ऑफ दी हाउस से सस्पेंड किया जाता है तो उस सस्पेंड मेम्बर का पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी को अटेंड करना या वहाँ काम करना भी मना है क्योंकि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी में जाना और काम करना भी सर्विस ऑफ दी हाउस से अलहदा नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कैसे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह बहस की बात नहीं है क्योंकि जो नियम हैं उस के अनुसार मैं ने व्यवस्था दे दी है।

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12.44 hrs.

RE. ADDITION OF MEMBER TO S. S. P. GROUP

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन के अन्दर वर्षों के साथ इस बात का ऐलान करता हूँ कि चौधरी लाखन दास जोकि इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं उन्होंने संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के अन्दर लोक सभा में स्थान ग्रहण कर लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : इस संबंध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सावल है। संयुक्त समाजवादी दल इस समय 11 सदस्यों का हो गया है और हमारे दल के

नेता को सदन में दल की संख्या के अनुरूप जगह मिलनी चाहिए। यह सवाल कई दफे उठाया जा चुका है लेकिन कभी भी इस पर फैसला नहीं हो पाता है हमारे दल के नेता की यहां हाउस में बैठने की जगह हमारे दल की यहां पर संख्या के अनुसार होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। मेरे नोटिस में यह चीज दो, तीन दफे लाई गई है। पिछली दफे जब सेशन चल रहा था और उस के दरमियान में यह मामला उठाया गया था तो मैं ने कहा था कि सेशन के दरमियान में मैं कोई दखल नहीं देना चाहता। अब जब सेशन शुरू हुआ है तो वाकई उनकी यह बात जायज थी कि उन की संख्या के मुताबिक उनके दल के नेता को यहां पर जगह दी जाये। इस बारे में शायद परसों इनके नेता भी मुझसे मिले थे। मैंने कहा था कि मैं इसकी कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और विचार कर रहा हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं से जगह तलाश करूँ और उनको जगह दूँ। (हंसी) हंसी की मैंने तो कोई बात नहीं की है अगर कुछ गलत निकल गया हो तो मैं माफ़ी चाहता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन को हंस लेने दीजिये। हंसने का वक्त आयेगा आखिर में बहुत अच्छी तरह।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब मैं बड़ी संजीदगी से इस बात को कह रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप की बात मैं समझ रहा हूँ बाकी उधर के वह लोग तो नासमझी करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे थोड़ा वक्त दीजिये ताकि मैं इसको कर सकूँ।

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12.45 hrs

RE. RIGHTS OF SUSPENDED
MEMBERS—contd.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I would make a request on the point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Bagri, regarding attendance of a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. The hon. Member has revealed the information that the Public Accounts Committee is going to do something beyond what is provided in the procedures of the House, there is going to be an extraordinary meeting. I think, under the circumstances, you should kindly allow him to attend.

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक वह सस्पेंशन में है मैं ऐसा कैसे कर सकता हूँ ?

12.45 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL
AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th November, 1965.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He asks for leave to withdraw the Bill. May I know the reasons on account of which he wants to withdraw the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: The other Bill is being brought.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I withdraw the Bill.

12.46 hrs.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PRE-
VENTION) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I would like to oppose this Bill.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-
बाद): क्या लाठी, डंडा काफ़ी नहीं है ?

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices from two hon. Members Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that they want to oppose it. I can allow one Member. First, I will ask the Minister to give his reasons for introducing the Bill.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He is not prepared evidently.

Shri Nanda: I am prepared, fully prepared; because there is not very much to argue here, it is so patent and so simple, and one would not expect in this House that, when we are bringing a measure designed to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of this country, there would be any difference of opinion there, we may have other differences. This Bill should have the full support of the Members.

To explain the purpose and the principle of this Bill I would just invite the attention of hon. Members to an amendment which was carried out. I would refer to sub-clause (2) of article 19. The Sixteenth Amendment Act of 1963 empowers the Gov-

*Published in Gazette of India, 1-8-66.

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated

[Shri Nanda]

ernment to bring in reasonable restrictions on the exercise of certain rights which are conferred by Clause (1) of article 19.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Secession only. This goes beyond the scope of that Act.

Shri Nanda: Therefore, to that part there is no objection. All right, I shall then proceed with the other part.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपति
आप की शकल से है।

Shri Nanda: This legislation might have been undertaken earlier, but we felt, we thought, we hoped that those forces of secession would die out, but we are now facing a situation—the hon. Members know what is happening in a part of Assam, there are certain things happening in some other parts also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lift the emergency first.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him first.

Shri Nanda: I will now take up the other part. Besides dealing with this question of secession, there is also another part of the Bill, the purpose of which is that if there is activity aimed at overthrowing the Government established by law, by force, by violence or by doing things in pursuance of any influence of a foreign country, these are things which should be dealt with.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): They should resign now.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : आज की सरकार ही विदेशियों के इशारे पर नाच रही है।

Shri Nanda: I reiterate that the principles of the Bill are fully consistent with the Fundamental Rights and are subject to judicial review.

What further guarantees does the hon. Member ask for?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): The Minister has prefaced his remarks by referring to the 16th amendment of the Constitution. I have no hesitation in saying that this is not only a fraud on the Constitution but it is also a very gignatic fraud perpetrated on the public confidence also. You know that on the 18th May last the Government apparently made a gesture restricting their powers under the Defence of India Act to certain parts of the country, but here what they propose to give with one hand they are taking away by the other. Apparently the Bill is directed against secessionist activities; nobody could oppose it if it is really against secessionist activities. The real purpose of the Government is to put on the statute-book on a permanent footing the powers that they already had under the Defence of India Act..... (An hon. Member: It is even worse than that)..... In a certain sense the DOI Act is a temporary provision; it is in force as long as the Emergency is there. But here these powers, these arbitrary and dictatorial powers, fascist powers, are sought to be put on the statute-book on a permanent basis. The 16th Amendment of the Constitution, or even before that amendment, our Constitution empowered the executive to put reasonable restrictions on certain fundamental rights under article 19—freedom of speech, association and all that. But at least there was this safeguard on the reasonable restriction; that at least ensured the power of the courts for judicial review. There have been a number of cases in the Supreme Court and case law is there that the very expression reasonable restriction ensures justiciability. But here under the proposed section 16 of the Bill, the powers of the court are being taken away. This means that article 19 of the Constitution is being sought to be amended on a permanent footing. I am ashamed that a man like Mr. Nanda.... (An hon. Member: Shameless man like

Mr. Nanda) comes forward with this Bill. It is a shame that while they are now abrogating their powers or restricting their powers under the DOI Act, what they are really taking now is much worse. We declare our intention to oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel at every stage with all the power at our command and the whole Opposition is united on this.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Only lawless people should be afraid of this Bill. Why are my hon. friends afraid of this Bill?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: You are a law abiding citizen so long as it suits your Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे सिर्फ संवैधानिक आपत्ति करनी है और कहना है कि चूंकि इस बिल में मंत्री महोदय ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किये हैं वह उनके इस वक्त के बयान के खिलाफ जाते हैं इस लिये यह नहीं आ सकता। उन्होंने इस वक्त शब्द इस्तेमाल किया "देश की सार्वभौमिकता", सावरेंटो आफ दि कन्ट्री। लेकिन यह बिल सिर्फ देश की सार्वभौमिकता से संबंध नहीं रखता, यह सरकार की सार्वभौमिकता से भी संबंध रखता है, सावरेंटो आफ दि गवर्नमेंट, और जो इस सरकार को उलटना चाहे, जैसे मैं उलटना चाहता हूँ, और बार बार उलटना चाहता हूँ, उस के खिलाफ यह बिल आया है। इस लिये यह बिल यहां आ ही नहीं सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस लिये नहीं आ सकता।

Division No. 4

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachin.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri

Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Virendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bisat, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandrabhar Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavav, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Jorabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिये कि इस में सरकार को सार्वभौमिकता को बचाये रखने के लिये संविधान के इन कलमों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है जो देश के...

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Minister as well as one Member from among those who want to oppose it. I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप सुनेंगे नहीं मुझे। यह यहां पर आ ही नहीं सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फैसला देना मेरा काम नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप सब मंत्रियों की मदद करने हैं लेकिन कम से कम श्री नन्दा की मदद तो न करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहिब हमेशा ही इस नतीजे पर न पहुंचा करें कि मैं डिफेंड कर रहा हूँ। यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठ सकता।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith."

Lok Sabha divided:

13 hrs.

AYES

Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh Shri Shiveji Rao S.
 Dey, Shri S. K.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dighe, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Firodia, Shri
 Gajraj Singh Rai, Shri
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya
 Gowdh, Shri
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Harvani, Shri Anwar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Jha, Shri Yogendra
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kajrolkar, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Karuthiruman Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khanna Shri Mehr Chand
 Kotaki Shri Liladhar.
 Koulgi, Shri H. V.
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malachami, Shri
 Manan, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.:
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maniyangadan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Hariash Chandra
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Meth, Shri Jashvant
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Minimata, Shrimati:
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
 Morarka, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzni, Shri David
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Nanda, Shri
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Nirajan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri:
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi:
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri M. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri V. T.
 Pattebhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramkrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala

Rattan Lal, Shri
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri Surendra
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swazen Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Ukey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutta
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Herkh

NOES

Alvares, Shri
 Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Bade, Shri
 Bagri, Shri
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Bhasant Kunwari, Shrimati
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Bhecl, Shri P.H.
 Biren Dutta, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Dasratha Deb, Shri
 Deo, Shri P.K.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Gopalan, Shri A.K.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Gupta, Shri Priya

Imbichibava, Shri
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vish n
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Kripalani, Shri J.B.
 Kumaran, Shri M.K.
 Kunhan, Shri P.
 Laxmi Dass, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
 Mahananda, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Manoharan, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Mate, Shri
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Muzaftar Husain, Shri
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Omkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patnayak, Shri Kishan
 Pottakkatt, Shri
 Raghavan, Shri A.V.
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Reddi, Shri R.N.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Singh, Shri Y.D.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.V.
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkajah, Shri Kolla
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati
 Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yudhvir Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 213†; Noes 63. The Ayes have it. Leave is granted.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. UNLAWFUL
 ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION)
 ORDINANCE, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6586/66].

13.01 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Defence of India Act, 1962.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) मेरा एक यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सरकार के खिलाफ भविष्यवासी आया हुआ है। जब तक उसका निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक इस तरहके बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई बात नहीं है कि बिल भी इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : इनको इसका अधिकार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नन्दा साहब इसका भी कुछ थोड़ा सा एक्सप्लेनेशन दे दें क्योंकि इसका भी मुझे नोटिस मिल है श्री टी० के० चौधरी की तरफ से कि वह इसको भी प्रपोज करते हैं।

Shri Nanda: I thought that what I was doing was in line with the wishes expressed by the House generally. There were discussions on this subject and at a certain stage—it was on the 27th April—I

Shri H. C. Soy also wanted to vote for "Ayes" vide his intimationship.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 1-8-66.

[Shri Nanda]

made a statement in the course of which I announced the decision to restrict the application of this Act to certain border States and territories and for certain purposes connected with defence. On the 18th May, I made a further statement in which I explained how the matter was going to be dealt with. It is in pursuance of that and on the basis of the thing which I had announced that this Bill has been framed. I do not know what precisely is going to be the objection. I heard that there was something here—it was asked whether we can apply it to some parts of the country or not, when there is an emergency. We have taken the opinion of legal experts and their opinion is that it is quite open to us and it is valid for us to do that. I do not see what objection is there.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I hardly have anything to add to what I had stated in connection with the other Bill, except this: when the Home Minister made his statement with regard to the modification of the Defence of India Act, we made it very clear from the Opposition side—we had consultations and in the course of the consultations also we made it very clear—that we are not agreeable to the decision of the Government with regard to the Defence of India Act. So far as we are concerned, we want that the whole Act should be scrapped and the emergency proclamation should be revoked immediately and forthwith. So long as it is not done, we are bound to oppose this Bill in principle.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I should like to add one point. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that as far as our party is concerned, we are against the Defence of India Act and we want the emergency to be scrapped. Now, while bringing forward this Bill, they ostensibly told us that they are restricting its provisions only to border

areas. But, from what we see in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, they are seeking to have wider powers under the Defence of India Act. It is not restricted in the sense that they want to show it to the world that they are restricting the application of this Act to border areas only. There is nothing in the Bill to say that they are restricting it to the border areas. On the other hand, this Bill is going to give the Government wider powers under the Defence of India Act and the Rules. So, even by the objectives of this Bill, we cannot support it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद)

एक वाक्य मैं भी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही को मैं इजाजत दे सकता था...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सब संविधान के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संविधान के खिलाफ अगर है तो इस वक्त उसे नहीं लिखा जा सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अदालत में जाय तो पचास तरह के अगड़े हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंट्रोडक्शन नहीं हो सकता है संविधान के खिलाफ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : कृपलानी जी भी कुछ ना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Defence of India Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

13.04 hrs.

**ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT)
BILL,* 1966**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I introduce the Bill.

13.04½ hrs.

**RE. RECALLING OF EXPELLED
MEMBERS—contd.**

श्री बजरत्न सिंह (बरेली) : मेरा एक निवेदन है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ! जिन हमारे मंत्रियों को बाहर निकाला गया है, उनकी मारीजी इच्छा थी वह तो पूर्ण हो चुकी है, बले ही उनके मुख से मांगा हुआ स्टेटमेंट न आया हो, लेकिन उनके लीडर के मुख से मांगा हुआ स्टेटमेंट गवर्नमेंट का हो गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अब उन लोगों को वापिस बुला लिया जाए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would request you to give permission, because, we are now discussing an important motion, and it would not look nice when they have to remain outside. It is the desire of the entire House; I request you to let them in.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection and there is nothing that I have to stand upon as a matter of prestige. But the Members of the Opposition should also advise their followers that they should not behave in that man-

ner. How many times had I to ask them not to do that but to sit down again and again. Is it required that the Speaker should go on repeating five, six, seven or eight times that a Member should sit down?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I also tried my best but unfortunately some Members had walked out. It was not fair on their part. But still I request you to revoke your decision.

श्री दलजीत सिंह (ऊना) : अगर वे हाउस से माफी मांग लें तो उनको आने दिया जाय।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The leader of the party has stated that he does not approve of the action, and he wanted to prevent him, but he walked out, and he could not be prevented. I would request you to reconsider it.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

13.06 hrs.

**MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): It is but fair that the Prime Minister also is present in the House when the motion of no-confidence is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I hope they have taken notice of it. She will come.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is on our part a last resort step, but never before since Independence has Government so deserved from Parliament the order of the boot. Its record of

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infamy has truly exhausted the people's patience and we hear cries of anguish from all parts of the country and from all sections of our population, workers and Government employees and students and others, and by this motion we ask Parliament to do its duty.

It is significant also that exactly on the eve of this no-confidence motion, the Government has come forward with legislation which we were constrained to have to oppose even at the introduction stage, because that kind of legislation is the blackest possible which any Government which pretends to democracy could put forward in this House.

Devaluation and other recent goings-on of Government have indeed been the last straw on the camel's back as far as our people are concerned. They represent the biggest betrayal up to date of India's interest and even more of India's self-respect and dignity. This country which carries the load of the centuries could have borne much, but it cannot bear the affront to its honour and the sell-out of our economic independence. I remember an hon. Member on the other side having said that we are too many and just cannot be sold out. He is right, but the point is, when the sell-out is attempted in the interests of a clique that fattens on the backing of predatory international capital and its collaborators in India, Parliament must be stern and do its duty and punish the culprits.

The sordid story of how devaluation was decided upon will perhaps never be told but the indications of what had taken place are dirty enough. The humiliating dependence of those who have been pitchforked into policy-making positions in this country and cunningly condescending to American guidance was pathetically underlined on that black Sunday in June when in betrayal of

every decent canon of political conduct, devaluation was announced. Perhaps two or three individuals in the Cabinet, non-descripts in the Congress Party, with little expertise and less political understanding, who had no right to commit the country as they obviously did during their trips to Dollarland, had taken the initiative in this process of craven surrender, but they seem to be very much on the right side of the Prime Minister and the whole uneasily assorted lot of them are responsible for this perfidious stab in the back of Indian economy and Indian independence and the primacy of Parliament. They are unworthy and unfit to govern the country and in all conscience they should get out.

How can Parliament ever forget the sequence of certain things which took place? Repeatedly during the last three month-long budget session, the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister asserted that the Government was not going to devalue the rupee. On the 17th February, the Planning Minister—I do not see him—

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Where is he? Why is he not present?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This kind of thing happens too often; this is just one of the so many pinpricks they give. On 17th February, the Planning Minister in stentorian tones said:

"The Union Government does not propose to devalue the rupee, speculation in the foreign press notwithstanding. There is no question of devaluing the rupee so far as the Government is concerned."

The Finance Minister piped in to the same effect from time to time. Shri Asoka Mehta, who takes the cake in all this business, declared on his way to the United States that he would

refuse, the brave man that he was, to discuss devaluation abroad. And then, a mere three weeks after Parliament was conveniently bundled off, the Government comes forward stealthily like a thief in the night to announce devaluation. It took the country's breath away—the matter and the manner of the decision. This Government has not hesitated to treat Parliament to deliberate and systematic falsehoods persistently purveyed over a period of time. The irony of it is that while many of us on this side are charged repeatedly with having no genuine respect for parliamentary proprieties, Government poses as the paragon of parliamentary virtue. This House has recently had occasion to punish some of us and suspend them from the service of the House on account of their resistance to the self-confessed tricks that Government had planned to play on all of us. This is a queer world; or else, this kind of thing would not have happened. This House, I say in all seriousness, will be guilty of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel if opposition members continue to be penalised, when Government's contumely and contempt of Parliament is condoned. It is terrible to hear also—I wish Government comes forward with a decisive repudiation—that while Parliament was kept in the dark altogether, several interested parties in India and abroad have been given prior intimation regarding the devaluation decision. I know this Government will try to cover up the traces of its crime, but it should be common knowledge here in this House that the decision to force India down to her knees had been made by the cloak and dagger aid-givers of America long ago. The so-called Bell Mission, led by a man whom a knowledgeable ex-Cabinet Minister is said to have described as not good enough to be a Deputy Secretary in this country, had reported at the end of 1964, but was for a while given a short shrift. Then the World Bank called in its ally, the IMF, which put the screw on when it got the chance to

do so over repayment of IMF standby credits. Open tricks followed and we were ordered to put our economic house in order, that is to say, in conformity with their dictates. When our problems piled up with the Indo-Pakistan confrontation and the sudden death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had been growing into new dimensions of understanding, they found exactly the situation they were waiting for, the time to apply sternly what Eugene Black, an old World Bank head, had called diplomacy of economic development. In his well-known book on the subject, he wrote:

“The relationship between economic aid and the security of western nations is indeed a direct one. I have suggested that economic should be the principal means by which the West maintains its political and economic dynamic in the under-developed world.”

Now this western dynamic, this subsidiary alliance which the Government has entered into with the United States in particular, impinges on our economy. Even this Government jibbed at devaluation and accepted the rest of the package given to the Prime Minister during her United States visit, the package containing relaxation of controls, import liberalisation and such things, in not so slow and searing stages. The ultimatum came, as a note circulated to Congress Members of this House puts it, “Action on devaluation could not be postponed as all further aid negotiations hinged on it.” So, the die was cast and the Finance Minister now dishes out fairy tale economics. The Prime Minister and her more valiant colleagues made putrid broadcasts and the country knows, howsoever Government tries to prevent its knowing, that the USA comes in this manner to those who are or who will be its pawns.

Are we expected in Parliament to truckle down to the effects and implications of this stinking story? Do

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we not realise that the collapse of the rupee—mind you, this devaluation is only the beginning of the rot and so many other steps would follow in the wrong direction—the collapse of the rupee will lead, unless we are mighty careful, to the collapse of our economic and eventually also our political independence? It is crystal clear that this Government has neither character nor the capacity to rule the country. This Government is an accessory to a crime against our people and this House cannot forgive them.

While naturally the Cabinet as a whole, led by the Prime Minister is tarred today with the same brush, some outstanding performers among them are today particularly in the dock before the people. The first to come to my mind is the Minister paradoxically of Planning whose book learning is so formidable and who has travelled so serenely perhaps in the company of the Prime Minister from Dogma to Pragma—I am coining words—who has been a protagonist for years of massive food imports, since he was Chairman of a food enquiry committee, who glibly said sometime ago that what we needed was a year's plan holiday, who has before an audience of technicians in Bombay twitted the public sector as a sacred cow he refused to cherish—that same public sector to which a nearly forgotten man called Jawaharlal Nehru had allotted the commanding heights of our economy and in an elusive moment in Moscow his daughter repeated that phrase. But our friend here has broached a new philosophy, which has fluttered even the sedate doves of Yojana Bhavan, the philosophy of foreign aid as the prop of our plan. He has succeeded in nearly scuttling the Fourth Plan and he will be blessed in some quarters for this performance. I have got neither the time nor the inclination to give here an inventory of his recent doings, but there is one thing which strikes me every time I see him. I am sorry, I do not see him

now. Whenever I see him it comes to my mind, here is the man who advised the Americans about the virtues of back-seat driving, that is to say, using us Indians in the role of Shikhandi; here is the man who so overwhelmed by a meeting of minds in the United States perorated that India would be opening up her womb to foreign capital; here is the man who had offered a torn mat to United States capital for wiping its feet on it before entering India almost in the role of a new East India Company; he is today in the pillory and I wonder if the country, if not Parliament, will ever forgive him.

And, what can one say of the Minister of food imports. I see him there, Sir, luckily the face which launched a thousand food ships from the United States. He waxed eloquent at one time, last November,—you might have forgotten about it—I am quoting his words:

"If we have to starve we are prepared for that, but we won't go a begging."

Despite all this—it is forgotten altogether, erased from everybody's memory in the Cabinet—he went on to speak about a national food plan with systematic procurement and distribution of food-grains, when he began his somersaults, that have not ended yet, and his assumption of shortfall has arisen from two to eight million, then to twelve million tonnes, which his America counterpart, with whom he has hob-nobbed recently in the country, now says is eighteen million tonnes. In an essay which he has sent us free—I read it with interest—on devaluation, he writes on page 14—I am quoting his words:

"The goal in the relative long run is self-reliance; the goal in the immediate present is survival."

Here is a Food Minister who in November was talking about a plan of self-reliance, something like a new *Swadeshi* movement which we have

been all asking for in this country; here is a man who only a few months ago writes in his own book—which he sends us gratis, without having to pay a paisa for it—that the goal in the immediate present is survival. We have to survive, that is what he says. We have been brought down to this pass. Who in the country is responsible for this, but the Government of this land? How can the Government get away from its responsibility? Is it a joke governing a country like India and saying all kinds of things from time to time? That is exactly what is going on. There is no reason, he says, why indigenously produced goods should go up in prices at all. He does not know. Meanwhile he recommends, what he calls, the mighty task of refashioning India's economic structure; refashioning, indeed, for his aim is to alter the pattern of Indian economy and to yoke it to the chariots of American free booters who are now asking for their pound of flesh by way of payment in dollars. Since his Prime Minister does not either know or care, Parliament should tell Shri Subramaniam that the alternative is not that of starvation or mammoth PL 480 imports but limited imports to be paid for and strict implementation of acceptor policies like the intensified procurement, social control on foodgrains trade, land reforms and greater incentive to the tiller of the soil, stern action against hoarders and profiteers, nationalisation for rice mills and such things. The Food Minister is, of course, pursuing a policy of tie-up with the United States, and our best economists fear the existence of an American vested interest in Shri Subramaniam's plaintive yet slyly purposeful exaggeration. What can one say. He bears the name of a God of war, but when I think of him "Subramaniam, thy name is subservience; that is the point to which you have brought this country".

An hon. Member: Kartikeya.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I see my friend, the Finance Minister, straying into Congress from his accustomed forensic

and financial haunts rather like a man who carries the big drum which another fellow beats. He, naturally, has not taken long to convince himself that there is no shame in handing over the economic management of the country to the World Bank. Politically inconsequential, he still occupies the centre of the stage, but in the wings are more powerful people, bigger fish who flourish in deep water like my very good friend the Railway Minister who has an eye on the elections and, therefore, preference for the time being to keep in the wings.

And, of course, there is the Prime Minister, sometimes slightly bewildered from the look of her but firm in her support to new-fangled policies and more to new-found proteges in her Cabinet. She is welcome personally to whatever ideas she has got and whatever company she chooses to keep, but with that she has no business to be the Prime Minister of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this because the Prime Minister cannot be unaware of the nagging pressures of those who have openly made their aid, whose extent is doubtful and whose quality is worse as it is contingent on so-called monetary reforms. She obviously does not see the irony of a situation where devaluation of the rupee has been effected not to defend our economic frame by substituting trade for aid but specifically and clearly for securing even more aid in order to be added up to the load which our descendants in succeeding generations would have to carry. Her Government has neither the conviction nor talent needed to nationalise banking and the export-import trade, two steps which could have rendered devaluation unthinkable. They are incapable of taking firm measures to discipline the national economy on account of dependance on vested interests and not on the masses. They have not the faith and the purposefulness needed to bring about higher production and equitable distribution through effective steps towards socialisation of the

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basic means of production and a policy control of the distribution machinery. They have neither the inclination nor the equipment which is needed to prevent prices spiralling under the manipulation of big business at whose mercy it has placed the economy. It can only be refrigerated elegance, in which the Prime Minister lives, moves and has her being, that is perhaps responsible for such glib statements as "the rise in prices since devaluation has been hardly noticeable". Her Minister of Commerce—is he here—whose report for 1965-66 had explained how devaluation would not boost Indian exports found himself in hot-waters the other day over the issue of rise in prices even of vegetables, edible oils, pulses, medicines, matches, tobacco and all sorts of things that everybody use. A post devaluation survey reported the rise to have been between 15 and 30 per cent in seven weeks. The Reserve Bank is stated to have pitched on the figure of 7 per cent as the rise in wholesale prices in that period and I saw Congress newspapers like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta of yesterday screeching, very rightly, about the prices reaching dizzy heights. Of course, there has been set up, under the auspices of our good friends in Government, a super-market, to be followed elsewhere by prototypes, where cars congregate and the prosperous make their purchases, combining economy with excitement. This is a devil of a joke, but I guess the Prime Minister and her flock do not see it.

The Prime Minister, of course, is her father's daughter. That is, however, a meagre point of genealogy hardly worthy of any special significance. But one cannot help recalling that even in his twilight days, when perhaps he was doing certain things under pressure which he would not normally have done, Jawaharlal Nehru never swallowed certain things. He could rouse himself to abrogate the VOA Agreement once its implications in terms of the nation's honour and

independence were explained. It is ridiculous, of course, to expect anything of the same sort from the present Prime Minister. After all, as the Information and Broadcasting Minister, she permitted, so everybody says, a sort of modified VOA Agreement by the backdoor, by authorising the American Peace Corps members to set up and work transmitters in our countryside. Perhaps she has solved the daughter's dilemma, but she cannot ride rough-shod over things. She cannot get away with reversing basic policies and putting the national economy out of gear. Her entourage, so largely composed of political upstarts and slimy bureaucrats, hand in glove with Indian and foreign money bags, may flatter her in a sort of smug vanity, but it is unworthy of her not to realise such obvious things as that devaluation, or the notorious fertilizer deal, or limitless food imports are not only wrong in themselves but, being also fundamentally linked, are causing an erosion of our independence, our dignity and our political morality.

This is seen in such things as Government's acceptance of the Indo-American Foundation, which is barely concealed attack on the intellectual and patriotic intelligence of Indian education and an invitation for CIA agents, about whom Shri Chagla ought to be familiar with, to penetrate our academic and political life under the grab of education and research. Even more egregiously it has been seen in our country's official attitude on the issue of Viet Nam, which overshadows every other issue in the world today. For quite some time the Prime Minister and all else in authority tried to keep mum over the issue, not daring to irritate our wonderful aid-givers. Then, with her proposals, or ideals, or suggestions, whatever you may call it, about peace in Viet Nam the Prime Minister opened her mouth, only however to discover during her peregrinations abroad that she had put her foot into it.

So, let there be no mistake about it, there is going on for years now in Viet Nam a horror war, launched in defiance of every cherished principle of international conduct and even of humanity by the Pentagon. Their owners, the American people themselves have raised their voice against it. There have been giant demonstrations, massive indictment by intellectuals and others and even self-immolation in protest by white Americans. All honour to them. Even before the criminal bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, and more recently of demilitarized zone between North and South Viet Nam, which India as Chairman of the International Control Commission is supposed to safeguard, Bertrand Russel, one of the greatest men in the world today, was so moved by United States enormity that he made a broadcast in May to the American soldiers fighting in Viet Nam, asking them to give up the job and go back home. He also proposed a tribunal of Nobel Prize winners like himself and others, eminent and most distinguished in the world, trying those who were responsible for, what he calls, American war crimes in Viet Nam. I would like to read to you part of the broadcast made by Bertrand Russel, which is very relevant, about which most of us in this country do not seem to be aware of. He says in an early part of his speech—I am quoting his words:—

"When the United States first began to intervene militarily in South Viet Nam, the pretence was made that the United States is merely helping a Government in Saigon put down subversion from outside. But you American soldiers have seen for yourself what kind of governments have existed in Saigon. They are brutal, corrupt, dictatorial and completely despised by the people. Why is it that these governments have been able to continue, one after another, in Saigon, despite the fact that the students, the women, the villagers, everyone, risks life itself to overthrow them? The sole

answer is that the United States is using its enormous military force to impose on the people of Viet Nam puppet governments which do not represent them...."

Then he talks about horrors which are being practised.

I am quoting his words again:

"The U.S. rulers have built an economic empire which is being resisted from the Dominican Republic to the Congo, and especially in Viet Nam. Could you imagine yourselves voting for Cao Ky? If a foreign power occupied the United States to steal American resources for itself and if a traitor government were established by force, would you feel it was your government? Worse than this, because the Vietnamese people are so determined and show such fantastic heroism that the greatest military power has found it impossible to conquer them. You American soldiers are trained to use every modern weapon of war. Your air force is flying 650 sorties a week in the North."

—this was in May—

"and the tonnages used in the South are higher than those used during the Second World War or the Korean War."

This is what Bertrand Russel says:

"You are using napalm, which burns everything it touches. You are using phosphorous, which eats like an acid into those who are in its path.

You are using fragmentation bombs and lazy dogs, which cut up in pieces and lacerate women and children in the villages hit without discrimination. You are using poison chemicals which cause blindness, affect the nervous system and paralyse. You are using poison gases which are listed in army manuals of world wars as poisons, and other gases which are so deadly that even soldiers with gas masks have been killed by their own gas."

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I could quote so much more but I have not the time. But the point is that the Americans have been using the worse possible weapons against Asians and they have always used it only against the Asians—the atom bomb against Japan, the germ warfare in Korea and now in Viet Nam germ warfare which was not so effective in the sub-arctic conditions of Korea but which in Viet Nam in the sub-tropical conditions are particularly powerful. You may not believe these, but these are statements which have never been rebutted. The Gandhi Peace Foundation, to which sometimes I have the honour, with my friend, Professor Ranga, to be invited, has prepared a document listing the atrocities which are reportedly being committed by the Americans in Viet Nam. Of course, from other sources we can get the information. American journalists, Australian journalists have given reports which have percolated into a section of our press.

What is happening and why is all this happening to a small country like South Viet Nam with a population of 14 million, less than one-thirtieth of the population of this country? The cost of United States in South Viet Nam in 1965-66 was 13,000 million dollars. They have got 270,000 American soldiers there. They are saying: we shall send 400,000. If they send 400,000 the cost would be 21,000 million dollars, which is a great deal more than the total gross national product of this country, spent in one single year by the Americans in order to crush the freedom instinct of the Vietnamese people. This is the kind of thing which is happening.

I remember the occasion when the House was unanimous, when the use of napalm bomb by the Americans came into the picture, except for a fringe which looks upon India as having a boundary on the Mekong river or somewhere, the entire House was unanimous in indignation against this kind of thing which has been taking place in Viet Nam. The United

States' imperialists have challenged the world to question its divine right of intervention. What is the reaction of our Government, a Government which is responsible as Chairman of the International Control Commission, to report to the world at least as to what exactly is happening in that part of the world? I remember, the Prime Minister on the 30th of June made a speech in Bombay, expressing her concern over United States' bombing, which was now being extended to Haiphong and Hanoi.

At Calicut she made a statement on the 2nd July giving an impression that perhaps she should not get involved too directly in this dirty business. Then something happened and the mystery needs to be explained. On the 7th July she made certain proposals. She suggested a meeting of the Geneva Conference unconditionally, not having consulted anybody who mattered. Then she said on July 16 in Moscow, "Solution only within the framework of the Geneva Conference of 1954". In Parliament she said, "Convene a Geneva type conference".

She goes on making all kinds of statements, but in the beginning on the 7th July she sullied the face of India by making a proposal without careful thought. She went to all kinds of countries, like the UAR, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and nowhere, in no country, did she get the slightest support because they thought that it was trying to produce something like an alibi for the Americans; except Britain which is always holding the baby for America whenever America wishes her to do so, no other country came forward to support her.

Why did she make this kind of a proposition without careful thought? Somebody called it "kindergarten diplomacy". Who were the advisers who told her to do this kind of a thing? Why plunge in the waters whose depths you do not understand? Why not take a moral stand which you

have taken all the time without getting yourself in difficulty as Chairman of the International Control Commission? Why could you not say certain things which could have been said without any kind of difficulty? Is it all because the new projects loan is a sort of a Damocles' Sword hanging over our head and the United States is revelling in a puppet show to which our foreign policy seems to be reduced?

Not long ago when the hush-hush negotiations with Washington were going on, the Prime Minister made the surprising statement which in effect implied that it was not possible in today's circumstances to ask the Americans to withdraw from Vietnam. She spoke in America about the President being a man of peace whom she admired greatly because of his pursuit of peace at a time when all these enormities and barbarities were taking place. In Moscow she pleaded for a lenient treatment of American pilots who had gone over in defiance of every canon of international law to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, but she did not plead with President Johnson, at least not to the knowledge of anybody, in regard to the stoppage of the brutalities which have been accumulated for so many years now in this part of the world.

We have travelled a long way from positions built up over 17 long years, that of standing firmly and uncompromisingly by the victims of imperialist aggression. That reminds me that 'imperialist' is now a word which the Prime Minister sought to define or rather leave undefined in a very, very different way from what she had learnt in the bad old days when her father wrote letters on world affairs to his daughter.

The Prime Minister should know that expression of platonic regret coupled with what is virtually acquiescence in United States barbarity in Vietnam falls entirely short of the country's expectation and blackens

India's image everywhere. The Prime Minister should remember that we should think of our fellow sufferers in countries who have fought against imperialism and who now discover they have to fight still for the fulfilment of their hard-earned freedom. It is a pity that it was left to an Indian employee of the Foreign Office to be the first diplomat from the non-aligned world to propagate the Washington lie that South Vietnam was a sovereign and independent country and, further, that United States bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong should induce North Vietnam to agree to negotiations. This was our man, our Consul General in South Vietnam. When the Prime Minister was asked about it in a press conference, she hum-hummed and haw-hawed, hesitated, almost quibbled; then, of course, she had to say something. I want to know: Has he been recalled? He seems to have come back. Why has he not yet sacked? How long are we going to tolerate such pseudo-fashionable riffraff functioning as our diplomatic representatives in very sensitive areas and always queering the pitch for Indian diplomacy to function?

Let the House warn the Prime Minister. She never even whispers the name of the South Vietnam Liberation Front as a factor in the situation. She hardly ever names who is the aggressor in Vietnam, who is the foreign presence in Vietnam. She has not yet commented officially, nor her Government—Shri Swaran Singh or anybody—on the World Court judgement which is scandalous in regard to the case of South West Africa. The more Government moves away from our best traditions, from conviction and idealism and the strength that it gives, to the present degeneration of make-shift pragmatism and double-talk, we would be going from one clarification to another, from one deceit to another and, not too distantly, from drift to disaster.

In regard to Vietnam I have heard my people's voice, not in the corridors of perverted power in New Delhi, but

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in Calcutta's streets that have echoed recently to the call of our poets anguished by US atrocities in Vietnam and yet elevated by Vietnam's heroism.

‘कित्युद्ध अविराम विद्यतनाम, विद्यतनाम

स्वाधीनतार अर एक नाम, विद्यतनाम,

विद्यतनाम,

तोमार नाम, अमार नाम, विद्यतनाम,

विद्यतनाम ।”

(Unceaselessly our fight for freedom, Vietnam, Vietnam; It is another name for freedom, Vietnam, Vietnam; Your name and my name is Vietnam, Vietnam) (Laughter).

That is why white men in America are burning themselves to death in protest against that barbarity. You may laugh. You may not have the sense; some people do not have the sense to understand why white men in America are burning themselves to death protesting against the enormity of the conduct of their own rulers. We do not have to think in that way, but our rulers do not even have the desire to say something which would have been morally acceptable to this country and to the world.

I know I cannot call back this government to sense and sensibility; I cannot call back this Congress Party to sense and sensibility. I know that in the mistaken hope that by playing up the danger from Communism India can get massive US aid on Marshall Plan scale, the Prime Minister has stressed that the conflict with China is ideological, an approach which her father had scrupulously avoided. She has even talked about the containment of China and of Communism. I have heard that at the Pentagon entrance there is a bust of a former American Defence Secretary, Forrestal, who was so bent on containing Communism that he went off his mind.

The Government has launched, as a harrowing half-year has just concluded testifying, a massive attack against the people everywhere. In the UP where the Congress writ ran and will never

run in the future, in West Bengal, in Kerala and elsewhere, the voice of the people has been heard. People will fight back the dire consequences of devaluation on the life of the toiling masses. At the last Indian Labour Conference the working class has given notice to the Minister of Labour.

This growing surrender to the United States was invariably accompanied in every country, where this has occurred, by utter suppression of democracy. That is why we have got the latest unlawful activities' Ordinance now to be turned into law ostensibly directed against secessionist activities. It is an evil omen and a child of devaluation. I find in it the definition of 'unlawful activity' including a sweeping clause—Shri Nanda should listen—regarding activities intended to overthrow the lawful government. He is sitting next to a jurist; he is supposed to be a jurist. The intentions of the Opposition are to be punished. The police state mentality is growing but the people cannot just give in.

Jobs have to be done but the Government does not do them. The Congress is having a fight. I do not know how the Congress is carrying on its fight, but in a dogfight every dog gets beaten. Please remember that. Look after the hundred crores of rupees of foreign exchange secreted, that Shri Khadilkar talked about. As a member of the Santhanam Committee he ought to know about it. Make sure that the ministers at least turn over their foreign-exchange assets to Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri. Stop all talks about wage freeze and the like. Link dearness allowance to wages. You did not funk when allowing big money to have a bounty of bonus shares and so many other things. Come forward, Mr. Finance Minister, to catch the tax thieves and others who have put it in the C. B. Gupta Rs. 65 lakhs Fund or something. This is black money all the time. Find out the sources and punish them. Do not come and put up a sombre face and tell us that you are doing all that

you possible can. Go and do it, catch the thieves who are operating all over your Congress territory.

Above all, remember what one of your Members said in the last session: Don't make India another Brazil. He asked: Are we to be another Brazil or are we to be India? This was said by a Congress M. P. in the last session. Let us be India; let us have new Swadeshi movement; let us have self-reliance—not in the mad way in which Government is opening the flood gates to imports. One order of the 21st June made a staggering list of 59 industries where imports have been relaxed. Of course, let us remember a thing like what Dr. C. V. Raman has said: We stand on our own legs and let us be fearlessly independent. If we have time, let us remember Mahatma Gandhi: Ahimsa was a method; non-violence was a means, method and an instrument of action but the spirit was Abhaya, fearlessness—shed all fear. I see people laughing; I know none of them was visible and none of them participated in the national movement. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Most of them, those maharajas and lawyers, never participated in the national movement. They will not appreciate this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know how Gandhi and Nehru are being laughed at by the people. I know how memorials of these great men are being scuttled by those who are in position of power and affluence in this country. I ask you to recall the message of Gandhi; Abhaya, more than Ahimsa, fearlessness; fearlessly proceed with your duty. I know it is a cry in wilderness when I see the kind of audience that is before me. This Government is inefficient, insensitive and corrupt. It has no moral right to stay in office a day longer in spite of its majority in this House.

Let us act once in a moral manner. Let us show to the world the strength

and the reality of the kind of a feeling which is there all over the country. This Government has forfeited the confidence of the people.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Now, about the time-limit of speeches, the ordinary Members may have 15 minutes and the spokesmen of the groups may have 20 to 30 minutes. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you just take away the fury, the storm and the noise of my hon. friend's speech, you will see what is left and what it boils down to. I do not propose to deal with this sabre-rattling, this rattling of the exploded guns. When he was at his best, when he was at the climax, I was wondering whether he was moving a No-Confidence Motion against this Government or the American Government. (*Interruption*) I have no objection to his strong feelings against the U.S. Government. I always see him at his best. When he was at his best, he was all the time pre-occupied with what is happening in U.S.A. and Vietnam.

13.54 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government and the leadership of the Party has left nobody in doubt regarding our attitude on the happenings in Vietnam. We, of course, as the Chairman of the I.C.C. have got to exercise certain restraint. The Prime Minister cannot be expected to speak the same thing as my esteemed friend Prof. Mukerjee can or as I could. Let him understand that this House has accepted more than once—we have stated it clearly and unequivocally—that the solution to the Vietnam problem does not lie through the military aggression or through the military activities and that it lies only

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through negotiation, that it is a political problem which will have to be solved that way. Nobody denies that. This House has accepted that it lies within the framework of the Geneva Agreement and that exactly is the position which the Government has taken all the time.

While the No-Confidence Motion in the real sense does not make very much sense, because there is not that purpose, there is not that agreed programme, there is not that agreed solution, still, in spite of all this, I do not want to take the Motion of No-Confidence lightly. I want to take it really very seriously. The country is faced with a grave situation and it demands of us all, whether sitting on this side or on that side, that we have a clear and objective critical analysis of the situation which is obtaining in the country, the problems which we have to face, the programmes which we have to draw up with a clear vision and which have got to be executed with vigour and effectiveness. Therefore, I do not want to enter into all these fine professorial phrases which he can afford. But let us, because we want to find what the ailment is, find out where we stand, what are the difficulties in our economic situation, what are the difficulties in our foreign affairs and all that and what we have got to do about that.

My hon. friend from the Swatantra Party who had participated earlier in the discussion devoted most of his speech to the economic situation because we were discussing the economic situation. Prof. Mukerjee, in his earlier part of his speech, also talked about devaluation. Of course, they talk at a tangent; they talk at different purposes—I can understand that—but I do not want to make much of that and I do not want to gain any debating points over these people. Let us understand what the situation actually is.

My friend says that this decision of devaluation has been taken under some duress. That is the only grave and the main charge levelled by the Communist Party. It can be said that under the compulsion of certain circumstances, we have taken the decision. But whether the decision has been taken because of certain pressures from U.S.A. or from the World Bank or from the I.M.F., whether it is so or not, I do not know. I think Mr. Mukerjee has certain knowledge which he has not imparted to the House excepting the rhetorical phrases which he used.

Let us examine the things critically and analytically. This problem has been there before the country for two weeks. We have been faced with certain difficulties. My friend says that this decision has been taken under pressure. But the Swatantra Party's stand is not so. According to them, it is the last 15 years economic mismanagement which has led to this state of affairs. Is it really so? I will deal with both of them while I deal with the economic situation and the devaluation.

Mr. Masani's main point was that the controls had killed enterprise and fostered corruption, profiteering and political patronage. My friend wants control all the time and he wants control through the bureaucracy which he condemns all the time. Let us understand the inherent contradiction in what my friend wants. My friend from the Communist Party wants that there should be controls at every stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Wherever there are shortages, we have said, you should have controls.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have not said, wherever there are shortages—You want controls all along the line.

The present state of bankruptcy, according to Mr. Masani, is the result of what had been done during the

last 15 years in spite of the warnings being given from time to time. I think, Mr. Masani will not understand what I say. But possibly he will understand the situation much better if I give him the factual position. I am not putting the factual position from the government record but from what the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry says. What does the top-body of the industrialists and that traders say? In a booklet which they have circulated, possibly all the Members have got it, there is a heading, "Whither Rupee" where they have said that until 1962 price rise was within reasonable limits. So, it is not the 15 years mismanagement according to them also. It is only since 1962 that things have happened in such a manner that there have been such distortions which have come into our economy which are responsible for the present-day situation. That is what Federation says. This is what everybody else says. What has been the price rise? After all, it is very serious; it is responsible for all the ailments in the country. What has been the price rise from 1951-52 to 1962? It was hardly 20 per cent. 2 per cent is understandable in any developing economy. You take any country, whether it is a developed country or a developing country, everywhere, in most of the countries, the price rise has been not less than 2 per cent a year and so is the case in this country. As a matter of fact, we have passed through three Plans. The First Plan was approved by everybody in the House; nobody raised any objection. Even when we were discussing the Second Plan, we always talked about the First Plan. The First Plan was considered to be very good. (*Interruptions*).

14 hrs.

Mr. Ranga will understand that his objection was to the public sector projects, to the spending in the public sector and he wanted to give a greater filip to Agriculture. That was the character of the First Plan.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That was my objection then. I did raise my voice against the First Five Year Plan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The First Plan was never discussed here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the position in 1956? Let me again put it to the whole House. The record will bear it. What was the position in 1956 when we were at the end of the First Five Year Plan? Our price index was 100 at 1952-53 level; in 1956 it was 92.5. It had come down because it was a bumper year, because it was a good agricultural year. A good agricultural year, does count a considerable lot in our economy. The price rise, investment and every thing went on very well upto 1962. And it is here that my friends, more particularly my Communist friends, have to understand as to what happened. What happened in 1962? There was the Chinese aggression. In the wake of the Chinese aggression, according to the demand of every one in this House, we had to gear up our defence and we had to spend a much larger amount on our defence. On defence we were spending, say, about Rs. 350 to 400 crores and we had to jump to Rs. 800 crores; it had to go up even to Rs. 1000 crores.

Why I want to remind my Communist friends in particular is that I want to take them a little earlier, to those days, when in the USSR that great October Revolution took place. In the wake of that great October Revolution came the Iron Curtain because there were certain Western democracies—you may call them imperialist powers or colonial powers—which wanted to sabotage—that is an important point to my mind—the new social order which was rising in USSR and those people had to shut out all the influences from outside and had to raise the Iron Curtain to have their own development, to have their own economy. Those imperialist powers wanted to sabotage that social order. Exactly the same history is being repeated

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now. Let it be understood that in 1962 the Chinese Plan was to sabotage the democratic set up in this country, in this part of the region, and the planned economy which we had undertaken and they have willy-nilly succeeded to a little extent in this matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He must know how the young socialist State withstood it, not as we are doing it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let him understand why I am saying this. Let him understand how those people wanted to sabotage. Here was a definite, clear-cut plan by a Communist country, whether for ideology or whether for this reason or that reason. But the reason was obvious and clear: they wanted to sabotage the democratic functioning of this country; they wanted to sabotage the developmental set up and the planned development which we had adopted in this country. The whole trouble has followed from that. If our Communist friends realise this, then half of the trouble of this country would be solved.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are you going to save yourself by going into the lap of Americans?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have to spend so much of amount on defence. It is the duty of every one of us in this country to safeguard its security. We have, under compulsion, to spend about Rs. 500 to 600 crores more a year because this aggression from China has not ended till now. Let us also not forget that we are willing to talk to China, but China is not willing to talk even on the most reasonable Colombo Plan proposals. And funny questions are being asked of the Ministers, "what are you doing". Let them understand that China is continuing the aggression by occupying our land; China is further continuing that aggression by egging Pakistan now. Pakistan is

wanting to adopt those bullying tactics, aggressive tactics and guerilla tactics. We have got to be warned against. Even this week it was China which had clearly indicated that they would support Pakistan. Support Pakistan in what? Is it anybody's claim here that it was India which committed aggression? In such a clear manner it is evident on the cards; by all evidences it is known to every one sitting in this House, but my friends have never condemned China for taking this posture and for taking this attitude of supporting Pakistan—now all the materials are being supplied to them. They were condemning all the time the United States of America. I never heard a word about China from Mr. Mukherjee's voice today when it is most topical. He was talking about America supplying arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. Why should he not say that China is doing the same thing? China, which is our neighbour, is a far greater danger than the Americans. The whole condemnation is against the United States of America.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not say that all that China has done is right. We also do not say that it is a much greater danger than the United States. What is your solution? Going into the lap of Americans in order to stop China?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am always a game for all interruptions and that is why I gave an opportunity to interrupt and say something.

Is it my sister's contention that in today's context China is not posing a greater danger to this country? We can sit together and take a decision. It is certainly posing a greater danger. If even the right Communists cannot see the light, then the danger is certainly greater. We have to understand this.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Both are one. There is no distinction between China-supporters and Russia-supporters.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us see what has happened further. We say that we have been spending beyond our means; we have done this and we have done that. What have we achieved during these 15 years? That has got to be understood. We have got here a Constitution. The Constitution tells us of certain Constitutional responsibilities that are on us. Take, for instance, Education. What has happened in Education? The number of children at school has risen. I will give certain facts so that we may be able to draw certain conclusions, so that they may serve for the future debate on the very two points which have been raised both by the Swatantra as well as by the Communist Party. What are the achievements that this Government has made during these 15 years? The number of children at school has risen from 23 millions in 1950-51 to 68 millions. Today 2 million teachers are there. We talk of governmental expenditure! The number of college students has risen from 3 lakhs to 15 lakhs. Admissions to engineering colleges have risen from 4,700 to 23,000; admissions to polytechnics are 48,000. There are 12,000 scientists. **Mr. Deputy-Speaker**, this is our heaviest bill in our developmental expenditure and we have yet not been able to fulfil the Constitutional obligation about which every day there is a talk that we should have provided by now primary education for each and every child in this country. When we discuss matters in this House, I do not know of any Member who has not asked for further development, whether it is power or irrigation or education, whatever it is. We want more and more of each one of these things, because the country needs them.

You will be amused to know that in a very backward place in Rajasthan, called Jalore, we had a great

agitation last month. It was a very great agitation. The bazar remained closed for five days, and the whole district was at a stand-still. And what was the demand? The demand was that we must have a college there this year. That was the main demand of the entire people. If we give them a college, then we should have a big building for it. There is no college in the district even to this day. That is why this agitation was there. Again, thousands of primary schools, middle schools, high schools and higher secondary schools are demanded. People are coming forward with donations from their side for starting these schools, and yet we are unable to meet their demand; in spite of all the co-operation which they are offering, we are unable to meet the full demand. Every Member of Parliament wants that something more should be done, and the Constitution demands that something more should be done in this matter.

So, along with defence, we have had these developmental activities going on. My hon. friend **Shri M. R. Masani** had said that both the things could not be dealt with together and such a thing was impossible. His argument was that after the Chinese aggression we should have gone ahead only with defence and we should have ignored development. In other words, he said that we could not have both at the same time.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I had never said so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: After all, what is the development which we want? As a matter of fact, what I have been quarrelling about with the Prime Minister for the last one week has been this; I have been telling her that we want a little additional fund for the rural water supply programme, which we have not been able to take up so far. Again, we want rural electrification for lift irrigation and for agriculture purposes. These are the demands which are being made.

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In this context, it would be just right to point out what the achievement has been, whether this Government is bankrupt, whether it has let down the country or this Government has poured everything down the drain and so on. The fact is that the expectation of life has risen from 32 to more than 50. (*Laughter*). My hon. friends may laugh at it. But that is the truth. During these three plans, we have provided employment to about 28 million people, and yet we have an army of unemployed people.

Arguments have been advanced to the effect that we need not have all this heavy machinery and so on. But what has been our achievement? Take the case of iron ore. From a production of 3 lakhs tons, we have gone up to a production of above 15 million tons now, and we are exporting it now. Iron ore happens to be the fourth largest item of export, and we are getting about Rs. 78 to 80 crores from those exports. In the case of machine-tools, the production was 0.63 tons before, and today it is 53.97 tons. We were manufacturing 2,900 railway wagons before, but now we are manufacturing 24,300. The production of cotton cloth has gone up from 4215 million metres to 7445 million metres. The production of sugar has gone up from 11 lakhs tons to 32 lakhs tones.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Let him compare this with the population rise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The production of sugar has gone up from 11 lakhs tons to 32 lakhs tons; whereas the population rise has been to the extent of only 30 per cent sugar production has increased by about 250 per cent.

An hon. Member: Only sugar.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is also an item where my hon. friend is talking of scarcity.

In regard to foodstuffs, too, the same position will hold good. The production of foodgrains has increased by 68 per cent, whereas the population rise has been only to the extent of 30 or 35 per cent. The plain fact is that our people were living at a semi-starvation level, and those people have now started eating a little more. That is perfectly right, and we have got to provide food to them. We have not only to think of the additional mouths than we are going to feed, but we have also got to take into consideration the fact that people will want to eat a little more, they have been living at a semi-starvation level for years and now they want to eat a little more. Even today, out of the 30 per cent of our people who live in the rural areas, about 15 to 20 per cent at the bottom are in a very unfortunate and very miserable condition. The next 40 per cent above that level who were hardly getting one meal before are now getting two square meals a day. Nobody can deny that. That is the reason why the demand for food has gone up and it will go up in the future also, and we should be prepared for it.

Again, let us take the case of some small items. In the case of fans, the production has gone up from 2 lakhs to 14 lakhs, in the case of sewing machines, from 33,000 to 3 lakhs, in the case of radio sets from 54,000 to 5 lakhs, and in the case of automobiles from 16,000 to about 7 lakhs. So, whether it be the one field or the other, we find that everywhere production has been increasing.

Now, we have fallen into a vicious circle. It is unfortunate. And we are faced with growing difficulties. These difficulties had started from 1962 onwards. I hope everybody understands what the plan behind the 1962 Chinese aggression has been. It is an aggression which is being continued even till today. After 1962, again in 1965 we had another aggression and this was from Pakistan.

Then, we had two bad years of drought. We have to face all these difficulties now.

When the question of devaluation came—I am here to give my explanation—I said that it was a great blunder to have agreed to devaluation, not because I supported any of the arguments advanced by the Communist Party or the Swatantra Party but because of other reasons. There is nothing which I would tell outside whether in the executive committee or at the party meeting which I would not say here. I told them; 'I understand that you have taken this decision with the best of intention; I quite agree with you on that', and I very much appreciated the Prime Minister's stand in that connection. Some of us had felt that this should not have been done in the wake of the elections because that would certainly create trouble for us all over the country. And the Prime Minister's stand was that the country was more important than the Congress Party and its chances of success in the elections. That was something which I had to appreciate.

But my point is that there can be differences of opinion. We have to see whether we are in chronic difficulties or we are in temporary difficulties. People say that in a developing economy, once the prices rise, they never come down. As compared with the price index of 100 in the base year 1951, the price index in 1956 came down to 92.5. I would submit that the prices in this country are not governed by industrial production at all but by agricultural production. I would, therefore, suggest that we should tie our economy and tie our thinking to food production. We are facing all these difficulties of price rise etc. because there had been two bad years of drought. If we have bumper crops successively for two years. I have not the least doubt that everybody here would forget what he has said today, because the whole situation will then change.

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On the question of devaluation, as I have already said, I told the Government at the party meeting. 'You have made a blunder, it is not by importing more of consumer goods or more for consumer industries that you are going to help in improving the situation.' Here, I may tell my hon. friend that we are in an absolutely free country, and we are in a free party and we express our opinions absolutely freely there.

As my hon. friends are aware, the same dialogue is going on in the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom thinks very strongly on one side, while the Deputy Prime Minister thinks absolutely on the other side. We are also having a similar dialogue here in our country. Unfortunately, this being the pre-election year, it distorts our thinking to an extent. I do not know how far it is correct, but to say that they do not think in the same manner in the United Kingdom is not correct. I have got here before me news items regarding this matter. In an item entitled "Devalue the Pound"—call it Wilson', it was reported:

"Devaluation of sterling was advocated by the British Deputy Prime Minister Mr. George Brown as a way out of the present difficulty."

This is the position there; there also, there is a big party. It is not that Mr. Brown has gone out of the Government; it is not that he is going to leave the party; even when one had left the Government, one did not go out of the party.

So, I would submit that there can be honest differences of opinion on this matter. I have a particular opinion for the reasons which I have already mentioned. According to me, they are perfectly legitimate reasons. If my hon. friends say that the situation in this country has become like this, I would only request them to please see what the position is in a well-governed country, as it is said,

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namely the United Kingdom. I was really amazed to find the result of a gallup-poll conducted, recently in the United Kingdom. I do not think that even Shri Ranga and Shri M. R. Masani have spoken in that way, but they have spoken so very strongly in the United Kingdom. My hon. friends here are a little more reasonable possibly. The report of the gallup-poll is entitled 'Britain's Grin'. The report reads as follows:

"The outlook is matched by the low morale of the country's leading industrialists. A gallup-poll revealed this week the loss of faith in Britain's economic future, in a cross-sector of the captains of industry and finance."

So, they have gone to that extent there. Then, the report further goes on to say:

"The majority of leading industrialists interviewed would emigrate if they were younger men."

That is the state of affairs in regard to the economy of the United Kingdom where there are the greatest pundits looking after everything. Let us not distort the situation, though certainly we are in a situation which is really very grave.

My friend talked about USA. It is a big country. We are very happy that they are prosperous. But what is the position there also? A very great friend of theirs, Gunner Mureal, who is a learned professor has in his book *The Challenge to Affluence* said things which make rather unhappy reading about the state of affairs there also. Let me tell you frankly that that gives me no consolation. We are more concerned with our own affairs and what we should do.

I have given you a critical analysis of the situation as it obtains in the country. There is no reason for defeatism. These are temporary phases which have marked it. If we take the whole thing in a determined manner, I think the situation is all

right. We do not have to be despondent. But we will have to tackle it in a determined manner. We will have to think that we have not to make our economy dependent on, or our future development oriented to, on, foreign aid. We should not be dependent on that. There is certainly no substitute for independence and one's own effort. We must have a clear vision of our objectives and purposes. What we need is an indomitable will and a programme of determined action which must be implemented effectively. We must generate our own resources.

I do not know what more time you shall allow me. But I should like to take another three or four minutes and wind up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken half an hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would have liked to dwell on this matter in greater detail. I want to be absolutely clear in my analysis and I also want to be constructive in my suggestions.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I would seek a clarification from the hon. Member. As regards devaluation, he said he has got difference of opinion with Government. May I know from him whether he thinks that the Government have taken this devaluation decision only for seeking foreign aid?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Treasury Benches would be in a better position to answer that. I can only say on the basis of the discussions we have had.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I want to know what is the position from his point of view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As I said earlier, so far as I could understand, the decision has been taken with the best of intentions and absolutely in the national interest, as the Prime Minister has indicated and as

has come out in our discussions all the time. What is really more important is....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is his point of view on this with regard to foreign aid?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think we have to take into consideration certain factors.

There has been so much said about the public sector undertakings. My hon. friend, Prof. Ranga is on that Committee. I have never put myself on any committee here, whether it is the Estimates or any other, all these 14 years. But I did take interest in putting myself on the Committee on Public Undertakings and did try to understand and examine their working and functioning. I gave it up later on of course, but we have discovered—and we are further examining it—that there are good public undertakings and there are bad public undertakings. We should have had this Committee much earlier. If this standing committee had been constituted earlier, it would have done enormous good to the public sector undertakings by our giving them really good guidelines. It is not that we can quote only Hindustan Machine Tools or Pimpri. There are also other such factories.

Only the other day, I visited the Koyali Refinery. Their original estimate was Rs. 30 crores. We always say that it doubles. My friend will bear me out when I say that they took only Rs. 2 crores, and within the other Rs. 3 crores they are almost doubling by expansion.

There are certain factors which have got to be taken notice of. If these public sector enterprises are properly managed, as they ought to be, and if certain steps, which are already in the offing, are taken, they will certainly be a great source of revenue for the Government and they will be deserving the commanding position which has been given to them by Government.

One of the difficulties is that under the project aids, we had to get the machinery, whether it is from the USA or the USSR, and their capital outlay is very heavy. That capital outlay goes into the cost of production. That has been one of the ailments. To compare them from the earlier ones would be absolutely wrong. When we talk of steel, let us, for instance, think of the Tatas also. They have expanded. They have had the same difficulty. Now the expansion of Tatas has completely outstripped all their calculations. The same thing here also. Let us, therefore, not run away with the idea that everything is wrong with public sector enterprises. There is very much to be commended in them.

I shall enumerate certain things which have to be done in the wake of devaluation. First, import of capital goods and components to be cut down to the absolute minimum for the reasons which I have just mentioned; particularly for the purpose of machinery and tools which need imported raw materials; it should not be done. Except for those capital goods which will cut into our import bill, it should not be done. Something which we are importing as essential for our projects only for the next two years—we should confine our industrial growth to that. We are producing 60 per cent of the machinery, thanks to the proper planning which we had done, in our own country. In the next two or three years, our industrial growth should be based on indigenously produced machinery and that machinery which we have to import only to cut into our imports. There should be no liberalisation of imports of raw materials for home consumption under any circumstances; it should be only just to keep the factories going.

Public sector management should be put into perfect shape and made dynamic. It should be given targets after discussions and each Minister concerned should report on the subject monthly. Heavy machinery and

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electrical equipment manufacture in the public sector should be organised to run on three shifts. We should take immediate steps for that. In each industrial sector, the industries concerned should be taken into confidence and a production programme drawn up on a realistic basis and the progress watched by the Minister himself. They must be given targets for import substitution and exports. Import quotas should gradually be cut down according to schedule.

My friend, Shri Masani, made a cry about decontrol which I mentioned. In the cement industry, we decontrolled completely the production and distribution and what happened. The first two months were good. When Shri Somani met me the other day, he said 'You are a strong critic of decontrol. Now that the distribution is perfect, why not say so?' I said I would say that on the floor of the House. But after the first two months, what has happened in the last three months? It is being sold at Rs. 18—20 per bag. How much money has gone into the blackmarket because of this. How much will it distort the economy of this country? If on one bag, Rs. 8-9 have gone into the black market, whether into the pocket of the industry or into the pocket of the trader, it is black money all the same. Nobody can deny that—even if I say that 50 per cent of the production has not gone into the black market. What about this situation? This is an experiment which we have tried.

When Shri Somani met me the other day, I told him, 'Please apply correctives and see that this experiment is successful if we should support that'. What I say is that where control is removed in any industry, that sector should be given full freedom to organise distribution. This meets Shri Masani's point.

Provision for heavy fiscal penalties should be evolved and undue profit mopped up through those penalties.

There must be some provision. Small and medium irrigation programmes in all States should be fully implemented. blue-prints should be got prepared. I wish the hon. Minister of Planning decides that during 1966-67 all small irrigation projects should be done. Rural electrification is there, that should be done.

I would just like to tell the House that what we spend on our conventional liftirrigation would be cut by half if we just have a pumping set. There is another thing. If you just give them power even at 2 annas rate, it will further cut it by more than half. A gentleman cultivator who has 300 acres is spending about Rs. 25,000 on his pumping sets and diesel. With electricity, he will spend only Rs. 10,000. This cuts into the cost of production of foodgrains, which is the only way how we can cut into our cost of production of agriculture and have cheaper grain, because you would not like to depress the prices unless the cost has gone down.

Agricultural target for each district must be fixed. The District Agricultural Officer and Development Officers must be given targets. If they do not fulfil them, their heads must roll.

Lastly, large-scale projects may be prepared. I am not against them, but these two years should be utilised in preparing those plans, so that there are no lacunae in the plans, and immediately we have generated some economy and our own resources, we may be able to go ahead with it.

I venture to submit that in spite of the elections coming on our head, it is the duty of every one of us to see that a proper climate is created in this country and legitimate and proper steps are taken. It is not a party question, it is a national question which has repercussions in the international field, and therefore it is definitely a far greater responsibility of the Government benches, but no

less of the Opposition, who are as patriotic as anybody sitting on this side, and I do hope that a proper and appropriate attitude will be taken.

Shri Ranga: I thought when my hon. friend Shri Mathur stood up to speak for the Treasury Benches as well as the ruling party, he would make a better show for the ruling party as well as for himself. I was hoping that some day if and when there comes into existence a national government or an all-talents government, he might possibly qualify himself for a place in it. His speech to-day has disappointed me so much that I do not think any one in his senses would think of recommending his name for such a position.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): It might be helpful if you do not recommend.

Shri Ranga: I was also disappointed with my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Much more?

Shri Ranga: For this reason.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry you are a disappointed man in this world.

Shri Ranga: Because I expected him to take such a line as would be common to all the opposition parties here, but most unfortunately for us he has chosen, for his own very good reasons, to pursue an entirely communist line of criticism and in that way made it so very difficult, if not impossible, for those of us who do not see eye, to eye with the general outlook and approach of the communist parties, both right and left, to associate ourselves so completely as we would have loved to with this motion of no-confidence. It is because that we had some fear that our communist friends would not be able to withstand the temptation of pursuing an entirely partly line that we took care not to associate ourselves, not to join in sup-

port of the motion to be taken up in this House. Yet, we had so much against this Government, and we felt sure that the country was itself seething with so much disaffection and discontent against this Government, that we ourselves of our own accord gave notice of a no-confidence motion. It is by a mere accident of either the ballot or of the timing of lodging the notice for this no-confidence motion that in the ballot Shri Mukerjee's motion came first, and we came next.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Don't grudge it.

Shri Ranga: I don't. That was the reason why he was able to have the opportunity which he has missed to make a common motion for the whole of the opposition. We certainly do not grudge his chance, although we deprecate the manner in which he has missed his opportunity, and we certainly have no confidence in this Government in spite of all that my hon. friend Shri Mathur has said.

He has invoked the fact of my being his colleague in the Public Undertakings Committee. And then he went on saying there is nothing wrong, some undertakings are doing well, some other undertakings are doing badly; we are giving advices, it is only a pity that our committee had not come into existence earlier, otherwise we would have made it much better, and all the rest of it. He would not tell the House or remind the House that in spite of the fact that more than Rs. 2,000 crores have been sunk in these public undertakings, what they have done is to let the country down into losses, into hopeless losses; 3.6 per cent I think is the total net profit that those concerns which have shown any profits at all have been able to offer to the nation; when all of them are taken together, they have not been able to show even one per cent of profit, although the nation's money has been sunk into them to that enormous extent.

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My hon. friend wanted us not to forget the achievements of this great Ministry, of this ruling party, during all the last 15 years. He was at pains to quote the Merchants' Chamber's statistics, but what about the statistics that have been incorporated there, that have been displayed only recently and distributed to us all by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies of which Dr. Singhvi is a Director? The Government themselves have admitted that the price spiral has become so unmanageable and there has been an increase of 80 per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did say.

Shri Ranga: When compared to other countries, you find that in America there was only a two per cent rise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend will understand that I said that till 1962 the prices had gone only to that extent, and it is from 1962 that there has been an increase of 55 per cent.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend seems to forget that there was what was known as the British Government and a war-time economy, and during that war-time economy there was terrible inflation, and on top of that inflation, on top of that rise in prices, all this rise in prices has been taking place since the British left. What is more, as long ago as 1959 December or 1960 January, the Swatantra Party gave notice to this Government and a warning to the people against the danger of inflation spiral. We organised an anti-inflation day over the whole of this country. The Government did not heed our advice, our warning, it has gone on splendidly!

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta, standing as he was at that time on this side, then said that a certain amount of inflation is built into every planning. Quite right, he was justified in saying that, and he was honest

in admitting it. I took him to task even then when he was standing in the next seat, for having said that I said that, there was no need for that kind of inflation; yet, knowingly, consciously, this Government has indulged in this inflation, indulged in deficit planning and landed this country in the present plight in which we find ourselves.

Can anybody who is honest and in his senses deny this? If he denies this, then he would be denying the statements made by our friends themselves in justification of their own devaluation. They themselves have said that there has been an eighty per cent increase in price and secondly, there should no longer be any more inflation. But there has been inflation, they say, and it is injurious and harmful to our social economy. Who is responsible for all this inflation if it is not this Government?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur seems to take for granted that it is the monopoly of the ruling party to play the national role, to be the champion as well as the architect of whatever is good for the nation and therefore, they have placed national interest before their party interests. So, on the urgings and eloquent pleadings of his chief, the Prime Minister, he was good enough to resile from his own position of opposition to devaluation and he went to the extent of coming here and championing whatever this Government has been doing as their first spokesman.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do not be unfair; I have never gone back.

Shri Ranga: If he has championed them today in what he has said in such a lame fashion, what else has he done? I leave it to him to judge. Is this a national Government? Has it got any right at all to continue to function in the name of the country? Years ago, for a few years soon after

we became free, that Government could lay that claim to 'work for national interests but then very soon it got into troubled waters and corruption. In 1948, we raised a charge-sheet in Madras but then Pandit Nehru did not want it to be discussed in Parliament. He got it discussed in the working committee and would not come to any proper conclusion. The late Desabhakta Venkatappaiah this Government in the Madras Legislature for a number of days and exposed how the canker of corruption was creeping into the ranks of the ministers and congress legislators. The late Desathakta Venkatappaiah Pantulu complained to Mahatma Gandhi a few days before his death and Gandhiji had read out that letter and warned the Congress people against the corruption that was creeping in. We were remaining within the Congress and playing the same role in a much better and bolder manner than my hon. friends Shri Hanumanthaiya and Shri Mathur claim to be playing now. We were defeated at every step by Pandit Nehru. He came to that conclusion and forced it down the throat on the Congress Working Committee as well as this Parliament by saying that whatever complaints might be there against a minister should be decided upon by the chief minister and any complaint against the minister here in the Union Government should be decided by the Prime Minister. That was the conclusion which he reached and it came as a recommendation made by the Santhanam committee. What has been the fate of that committee and that recommendation? Only the day before yesterday, the Vigilance Commissioner Mr. Rap said that Government could not implement it. Parliament cavilled at it and therefore, they cannot go forward with it. So much so we have been pressing this demand before Parliament. I think Mr. Mathur also supported us, as well as Dr. Singhvi and various other sections of the House also for having an institution of ombudsman.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I support you even now on this.

Shri Ranga: But till today my hon. friend Mr. Nanda who has also lent his moral support to this has not been able to get his Cabinet to endorse it. The President of this Republic made a reference to it and held out hopes that his Government was going to give effect to it; he referred to this in a speech he made in Madras. Yet, we know, everyone knows what has been happening throughout India. There were charges against the Mysore Chief Minister, against the Rajasthan Chief Minister, Bihar Chief Minister, Orissa Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister. How many more do you want me to catalogue? Of course there was the man who died in Punjab. There were charges here against some of the Central Ministers too. Only the day before yesterday in the other House, the whole House rose in revolt against the failure of this Prime Minister as well as her Government to take timely action in preventing that officer from being sent as ambassador. It was after all that protest that they said: yes, we are going to stop it. It is this Government that you want us to believe as capable of providing national leadership to this country! What has happened throughout India! You may say: well, we have small wounds and injuries here and there, so many of these discontents are coming up but we are assuaging them; but there is nothing wrong with the body politic. That is the burden of the song of my helpless friend Mr. Mathur. Is it not so? Is it not a fact that what is happening over the whole of India is like carbuncles that are arising upon a diabetic Government, diabetic Ministry, diabetic leadership here? (An Hon. Member: Cancer). All these things culminated the other day in a bandh in U.P. Could it or would it surprise anybody if one of these days there were to be a bandh over this Government from among their own non-gazetted officers or even including gazetted officers. Highly paid

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pilots, ground engineers and signalers and other people who are getting thousands every month, belonging to the Air India and IAC, they themselves were going on strike. Why have they done so? What is happening in the country? Even the INTUC has been obliged in several places to advise their workers or allow them to go on strike. INTUC itself has raised its voice against the manner in which the labour has been ill-treated in so many of these public undertakings and it has in fact expressed its fear against the expansion of these public enterprises and nationalisation, because in the nationalised industries the workers are being treated much worse than in the private industries. Yet they talk about lawlessness.

Nobody asked the Home Minister but he promised this country that he would resign from his position if within two years he could not succeed in putting down corruption. Has he succeeded? When that question was put to him he said: I have left it to the Prime Minister; I have placed my resignation in his hands and if he wants he can enforce it; I think there has been some improvement; we have been able to bring about some improvement in the administration. He still sticks to his position. True, he is much better than many of the ministers; true also that he has a higher sense of integrity than many of the ministers have been able to display. Nevertheless what is meant by integrity? A man should be able to stand by his word; a man should be able to say whether he has failed or not, and when he has failed he should be prepared to throw away his responsibility and show to the country that he is a man worth his salt. Judged on that anvil, my hon. friend Mr. Nanda stands condemned; the Prime Ministers one after the other stand condemned because they had not the moral courage to ask for the resignation of the minister in face of such a glaring failure. When min-

isters fail in this manner and give room to an body and everybody to draw the conclusion that hanging on to their place is more dear, precious and sweeter to them than to stand by their word and discharge their duties, how can you expect the administration to rise to the occasion and to discharge their duties in an honest manner. My hon. friends there in the front benches, whose status has in an unofficial manner been raised, the members of the Administrative Reforms Commission, they were good enough to extend their invitation to us and to my leader Rajaji. They ask us to come and appear before them and tell them what they should do. Why was this Commission appointed? Was it to salvage the Ministers' conscience or to salvage the conscience of the Government as a whole? Is it because they are not able to manage their own administration when they have appointed it? How does it happen that they came to be appointed a few weeks or a few months after one of their leaders came to be defeated in the race for Prime Ministership? Is there no political consequences . . .

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): This was appointed by the previous Prime Minister during his lifetime, as you know, in answer to the no-confidence motion debate. He announced it in November.

Shri Ranga: Do I not know the facts? The previous Prime Minister was being rivalled by Shri Morarji Desai. The only thing was that there was some kind of company management among their own ranks and they showed that it was a unanimous election. Whose eyes does my hon. friend want to blind and blindfold? It was a fact that there were two rivals for the post, and only one of them naturally could become the Prime Minister. It was only the next time that he had the temerity or the moral strength to openly stand against the candidate that was sponsored by their Congress President and the Chief Ministers. I will come to it later on.

This Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed. What is it that we have been asking all this time? One of the reasons why the administration has become so much foul, such an anathema to all of us, is the existence of permits, licences and quotas and their party-oriented administration. We want their administration to be handed over to an impartial, quasi-judicial commission to be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The Home Minister was agreeable to that also; some of us were invited for inner discussions and yet, this Ministry was not willing to accept that suggestion. Only the day before yesterday, the Commission also said that something could be done and some good effects could be achieved if only such a suggestion were implemented. But this Government is not the one which would implement that suggestion. Am I to go and place this once again before this august Commission so that the august Commission will have the privilege of saying, "Oh, we have examined the whole thing from the left to the right and we have dismissed it as being impractical. This is a political demand." Let the Government, if they have got the courage at all, and if they are prepared to place, as the Prime Minister goes about saying, the nation's interests before party interests, let them be prepared to go to the people and say, "Yes; we are prepared to accept the suggestion and are going to implement it. We have appointed this committee or any other committee to work out all the details of the scheme and we shall implement it." They are not prepared to do that. This Commission is going to make its report in September next year. So, they can go to the country and say, "You come again and give once again your franchise; put us in power for another five years and we will do it. We have put half a dozen people, including one of the Opposition leaders also, on that body. Therefore, put faith in us." That is not the leadership that this country wants or can accept.

Then, what happens to the Ministers? The Prime Minister repeatedly was saying that there is need for economy. What do they do? We think of the time in this country anyhow of the manner in which Lord Rama used to behave. I need not go into all the details of his career but he was a man of his word, and here are these people, and how do they behave? We wanted a residence for the Prime Minister. We had one, and without any consultation or sanction of Parliament, they converted it into a museum by earmarking a crore of rupees worth of national property in a jiffy and that decision also was taken arbitrarily. We were agreeable to it because we did not wish to upset any memories of one who was one of our good old friends. Then, the second Prime Minister wanted a residence; he wanted to be humble and he wanted to set an example to others who wanted or who were so very fond of palatial buildings. He went therefore into an ordinary house that was being given to a leader or the Home Minister. He was satisfied with the ministerial equipment and residence. And they spent more than a lakh of rupees, if my information is correct, in order to reorganise it, so that security arrangements, guests, reception and all other paraphernalia could be provided for the Prime Minister. Then, what about the new Prime Minister? She has no use for it; the rooms are all too small; the height of guests has grown suddenly, seven feet high, and therefore she stuck to her earlier one and she is not prepared to go into that building, and it has to be turned into another office, and I am told that they have been casting their eyes on some other palace, the Nizam's palace or whatever it is. This is the way things are done.

She went down to Andhra the other day, and what did the Ministers do; who are her proteges, friends and indeed her protectors? A building worth not less than a lakh of rupees has been refurbished by spending a lakh of rupees in order to make it fit

[Shri Ranga]

for these big, Prime Ministers of India. So many other things had been done there. This is economy.

Only yesterday, it seems she was saying to somebody—it was published in the newspapers—that the Ministers come in small cars . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I had the honour of accompanying the Prime Minister during her visit to Andhra Pradesh. I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means. There was no palatial building being built for her.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend seems to be too anxious to recommend himself to the new Prime Minister. I did not say that they have built a new house. I only said that it had to be refurnished. Does he say that they did not spend anything at all on that?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Nothing at all.

Shri Ranga: Here are two statements. The hon. Minister says they did not spend anything. But the whole of Andhra is crying aloud, and the papers are full of this news. I do not know what my hon. friend means. Anyway, this is the way they deal with economy measures. Some of the big cars of the Ministers have been given up and they are going in for small cars. What a grand sense of economy! This is the Government and that is why we refuse to recognise it as a national government.

Then, sometime ago, the Home Minister complained that the Opposition parties were trying to take advantage of the lawless atmosphere in the country. Why should there be such a lawless atmosphere in the country? I tried to answer it once before in this House during a debate on Kerala bundh. How many bundhs we have! How many bundhs we have had in this country! The latest of them is the students' bundh in the Banaras Hindu University, and a most

wonderful and effective bundh is the Government employees' strike in Uttar Pradesh. Would this Government carry on in this manner? Would it say to itself, in order to salvage its own conscience, that it would carry on in the manner in which the British Government carried on? The Portuguese and Bourbon Government also carried on in that way; the Czar Government also carried on in that way. Yet, you know the consequences of those regimes. The same would be the consequences in this country if the Government continue to proceed in the way they do.

My hon. friend the Prime Minister was asking the people to observe austerity in the light of this devaluation. On this devaluation, my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee waxed eloquent against it. I am neither in favour of devaluation nor am I opposed to it. But who is responsible for this devaluation? All that has happened has made devaluation absolutely inevitable, and my hon. friend now says: "Oh, my admiration is for our colleagues for having accepted the surgeon's knife." But who asked them to go round the world ignoring the laws of health, economic health, social health, and then bring about this cancer and tumour upon themselves, upon the whole society, which has made the surgeon's knife inevitable, to come down upon the nation as a whole? It was this Government itself which did it. For that we condemn it and that condemnation, my hon. friend Shri Masani has placed before this House in such an eloquent and effective manner the other day.

15.00 hrs.

Now, if my hon. friend Shri Mathur has any quarrel with the thesis that my hon. friend Shri Masani has placed before this House, he should have come forward and prepared better to answer it. Why not the Government answer it? What is it that Shri Masani has asked for, except what the Prime Minister and her advisers

in the Planning Commission have been pleading before the nation that the people should live within their means, that we should cut down our unnecessary expenditure, that we should economise in governmental expenditure, that we should no longer indulge in huge, big, gigantic projects, which would not be able to yield any results in the near future and that we should give the highest priority to agriculture, and that we should not play with suicidal luxuries like Bokaro and the rest? Mr. Masani had the sagacity to suggest all these things here earlier; 15 months ago he warned the country. I wish to tell my friend, Mr. Mukerjee, that it is not because America insisted on devaluation that devaluation has come now. Devaluation was inevitable. Indeed, this is the second phase of devaluation. There was an earlier one, when Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, when Great Britain devalued the pound. Who knows? There may be a third and fourth one also if this junta of Congress leaders were to manage themselves to be returned here once again in a massive majority, because they caused all these troubles. They wasted public funds; they wasted the national opportunities that were given to them.

Mr. Mathur was saying, we have achieved so many things, so many more schools and so on. What about compulsory elementary education which Gokhale had pleaded for 60 years ago, which we had sworn to ourselves in the Constituent Assembly to achieve within 10 years after independence i.e. by 1960? That has gone and nobody thought of it. One Chief Minister thought of it and he had to pay the price by going out. Why did the several Chief Ministers and successive Prime Ministers also neglect this fundamental elementary duty? They did it because they found it to their benefit. As a result of the failure of the Governments here as well as in the States to implement that sacred pledge—that we had given to ourselves in the name of the Con-

stitution to introduce compulsory and free elementary education, they have succeeded in keeping 75 per cent of our electorate illiterate even till today. Shame on them! The result is that these illiterate people have been enslaved to the symbol of bulls and with the help of the bulls they have been able to rule here.

My friend talked about the sacred cow. I am reminded of that also in the manner in which the Prime Minister has gone round from one country to another. In one country she said that in Vietnam she wanted that there should be scope for talks and both parties should be willing for talks. But when she went to Soviet Russia, under the cupolas of those Churches she got inspiration and she said, there was some imperialistic power under whose influence things are going on. In their theatres in Russia they have still got the devil's dance. She must have seen some devil's dance and said, there were some imperialistic powers under whose influence things are going on and so bombing should be stopped.

My friend wants us to condemn America. Yes, under different circumstances, we might be willing. But he seems to forget what happened in India in 1962 when China invaded our country. Did not Jawaharlal Nehru send out an SOS to all the countries all over the world saying, "please come to our rescue"? Who came to our rescue then? Straightway, almost with atomic speed, America and UK came to our rescue. Some other countries also helped us. Some people say, we do not want American small arms and armaments. Supposing with the help of some of those whom Mr. Nanda wanted to castigate as devils incarnate and put them in jail—I mean those who call themselves Left Communists—if China had continued their invasion and captured the whole of West Bengal and Assam, surely would Jawaharlal Nehru not have himself welcomed not only American arms, but also trained American personnel to come over here and help us?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): No.

Shri Banga: You were all *bachhas* in those days when we were fighting for freedom. The first cry for freedom of India was from Hume, Wedderburn Sir Athur Cotton. India need not be afraid or fight shy of invoking and welcoming the help of foreigners in the sacred cause of protecting her territory.

Is it not shameful that even today this Government is not prepared to say that it would take all possible measures to evacuate the Chinese from our territory occupied by them? All that the Government says is that it would pursue peaceful methods and only if those methods fail, they would think of other steps. It is that kind of doubtful sense of patriotism that has pervaded and is corrupting their minds and souls that we are opposed to. That is why we want this country to make a change. But how can this be done? These 370 people are not going; they have stuck to their seats. If they are shifted from one place, they are quarrelling about No. 2, No. 3 and so on. Are these the people to make any kind of sacrifice? Of course, all credit goes to my friend Mr. Tyagi, but he is just one amongst 65 members of this Ministry. They are all waiting for another reshuffle to get in. Since these people are not going away, we have moved this motion in order to educate the people in this country and warn them about the failures and incompetence of these people to provide the national leadership that is necessary at this juncture. Would they heed our advice? They may or may not. We are cocksure they would not. They have not got anything to say in favour of themselves except that they are not going to be defeated and they are going to be here for another 5 or 10 years. That is the song their leader has been singing in Moscow. What a shame! The British people were saying it. Winston Churchill asked, "Has His Majesty the King made me Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire?" What

happened to the British Empire? What has happened to the Congress Party in Kerala, the same fate would overtake them in many other States also. It ought to overtake them. We will do our best. But if we do not succeed, we want them to resign here and now or at least within a month's time so that they can gather their *dhotis* and *saris* and go out. But they would not do it. I want to expose them to the people, show how they stick to power like leeches until the country goes to dogs. In the name of national crisis, the Prime Minister appeals to the people to respond to her call. Why should they respond to this call coming from people who have been repeatedly proved to have been not honest, to have been corrupt, to have been incompetent and unable to stand by their own words and to have deceived the country? They said that there would be no devaluation at all. All the points that could have been advanced by the opponents of devaluation were already advanced by the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and the Commerce Minister. They said so. All these things have gone over the winds, and they still remain in power, they hang on to it. It is these people who do not deserve to remain in power. So we want them to go.

Then what is to happen? Immediately thereafter, as soon after as possible, we want them to go to the President and ask him to order general elections, only for the Parliament now and not for the legislative assemblies in the States. It is by joining these two elections that these people have been able to get all those people who are not considered to be good enough for their Assemblies to be kicked up here into the Parliament in such a facile manner. Let them have a separate election for Parliament. Then we can see how many of these gentlemen would be able to come back. Then we would be able to show that there is a real swing of public opinion in this country. Then, soon after that, we also want the State Ministries also to be

dismissed by the President and elections to be held. After these elections are held, when the parties come back here, it would be time enough for all of us, all the leaders of political parties as well as other leaders in the country, national leaders who, fortunately for us, are still available even outside the ambit of political parties, to put our heads together and see whether we cannot possibly have a really, truly and fully—hundred per cent full-fledged—representative national government, a national leadership. Even supposing these people are to come back in a majority, they would not be able to claim to be a national government because this is a cosmopolitan country, a country of so many languages, so many different religions, so many social cleavages among its so many castes and communities, and in a country like this this system of one-party rule is not suitable and it would not be able to provide the necessary leadership, national leadership. This is just the occasion, this is just the period we should have a national government, when such a national government can be brought into existence.

Who is to take the initiative for all that? This is my final poser to you all. Someone or the other has to do it. These people happen to be in a majority today. Rightly or wrongly, for their own reasons, they have chosen her as the leader here in this House. Speaking personally for myself, I would have no objection in her continuing to be the leader. She is the daughter of one with whom I have fought so many times, so many years, but for whom I had great respect and affection. Therefore, I am prepared to get on with her as the leader as I have to be prepared to get on with anyone else they may choose. But since they happen to have her there, let her take time by its forelock, let her take a decision and let her live up to her own oft-repeated statements that the country is more important than the party and

that she is prepared to serve the country even if she has to sacrifice her party interests. I hope she would be able to do it. I have got my own fears, but I hope God would give her strength of mind, strength of character and strength of conscience to be able to pull this country out of this morass, in the manner in which I have suggested by organising a national government after the elections and having the elections as early as possible, in the meanwhile themselves resigning and wearing ashes and saffron clothes going to people and offering their apologies for the failures they have heaped this country with.

Shri Heda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, no-confidence motions have become a regular feature and as Professor Mukerjee, the mover of the present motion says, this is the biggest weapon in their possession. But its use so often makes that weapon lose its edge. From that angle, this has become a regular feature and, therefore, the debates on these motions are as good as any other major debates.

However, the present motion has a certain significance. That significance was referred to a certain extent by Professor Ranga. In the last few months there have been certain spots of discontent and unrest. He has referred to a few of them—students' agitation, slowing down of work to the rule moves by the IAC personnel, various types of bandhs including those by government employees etc. Of course, he forgot to mention one particular move which is very significant in the present context, and that is the recent disasters that have happened in certain railways which gives an indication that there is a certain hand—the Railway Minister has enumerated it—of saboteurs behind all this. So it is in this context that the present motion was

[Shri Heda]

sponsored. There is one other development which we have to remember. Before this session started the Communist Party, both Right Wing and Left Wing, who for the last few years were fighting, to use the words of Professor Mukerjee, like dogs, came together and along with them came the SSP. These three minor opposition parties made a common cause and I was surprised, rather amused, when Shri Madhu Limaye made an announcement on their behalf that they are working for the non-Congress Government. I hoped fondly, that Shri Madhu Limaye has revived his faith in democracy and, probably, he would work democratic means. But the way they organised themselves and proved their mettle on the very first day by holding the whole House to ransom and not allowing it to function showed that they have got a different strategy in their minds. Shri Mathur referred to 1962 and referred to the real intention of the Chinese in their aggression. He said the Chinese intention was to upset our development programme and thereby upset our economy and create a sort of vicious circle. If you take these two moves together you will find that there is a particular significance to the present vote of no-confidence motion.

Having said that, let me now come to another phrase often used by Professor Ranga on a number of occasions. In fact, in every major speech that he has delivered in the last one year or more he has been championing the cause of national government. I know him so well that I can claim, and I do not think he will doubt it, that I know him as he knows himself. I do not attribute any motive to him. I do not say he is after power. But what is it that he means? If a national government of his idea, of his concept, is to be formed, certainly he will find a place in it—there may be nothing wrong in it. But along with him will he like Shri Mukerjee also to find a place in it?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am no candidate.

Shri Heda: You may not be, but if his concept is to be brought into practice, then that will be the result. How would these two gentlemen pull on together? After the first day of the session, when I went home I was surrounded by a few friends who asked me "Mr. Heda, are you safe? How many ambulances were called to the Parliament House?". They got frightened by the show, by the noise, by the organised movement in the House by some members not to allow any work to be transacted. If this trouble repeats in the Cabinet, it would be impossible for the Cabinet to carry on any work. Therefore, the idea or concept that Shri Ranga is championing is not practical from any angle.

Both the speeches from the opposition were more political than economical in content, even though they referred to certain economic developments. Naturally, the most important economic development is devaluation. What were the reactions of Rajaji to this? His first reaction was different from the second one. His first reaction was that it is a natural corollary in the present conditions of our economy. He soon found that he did not exploit the situation fully. Therefore, he made a subsequent statement that he welcomed it because it would bring down the present Government. Today Professor Ranga says that he is neither in favour of it nor is he opposed to it. It is a very strange type of attitude that is adopted by him.

Much is said about devaluation. Whenever members talk about devaluation, they put forth two premises. The first premise is that our economy has become very weak that it needs a drastic remedy. The second premise is that that drastic remedy is provided by devaluation. Many people have given the simile of a

patient and a doctor. When the condition of the patient becomes very serious, doctors think of an operation. This is a sort of operation. Though one is not certain whether the patient will survive or not, one thinks that there is a better chance of survival by operation and, therefore, the operation is performed.

I do not agree with either of these premises. The situation has not become so weak. No doubt, there is weakness in our economy. What is the main reason for that? The main reason is that we had greater ambition than we could afford, so far as the pace of development of our country is concerned. We went far beyond our resources because we wanted to develop this country as fast as possible. The needs of our country are so great. Our country had been exploited for the last two centuries. Therefore, many weaknesses had come in. Naturally, as people's government, we took to planning and one after the other, three Plans were implemented. The Fourth Plan is in the offing. Our plans were all very ambitious. This was the main factor which brought about a certain amount of weakness in our economy, particularly in our balance of payments position. Naturally, we wanted greater imports of capital goods and even though our exports increased immensely, more than double, it could not keep pace with our imports. So, the gap in the balance of payments is the result of that policy. From that angle one can say that the state of the economy is not that bad as it is supposed to be.

Secondly, devaluation is not a drastic remedy. It is a remedy quite often used by governments; practically every government has used it, sometime or the other. Generally, this is resorted to when a nation feels that that a radical measure is called for to boost up the exports and restrict imports. Our present situation warranted it and, therefore, this remedy was applied; and, I think, it was rightly applied.

The main accusation against devaluation is that it has given ground for the rise in prices. The trend of rising prices was already there. As Shri Mathur has explained at some great length, that trend was visible from 1962 onwards. Because of the bad crop last year, that tendency got further strength. So, that tendency was already there; you cannot accuse or blame devaluation for the rise in prices within the country.

But what is the real reason for that trend? The real reason is scarcity, and this scarcity existed in spite of the fact that production all-round has gone far higher than the rise in population. In every sphere the increase in production has surpassed the increase in population. But the consumption or need of the people has also increased. People are eating better kind of foodgrains than they were earlier. Previously, a large section of the people in the north and south did not eat wheat or rice. Now, everyone has taken to wheat or rice. This is a good trend. This shows that the poorer sections are getting at least their minimum requirements. In spite of this increase in consumption, it cannot be said that food consumption in our country has reached the necessary level. We are not consuming that number of calories required for a normal person. Therefore, if we look at it from this angle, the increase in consumption is a welcome factor. This naturally creates a tendency for the prices to rise.

Along with it came another factor, which is also very important. There is a tendency among every section of people—I am not pointing to any particular section—to have more profits. Whether it is the wholesaler, middle man or the retailer, everybody wants to exploit the situation. This results in rise in prices. We can see this strange phenomenon even in Delhi. If you compare the rates for vegetables and fruits on Karol Bagh with the rates obtaining in Irwin Road or Bengali Market you will find that the rates in Karol Bagh are cheaper.

[Shri Heda]

Now, that tendency must be fought and curbed. From that angle, a movement was successfully launched in Delhi which has produced some good results. That is called the Price Resistance Movement. Unfortunately, as it happens in every movement, some black sheep enter the field and spoil the good name. However, it is a very good feature. Take the case of the super bazar, about which much has been said. I have no doubt that the super bazar will not make that much of profit which every ordinary trader is supposed to make. What is the object or function of the super bazaar? Its main object is to stabilise the prices, to bring down the prices. From that angle, it had been successful to a certain extent. Go to any chemist today. You will find that he is not able to charge as much as he was charging earlier. Rather, he is thinking of reducing his charges. That is a welcome feature. In the Shankar Market, adjacent to the super market, the traders have announced that they will charge 1 paise or 2 paise less on every item that is available in the super market. So, the main object of the super-bazaar was to stabilise the rates, to bring down the prices, and to a certain extent it has been successful even in the initial stages.

Professor Ranga dealt with the public sector and other projects. Much has been said about it. Some public sector projects are very successful while some others are not that successful. To my mind the main reason for that is different. The main reason is that the nation has not drafted the business talent in these public sector projects. Wherever the business talent was adequately in existence the public sector project thrived very well and where it was lacking it did not thrive. What is the reason? The main reason is that when the Britishers left, they left behind a steelframe of ICS and we depended upon them. They were good so far as law and order and administration were concerned but they were

not made to look after, to run, to manage these big public sector projects.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

In my home city I had a very strange phenomenon to observe. The very same factories with the same machines and with the same workmen were not able to produce goods worth Rs. 25 lakhs a year in one factory and in another goods worth 14 tonnes a day; but when the management changed, within three months the production went from Rs. 25 lakhs to about a crore of rupees in one and from 14 tonnes a day to about 95 tonnes a day in another. There was no extra money put in; there was no extra talent brought in. The change of management, better business organisational and management talent worked the trick and brought those results.

From that angle it is time that in these public sector projects we developed the business talent. The earlier idea of an economic service may be revived and given shape, thereby making the public sector projects more successful. The public sector projects have come to stay. Whatever the view of Swatantra and to a certain extent Jana Sangh may be, they would remain. They have a prominent role to play and they would be playing that role. Therefore, it is our duty, a national duty, to see that they play those roles and become more successful.

Again, so far as the stabilisation of prices is concerned, I would refer to another factor. All India Radio has been announcing the prices and there has been some criticism of it. The criticism is not wrong but the announcement by All India Radio has played a definite role in stabilising the prices. No doubt, there are some merchants and traders here and there who refuse to sell at those prices and say "Go to All India Radio and pur-

chase"; but the fact remains that the purchaser knows what are the prices and, therefore, he can fight, quarrel, at least bargain, with him. In many cases he becomes more successful. Along with it, I would suggest, this Parliament gives a power to the Government so that the name of any merchant or trader, who charges more price than what is should be particularly of manufactured articles—a number of manufacturers and industries have come forward and announced that they have not increased the prices of their soap or other articles—may be announced by the All India Radio. At present we cannot do it because we may be charged for defamation. If we give that power to the Government and Government adopts this method—as swadeshi and boycott, two aspects of the same thing, went together—namely, announcement of prices by All India Radio and in a way blacklisting these people, it would bring the desired effect.

The effort of the Opposition to paint the Government in the blackest colour will not be successful. Their challenge that we should go to the people and face them is unnecessary. Elections are coming and the challenge is there. In every democratic set-up this is the best way to challenge each other and meet it. I have no doubt that after the elections the present Government and the present party will come in better colours than they expect.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सभानेत्री महोदया, यह प्रविशवास का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने इस तीसरी लोक सभा में चौथी दफा आ रहा है। तीन बार पहले इस तरह के प्रस्ताव प्रा चुके हैं और वे गिर गए। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रस्तावों के नतीजे बुरे होते हैं। इस बात को इस गवर्नमेंट को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये (इंटरप्शन)

1076 (A) LS—3.

श्री बजराज सिंह (बरेली) : प्रस्ताव नहीं गिरता है, सरकार गिरती है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सरकार नहीं गिरती है, वह प्रधान मंत्री को ले बैठा है।

तुलसी हाथ गरीब की,

कबहुं न खाली जाय ।

ज्यों मुए ढोर की खाल से,

लोहा भस्म हो जाए ।

हम जो आवाज बुलन्द कर रहे हैं वह जनता की आवाज है और जनता की आवाज आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं जनता की आवाज की वजह से जो कुछ ही रहा है वह आप देख रहे हैं और आप ने देख लिया है। ईश्वर न करे कि उस प्रकार का नतीजा फिर हो। पहले जो नतीजे हुए हैं उनको हम देख चुके हैं। पहले प्रस्ताव आया, लेकिन गिर गया लेकिन रिडित जी बदकिस्मती से नहीं रहे। नन्दा जी चल गए आठ दिन में, आछा हुआ। वह बच गए। दूसरा प्रस्ताव आया। तीसरा प्रस्ताव आया। एक बहुत बड़े आदमी ने जिसने हमारे देश को उन्नति के शिखर पर पहुंचाने की कोशिश की और जिसकी मृत्यु के कारण हम सभी दुखी हैं, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, वह चले गए। आज मैं कहता हूँ कि पहला काम आप यह करें, अगर आप अच्छा चाहते हैं, हमारे इस आज के प्रधान मंत्री को आप उनसे हाथ जोड़कर हमारे साथ यह कहें कि वह कम से कम यहां से चली जायें और इस्तीफा दे दें ताकि वह बात न आए। एक बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप इस बात को सुनें —

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप क्या ज्योतिषी हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : ज्योतिष की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। सत्य बात कह रहा हूँ। आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आज से अठारह साल पहले संविधान बना था। संविधान में आपने डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स लिखे हुए हैं। इनमें आपने लिखा है . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will please address the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I thought I was addressing the Chair; but I cannot face the Chair all the time, I have to face my friends also.

आपने डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में कहा है कि गो हत्या नहीं होगी। इस उसूल को आपने माना है। इसके लिए आपने कानून बनाने की बात कही थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कानून बनाया? आपने नहीं बनाया। यहां पर इसको लेकर प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। अठारह साल बीत गए हैं। आपकी हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। आप एक पुछल्ला लगा रहे हैं कि यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। कौन सा स्टेट सबजेक्ट है? सारी पावर आपके पास हैं। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को आपने कई बार एमेंड किया। इंडियन पीनल कोड आप एमेंड कर सकते हैं। इनसालवेंसी एक्ट को आप एमेंड कर सकते हैं। तो क्या इसको आप एमेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या बच्चों को समझाने चले हो? क्या हम कुछ जानते नहीं हैं? क्यों आप इस तरह की बात हमारे सामने करते हो।

आपने यह भी कहा था कि हम सब के लिए एक सा सिविल कोड बनायेंगे। औरतें सबकी होती हैं। हिन्दुओं की भी औरतें होती हैं, मुसलमानों की भी औरतें होती हैं। मुसलमान औरत का पति मर जाता है या उसका पति अगर ऐसा आदमी होता है जो कि खुद नहीं कमाई करता है तो उस औरत को घर से निकल जाना पड़ता है और उसको नाननफक्का नहीं मिलता है। उसके लिए आपके दिल में दर्द पैदा नहीं हुआ। दिल में आपके दर्द पैदा हुआ हिन्दू स्त्री के लिए। उसको आपने ऐसे अधिकार दे दिए हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो

इसको लेकर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उनकी वजह से हिन्दु लोग जोकि संयुक्त बुद्धि में रहना पसन्द करते हैं, उनके वे संयुक्त परिवार नेस्तोनाबूद हो रहे हैं। उसके लिए आपने फाउंडेशन डाल दी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ऐसा क्यों किया? हिन्दू स्त्री के वास्ते तो आपके दिल में दर्द पैदा हुआ, मुसलमान स्त्री के लिए क्यों दर्द नहीं हुआ? मुसलमानों में तो एक आदमी चार चार औरतें रख सकता है, हिन्दू अगर अपने शारत्रों के मुताबिक बच्चा पैदा करने के लिए दूसरी औरत लेना चाहे तो नहीं ले सकता है तब तक जब तक कि वह पहली औरत को तलाक न दे दे। यह कानून बनाने की आपकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? क्यों आपने . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is addressing the Government directly.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will do it through you.

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों हम लोगों को—और सारे मुल्क को—इस गवर्नमेंट से नफ़रत हो गई है। इस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य 370 हैं। हम भी यह मानते हैं कि अगर उसकी संख्या अगले चुनाव के बाद घट भी जायेगी, तो भी वे 240 से कम होने वाले नहीं हैं। हम जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास खूब पैसा है और वह खूब अच्छी तरह से लड़ेगी। अगर उसके सदस्यों की संख्या 240 भी रह गई, तो भी कोई परवाह नहीं है। अगर इस सदन में उसकी ताकत कम हो गई, तो हम लोगों को की बोलने की ताकत बढ़ जायेगी। वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जब उसको यह नज़ारा देखना पड़ेगा।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : तो फिर नो-कॉन्फ़िडेंस मोशन लाने की जल्दी क्या थी?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सेंट लोग क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : माननीय सदस्य सेठ लोगों की तरफ से बोलते हैं ।

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी : श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार अमरीका की गोद में चली गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे दोस्त चीन और रूस की गोद में चले गये हैं । यह सरकार अमरीका की गोद में क्यों जाये और हमारे ये दोस्त रूस और चीन की गोद में क्यों जायें ?

जहां तक इस गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, "तुझे पराई क्या पड़ी, अपनी नदेड़ तू", । क्यों यह गवर्नमेंट बार-बार वियतनाम के मामले में दखल देती है ? और क्यों उस ने तिब्बत के बारे में आवाज उठाने से इन्कार किया ? जब चीन ने तिब्बत पर कब्जा कर लिया, तो डांगे साहेब उसकी निन्दा में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोले—उस समय की डीबेट्स मेरे सामने हैं—और इस बारे में सवाल पूछे जाने पर भी जवाब तक नहीं दिया । उस वक्त हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी चुप रही । श्री मुकर्जी बड़ी अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, जो कि मैं नहीं बोल सकता । उन्होंने वियतनाम के बारे में एक बड़ी अच्छी कविता यहां पर सुनाई । वह वियतनाम का बार-बार चित्र करते हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब चीन ने दो करोड़ आदिमियों को मरवा डाला, तब वे कहां चले गये थे ? उस वक्त उनके दिल में—और गवर्नमेंट के दिल में—दर्द क्यों नहीं था ? उस वक्त चाइनीज एम्बेसी में इस प्रकार की फ़िल्मज दिखाई जाती थीं कि एक तरफ़ ज़मींदार खड़ा है और दूसरी तरफ़ खेतिहर किसान खड़ा है । जब खेतिहर किसान ने बताया कि इस ज़मींदार ने मुझे सताया था, तो उस ज़मींदार की आंखें शूल से फोड़ दी गईं और उसको मार दिया गया । उस वक्त कोई बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं था । उस वक्त हमारे दोस्त कहां चले गये थे ? उस वक्त उनको यह कहने की हिम्मत नहीं

हुई कि संसार के किसी भी देश में ऐसा अत्याचार नहीं हुआ है और यह कि ऐसा अत्याचार नहीं होना चाहिए । जब मानवता को नीचे गिरा दिया गया था, उस वक्त कोई बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं था । आज ये लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि वियतनाम पर चढ़ाई हो रही है ।

अमरीकन्ज के दिल में दर्द होगा, इसलिए वे वियतनाम में लड़ने के लिये जा रहे हैं । नार्थ वियतनाम ने साउथ वियतनाम पर हमला किया, लेकिन हम उसके बारे में कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । चीन नार्थ वियतनाम की मदद कर रहा है, लेकिन हम उसके बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । जब साउथ वियतनाम ने अमरीका की मदद मांगी और अमरीका उसकी मदद करता है, तब हम चिल्लाते हैं ।

हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब रूस ने हंगरी पर चढ़ाई की, तब यह सरकार चुप रही । क्यों ? इसलिए कि हम हमेशा गुंडों से डरते हैं । हमारे मिनिस्टर फ़ार एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्स कहते हैं कि हम इसरायल से दोस्ती नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि उससे मुसलमान नाराज हो जायेंगे । कौन से मुसलमान नाराज हो जायेंगे ? आखिर यह सरकार अरब देशों से क्यों डर रही है ? मुसलमान नाम का यह डर क्यों है ? हमें तय करना है कि हम अपने पांव पर खड़े होंगे और अपने हितों की दृष्टि से अपनी नीति को निर्धारित करेंगे । अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो किसी की क्या मजाल है कि हमारे सामने खड़ा हो सके ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी तो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि वियतनाम के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए, लेकिन अब वह इसरायल के बारे में सलाह क्यों देने लगे ?

श्री उ० भू० त्रि० जी० : मैं तो सिर्फ़ लाजिक और तर्क की बात कह रहा हूँ । मैं तो सिर्फ़ यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमको—और इस सरकार

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

को—अमरीका, रूस, इसरायल या अरबों से, किसी से भी, डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को किसी से डरना नहीं चाहिये। वह जो कुछ भी करे, वह देश के लिए, देश के हितों को दृष्टि में रख कर करे। अगर वह किसी से दोस्ती करना चाहती है, तो देश के हितों की दृष्टि से करे, वर्ना न करे। हम को अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, रूस या चीन के दबाव में आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमको किसी के दबाव में आ कर कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारी पालिसी हमारे हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए और हमें अपने पांव पर खड़ा होना चाहिए। जो भी काम लाजिकल और तर्कसंगत हो, "ह" हमें करना चाहिए।

मैं 1959 की डीबेट्स पढ़ रहा था। उस वक्त श्री डांगे ने कहा कि वी आलवेज सपोर्ट दि फारेन पालिसी आफ दि गवर्नमेंट। हम देखते हैं कि आज कम्यनिस्ट हमारी फारेन पालिसी को सपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं। क्यों? शायद चीन या रूस से कोई आदेश आ गया है, जिसकी वजह से वे हमारी फारेन पालिसी को सपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं। वे लॉग टूयर्स की क्यों सोचते हैं? वे अपने मुल्क की सोचें।

पिछली दफा श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने यहां पर कहा कि हम किसी से घबराते नहीं हैं, हम सब फैंसले अपनी पालिसी के मुताबिक करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह किसी हिन्दू को साउदी एरेबिया में एम्बेसडर बना कर भेज सकते हैं। वहां के लिए उनको लाजिमी तौर पर कोई मुसलमान ढूंढना पड़ता है। वहां पर सरकार को कोई किदवई साहब या कोई खान साहब ही ढूंढना पड़ता है? वहां पर सरकार किसी हिन्दू या सिख को नहीं भेज सकती है। इसकी वजह यह है कि साउदी एरेबिया की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि मक्का में कोई मुसलमान ही आ सकता है और हम

वहां पर किसी हिन्दू को नहीं घुसने देंगे। उन लोगों को खुश करने के लिए सब कुछ किया जाता है, लेकिन अपने हितों की रक्षा करने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है। हम हर बात में दूसरों पर निर्भर करते हैं। इस नीति के कारण सरकार के प्रति लोगों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है और वे सरकार से नफरत करते हैं।

अभी श्री हेडा और श्री माथुर यहां पर कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोले हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता था कि इन दोनों वकीलों को यह पता था कि हमारा मुवक्किल गुनाहगार है। जिस वकील को यह मालूम हो जाये कि उसका मुवक्किल गुनाहगार है, तो वह ठीक तरह से बहस नहीं कर सकता है। उनकी बातों से साफ पता चल रहा था कि वे अच्छी तरह से समझ रहे थे कि जिस गवर्नमेंट के पक्ष में वे बोल रहे थे, वह इसके योग्य नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य किस का केस लड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से, सबकी तरफ से, अपने मुल्क की तरफ से बोलता हूं। मैं अपने मुल्क का केस लड़ता हूं।

श्री हेडा ने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी अगले चुनाव में और शक्तिशाली हो कर आयेगी। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई पार्टी कांग्रेस का स्थान ले सकती है और पावर में आ सकती है, तो वह जनसंघ है। जनसंघ जो स्थिति प्राप्त करेगा, वह सबके सामने होगी। माननीय सदस्य उसकी फ़िक्र न करें। जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं उनसे दूर नहीं हूं और वह मुझ से दूर नहीं हैं। मैं रूस, अमरीका, इसरायल या अरब देशों का बिका हुआ नहीं हूं। मैं पाकिस्तान से डरता नहीं हूं। मैं जब बोलता हूं, तो पाकिस्तान रेडियो से

सबसे ज्यादा गालियां मुझे खानी पड़ती हैं, हालांकि जो भी कार्यवाही की जाती है, वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से की जाती है, लेकिन मुझे उसका दुख नहीं है।

जहां तक डीवैल्यूएशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि इस सरकार की तरफ से यह एक भयंकर भूल हुई है। जिस चीज की कीमत को बढ़ाने की ताकत सरकार के पास नहीं है, उसकी कीमत को घटा कर उसने भयंकर भूल की है और उस भयंकर भूल का नतीजा आज देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। सब चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं। सरकार चाहे सुपर मार्केट खोले या और कुछ करे, इससे भाव कम नहीं हो सकते हैं। जहां तक सुपर मार्केट का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी स्थिति "चार दिन की चांदनी, फिर अंधेरी रात" वाली होगी। यह सुपर मार्केट कुछ नहीं कर सकती। दिल्ली में कनाट प्लेस में एक सुपर मार्केट बना देने से देश की साधारण जनता और खास तौर पर देहात की जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। श्री माथुर जोधपुर के रहने वाले हैं। वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पहले गेहूँ पांच-सात रुपये मन बिक रहा था, लेकिन आज 30 रुपये मन गेहूँ कहीं नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। तो क्या हालत है? सीधे आंकड़े, सच्चे आंकड़े क्यों नहीं बोल पाते हैं? क्यों स्टैटिस्टिक्स का सवाल लाया जाता है? इस डीवैल्यूएशन से आज ऐसी खराब परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डीवैल्यूएशन से पहले पांच रुपये मन गेहूँ कहां मिलता था ?

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी : डीवैल्यूएशन से पहले नहीं, मैंने सन् 50 की बात कही। आपने कान क्यों बन्द कर रखे हैं? आप कान खोल कर सुनिये।

जी गेहूँ उसे वकन में बिकता था उसकी आज हलत क्या है? डीवैल्यूएशन से क्या

हुआ? आज वह 30 रुपये मन में भी नहीं मिल सकता। बतलाइए, हमारे यहां पालिया-मेन्ट में भी बिकता था, उसमें भी दो-दो रुपये बढ़ा दिये। पहले जो 42 रुपये में मिल जाता था वह अब साढ़े तैतालीस में हो गया। बाजार में किताब खरीदने जाइए। डेढ़ रुपये की किताब साढ़े तीन रुपये में हो गई। 12 हजार, 13 हजार की जो कार आती थी वह 16 हजार की हो गई। डीवैल्यूएशन की रकम तो बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती चली जायेंगी। और कर्जा हमारे ऊपर ड्योढ़ा हो गया। ब्याज की रकम उसी प्रकार बढ़ती चली जायेगी। हम उसको चुका नहीं सकेंगे। डीवैल्यूएशन से बहुत से नुकसान हैं। लेकिन मैं इसका पिष्टपेषण नहीं करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि डीवैल्यूएशन की बहस में मैं पहले भाग ले चुका हूँ। इसलिए इतना ही मेरे वास्ते ठीक होगा कि बगैर पुनरुक्ति किये मैं कहता हूँ कि डीवैल्यूएशन की जो भूल गवर्नमेंट ने की है वह बड़ी गम्भीर भूल की है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं देश की अन्दरूनी स्थिति पर आता हूँ कि कैसा हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो गया है। आज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हमारे सारे देश में बिलकुल लूज हो गया है। ब्यूरोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट इस रूप में हमारे मिनिस्टर्स पर हावी हो गई है कि जिसको कहा नहीं जा सकता। कुछ ऐसे दृष्टांत मुझे देखने को मिले कि जो सेक्रेटरी चाहता है वह बात मिनिस्टर को करनी पड़ती है। मिनिस्टर साहब लाख सिर पटक कर मर जायें, उनकी चलती नहीं। मिनिस्टर साहब लिखते हैं कि ऐसा करो। सेक्रेटरी कहता है, नहीं साहब ऐसा करोगे तो ऐसा होगा। मिनिस्टर साहब आर्डर लिखते हैं कि नहीं, जैसा मैंने आर्डर दिया है, वैसा करना पड़ेगा। वह कहता है अच्छा हुआ। आर्डर तो लिख दिया, लेकिन 20-21 दिन के बाद ऐसा सूराम लगाया, ऐसा दिमाग लगाया कि आखिरकार मिनिस्टर साहब ने बही किया जो सेक्रेटरी ने कहा था। तो आज मिनिस्टर

[श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी]

की नहीं चलती, सेक्रेटरी की चलती है। सेक्रेटरी ने लिख दिया वही सच। इसलिए हमारी हालत दिनों दिन बिगड़ती हुई चली जा रही है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हमारा बिलकुल खराब हो रहा है। जहां भी हम निगाह डालें, हमको मालूम पड़ेगा कि हर जगह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में करप्शन छिपा हुआ है। करप्शन मिटाने की बहुत बहुत हम लोगों ने कोशिश की, नन्दा जी ने पहलवानी से यह कहा कि दो साल में करप्शन मिटा देंगे। लेकिन उनकी वह पहलवानी धरी रह गई। दो साल में कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला। हम किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि और ज्यादा करप्शन के मसले देखे। जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी वाला 20 हजार रुपये का कपिटल और 20 करोड़ रुपये का लोन लेकर घूम रहा है। एक दूसरा आदमी, कर्लिंग एयर लाइन्स वाला, 20 हजार का टोटल कॅपिटल और वह ठेके लेता है 4 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपये का काम करने का। और कोई कान्ट्रैक्ट दिया जाता है, दूसरा कोई आदमी होता तो उससे साल्वेंसी सर्टिफिकेट मांगा जाता कि 4 करोड़ की साल्वेंसी लाओ। वह हर एक साल में साढ़े छः लाख का नफा करता है और उसमें क्या होता है? 2 हजार 981 क्विंटल दूध बरबाद कर दिया जाता है। भगवान जाने कलकत्ता के मार्केट में बिक गया या कहां बिक गया? 2981 क्विंटल दूध नेस्ट-नाबूद हो जाता है। कहां चला गया? कोई कहता है जला दिया, कोई कहता है गाड़ दिया, कोई कहता है फेंक दिया। 2981 क्विंटल दूध का घी कितना बनता है यह जरा सोचना चाहिए। ऐसे ऐसे कितने ही कान्ट्रैक्ट हैं। लूट मची हुई है। कल्चरल डेलीगेशन के नाम पर, और दूसरे नाम पर, तीसरे नाम पर जिसको जो बनाना था, उसके लिए उसने किस्मत आजमाई की। उसको पैसा देते चले गये। किसी को 12 लाख, किसी को 15 लाख। एक सोसायटी कहने लगी कि हम तुम्हारे लिए एनसाइक्लो-

पीडिया बनाते हैं। जिन आदमियों को हिन्दी का नाम भी नहीं मालूम, हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकते, हिन्दी भाषा क्या है, वह समझते नहीं, उन आदमियों ने उनको काम दे दिया और वह सारा रुपया खा गये। इस तरह वह सारा रुपया बरबाद हो गया।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस तरह नहीं चल सकता। आज एक अफसर मुझे मिला था। वह कह रहा था कि हम नागालैंड में कैसे रहते हैं, वह मुनिये। वह कहता था नागालैंड में हम रहते हैं तो हम लोगों से टैक्स उगाहने के वास्ते, यानी अफसरों के पास भी वह आते हैं अन्डर ग्राउन्ड नागालैंड गवर्नमेंट वाले और कहते हैं कि टैक्स का इतना रुपया लाओ नहीं तो कल जहमत हो जायगी। वह टैक्स का रुपया उन अफसरों को भी नागालैंड में देना पड़ता है। यह गवर्नमेंट है? इस गवर्नमेंट को शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए। कल इस्तीफा देते हों, तो आज ही इस्तीफा दे दें और मेहरबानी करके यहां से चलते बनें। ऐसी गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकती। रेलवे का टी० टी० कहता है कि करें क्या? रेलवे के आगे चेकिंग नहीं हो सकती। अगर गलती से हमने चेकिंग कर लिया तो पटापट हमारे सिर पर पड़ती है। हम को कोई बचाने वाला नहीं है। क्या इस तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलता है? करप्शन का यह हाल है कि कोई काम बगैर करप्शन के हो नहीं सकता। आज सुबह एक आदमी आया। उसका 10 हजार रुपया बाकी है। गवर्नमेंट से लेना है। 10 हजार रुपया कोर्ट में जमा है। वह उसको पांच साल से नहीं मिल रहा है। एक आदमी कहता है कि 5 सौ रुपया जब तक नहीं दोगे तुम्हारा दस हजार रुपया नहीं मिलेगा। उसका कोई मदद करने वाला नहीं है। यह बातें जो हमारे गवर्नमेंट के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की हैं, इससे लोगों को नफरत हो गई है यह बड़ी बड़ी बातें

वो छोड़िए, डीवैल्यूएशन, एकोनामिक कंडीशन, वगैरह, इन लुभावनी चीजों को वहीं तक महदूद करिये कि जो एकोनामिक्स में एम० ए० हों, वह एम० ए० वाले आदमी-यहां नहीं हैं। यहाँ तो वही आदमी आपको भेजने वाले हैं जो मामूली बातों को समझते हैं और उन मामूली बातों से लोगों को सरकार के प्रति नफरत हो गई है। उस नफरत का मैं एलान करता हूँ। आपके प्रति जो घृणा पैदा हो गई है, उसका मैं एलान करता हूँ। आप से जो आज आदमी दुखी हो गये हैं, उनके दुख को गाया मैं गा रहा हूँ कि आप को सतर्क हो जायें। आपको जाना तो पड़ेगा। जल्दी चले जाइए तो बेहतर है। रंगा साहब कहते हैं कि आप अभी तो रहेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप नहीं रहेंगे। . . . (ध्वजवाज)

एक मालनीय सदस्य : आप रहेंगे, मगर इधर आयेंगे।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह इधर वाला बोर्ड है न, तीनों बोर्ड यहीं भर जायेंगे, आप यहीं रहेंगे। क्या बात है ?

हमारे कई दोस्त कहते हैं जो अपने को कम्युनिस्ट करके मानते हैं, उनको एकोनामी का एक सिद्धान्त है, उनका सिद्धान्त क्या है ? सब बातों में कंट्रोल हो। सब बातें गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आयें। एक तरफ तो ब्यूरोक्रेसी की शुराई करते हैं कि यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी बड़े खराब है और एक तरफ कहते हैं कि सारी चीजों पर कंट्रोल करो। नतीजा क्या मिल रहा है ? लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन बना। क्या फायदा हुआ ! अफसरों के सामने सलाम करना पड़ता है, झूठी बातें कहते हैं। गलत तरीके से सारे रुपये का उपयोग होता है। रुपया कहाँ लगा, कैसे लगा, किसने लगाया, इसका सारा नजारा हम लोग मूंदड़ा कांड में सुन चुके हैं। वह भी लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस का ही रुपया था। आपने दूसरे कारपोरेशन बनाये। कारपोरेशन जब बनने लगे तो किसी हद तक हम यह सोचते थे कि मुमकिन

है, गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में बात जायेगी, पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की चीजें हैं, उन पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की चीजों में जो आदमी नौकरी करेंगे वह इसकी निगाह में रहेंगे। लेकिन हम तो और नजारा देख रहे हैं। क्या हुआ ? एयर इंडिया में हड़ताल हो रही है। किन आदमियों की हड़ताल हो रही है ? शर्म के मारे देखा नहीं जाता, बोला नहीं जाता, वर्णन नहीं हो सकता। कौन आदमी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं ? दो हजार तनख्वाह पाने वाले, ढाई हजार तनख्वाह पाने वाले, तीन हजार तनख्वाह पाने वाले हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और तमाम देश का सौ सौ लाख रुपये का नुकसान करा रहे हैं। ऐसे पढ़े लिखे आदमी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन में हड़ताल। रेलवे में टिकट बेचने वाले की 130 रुपये तनख्वाह और दिन भर में वह 800 टिकट बेचे तो 130 रु० तनख्वाह उसको मिलती है, लेकिन इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन का आदमी दिन भर में 16 टिकट बेचे और उसको 300 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है। मगर वह हड़ताल करता है, उस पर काम का बोझ ज्यादा पड़ जाता है। यह आपका ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन है, गवर्नमेंट का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 24 minutes. The total time for his party is 30 minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am the spokesman of my Party. I have been allowed 30 minutes by the Speaker. I had a talk with the Speaker.

16 hrs.

इसी तरह की चीज हमने यू० पी० में देखी। उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर के बैठ गये, गवर्नमेंट का सारा काम ठप्प हो गया। क्या आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं, मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ, क्या मिनिस्टर लोग अपने दिलों पर

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि हमारी व्यवस्था ठीक है।

श्री ज० भ० कृपलानी (अमरोहा) : दिल हो तो हाथ रखें।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : कहीं भी आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक है। अगर आप में व्यवस्था करने की शक्ति नहीं है तो आप सब इस्तीफा दीजिये और छोड़िये इस गद्दी को। इस गद्दी से चिपके रहने की क्यों कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्यों चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि हम नहीं छोड़ेंगे, गद्दी से चिपक कर बैठेंगे, गोंद से लगे रहेंगे, लेकिन आखिरकार आपको जाना पड़ेगा, गोंद से चिपक कर हमेशा नहीं बैठे रह सकते। आज जो व्यवस्था है, वह नहीं चल सकती, जो मैनेजमेन्ट है वह नहीं चल सकता। वे आदमी बिक कर नहीं रह सकते जो व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं रख सकते। जिन आदमियों के पास व्यवस्था को ठीक रखने की शक्ति नहीं है उनको अपने आप निकल जाना चाहिये। आपकी व्यवस्था का यह नमूना है, जोर का एलान है, डोंडो पीटी जा रही है, तमाम उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की और नतीजा यह हुआ कि इतने दिनों के बाद आपको झुकना पड़ा और अब आप खर्चा बढ़ायेंगे, टैक्स बढ़ायेंगे, फिर भी आप नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके। इसलिये मैं आप से यह कहता हूं कि आपकी व्यवस्था-शक्ति कम हो गई है, इसलिये आपको यह छोड़ना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या छोड़ना पड़ेगा ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह गद्दी। मैं फिर आप से कहता हूं कि आप जहां कहीं भी निगाह डालें और देखें कि क्या हो रहा है, तो आपको ये बन्द नजर आयेंगे—बिहार बन्द, अहमदाबाद बन्द, गुजरात बन्द, बम्बई बन्द, कलकत्ता बन्द, ये आपको क्या बताते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी बन्द हुए या नहीं ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं तो बन्द नहीं हुआ, लेकिन भले आदमी आपने मुझे अच्छा याद दिला दिया। जो भी बन्द हुए, उनमें ईंट पत्थर फेंके गये, लोग मारे गये, गोली चली, उसको आपने बन्द माना, लेकिन दिल्ली वालों ने बन्द कर के किसी पर गोली नहीं चलवाई, लाठी नहीं चलवाई, उसको आपने बन्द नहीं माना। आपकी यह नीयत हो गई है कि उसको बन्द मानो जहां पर गोली चलती है, जहां पर लाठी चलती है।

इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप चाहते हैं, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देती। आप देख रहे हैं कि आप आपस में भी लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन आपकी लड़ाई के बारे में हम कहना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन करें क्या कहना पड़ता है।

नागा लोगों की तरफ देखिये, मीजो लोगों की तरफ देखिये, वहां आपने क्या किया है। नागा अगर बन्दूक चलाता है तो आप उससे घबराते हैं, नागा हमारे आदमियों को मार देवे, हमारे पुलिस वाले को मार देवे, तब तो जिस ने गोली चलाई वह नागा होस्टाइल कहाया, लेकिन अगर कहीं हमारा पुलिस वाला किसी नागा को मार देवे, तो नागा को मार दिया, पकड़ो पुलिस वाले को। ऐसे कितने लोगों को आपने पकड़ा है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे जवाब तलब करना चाहता हूं आपने कितने सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के आदमियों को बन्द कर दिया, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपना बचाव किया, अपने बचाव में गोली चलाई। जिस आदमी को आपने वहां पर रखा हुआ है, वह अपनी हिफाजत के लिये आज वहां पर गोली नहीं चला सकता, क्योंकि आप यह आक्षेप लगाते हैं कि आपने नागाओं को मार दिया जो हमारे साथ लायल थे। एक भी नागा लायल नहीं है, सब होस्टाइल हैं, अगर

आप इन के साथ सख्ती से काम नहीं लेंगे—लेकिन आप सख्ती से काम ले नहीं सकते। अगर आप सख्ती से काम नहीं लेना चाहते, तो मेहरबान, कृपानिधान, श्रीमान्, आप यहां से निकल जाइये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसके बाद कौन आयेगा ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उसके बाद हम हैं, क्यों घबरा रहे हो ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may kindly address the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It was their interruptions which made me address them. They must not interrupt me.

वंदे शिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : आप अकेले ही या किसी के साथ ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : देख लो पोछे कितने ही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। वह यह है कि . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member time is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Time is always up.

एक ही आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं और वह यह है कि समय रहते हुए, विचारवान, बुद्धिमान आदमी भागना पसन्द करता है। अगर समय रहते हुए वह नहीं भागे तो उसका बड़ा नुकसान होता है।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : कांग्रेस वाले भागते नहीं हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : कांग्रेस वाले भागेंगे और हम भगायेंगे। अभी समय है, जनता ने आपको समय दे रखा है, उस जनता की बात को, आवाज को सुनो।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As soon as my time is up, I shall sit down. But let me give them this final warning.

आपका समय पक चुका है और चूंकि आपका समय पक चुका है, इसलिये मैं जैसा बोलते हुए अभी बैठ जाऊंगा, वैसे ही समय रहते हुए आप यहां से चले जाइये, तो इससे देश का भला होगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, सरकार पर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए विरोधी दल के तीनों सदस्यों ने तीन प्रकार के भाषण दिये हैं। एक ने विदेश नीति और आर्थिक नीति की समालोचना की—कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने सरकार की आर्थिक नीति को समालोचना की और अभी जो बोल गये हैं, इन्होंने खिचड़ी कहा। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इन गलत तथ्यों और आंकड़ों पर आधारित अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर हम लोग क्या विचार करें। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारी विदेश नीति गलत है, हमारी आर्थिक नीतियां गलत हैं और हमारी अन्य घरेलू नीतियां गलत हैं। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने भाषण देते हुए हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की याद दिलाई और कहा कि बी० ए० डील के समान हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नये प्रकार का डील इस देश के लिये स्वीकृत कर लिया है जो बिलकुल गलत है। उन्होंने इण्डो-यू० एस० फाउण्डेशन की भी याद दिलाई।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने तोते की तरह से वही पुरानी रट लगाई कि कोई योजना देश में नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि योजना नहीं बनाओ, योजना कमिशन को तोड़ दो, आयात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होना चाहिये, विदेशी पूंजी को आबाध रूप से, बिना किसी छूट के, देश में आने दो और यों कहा कि इस देश में विदेशी पूंजी को लूट

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

मचाने दो। ये हैं सिद्धान्त स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के, जो हमारी सरकार में अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पेश करना चाहती है। अगर ऐसा हो कि इस देश में किसी चीज पर भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हो, आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हो, उसके अनुसार इस देश में विदेशी पूँजी पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हो, इस देश में योजना नहीं रहे, योजनायें नहीं हों, अगर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के ये कारण हैं, तो मैं यह चाहूँगा कि ये अपोजीशन पार्टियाँ हर बार हमारे अन्दर अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव लायें और हम हर बार यहीं कहेंगे कि हम योजना बनायेंगे, हम अपने देश के गरीबों के लिये योजनायें बनायेंगे, हम अपने देश में आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे, हम अपने देश में विदेशी पूँजी का अबाध रूप से नहीं आने देंगे, उतनी ही आने देंगे कि जितनी भी हमें आवश्यकता है अपने देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिये। अगर इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाने के यही सिद्धान्त हैं, तो बार-बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाइये और ये जानते हैं कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का क्या परिणाम होता है। इनके इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का एक लाभ यह होता है कि हमको बार-बार यह अवसर मिलता है, मुझको और मेरी सरकार को यह बताने का मौका मिलता है कि हम इन तमाम चीजों पर दृढ़ रहेंगे जिनको जवाहरलाल जी ने देश के प्रथम वर्षों में हमें दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी भी अविश्वसित देश को विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि उन देश की योजना हो, उस देश का योजना कमिशन हो, उस देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिये एक ऐसा पैटर्न हो कि जिस पैटर्न के अनुसार उस देश का उत्थान हो। वह उत्थान उस देश के किसी खास वर्ग के हाथ में न जाये, बल्कि उस देश के विभिन्न लोगों को, विभिन्न वर्गों को उसका लाभ पहुँच सके ताकि आने वाले वर्षों में अधिक रूप से केन्द्रीकरण, कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ इकानामिक पावर एण्ड वेल्थ न हो।

इसलिये स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के जो सिद्धान्त हैं, वे ऐसे बातक हैं कि हम इन को मान कर अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर कोई बहस नहीं कर सकते। मैं यह स्पष्ट कहूँ, समापति महोदया, कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जिसमें मैं हूँ और मेरे बहुत से दोस्त हैं, समय-समय पर हम ने अपनी आर्थिक नीति की स्वयं कटु आलोचना की है। हमारे साथी, हमारे बहुत से मित्र हैं, हमारे बहुत से मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन्होंने समय-समय पर अन्तर-परीक्षा (इन्ट्रोस्पेक्शन) किया है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वालों को अपने यहाँ बुलाया था। उनसे उन्होंने बात की, उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, कहां दोष हैं? हम स्वयं बार-बार कह चुके हैं, लेकिन उसी प्रधान मंत्री की इन बातों को जो स्वयं उन्होंने इन चीजों को सुधारने के लिये कही थीं, अंग्रेजी की डिक्शनरी में से अच्छे अच्छे शब्दों को चुन कर मसानी साहब ने कहीं — “ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, ये प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द हैं।” यह प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द हैं। इस का क्या अर्थ है। प्रधान मंत्री ने पब्लिक सेक्टर को बुला कर अगर सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया तो इसके लिये उनको बड़ी नाराजगी। अगर न सुधारें तो भी उनको नाराजगी। कहने का मतलब है यह कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के कहने के अनुसार, जो कि ऐसे फँसर एक्जाम्पल हैं, हमें योजना न बनायें, उन के कहने के अनुसार हम विदेशी पूँजी पर प्रतिबन्ध न लगायें, उन के अनुसार हम ब्लैक मार्केटिंग पर नियंत्रण न करें। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के यह मगर मच्छ के आंसू इस देश की जनता के लिये नहीं हैं, उन के यह आंसू उन पूँजी पतियों के लिये हैं जिन के फँसी ट्रूबेलर वह हैं। श्री मसानी को बड़ा प्रेम आता है फँसी ट्रूबेलर के नाम पर। उन्होंने कहा कि महालोनियस फँसी ट्रूबेलर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव क्रिस्टी एक्जामिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कृष्ण मेनन और मानवीय आगे नहीं बढ़ सके। वाशिंगटन

पेट्रियाट्स को समझना चाहिये कि हम इस देश में विदेशी पूंजी को, चाहे वह अमरीकी पूंजी हो, कोई भी पूंजी हो, अबाध रूप से नहीं आने देंगे ।

अपने देश में हम निश्चित सहायता चाहते हैं । रूस ने अपने कठिनाई के वर्षों में सहायता ली, अमरीका को अपनी स्टैचू आफ लिबर्टी को खड़ा करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में फ्रांस से भीख मांगनी पड़ी थी और उसने फ्रांस के रुपये से मॉडेल बनाये थे । अमरीका को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये । इस प्रकार कहने का मतलब यह है कि किसी भी अविकसित देश को अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को गतिशील करने के लिये विदेशी पूंजी की जरूरत होती है, और भारत ने विदेशी पूंजी लेना स्वीकार किया है तो कोई गलत काम नहीं किया । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अपने देश में चाहे वह अमरीकी पूंजी हो चाहे रूसी पूंजी हो, चाहे पूर्वी पूंजी हो चाहे पश्चिमी पूंजी हो, किसी भी पूंजी को मसानी साहब की तरह हम अबाध रूप से नहीं आने देंगे । इस लिये अगर हम ने अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को कठिनाई को महसूस किया और उसको सुधारने के लिये प्रयत्न किया तो हमने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया ।

इस सदन में डिबैलेशन की चर्चा करते हुए श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी ने यह कहा कि हमने अपने देश को बेच दिया ।

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पिछले वर्षों में कुछ कठिनाई से चलती रही है । हमने इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन नहीं किया जिसके अनुसार अपने देश में अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अधिनायकवाद में लाकर के सारी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उस को स्टेट सेक्टर में ले सकते जोकि कुछ पूर्वी देशों की व्यवस्थाय है । (व्यवधान) मैं आपको फँस्ट्स एंड फीगर्स दूंगा । अगर आप मुंह बन्द करके

कान खोलें तो सब कुछ स्पष्ट हो जायेगा । लेकिन अगर आप सुनना चाहें तो मैं फँस्ट्स एंड फीगर्स दे सकता हूँ, वैन कहां से दूँ ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि विदेशी पूंजी को लेने के लिये आवश्यकता यह है कि हम अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक नया पैटर्न दें, और वह नया पैटर्न मिक्स्ड एकानामी के नाम पर देश में आया । इस देश के आर्थिक विकास का पिछले अठारह वर्षों का इतिहास एक नये एक्स्पेरिमेंट का इतिहास है, एक नई कठिनाई का इतिहास है । यह बात सत्य है और कौन इसे नहीं मानता है । क्या अभी हमने इस सदन में आपसे कम शब्दों में इसकी आलोचना की है । हमने स्वयं माना है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने माना है इस बात को । आप ही कौन इस बात को कहने वाले हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि नहीं हुई । जब प्रथम योजना, द्वितीय योजना और तृतीय योजना में देश की आर्थिक प्रगति सिर्फ एक सेक्टर में हुई तो आपके कहने पर नहीं, हमारे कहने पर हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने महालोनोबिस कमेटी बिठलाई । आज भी मोनोपोलीज को खत्म करने के लिये आपके कहने पर नहीं, हमारे कहने पर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मोनोपोली कमिशन बिठलाया लेकिन स्वयं कांग्रेस जन सन्तुष्ट नहीं है उसकी प्रगति से । मोनोपोली कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको कार्यान्वित करके हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये । प्रश्न यह है कि इन तमाम बातों को हम स्वयं कहते हैं । आखिर इन लोगों के कहने का मतलब क्या है । अगर कोई सही बात नहीं हो सकती तो क्या सिर्फ अपोजीशन ही ठकेदार है कि इन शब्दों को कहे । यह हमारी कठिनाई आर्थिक जगत में बराबर रही है । इस पर हमारा मतभेद हो सकता है देश के अन्दर, यह ठीक है, कि आर्थिक कठिनाई है निकलने का रास्ता क्या था । यह भी सम्भव हो सकता है कि इन आर्थिक कठिनाइयों से निकलने के लिये रुपये के अवमूल्यन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, जैसा कि आप कहते हैं । लेकिन किसी भी

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

आर्थिक व्यवस्था के सामने, जब वह अपनी कठिनाई के दौर से गुजरती है तो बहुत से अल्टर्नेटिव रहते हैं। उन में से ही अवमूल्यन भी एक अल्टर्नेटिव था। दूसरा अल्टर्नेटिव यह था जिसको इंग्लैंड की तथाकथित लेबर सरकार कहती है। वह असल में लेबर सरकार है नहीं इसलिये मैं उसे तथाकथित कहता हूँ। इन तमाम अल्टर्नेटिवज में से इस सरकार ने अवमूल्यन को चुना।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इस अवमूल्यन के बाद हमें क्या करना चाहिये था। कोई डिबैलुएशन की किताब को पढ़ सकता है जिस में उस के थ्योरिटिकल गुण दिये होते हैं कि क्या क्या होना चाहिये। लेकिन आपको चाहिये था कि आप बतलाते कि अवमूल्यन के बाद क्या करना चाहिये था। अगर हमारी गलती कहीं पर थी तो आप बतलाते कि कहां पर हमारी गलती है और किस प्रकार अवमूल्यन के बाद मूल्यों का स्थिरीकरण हो सकता है। हम ने स्वयं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का स्टेटमेंट आने के पहले इसको उठाया। कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बरों ने अपनी पार्टी के सामने इसे उठा कर एक नहीं दस सुझाव रखे कि उसके बाद सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये। आपके नौ कांफिडेंस मोशन मूव करने के पहले हमने बतलाया कि अब आवश्यकता यह है कि अवमूल्यन के बाद देश में मूल्यों का स्थिरीकरण हो। यूगो-स्लाविया और फ्रांस ने अपने अवमूल्यन का फायदा इसलिये उठाया कि वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था विदेशी पूंजी के सहारे मजबूत बन चुकी थी और वहां की कीमतों में स्थिरीकरण आ चुका था, उनका स्टैबिलाइजेशन हो चुका था। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में मूल्यों का स्थिरीकरण किया जाये। इस मामले में एकानामिक पालिसी के प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार मैं विस्तृत रूप से रखूंगा।

इस के बाद दूसरी बात यह आनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार हमारा निर्यात बढ़

सकता है। विरोधी दलों को यह बतलाना चाहिये था कि किस प्रकार हम आयात खत्म कर सकते हैं। उनको यह बतलाना चाहिये था कि लिबरलाइजेशन आफ इम्पोर्ट्स के नाम पर कौन-कौन सा कच्चा माल हम अपने यहां आने दें। लेकिन बजाय उस के एक स्वीपिंग सी अर्थात् हवा वाली बात कह दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन बातों की आलोचना विरोधी दल वालों ने की या जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने स्वयं नहीं कहा। लेकिन उन में और हम में फर्क यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी गणतन्त्र की पार्टी है। हमारी पार्टी के नेता पार्टी में बैठ कर, एग्जिक्यूटिव में बैठ कर, हमारी बात तो सुनते हैं और उस पर विचार करते हैं। लेकिन स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में यह होता है कि फर्मान निकलते हैं श्री राजगोपालाचार्य के, और उन्होंने जो कह दिया वह कानून बन गया। हमारी पार्टी में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कह दिया वही कानून नहीं हो जाता, अशोक मेहता जो कह देते हैं वही कानून नहीं बन जाता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कामराज का कहना तो कानून हो जाता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप कामराज की बात कहते हैं। कामराज जो कहते हैं वह भी कानून नहीं हो जाता। हमारी पार्टी में और ए०आई०सी०सी० में बैठ कर हर मामले पर छुले आम आलोचना होती है। लेकिन आपकी पार्टी में वह बात कहां है। हमारी और आप की तुलना किस तरह हो सकती है। कहां राजा भोज और कहां भोलुआ तेली। असल बात वह है आप चाहते हैं सरकार ले लेना। हम तो चाहते हैं देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के बजाय आप सरकार बना लेते। बार बार आप ने कहा "निकल जाओ निकल जाओ"। हम निकलना चाहते हैं ताकि देख सकें कि आप में कितनी काबिलियत है, आप में कितनी नेशनल टलेन्ट है सरकार चलाने की। हम चले जायेंगे तो क्या होगा।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode):
The Britishers said the same thing.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : निकल तो जाओ ।

श्री भागवत शः आजाद : तुम क्या निकालोगे । श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी ने कहा... (व्यवधान) जरा सुनिये, कान खोलिये, मुंह बन्द कीजिये । आपन योर इग्रस एंड शः योर माउथ्स । मैं यह कह रहा था कि क्या स्वतन्त्र पार्टी सरकार बना सकेगी । जरा उस की तारीफ तो सुनिये । श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी ने स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के बारे में जितनी दलीलें दीं उन से पता चलता है कि कितने लायक हैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले । स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालों ने भी हीरेन मुकुर्जी के खिलाफ दलीलें दीं । उन को सुन कर मुझे एक जज की बात याद आ गई । एक जज के सामने दो वकील आये । उन दोनों में से एक ने कहा :

"My Lord, here is the hon. pleader on the other side. He speaks nothing but falsehood, nothing but untruth, nothing but idiocy."

And the other pleader said:

"My Lord, here is the hon. pleader who is nothing but an incarnation of untruth."

After this, the Judge said,

"After this mutual introduction, let us proceed with the case."

इस म्यूचल इंट्रोडक्शन के बाद मैं कहूंगा कि मैं तो आश्वस्त हुआ कि हमारी सरकार चलेगी क्योंकि इस देश की जनता ने हम को यह अधिकार दिया है कि हम इस देश का शासन चलायें । मैं दावा नहीं करता कि यह शासन ठीक से चल रहा है, मैं यह दावा नहीं करता कि मैं ने ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बृजराज सिंह : आप कर ही नहीं सकते ।

श्री भागवत शः आजाद : यह देखिये इन गणतन्त्रा वालों का बिहेवियर । अगर उन के बोलने के समय मैं बोलना शुरू कर दूँ तो यह बोल नहीं पायेंगे । लेकिन उन को समझना चाहिये कि गणतन्त्र में अपोजिशन को भी कभी कभी मुंह बन्द करना चाहिये और दूसरों की बात को समझना चाहिये । मैं फैंक्ट्स बता रहा हूँ । लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि फैंक्ट्स एंड फिगर्ज देने से इनको कोई लाभ नहीं । इनके लिए इसका कोई महत्व नहीं । कितनी ही वर्षा हो बांस में कभी फल नहीं लगता है । यह बात ठीक है लेकिन फिर भी आप सुनें तो सही । प्रस्ताव जो आपने पेश किया है, उस पर बहस हो रही है । कुछ तो आपको सीखना चाहिये ।

जो हमारी इकोनोमिक पालिसी है उस पालिसी की मैंने स्वयं आलोचना की है । मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि जितनी भी हमारी आर्थिक नीतियां हैं उनको जितना धागे बढ़ना चाहिये था नहीं बढ़ी हैं । मैंने स्वयं बारबार कहा है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी बारबार कहा है, खाय मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि इस देश में सारी बातें बड़ें सुन्दर ढंग से नहीं हो रही हैं । क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी के किसी भी सदस्य ने या मंत्री ने कभी यह कहा है कि देश में सब को भरपेट खाना मिल रहा है ? क्या कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने कभी यह कहा है कि सब को बदन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा मिल रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं इस देश में यह कहा है कि हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां हैं । क्या कभी उन्होंने किसी बात को छिपाया है ? सब कुछ कह कर डाक्टर श्रीमान रंगा साहब ने कहा कि यह सरकार डायबिटीज से पीड़ित है । रोग का एनेलेसिस तो उन्होंने कर दिया लेकिन आप देखें कि निदान उन्होंने क्या सुझाया ? उन्होंने कहा कि इसको पोटाशियम साइनाइट खिला दो । मामूली सी दवा इंसुलिन इस रोग के निदान के लिए सुझाई जा सकती है लेकिन उन्होंने कह दिया कि इसको पोटाशियम साइनाइट दे दिया जाए । इस देश

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

के जो डाक्टर हैं अगर वे किसी डायबिटीज के शैंट के लिए पोटाशियम साइनाइड प्रेस्क्राइब करें तो क्या देश की जनता उन पर विश्वास करेगी।

बार बार उनकी तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि अगले इलेक्शन में हम देख लेंगे। मेरा यह कोई स्कोरिंग प्वाइंट नहीं है। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहता हूँ और बार बार मैंने कहा है कि इन पिछले अठारह वर्षों में हमारी आर्थिक नीति में गड़बड़ी रही है। उसका निदान मैंने स्वयं किया है। हमारी कठिनाइयाँ क्यों हैं? इसको हमें देखना चाहिये और उनको दूर करना चाहिये। कौन कहता है कि हमारे देश में आज बहुत से व्यक्तियों को 68 पैसे रोज नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या यह बात हमारे किसी मंत्री ने, हमारी सरकार ने या किसी सदस्य ने कही है? हम जानते हैं कि आजादी हमने दिलाई है और उस समय दिलाई है जब आप में से बहुत से लोग सोये हुए थे। मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि हमें राज करने के तरीके गांधी जी ने नहीं सिखाये। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हम में खामियाँ हैं और हम से गलतियाँ हो रही हैं। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी क्या आप समझते हैं कि “कहीं का ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमती ने कुनवा जोड़ा” वाली विरोधी पार्टियों ने इस देश की बेहतरी हो सकती है, इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है? इस देश को हम अच्छी सरकार दे सकते हैं।

आर्थिक नीति के बारे में और अधिक न कह कर मैं अब अपनी विदेश नीति पर आता हूँ। हमारे हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की बड़ी आलोचना की है विदेश नीति को लेकर। उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने वियतनाम के प्रश्न को लेकर बराबर अपनी स्थिति को बदला

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई प्रश्न प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। वियतनाम पर हमारी सरकार ने कहा है कि मुख्य बात यह है कि वियतनाम का मिलिटरी साल्यूशन यानी सामरिक निदान नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि वियतनाम पर अमरीकी बमबारी तुरन्त बन्द होनी चाहिये। अमरीका को वहाँ बमबारी करना तुरन्त बन्द कर देना चाहिये। यह नीति हमारी पहले भी रही है और आज भी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में घोषणा की है कि वियतनाम सनस्था का हल अमरीका द्वारा वहाँ बमबारी करने से नहीं निकल सकता है, उसका कोई सामरिक हल नहीं है, उसका एक मात्र हल जेनेवा कन्फ्रेंशन के अन्तर्गत तमाम सम्बद्ध देशों को टेबल के पास बुला कर ही निकाला जा सकता है। मैं पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ कि वियतनाम के बारे में कहीं हमारी नीति में परिवर्तन हुआ है? कहां कोई परिवर्तन हुआ आपको नजर आता है?

यह बात ठीक है जो आप कहते हैं कि आक्रामक की घोषणा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि संगार को मालूम है कि आक्रामक कौन है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने अगर आक्रामक की घोषणा नहीं की, अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा कि जेनेवा कन्फ्रेंशन के अन्तर्गत सम्बद्ध देशों का सम्मेलन हो और अमरीकी बमबारी पन्द हो तो मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसस बड़ा, इससे सच्चा इससे निष्पक्ष सिद्धान्त और कौन सा हो सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने संसार को आशा दिलाई है कि अभी भी एक देश है जो बार बार अमरीका को अपनी बमबारी बन्द करने के लिए कह रहा है और कन्फ्रेंशन में आने के लिए मजबूर कर रहा है।

आपने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की इस बात के लिए भी समालोचना की है कि आपने यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि अमरीकी पायलट्स का वार क्रिमिनल्स के नाम पर ट्रायल किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री यह कहती तो उस देश के लिए और उस देश के लिए ही नहीं समस्त संसार के लिए भी यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात होती क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि अगर वार क्रिमिनल्स के रूप में उन पायलट्स का ट्रायल किया जाए तो वियतनाम में उसके बाद क्या स्थिति बनेगी ? बहादुरी इस बात में नहीं है कि इस देश को और इस संसार को हम युद्ध के किनारे धकेल दें। एक बार क्या के मामले को लेकर यह संसार युद्ध के किनारे पहुँच चुका था। तब कनेडी साहब ने अपना गैस चम्बर जागृत कर दिया था, एक्टवाइज कर दिया था और रूस की मिसाइल्स भी तैयार थीं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उस युद्ध को रोका। आज फिर हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री, उसी जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पुत्री ने संसार को किसी युद्ध में जाने से रोका है। इस में गलती क्या है। अगर आज वियतनाम में वार क्रिमिनल्स के तौर पर उन पर मुकदमें चलते हैं तो याद रखिये कि अमरीका की बमबारी और तेज हो सकती है और साथ साथ और भी देश उस में इंटर-वीन कर सकते हैं और उसका परिणाम यह हो सकता है कि सारा संसार विश्वयुद्ध के फिर किनारे आ पहुँचे। इसलिए मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति में आपको कौन सी खामी मालूम हुई है। अगर हमारे इस इन्वेल्पूएशन से आप नाराज हैं तो बेशक नाराज रहिये। लेकिन इस इन्वेल्पूएशन की आड़ में सारी की सारी वियतनाम की नीति समालोचना अगर आप करते हैं तो यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हम समझते हैं कि वियतनाम के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने जो नीति पहले अपनायी थी वही नीति आज भी कायम है।

छोटे मोटे और भी प्रश्न इस बहस में उठाये गए हैं। अभी हमारे हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री की हैसियत से इस देश में वायस आफ अमरीका एम्बेस के तहत अमरीकन पीस कोर के मेम्बरों को ट्रांसमिटर लगाने की स्वीकृति दे दी थी। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है। अगर ऐसी कोई बात हुई होती तो हम लोगों को उसका पता होता। अमरीका की सरकार ने यह जरूर कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े और उसके लिए इस देश में डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड क्वार्टर्स में छूटे छोटे ट्रांसमिटर लगाये जायें। आप जानते होंगे कि हमने बहुत पहले से इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना। यह प्रस्ताव कहीं भी नहीं है।

आपने इंडो-यू० एम० फाउंडेशन की चर्चा भी की है। आपने इसका विरोध तो बाद में किया, आप से पहले इसी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित कर दिया था। आज से बहुत पहले हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के समय यह इंडो-यू० एम० फाउंडेशन की चर्चा चली थी और करीब करीब यह बात स्वीकृत हो चुकी थी। कांग्रेस पार्टी के गणतन्त्रात्मक तरीके को आप देखें। ज्योंही इस प्रश्न पर हमने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये, ज्यों ही इस प्रश्न पर देश के विचार व्यक्त किये गये... (इंटर प्लान्स) जरा सुनो तो सही। अब आप जानते ही हैं कि इंडो-यू० एम० फाउंडेशन तहखाने में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर इसको इस देश में स्वीकार किया जाना है तो उसकी एक शर्त है। मैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। अगर अमरीका की सरकार छः करोड़ रुपये सात में हमारे देश में किसी खास सेंटर को बढ़ाने के लिए देती है और हम जहाँ और बहुत से कर्ज ले रहे हैं, वहाँ मैं सिर्फ यह बहता हूँ कि उस

[श्री भागवत शा आजाद]

पर उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल नहीं होगा। आप देखें कि यह इसी पार्टी की महानता है कि उसको हमने रोका और तभी उसकी स्वीकार करेंगे जब उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल हमारे हाथ में हो।

इस प्रकार आप देखें कि चाहे आर्थिक नीति को लेकर इनकी दलीलें हो अथवा विदेश नीति को ले कर, किसी भी नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो इनकी दलीलें हैं वे अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पास करने के लिए पर्याप्त बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। हमने स्वयं कहा है कि हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों में क्या कम-जोरियाँ हैं। स्वयं मंत्रीगण कहते हैं कि खाद्य नीति में हमारी कमजोरियाँ हैं। आज इसका आपके सामने आभास भी आया होगा और आपने देखा होगा कि कांग्रेस सरकार अपनी आर्थिक नीति में बड़ा परिवर्तन करना चाहती है। उस परिवर्तन के अनुसार हम आगे आने वाले वर्ष में अपने इम्पोर्ट को चार मिलियन करना चाहते हैं और उसके साथ साथ अपने देश में प्रोक्वोरमेंट को अधिक करना चाहते हैं। इस नीति का आभास आज हमें अखबारों से मिलता है। गणतंत्र का आखिर क्या टेस्ट है? टेस्ट यह है कि अगर हम गलती करते हैं और उस गलती के प्रति बिल्कुल अपनी आँख मूंद लेते हैं तब तो हम हटने के काबिल हैं लेकिन जब तक हम.....

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिये।

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : हम आपसे अधिक जोरदार भाषा में बोलते हैं। फर्क इतना है कि आप सिर्फ चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन हम बोलते हैं और साथ साथ करते भी हैं।

मैं अपनी अन्तिम बात पर आता हूँ। हमें दुःख यह है कि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव उस समय लाया गया है जिस समय कि नाथूला पास पर आक्रमक चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति चल रही है। हमारे

हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन को क्यों रिफेंस दिया? मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह कहतीं कि चीन बड़ा भारी और बड़ा अच्छा साम्यवादी देश है? जिस साम्राज्यवादी चीन की खूँबार आँखें हमारी जमीन पर हैं, जिसके पंजे हमारी जमीन पर हैं क्या उसकी हम प्रशंसा करते? हमें दुःख इस बात का है कि आज जब नाथूला पास पर चीन के लाउड स्पीकर फिर वही तराना गा रहे हैं जो कि उन्होंने उस समय गाया था जब हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया था और आज भी जब चीनी दैत्य के काले और खूँबार पंजे हमारे नेफा के बोमदीला पर पड़ रहे हैं, आज जब कि कश्मीर की तराइयों में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का जाल फिर से आना चाहता है, आज जब कि पाकिस्तान सबर जैट और पैटन टैंक मगा कर फिर से हमारी बारामूला की घाटी पर चढ़ाई करना चाहता है, आज जब कि बारामूला की तराई में और श्रीनगर की उपत्यकाओं में फिर से यह गान किया जा रहा है कि हम उनका विरोध करेंगे, उस समय इस हमारी अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने इस सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने के बजाय, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने रखा है। यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव उस समय लाया गया है जिस समय देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था आप सबका सहयोग चाहती है, सबके कंधों का जोर चाहती है। आपोजीशन के सदस्य इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को उस समय लाए हैं, जब कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री ने मास्को में जारी किये गए ज्वाइंट कम्युनिके में वियतनाम में अन्दोलीनी नीति की तीव्र निन्दा की है और स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि वहाँ पर बमबारी को बन्द कर नेगो-शिएटिंग टेबल पर बातचीत की जाये।

वास्तव में आपोजीशन ने सिर्फ एक बात का ख्याल किया है चूँकि पांच महीने के बाद चुनाव आ रहा है, इस लिए सारे सिद्धान्तों को हवा में फेंक कर चुनाव में लाभ उठाने

के लिए यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया जाये। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जागरूक है वह समझती है कि यद्यपि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने गलतियाँ की हैं, लेकिन अगर इस पार्टी को बहुमत न मिला, तो इ देश में अराजकता होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपोजीशन में कौन कौन से महानुभाव हैं, जिन की पार्टी मैजारिटी में आयेगी क्या उन के पास चुनाव के लिए पर्याप्त कैंडिडेट्स हैं?

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल गलत तर्कहीन, गलत आंकड़ों पर, गलत तथ्यों पर, गलत समय में और गलत व्यक्तियों के द्वारा रखा गया है। इस लिए मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The irony of fate is that this no confidence motion against Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government has been tabled by the Communist Party of India some of whose Members were very active and offered their support to Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the time of the tussle for the Prime Ministership of India. This is the most unkindest cut of all, I would say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You would have supported Mr. Morarji Desai?

Shri Hem Barua: No, not that. Let me divulge a secret. When certain Members of the Communist Party came and told me: Mr. Barua, you should be active in seeing that she becomes the Prime Minister of India I said: I have nothing to do about it because it is the Congress Party which should elect its leader and he or she would become the Prime Minister of India. We have that sort of a moral standard and moral strength also. Whatever that might be, we do not try to divide the Congress Party into group of reactionaries and progressives.

Congress Party is a party as a whole for us and we criticise that party or Government, we criticise it as a whole; we do not try to draw a line of dis-

tinction like that. But the very fact that the Communist Party, some of whose Members offered active support to Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the time of her election to Prime Ministership have tabled this motion shows how her government has deteriorated beyond redemption. Or else, why should her own friends have turned their backs against her?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Their support was not solicited.

Shri Hem Barua: It might not have been; Mr. Khadilkar knows better. I listened with patience to Mr. Azad's speech. The total impression that I have got is this. When a foreign power, Britain, ruled us for about 150 years, there was a psychology in the mind of every white man in this country as if it belonged to them and he conducted himself in that particular way. I remember what an Irish poet has said about the characteristics of Englishmen in general; this is what he said:

Pride in their port and defiance
in their eyes, I see the lords of humankind pass by.

That was the psychology that operated in this country when Britain ruled us; every blooming white man in India considered himself to be a part of the British Empire and a custodian of that empire. When I listened to Mr. Azad it was my impression that he also suffers from the same psychology: he is the custodian of the destiny of India; every congressman is the custodian of the destiny of India. That is the impression I get from his speech.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): What is wrong about it?

Shri Hem Barua: Every Indian should feel that this country belongs to him and he belongs to this country and he must make all sacrifices for the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no contradiction.

Shri Hem Barua: He must not think that he is the ruler, and therefore he must enjoy certain privileges, whether he commits a wrong or he does not commit a wrong, and that under whatever circumstances, he must enjoy the privilege because he is a ruler. That psychology is to be demolished.

An hon. Member: The privilege that they are only to serve.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what they say, but instead of serving others, they serve themselves. That is the trouble in this country. That is the bane which Indian society suffers from today. The social mind that was created under the leadership of Gandhiji and was growing under his leadership is today experiencing a slow death, and in the face of that, individual aspirations have come to the surface, and these individual aspirations, when they come into conflict with national good, lead to a bad situation; the situation is degrading today only because of the fact that the social mind that was created under the leadership of Gandhiji is experiencing a slow death. That does not exist today, and only individual aspiration exists today, and that is why the country is going to the dogs day by day. There is no doubt about it. It is with agony that I say this.

This is what Mr. Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, said on the 19th September, 1947:—

"I am not satisfied with anything in India, and had not been for thirty years. Of course, we must meet the situation in every way we can, partly by psychology and partly by force."

The most unfortunate thing is that nobody has tried so far to meet the deteriorating situation in this country either by psychology or by force. Nobody has made any serious attempt to stabilise India or to put India on a solid foundation; that is the trouble in this country. Whether it is in the

field of economics or in the field of politics, whatever that might be these 19 years of Congress rule in this country have been a failure in every avenue of national and international life—failure in the economic field, failure in the political field, failure in the moral and spiritual field. That is what has been happening throughout the 19 years of Congress rule.

An hon. Member: Misrule.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, misrule. We must not forget one thing. At least our leaders should not forget one thing: that it is only on the capacity to canalise the nation's energies into channels of creative response that the success of leadership in this country lies, and this is more true in the case of India, because India is only recently emerging into the sunshine of freedom.

India has suffered an epoch of economic travail and torpor under alien rule. To be honest, has our leadership succeeded in sizing itself up to the compulsions of time? It has not. Have they succeeded in generating the dynamo of social mobility as soon as we became free? What happened after we became free? The intoxication of power became a psychological obsession with our leaders, and therefore no attempt was made to ignite or to generate the dynamo of social mobility in this country. We talk of China. What about China? In China, the capture of political power was not an end in itself. That was the beginning of a process for economic re-generation. We are in conflict with China today. That is bad. But I would say that the struggle for supremacy between India and China would be decided not in defence matters but in the economic field. If our economic conditions progress, possibly we shall be able to defeat China more easily than we can expect.

What is the position of Chinese agriculture? Chinese agriculture during the last four years has doubled its output. What about Chinese steel?

China's steel production has increased by four times. Like that, China has gone much ahead of us.

An. hon. Member: How does he know?

An hon. Member: Slave labour.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री हेम बरुआ के फाँकड़े सही हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: I have the figures. If he cannot rely upon these figures, let him verify. The Government may come with their figures. (*Interruption*) We have the democratic system or whatever that be. But the fact remains that China has progressed compared to us even in the field of economics. That is what I say.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): First class propagandists.

Shri Hem Barua: I am being dubbed as a first class....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Not you, but the Chinese.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Asoka Mehta said in that meeting that we should adopt the Chinese method of propaganda and he cited some instances also.

A few streamlined administrative buildings or steel plants cannot be the real barometers of progress. The most glaring fact is that India's poverty is profound and pervasive. It still remains and increases in the broad chunk of our community. Despite huge borrowings and huge spendings, there has been no appreciable rise in our living standard. The Five Year Plans invariably miss the targets. Industrial progress is tardy and our agriculture is in the doldrums. Now there is almost famine condition all over the country. I had the privilege of touring the rural areas of Assam thoroughly. I found that people have gone without food for three or four days and at the same time there are floods. This is how Indian people are starving today due to floods in certain

places and drought conditions in other places.

We talk of the resurgence of this country. Where is the resurgence except in the production of children—8 million babies a year....

Shri Mohammed Koya: What about the loop?

Shri Hem Barua: I know the loops are being distributed in the villages like *prasad* from the Hanuman Mandir here. But the villagers are not taught the art of using them. Our Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar, should instruct her doctors to go to the villages, ask every woman how many children she has and if she has three children immediately fix the loop. That is the way to prevent India from becoming over-populated.

In spite of the much-publicised five year plans, there is a chronic shortage of food and consumer goods also. Besides, unemployment remains a problem and is getting stabilised at a dismal level. During the plan period between March 1961 and September 1963 it has been pointed out that there has been an increase of employment to the extent of 14.4 lakhs people. But should he forget that out of these 14.4 lakhs people, 7.2 lakhs are absorbed in the administrative branches of Government, which are not productive? That means, they are simply increasing the strength of Parkinson's army.

Where are the signs of buoyancy? Even the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has admitted in August 1964 that,—

"While the fact of Plan implementation being defective was being increasingly realised, it had equally to be recognised that planning itself was defective."

I would say, it is a tragic confession, and that too after spending astronomical sums of money on the plans. In terms of price, the national wealth has hardly shown any sign of increase. On the other hand, wealth has got

[Shri Hem Barua]

concentrated in the hands of a few monopolists.

Our economy, under the stewardship of the Congress Government, is almost on the breaking point.

I will tell you why I say like that. The recent decision to devalue the rupee is an official recognition of a naked fact. The naked fact is that our economy is on the breaking point and this drastic measure has been taken to rejuvenate our economy. Our foreign exchange reserve has been declining from 1964. Unfortunately, nothing was done to replenish it or to stop this decline in foreign exchange reserves. Since 1964 nothing was done. All of a sudden this drastic measure was announced. How could they have replenished it? They could have replenished it by promoting exports, putting a check on imports, putting a check on non-project adventures and so on. By all these measures they could have done it. They have not done it.

On the other hand, while this foreign exchange reserve was declining our Government has been indulging in all sorts of things. Would the Government tell us the number of limousines imported from abroad and which they possess? Could they tell us the amount of money spent on lipsticks for ugly women? These are the two things that I want to know. It is the ugly women who use it, not the pretty ones—that is my experience.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not mean to interrupt the hon. Member, but I may tell him that both the imports are nil.

Shri Hem Barua: That is very good. But what about the cars that the ministers have?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are not imported. They come with the foreign nationals and are passed on to us.

They are not paid for in foreign exchange.

Shri Hem Barua: But the spare parts for them are imported from America. When these cars go wrong you have to spend money on the spare parts.

Very recently our Prime Minister said that she had decided to ride in a small car like Ambassador or something like that. Why do Government try to indulge in such petty slogans? In the present system of our economy, the Prime Minister driving in a small car like an Ambassador must not be any news at all. It is not at all inspiring. When millions of Indians go without cars, for the Prime Minister to say that she would be using a small car makes no sense at all. Therefore, it is better not to indulge in this sort of cheap strategy because the elections are approaching.

Tax evasion has become chronic in our economy. More than Rs. 200 crores of tax is annually dodged in this country. What steps have Government taken to mop up these taxes that are dodged by certain un-patriotic Indians? I remember Collin Clerks saying: "If these taxes could have been mopped up, the taxes that are evaded, the budgets in India could have been balanced without any serious difficulty and that too within a short period." What has Government done about it? The Government has done nothing about it.

Devaluation is a drastic measure to rejuvenate our ailing economy. It cannot yield the desired results unless and until the follow-up steps are taken. What about the follow-up steps? The Government are moving in a very lethargic way so far as the follow-up steps are concerned. The exports and imports trade must forthwith be nationalised. Such an action will help the Government to rejuvenate our economy by eliminating black money and back-door profits and by putting a check on corrupt practices and monopolistic tendencies

in our country. These are the ugly features of our present day economy under the auspices of this Government.

About this economy I may say that there is food shortage, there is unemployment in the country, there are so many social evils in this country and, unfortunately, nothing has been done. Not even Shrimati Indira Gandhi has tried to do anything to put the house in order. She has inherited so many things. Her success would depend on the degree of attention she pays to these urgent problems that face our country today. But she has not been doing that.

Coming to our foreign policy, it is a matter on which our Government pays a good lot of attention. They think that because of the foreign policy pursued by India, our image has gone up very high all over the world. Now what has happened is this preoccupation with foreign policy, even at the risk of neglecting our national affairs, has resulted in the focus being lopsided. But no foreign policy, much less non-alignment, is destined to succeed unless it is sustained by a base of sound economic and military strength at home. In this connection, I would like to invite attention to the utterance of President Radhakrishnan when China attacked India. It was Dr. Radhakrishnan who said then that India must be strong both militarily and economically. These are the two sectors in which India must be very strong.

Our debacle during the Chinese aggression in 1962 is a turning point in the position that we enjoyed in international affairs. Never was India humiliated before as she had been humiliated in 1962 in the eyes of the world. China had not only occupied by force 14,500 sq. miles of our territory in Ladakh but compelled India to demilitarise NEFA also and thereby succeeded in building up the image of a 10 foot man casting his ominous shadow on Asia and Africa. That is what China has succeeded in doing in NEFA. There was unilateral cease-

fire but China ordered us not to send Indian troops to NEFA and, somehow, like a pack of good boys, our Government has listened to that order of China, and we have not so far sent our troops to NEFA, not even to guard NEFA.

Now do you have any friends in the world, whatever Shri Swaran Singh may say? The Chinese aggression in 1962 has pin-pointed one fact, that we do not have any friends in Asia or Africa. Then, the Pakistani aggression of 1965 has pin-pointed the fact, into a very lurid light as never before. No country in the world except Yugoslavia has called Pakistani aggression on India as aggression.

An hon. Member: What about Malaysia?

Shri Hem Barua: I have gone to Malaysia. Shall I narrate what happened there? I can do it. I know it. Whatever that might be, I can understand the psychology of U.S.A. U.S.A. has offered military aid to Pakistan to fight China. So, I can understand the psychology of U.S.A. But what about the psychology of our other friend, the Soviet Union? Because she was developing friendship with Pakistan, she did not describe the Pakistani aggression of 1965 on India as aggression. In order to side-track her own responsibility, she proposed the Tashkent Conference. And what happened in the Tashkent Conference? A pact was signed under the auspices of Soviet Russia which is disgraceful to India, both in letter and in spirit.

An hon. Member: Do not say so.

Shri Hem Barua: I will prove how it is disgraceful.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Do you under-estimate the veto exercised by Soviet Russia repeatedly?

Shri Hem Barua: I will deal with that also. We as a people are thankful to Soviet Russia for her veto in the Security Council. Now, because of the developing friendship with

Pakistan, Russia could not come out and give open support to India as against Pakistan. At the same time, she had to save her face. In order to do that, she proposed the peace conference at Tashkent. The Tashkent agreement is a big hoax; it is a fraud perpetrated on India, jointly by Soviet Russia and Pakistan. I know what happened there; Shri Swaran Singh also knows it, how Mr. Kosygin went about flattering our Prime Minister. I would tell you this much also. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has left us, which is an unfortunate and tragic thing for the nation. But, at the same time, I would say that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did not die of physical strain. Being an honest man, he died of emotional strain because, after signing the Tashkent Agreement, he knew that it was against the interests of India.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is all fantastic nonsense.

Shri Hem Barua: You may describe it in any way you like.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why drag him in?

Shri Hem Barua: Recently our Prime Minister had visited Soviet Russia. There she had issued a joint statement. What about that joint statement? There she has described certain countries in a vague way as imperialists. When she came back here and when a question was put here whether she had China in her mind, she gave a very vague reply.

Then, she has created another international problem by going against the policy pursued by India so far as two Germanies are concerned. If the Government had reversed their policy and then she had signed that joint communique, I could have understood the psychology; but she has not done that. Why is it that she left for Soviet Russia in order to sign on the dotted line of a communique drafted by the Russian leaders? I

do not understand that. That is what happened. Read the language of the Indo-Soviet Communique and you would know that that is a language of Soviet Russia; that is not the language of India which is projected in that joint communique. I say, by doing this Shrimati Indira Gandhi has brought down not only her own image but also the image of India as a whole.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are there no imperialists in the world today? Do you mean to say that?

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want to say like that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is a general reference to imperialism.

Shri Hem Barua: For me this is certain—I have said on more than one occasion in this House—that if our policy of non-alignment is really to be non-aligned it must not suffer from any emotional or psychological bias towards this bloc or that bloc. The attack on Suez is as much reprehensible, is as much a criminal attack as the rape of Hungary by Soviet Russia. The trouble about us is that while we go eloquent in condemning the attack on Suez we condone the rape of Hungary by silence. That is the trouble. Here also, there are imperialist powers in this world. For me any country that wants to expand its frontiers, like China, is an imperialist country. America is an imperialist country.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There are imperialist countries in the world.

Shri Hem Barua: There are. My idea is that not only America is an imperialist country, China is also an imperialist country and we must have the courage to say so because we call ourselves a non-aligned nation. That is my contention.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We agree; both are imperialist, as you say.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what I have been saying because we are truly non-aligned. We have not pinned our faith to the apronstrings

of this bloc power or that bloc power. When we criticize Soviet Russia, we criticize Soviet Russia because we know that Soviet Russia is failing in certain things. When we criticize America, we know that America is failing in certain things. We have tried to maintain a balanced mind between these different powers in the world. We know those people who would condone a minister for indulging in corrupt practices simply because he happens to call himself a socialist, a progressive or a Gandhiite. My own contention is that if a Gandhiite does a wrong thing, he is as much a bad character as any other man who is not a Gandhiite but who indulges in the same wrong thing.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: He is much more a bad character if he calls himself a Gandhiite and does the same wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: You have understood it. You are right; you are absolutely right. I am very happy that

a senior Member like him has agreed with me. I am very thankful to him. But I do not understand this. There are people who say that such-and-such a person or minister is a progressive person, he is a Gandhiite, why do you go against him even if he indulges in a sort of a corrupt thing? I make no distinction between man and man. That is why I brought to your notice times without number the fact of some Members of Parliament, both men and women, renting their flats or servant quarters. We are the elected representatives of the people and if we do not have character, we do not have the right to criticize this Government for not having character.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 2, 1966/Sravana 11, 1886 (Saka).