

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, November 21, 1966/
Kartika 30, 1888 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Mohit Kumar Maitra, who passed away at Calcutta on the 18th November, 1966 at the age of 66.

Shri Maitra was a Member of the first Lok Sabha during the years 1956-57.

We duly mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rhodesian Crisis

***391. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the progress being made in the talks

going on between Rhodesian and British Officials to find a possible means of formal negotiations on the Rhodesian crisis; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is our understanding that the object of the recent talks between the British Government and the illegal minority regime in Rhodesia was to spell out in greater detail the British suggestions as regards a solution on the basis of the six principles and the commitments resulting from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting held in September, 1966.

(b) The outcome of those talks is not yet known but the British Government has declared that if the illegal regime is not prepared to take the initial and indispensable steps whereby the rebellion is brought to an end, U.K. would withdraw all previous proposals for a constitutional settlement and would join in sponsoring in the Security Council, before the end of this year, a resolution providing for effective and selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The Government of UK is carrying on negotiations with the rebel Government of Rhodesia, and the hon. Minister said that the talks are based on principles. I would like to know whether the Government of UK has kept the Governments of the Commonwealth countries informed of the progress of the talks that the UK Government is having with the rebel Government of Rhodesia and, if so, what is the latest position?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The UK Government has generally kept the other Commonwealth countries informed of the talks. But we are not aware of any details of the talks they have been having.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the context of the conference of High Commissioners which is going to be held, I would like to know what instructions were issued to our High Commissioner there as to the extension of the scope of the economic sanctions against the Government of Rhodesia.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are in favour of total boycott.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Mr. Ian Smith has warned Britain that in the event of Britain invoking the Security Council for mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, Rhodesia will be called upon to declare itself a Republic? If so, may I know whether our Government have ascertained the views or reactions of UK Government to this threat held out by Mr. Ian Smith and whether our Government have also formulated their reactions to this threat?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall not recognise any such unilateral action taken by the illegal regime in Rhodesia. That has been made quite clear.

Shri Hem Barua: Rhodesia has warned Britain that in the event of Britain invoking the Security Council for mandatory action against Rhodesia, it will declare itself independent. I want to know our reaction to this.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what he has answered we will not recognise it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the two resolutions passed by the Trusteeship Council, and later on ratified by the United Nations, in which they have expressed apprehensions that Britain

is going to have some sort of agreement with the Ian Smith Government prior to that? The same apprehension was voiced in the Commonwealth Conference, where it was stated that the selective mandatory economic sanction against Rhodesia, about which Britain talks so much and so loudly, is not going to have any effect by way of solution of the problem. May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to this and, if so, what the Government propose to do in the future in the light of this?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir. That is why we are in favour of total boycott. We are aware of what is happening in the United Nations. The hon. Member himself has expressed our views there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the differences between the British point of view, on the one hand, and the point of view of India and other countries, particularly African countries, regarding the scope and the nature of the sanctions which should be imposed against Rhodesia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The main difference is that Britain has been talking about selective mandatory sanctions to be taken towards the end of this year, in case the talks with the illegal regime there fails. We are of the opinion that it is unlikely that the regime will be amenable to any reasonable suggestions and, as such, there should be total mandatory sanctions from now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the African powers are getting suspicious that no result will come out of the negotiations and, in fact, it is a delaying tactic adopted by the British Government may I know why the Indian Government has not emphasised that the progress which is being made at the negotiating table should be made known to the world?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have answered this question several times in the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that most of the observers of the international scene think, and it is also the belief of some of the statesmen of the world, that these mandatory sanctions are going to lead us nowhere and the only possible solution to this problem is the military solution, to which Britain has taken recourse in Malaysia, Kenya and other countries? If so, what is the attitude of our Government to this aspect of the problem? Does it not think that this is the only kind of solution to bring about the majority rule in Rhodesia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is quite true that grave doubts have been expressed whether any of these steps will succeed, and that is why we have said that Britain should take all steps, including the use of force, to find a solution.

Shri Alvares: The Government must have noticed the difference in policy pursued by Britain in Rhodesia versus Aden. When the United Nations asked for the use of force, Britain refused to use force against Rhodesia, because it is a white nation, while it did not hesitate to use force against the Aden Protectorate. May I know what is the reaction of the Government of India to this, and whether it has conveyed its reaction to the British Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our reactions to his problem have been expressed quite clearly more than once.

श्री मधु लिमये : एडन के बारे में कि रोडेशिया के बारे में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोडेशिया के बारे में ।

श्री रामसेवक दादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इंग्लैंड की

सरकार अन्दरूनी स्मिथ सरकार से समझौता करना चाहती है और उस प्रश्न को हल करना नहीं चाहती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो श्री भागवत झा झाड़ा ने भी किया था ।

Next question, 392—Shri Kachhavaia, Shri Bade—absent. Next question. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to point out that the same question was admitted, as Starred Question No. 302, earlier.

Mr. Speaker: I will have it looked into, how this mistake occurred.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The same question has been answered in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is some mistake. Now, shall I take up the next question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I am seeking your guidance. The earlier question was addressed to the Home Minister. This is addressed to the External Affairs Minister. So, can he External Affairs Minister give a separate answer now? (Interruption).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway, let us get the answer to the question now.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Mr. Chagla.

Mizos/Nagas Training in Pakistan

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*393. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Daji:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in East Pakistan, there is a regular training camp to train Mizos and Naga rebels with a motive to create trouble in India;

(b) if so, whether this was taken up with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is reported that a number of camps were set up by Mizo and Naga rebels in East Pakistan for giving training in the use of small arms and explosives as well as guerrilla tactics. Some of these centres are believed to be operating on a continuing basis.

(b) and (c). A number of protests have been lodged with the Pakistan Government against provision, by Pakistan, to these rebels of arms, equipment and training facilities as well as the use of Pakistan territory as a base for subversive activities against India. The Government of Pakistan has denied having rendered any help to Nagas or to Mizos.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press news that 250 Naga and Mizo rebels, after getting training in Pakistan, have crossed over to India and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that those who go to Pakistan for training are not allowed inside our territory?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our attention has been drawn to it; we do our best to see that people who go over there and get this training and try to return to this country and carry on subversive activities are prevented from doing so. But it is not always possible to prevent this. To the extent that our security forces can prevent these people from doing so, we certainly do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that under the vile guidance, or under the guidance of Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Phizo, these Naga rebels have still got touch and contact with the leaders and, if so, whether it is a fact that recently a letter was caught by the Censor Department, a letter written by Rev. Michael Scott to his followers that they should come to these areas and continue their agitation for

a free Nagaland and not under the Indian Constitution and, if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have no information whatever as to any letter that Rev. Michael Scott has written to any Naga leaders to the effect suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: On an earlier occasion we were told that several hundreds if not thousands of Nagas have gone over to Pakistan, got this training and they came back to our territory and that every attempt was made to see that they were prevented from coming back. This is the second instance. How is it that in between the Government have not been able to strengthen our security vigilance there in order to prevent a series of successive groups of them crossing our border, going there and getting this training, getting themselves trained and then coming back and then ourselves making vain efforts to stop them coming back into our country and yet they are playing mischief?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are very conscious of the danger of what is happening. As I said, we are taking steps. In the first place, we have strongly protested to Pakistan. In the second place, we have tried to strengthen our security forces; in the third place, we have tried to stop these people from coming back. But my hon. friend will realise that it is a long border. It is a difficult border and you cannot station an army man or a policeman every few yards there. It is almost physically impossible to prevent some people from crossing over. (Interruption).

We are fully conscious of the danger and we are taking all possible preventive action to stop this.

Shri Ranga: And you continue to fail.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are two outstanding facts accepted by the Government: they are, that the

training is going on merrily in Pakistan for a long time, and our Government accepts it, and Pakistan is denying it all the time. This has been going on. Also, these people who are duly trained and duly armed have been coming over to our territory not only for the second time, as has been mentioned by Shri Ranga, but several times. Now, the trouble is also about Mizos. It used to be about the Nagas. Yesterday, the news appeared that a large number of villagers are virtually under the rebel Mizos; May I know whether our attitude is only that of reconciliation to these facts and of helplessness when a further deterioration has taken place, or can the Government give us a more reassuring news to the House and to the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our attitude is neither one of reconciliation nor of acceptance of these facts. I have already told the House what action we have taken and continue to take. But I want to give this further assurance to this House, that whatever strengthening is possible over our frontiers will be taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is too vague an answer. My submission is that Pakistan all the time is saying 'on'. You say it is there. They have been coming all the time, and the situation has deteriorated in the Mizo Hills according to the papers. I do not know; whether you accept it or you dispel it as a mere apprehension or fear, the situation has deteriorated and the villages are in the hands of rebel Mizos. What are the additional steps you have taken, besides this vague assurance?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of villages being in the hands of the rebel Mizos. That is about the first point. Secondly, about the situation deteriorating—perhaps "deterioration" is rather a strong expression. But there is no doubt that Pakistan has been carrying on these activities. As I said, at this stage, all internal measures we can take, we take. Externally, we can only strongly protest to

them, which we have done. Externally, what else could be done? When we say to the other country, "You have done something wrong," and that country says, "No," what else could be done? We strongly protest. Internally, to the extent that it is in our hands, we will take every step.

Shri Tyagi: While I am satisfied to know about the precautions taken by the Government—whatever they could do they are doing—do not the Government think that it is a case of clear violation of the Tashkent agreement by Pakistan?

An hon. Member: It is long dead and buried.

Shri Tyagi: I am also anxious to know to which party these Nagas belong. Do they belong to the same group of Naga rebels with whom the Government are negotiating or is it a different party altogether?

Shri M. C. Chagla: With regard to the first part, there can be no doubt that this is a violation and perhaps a gross violation of the Tashkent agreement, because the basic principle of the Tashkent agreement was that neither India nor Pakistan will interfere with each other's internal affairs. This is clear interference by Pakistan in our internal affairs. With regard to the second part is very difficult to put a label on any particular group of Nagas who are being trained by Pakistan.

Shri Tyagi: Are they the third party? Do they not belong to the rebel Nagas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it is difficult to say.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the Tashkent agreement, is it not a fact that this practice of one State illegally arming and organising and training the nationals of another State to carry on activities within that country is also contrary to the United Nations charter and some decisions of the United Nations and, if so, why has our Government never taken any steps, as far as I know, to raise this matter before

the United Nations on the basis of the captured arms and equipment which we have been told many times in the past have been proved to be either directly of Pakistani or American or United Kingdom origin or of Chinese origin, and which those countries supply to Pakistan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What Pakistan is doing is not only opposed to the charter of the United Nations, but it is opposed to international practice, international fairplay and international understanding. That is with regard to the first part. With regard to the second part, as the House knows, after the Tashkent agreement, the intention was that there should be bilateral talks and a bilateral settlement between two neighbouring countries and we should not go to a third party or to the United Nations. Therefore, we are still living in the hope that Pakistan will honour its signature to the Tashkent agreement, that she will conform and respond to what we have been telling her, that she should carry out the agreement and see that the Tashkent spirit prevails.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has not replied to the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He asked why they do not go to the United Nations.

Shri Inderjit Gupta: Whether they go to the United Nations or not, my question was this: when Pakistan is denying their complicity, why have we not used the evidence obtained by us? It is said here many times that the captured arms and equipment taken from the rebels have proved to be of an origin which can only originate in Pakistan. The Government have not used that evidence anywhere to prove that Pakistan is telling lies. Why not they use this evidence?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are these arms not from the Chinese?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि नागा लोग जब तक

हिन्दुस्तान के अधीन रह कर समस्या को हल करने की बात नहीं कहेंगे तब तक उनसे अलग राज्य के बारे में बात नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर उनसे बात क्यों की जा रही है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री द्विवेदी ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister just now said that the Tashkent Declaration had visualised bilateral talks to discuss matters of common interest. May I know whether this specific matter was discussed with Pakistan, apart from sending protest notes? Have Government suggested any meeting to discuss it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have been suggesting a meeting with Pakistan to discuss not only this matter, but all outstanding questions between ourselves and Pakistan. As you know, Sir, my colleague visited Rawalpindi and nothing emerged from it. This was not discussed at Rawalpindi. We have been telling Pakistan, let us sit round the table and discuss all outstanding questions so that something might emerge out of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Ministers after Ministers have admitted that these Naga hostiles have gone there to Pakistan, received training and come back to India. Not only that. Every time they go to Pakistan, we note that they are going. Every time they come back from Pakistan into India, we also note that they are coming. I do not know what wonderful process we follow in watching them going and coming. The Minister said that we have so many outstanding questions to be discussed with Pakistan. Has this question of Nagas never been discussed so far with Pakistan and it has never been outstanding at any time before?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have protested to Pakistan; we have sent notes to them and we have pointed out that there are camps set up there....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am talking of conferences, not letters of protest. In

the conferences, was this issue specially raised?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was not raised in Rawalpindi. I am talking of what happened after Tashkent.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री मः० ला० चर्गल : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सजेशन था।

Economy in Diplomatic and Trade Missions Abroad

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*394. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 798 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of economy measures to be made applicable to the Diplomatic and Trade Missions abroad;

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

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

The broad outlines of the measures taken to ensure the most economical use of the Budget Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs are as follows:

- (a) Posts of officers and staff in the Missions abroad are sanctioned only after the proposals have been thoroughly examined on the basis of work study and approved by the Economy Board of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) In view of the acute foreign exchange position, the Budget proposals are examined with the greatest possible emphasis on economy without, at the same time, sacrificing functional effectiveness.

(c) The device of concurrent accreditation has been adopted as a means to curtail increase in expenditure on External Affairs which would have been otherwise of a larger magnitude.

(d) Proposals for opening of new Missions are implemented gradually, in the order of priority.

(e) Powers of Heads of Missions to incur expenditure have been precisely defined.

In order to effect economy in expenditure on Trade Missions>Show Rooms abroad, Government have taken the following decision:

(a) To undertake review of the staff strength of the Commercial Sections abroad; and

(b) To postpone to next year the opening of new Trade Missions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे दूतावासों में कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो विदेशों में रह कर अपना वाणिज्य कर रहे हैं, अपना व्यापार कर रहे हैं, लाखों रुपया कमा रहे हैं और रुपया कमाने में वे सरकारी कारों दौड़ाते हैं और सब खर्चा सरकार के ऊपर पड़ता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस तरह से रुपया कमा रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very serious charge made against the members of a very fine service consisting of very fine officers. If the hon. member has any specific allegation to make, he may kindly send it to me and I will enquire into it. On the floor of this House to say

generally that our members are carrying on their own trade using Government cars is not proper. I hope the hon. member will withdraw his remark. It does not do good to our country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन जिन लोगों ने अपनी एम्बाइमेंट्स डेफिनिट कंट्रीज में कराई हैं और इसलिए कंवल कराई है कि उनके वहां इंटरस्टस हैं, उनके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट माननीय मंत्री जो खेंगे या मुझे मौका देंगे कि मैं ऐसा स्टेटमेंट रखूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कह रहे हैं कि आप रखिये ।

श्री आज़ाद ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे दूसरा सवाल करने का मौका तो दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ गए थे । अभी मैं आपको दूसरा मौका देता हूँ ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the Minister refers to economy in diplomatic and trade missions abroad, does he also include the High Commission at London which is being run by more than 1000 persons? The hon. Minister also had the privilege of heading that Mission once. Does he propose to have economy there also?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: When I had the privilege of being the High Commissioner there, I think I reduced the staff by 200 or 250. Further progress has been made since then. In 1955, the strength of the High Commission in London was 1325. As a result of reorganisation and reviews conducted, the strength was reduced to 960. Many of our staff is in the Supply Mission and we are reviewing the whole position to see whether the number there also cannot be further reduced. But I assure the House that we are conscious of the fact that perhaps even now the High Commission is over-staffed and we are taking

action to reduce it to the bare minimum in conformity with efficiency.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितने लोगों से कहा गया है कि वे कुछ थोड़ा सा रुपये की शक्ल में ले लिया करे और बाकी फारेन एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में ले लिया करें? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सैलेरीज हैं इनका कुछ भाग रुपये की शक्ल में भी लिया जा रहा है या फारेन एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में ही इनको लिया जा रहा है । अगर कुछ हिस्सा रुपये की शक्ल में लिया जा रहा है तो वह कितना है और जो फारेन एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में लिया जा रहा है वह कितना है ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I do not quite follow the question. The salaries and allowances of the members of our Foreign Missions are in rupees, but naturally they have to spend it in the currency of the country where they are working and so it has got to be sent in foreign exchange. A man in London has to spend in Sterling, a man in New York in Dollars and a man in France in Francs. But the basic salary is in rupees.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that there is an Indian officer in the High Commission in London—I know his name also—

Mr. Speaker: Is he—going to make any allegation about any particular person?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. Are Government aware of the fact that there is an Indian official with the High Commission in London who has been in active collusion with Mr. Phizo and has been helping Mr. Phizo in his anti-Indian activities? If so, would Government enquire into the matter and if necessary take strong measures against the Indians who are indulging in this sort of thing?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Government is not aware of that fact. If my hon. friend will give me the name and other material, I will certainly look into it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that our trade has increased with the African countries and other places, has Government taken any steps to strengthen our trade missions there and reduce the strength of trade missions where there is actually not much of trade, as for instance in London and other places?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question of trade missions is also engaging our attention and we are reorganising this part of our Foreign Missions. My hon. friend is quite right. There are some places where we have to strengthen our trade missions where there is a possibility of more export from India going to those countries. There may be other places where the trade is not so important but still there may be a trade mission there. Again, as I said in the other, House or in this House earlier, I am faced with cross-fire. On the one hand, there is a question which says, practise economy. On the other, we are told to strengthen our missions. (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मितव्ययता के बारे में यह सवाल है। किस हद तक मितव्ययता हासिल की गई है, वह नहीं बताई है। उसको बताया जाए।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि भारतीय हाई कमिशन को जो लंदन में है उसके स्टाफ में कमी की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना भारी स्टाफ होते हुए भी वहाँ जो हिन्दुस्तानी विशार्थी हैं उनकी जरूरतों को वह पूरा नहीं कर रही है, उनको वह नहीं देख रही है और उनकी जरूरतों को वे पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिशन के जरिये हासिल करने हैं, इस तरह की भी गिकायतें आपके पास पाई हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. As far as I know, we have got a very good education section of the High Commission which looks after students, sees to their placements and visits them from time to time. This is how

that section of the High Commission functions and ought to function.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बातें हैं। एक तो यह है कि क्या हमारे यहां के लोग पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशन के जरिये से अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, "नहीं"।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मितव्ययता, इकानोमी, बरती गई है, उसकी धनराशि क्या है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will give the state of the economy. If you look at the figures of Demands of the External Affairs Ministry, in 1963-64 it was Rs. 587.91 lakhs, in 1964-65 it was Rs. 621.03 lakhs, in 1965-66 it was Rs. 672.32 lakhs and—this is important—in the last Budget it was only Rs. 577.82 lakhs but owing to devaluation it had to be increased to Rs. 810.26 lakhs. Devaluation apart, we reduced our expenditure and our Demands from Rs. 672 lakhs to Rs. 577 lakhs.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे प्रागे चलने दीजिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं आपकी मदद चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मितव्ययता बजट बना कर की जाती है या जो बजट तैयार होता है, उसमें मितव्ययता बरतने का विचार है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question refers to economy in the trade missions and embassies, but he gives the Budget of the External Affairs Ministry. That is no answer to the real question put.

Mr. Speaker: Is it about the missions or the whole External Affairs Ministry?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The whole External Affairs Ministry, but primarily our expenditure is on the missions.

Mr. Speaker: The figures for the missions separately might be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We want to know the economy in this particular item.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब प्रलाहिदा इन्फॉर्मेशन देंगे ।

श्री श्रीधर : तिजारत बढ़ाने के काम के लिए कैनडा की राजधानी में एक स्थान किराये पर लिया गया था । वहां पर जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके खर्च को तो छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन वहां पर जो मकान, दुकान या शोरूम ले रखा है, उसके किराये पर जितना खर्च होता है, वहां की तिजारत से उसका पांचवा हिस्सा ग्रामदानी भी नहीं होती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का इरादा उसको बन्द करने का है या नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information that there is some house rented in Canada which has not given as much benefit as the amount of rent that we have to pay.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know about this detail but, as I said, the whole policy of showrooms in the missions and trade centres is under review and I assure the House that the decision will be such as will be in the best interests of the country.

श्री श्रीधर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय, बाद में बता दें । यह बात मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इसको देख लेंगे ।

श्री श्रीधर : क्या वह मुझे लिखकर भेज देंगे या नहीं ? यह मामला मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो इत्तिला दी है, मिनिस्टर साहब उसका देख लेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that this process of economy measures and reduction of staff can be very effectively achieved in a very expeditious manner provided Government takes the decision that all the reduced staff will be provided in other places where the missions are understaffed and also if the Government takes the decision that all the hired and rented buildings for which Government has to pay exorbitant rents would, instead of renting them, be purchased or built?

Mr. Speaker: They are all suggestions.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : स्टेटमेंट के पार्ट (ए) में कहा गया है कि वहां पर जांच-पड़ताल करने के बाद जो ग्रीहदे जरूरी समझे जाते हैं, केवल उन्हीं को सेंक्शन किया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्ररसे में इकानामी की दृष्टि से कितने ग्रीर कीन कौन से ग्रीहदे घटाए गए हैं और किन किन देशों में घटाए गए हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वे तो क्लर्क भी हो सकते हैं । क्या कोई अफसर घटाए गए हैं ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या कोई अफसर घटाए गए हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have surveyed the staff of a mission in all ranges, not merely clerks but also officers, and wherever we have found that there is no necessity for a particular officer we have either transferred him or repatriated him to India.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सवाल यह है कि क्या कोई अफसर भी घटाए गए हैं या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सभी प्रेडज में घटाए गए हैं।

Selective Conscription to Armed Forces

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*395. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 20 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the matter of selective conscription in the context of Pindi-Peking threatening attitude; and

(b) whether Government would consider the desirability of conscription of all adults to the Army on an emergency basis in view of the threatening postures of the Sino-Pakistan axis?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The scheme is still under consideration.

(b) It is not considered necessary to conscript all adults to the army.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: In reply to a question in this House on 25th July, 1966, the Government was pleased to say that the programme has been under consideration at the expert level. For how long has the scheme been at the expert level what are the reasons for the inordinate delay and will the scheme be finalised early?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that it is still under consideration. It is true that the experts were to give an opinion on that but the opinion was not quite uniform; some had expressed the view that the scheme would be much too costly and the actual results would not be commensurate with the effort that was likely to be put in.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: It is said that the scheme would be very costly. Has any probable estimate of the scheme been made and have the States been sounded in the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, the State have not yet been sounded. As regards the cost, as the scheme has not taken any final shape it is not easy to give even an approximate picture of the financial side.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the scheme has not yet been settled finally, will the Government indicate the line in which Government proposes to take effective action in the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad to inform the House that the response for recruitment has been very good. The talk of conscription arises if the normal voluntary response is halting. We are lucky that the patriotism of our people is such that there has been a very generous response.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि पिंडी-पीकिंग गटजोड़ के खतरे के संदर्भ में सेनाओं में चुर्नीदा लोगों की अनिवार्य भर्ती करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने अभी कोई निश्चित राय कायम नहीं की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना की ओर से हमारे देश को जो खतरा है, क्या उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी स्थल सेना पर्याप्त है, जिसके कारण सरकार अभी अनिवार्य भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a broader question. I have already said that the response from the people is very good.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether many of the officers who were granted emergency commissions have volunteered themselves that even if they are not given the post for which they were commissioned they are ready to take a smaller

post and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what would be the reaction of Government in this matter because they have already been given training and they are fully equipped?

Shri Swaran Singh: I may say that this does not arise out of this question of conscription.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a suggestion that those who had offered their services may be retained and their services utilised.

Shri Surendrapal Singh: So far, either because of tradition or because of pressing economic reasons, a large majority of officers for our armed forces have been coming from the lower middle class and from amongst the farmers and the agricultural community and the so-called affluent class and the upper middle class has remained untapped. In view of that, will it not be advisable in the interest of national integration to introduce this scheme as early as possible to remove this imbalance, and to create a sense of unity among all classes of people in the country?

Shri Swara Singh: It is a viewpoint which will be considered.

Shri Kapur Singh: In view of the context just now referred to by the hon. Minister in his reply, do the Government propose to withdraw or at least suspend the quit notices issued on the temporary commissioned officers by the army? This is a more definite question and it arises out of this.

Shri Swaran Singh: The officers who were recruited for temporary commissions were recruited under a definite scheme and those who offered their services at that time also knew that they were being taken temporarily. That scheme is naturally to be taken as a scheme of temporary commissions. Some of them can be considered even for permanent commissions, but the scheme from the very nature of it was that of temporary commissions and as such as there

are certain implications of it which cannot easily be altered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, 4 हजार के करीब हमारे नवयुवक ऐसे थे जो अच्छी अच्छी जगह छोड़ करके एमजसी कमीशन में आये थे और उन्हें आपने नोटिस दिया है। अब न तो उनको वह जगह देने के लिए तैयार है जहां से छोड़ कर आये थे और न कोई उनके भविष्य के लिए कोई गारंटी देते हैं कि उन्हें कोई न कोई जगह मिल जायगी। वह चार हजार हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की क्रीम समक्षियेगा, उनसे बड़ कर शायद दिल व दिमाग के लोग आगे पैदा भी न होंगे। तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हालत में उनके भविष्य के मुताल्लिक सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am conscious of the fact that those who volunteer their services for emergency service with the armed forces came forward with the best of motives of sacrifice and service to the country and their services have been utilised. But the very fact that they came forward in response to a demand for emergency shows that it was for a certain definite objective that they had come forward. Thereafter, we will certainly do our best to provide them alternative jobs. Some of them will even get permanent commission. There are schemes about which a mention has been made in this Parliament from time to time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To me, the term 'selective conscription' sounds like a self-contradictory thing. Taking for granted that the Government has accepted this term 'selective conscription', may I know who are the experts that are studying this great problem of selective conscription and what are the terms of reference given to them and what are the decisions which they have arrived at in regard to this self-contradictory thing known as 'selective conscription'?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no contradiction at all. Selective conscription means conscription not for

the entire adult population of the country but conscription for certain categories. Therefore, there is no contradiction as is made out by the learned Member. He asked me as to who are the experts who are advising the Government. I cannot give all the names now. But I know that Dr. Kothari is one such expert.

Shri Swaran Singh: He is a great educationist.

Shri Swaran Singh: He is a great educationist and a great scientist.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Much less than Prof. D. C. Sharma.

Shri Swaran Singh: Of course. How can I compare any outsider with any hon. Member of this House?

About the actual recommendation, if the recommendation had been finalised, Government would have taken some decision. I have already said that the recommendation has not yet been finalised.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the present ratio of reserved forces and territorial forces compared to regular forces or standing army? Would he like to give some figures?

Shri Swaran Singh. If a separate Question is tabled, I will certainly give the information.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जिस समय एमर्जेंसी थी उस समय और प्रक्सर, जब कभी भी भर्ती होता है तो शिड्युल्ड कास्ट के कहे जाने वाले लोग सबसे आगे आते हैं भर्ती के लिए, लेकिन उनका भर्ती नहीं किया जाता हालांकि वह फिजिकली फिट होते हैं, चुन लिये जाते हैं लेकिन जब उनकी जार्न पूरी जाती है, चुने जाने के बाद तो उनको कह दिया जाता है कि चमार, भंगा, धोया आदि प्रकृत जातियों का भर्ती नहीं है तो क्या यह जो पुरानी प्रथा पड़ी हुई है, इसको रोकने के लिए

मंत्री महोदय कोई कदम उठावेंगे क्योंकि अब इस समय इस मार्डन साइंस के जमाने में कोई भी मार्शल और नान-मार्शल कम्युनिटी नहीं रह गई है, बहादुर और वुज्जदिल हर कीम में मिलते हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: The recruitment is open to every Indian irrespective of any caste, and I do not know....

Shri Maurya: I have seen with my own eyes on the boards that scheduled castes are not to be recruited.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member need not thump the Table. If he has got any particular instance, I am prepared to look into it.

श्री राम सेवक दास : आपकी जानकारी में ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir. None has come to my notice.

Tarapore Atomic Power Station

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*396. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Tarapore Atomic Power Station;

(b) the total cost of the project and the amount that India has to pay to the General Electric Company of U.S.A.; and

(c) whether the Indian engineers have been associated with the construction of the Power Station by the above-mentioned foreign firm who have been entrusted with the construction on a turnkey basis?

Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): (a) About seventy percent of the work on the Station has been completed so far.

(b) The latest estimated cost of the project including the effect of devaluation is about Rs. 64.50 crores; in addition the cost of the initial charge of fuel is about Rs. 18 crores. The amount payable to General Electric Company of USA and International General Electric of India will be Rs. 66.03 crores (inclusive of an amount equivalent to Rs. 40.78 crores in foreign exchange).

(c) Yes, Sir.

Dr. M. M. Das: The contract for construction of this atomic power house has been given to the General Electric Company of U.S.A. on turnkey basis. The turnkey basis has got one disadvantage that the scope for our engineers to gain experience in its installation is very little. In spite of this disadvantage, may I know what are the advantages of an agreement on a turnkey basis for which this particular contract was given to the G.E.C.?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The contract is on a turnkey basis. But as the requirements of the contract go, they are required to employ our engineers in greater number. For the information of the House, I may give the figure. Out of 207 engineers employed in India, 191 are Indians.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what are the points to be considered for the selection of the site of an atomic power house and on what considerations Tarapore was selected as the site for the first atomic power house of the country?

Mr. Speaker: He is asking now, at this stage, how this was selected?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: A special committee of experts was appointed which went into the whole matter.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am not asking about the desirability or the advisability of this site. Because this is a new type of atomic installation, there may be some particular features and considerations on which this site was selected. I want to know them.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want another one to be put up if the same considerations are present somewhere else? Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Dr. M. M. Das: I have got another question.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Am I correct in saying that whereas 60 per cent of the work has been given to the General Electric Company of U.S.A., the schedule as laid for construction has been behind though 70 per cent of the work is complete?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The work is not behind schedule. Of course, the work was delayed on account of the equipment that was being impounded by Pakistan during the hostilities last year. But the delay is being made up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अणु शक्ति के बनने के बाद दमकी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी, किस कम से उत्पादित होगी और इसका प्रयोग कहाँ किया जायेगा, किस प्रकार से किया जायगा ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The net capacity of the station would be 380 MW and the power will be equally used by Gujarat and Maharashtra States.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अथवा महाराष्ट्र, मैं ने पूछा था कि किस कम से उत्पादित होगी? पूरी शक्ति पहले ही माल से शुरू हो जायगी या धीरे धीरे ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Of course, it will be in stages. But the net capacity is 380 MW.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We hear very often about the labour trouble there. I would like to know whether the work will be finished according to schedule.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I have already answered that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is there any labour problem?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There was a strike by the labourers of Bechtel (India) Ltd. But that was due to some disagreement between the workers and that Company. The Government is not in any way concerned with that. There is no delay also in the work.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The construction of this project has been entrusted to a foreign firm. Does it mean that our engineers are not competent enough to take up this job?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Part of the question has been answered by me already. Out of 207 engineers working in India 191 are Indians. On the construction side also, about 4000 technicians and craftsmen working here are all Indians.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Are not our engineers working there more competent than the other engineers?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : ग्रामी उत्तर में बताया गया है कि वहाँ पर 191 भारतीय इंजीनियर्स काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जंसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है इन भारतीय इंजीनियरों की तनख्वाह विदेशी इंजीनियरों के मुकाबले आधी है, इस कारण से 30 भारतीय इंजीनियरों ने अपने पद से स्तीफे दे दिये हैं, क्या प्रधान मंत्री इसके बारे में कुछ बतलावेंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether thirty engineers have resigned because they were getting inadequate pay as compared with that given to foreigners.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There is no information with me just now on that.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the Tarapore atomic power station we have got many other stations. Some time back an impression was given that if India decided to produce an atom bomb then in no time we could produce it. Apart from producing atomic energy for peaceful purposes, may

I know how much time it will take for us to produce an atom bomb if we decide today to do so?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): That is a separate question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि तारापुर में एक ऐसी इन्टक वाली यूनियन के साथ समझौता किया गया, जिसको मजदूरों का कोई समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं था और इसी की बदौलत वहाँ पर हड़ताल हुई तथा जो वहाँ पर निर्माण का काम चल रहा था, वह पिछड़ गया ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I have already answered this question and said that the workers of Bechtel (India) Ltd. had gone on strike....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the strike was the result of recognition of a union that was not lawful.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This question has been answered several times in the last session of Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब यह कहने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा, जब प्रश्न आया है तो उसका उत्तर देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बरों को भी चाहिये कि वे अप-टू-डेट रहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का कभी जवाब नहीं आया है। राज्य के श्रम मंत्री ने एक ऐसी यूनियन को श्रव पर आरुढ़ कर दिया था, जिसको मजदूरों का कोई समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं था। इसी वजह से हड़ताल हुई और अन्त में जब प्रतिनिधिक यूनियन के साथ समझौता हुआ, तब जाकर हड़ताल खत्म हुई।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Government have absolutely nothing to do with this. The tension or the strike was between the contractor and the workers. We were not in the picture at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर पश्चात् का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री नहीं दे रही हैं। या तो यह अणु शक्ति विभाग वे किमी दूसरे को दे दें, या शोध जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि चूँकि यूनिन

Shri Priya Gupta: If the Prime Minister is unable to understand the work of this Department she should hand it over to Dr. K. L. Rao or some technical person who would be able to understand the problem.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा कि चूँकि मिनिस्ट्री ने एक ऐसी यूनिन को रिकगनाइज कर लिया, जिसको किलेबर् का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं था, इस वजह से वह स्ट्राइक हुई थी, जिसकी वजह से काम पिछड़ गया और देर हुई। वह कहती हैं कि हमारा किसी रिकगनीशन से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, वह कांटेक्टर और उसके कर्मचारियों के दरमियान थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि मजदूर और तथा औद्योगिक रिश्ते राज्य के मातहत हैं और अणु शक्ति विभाग केन्द्र के मातहत है।

U.S.A. Submarines for Pakistan

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*397. **Dr. M. M. Das:**

Dr. P. N. Khan:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the submarine, loaned to Pakistan for training purposes, has

gone back to U.S.A. for carrying out certain repairs;

(b) whether it is a fact that another submarine has been given on loan to Pakistan by U.S.A. for training purposes; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of U.S.A.?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No, Sir, so far as the Government of India are aware.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether this submarine which was given by the USA to Pakistan for training purposes played an active role during the hostilities last year until it was rendered inactive by a depth charge from an Indian naval ship?

Shri M. C. Chagla: All that we understand as far as this particular submarine is concerned is that it was given by the USA in 1964 on loan for five years on the usual terms that it was not to be used for any purpose except against communist aggression.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it played an active role during the hostilities between Pakistan and India last year.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not aware that it was actually used during the hostilities. (Interruptions). May I clarify this? It was on loan from the USA to Pakistan, and the principal purpose was the training purpose....

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It was used. It was accepted in the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It was said here openly in the House.

Shri Tyagi: Are we arranging for submarine training in India??

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know how far the attempt on the part of the Indian Government to acquire submarines at least one for training purposes, has been successful? May I also know

within what range of time in the future we shall have the pleasure of having one submarine?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It has been admitted in this House that this submarine loaned to Pakistan for training had been used actively during the time of the hostilities and aggression against India. May I know what action has been taken by Government to ask USA to take back this submarine if it has not already been taken back?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the House knows, Pakistan used Patton tanks against us which had also been given by the USA for a specific purpose. The Government of India have protested against it and have drawn the attention of the USA to the fact that arming Pakistan means really aggravating the situation between the two countries, and there is every risk of whatever is supplied to Pakistan being used against India as was proved and confirmed by the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. So, the submarine also, if it was used against India, falls in the same category as the Patton tanks and other American arms which were used against us contrary to the arrangement between Pakistan and the USA.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Patton tanks and the Sabre-jets had been given for other purposes. It is clearly in the agreement that the submarine has been given for training. Therefore the two things fall in different categories. The submarine was sent for training purposes but had been used during the hostilities. Therefore, we want to know why the attention of the USA had not been drawn to this. Neither the Patton tanks nor the Sabre-jets had been given for training purposes. So, submarine falls in a different category.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They were to stay but this was to be returned.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In theory, although this is loaned for five years, the USA has the right to recall this submarine; and if this submarine has been used....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government of India have brought specifically this fact of the submarine having been used during the hostilities, to the notice of the US Government.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, we have drawn the attention of the United States to every instance of American arms given or loaned to Pakistan having been used against India. I am sorry I am not in a position just now to say whether we had specifically drawn the attention of the USA to this.

श्री मं० लाल द्विवेदी : जिस वक़्त पाकिस्तान को ट्रेनिंग के लिये सब-मेरीन दी गई थी, उस वक़्त पाकिस्तान को यह बतला दिया गया था कि पाकिस्तान से यह सब-मेरीन यू० एस० गवर्नमेन्ट वापस ले लेगी। अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह वापस नहीं हुई है। क्या वह अब भी पाकिस्तान की सेवा में है और अमेरिका सरकार ने उसे वापस नहीं लिया है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने 6 सब-मेरीन और हासिल करने का प्रयत्न किया है, उनकी स्थिति क्या है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already said that this submarine is still with Pakistan. It was given in 1964 for five years as a loan, for training purposes. As the five years have not expired, the USA has not yet asked Pakistan to return the submarine.

As regards the second part of the question, I am not aware of whether Pakistan is trying to acquire other submarine from other countries.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: That has come out in the papers.

Shri P. C. Boroah: Apart from the USA supplying submarine to Pakistan,

may I know whether Pakistan is getting submarine supplies from China and has also recently entered into contract with a French firm for getting three submarines, and if so, whether the Government of India have approached the French Government in order to restrain them from supplying those submarines to Pakistan in view of the inherent danger to peace on account of the arms build-up by Pakistan, and if so, their reaction thereto?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said the other day, if Pakistan goes about the world buying submarines and other arms on a commercial basis, it is very difficult for us to take action. But wherever we can, we point out to the countries concerned the result of arming Pakistan and its effect on Indo-Pakistan relations.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. May I know if you have admitted question No. 401 after the demonstration in front of Parliament House on November 7 or before that? If it was after that, I think you are not within your right to do so because there cannot be anything more obscene than what the naked *sadhus* demonstrated.

Mr. Speaker: He seems to be very particular about obscenity.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

1 डाउन अवध-तिरहुत डाकगाड़ी को उलटने का प्रयत्न

S.N.Q. 2. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 नवम्बर 1966 को 1 डाउन अवध-तिरहुत डाकगाड़ी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में यात्रा कर रहे सैकड़ों यात्री बादशाहनगर और डालीगंज रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच बाल बाल बचे जहां तोड़

फोड़ करने वालों ने पटरी पर बड़े बड़े पत्थर रख कर इस रेलगाड़ी को उलटने का प्रयत्न किया ;

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

(ग) तोड़ फोड़ करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सही स्थिति यह है कि 9-11-66 को लगभग 18.40 बजे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बादशाहनगर और डालीगंज स्टेशनों के बीच किलोमीटर नं० 773/3 पर 1 अप अवध-तिरहुत डाकगाड़ी का इंजन सीमा-स्वर्ग के पत्थर के एक टुकड़े से टकरा गया जो रेल पथ पर रखा हुआ था। रेल-पथ को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा और न यात्रियों को कोई चोट आयी।

(ग) लखनऊ की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 126 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और वह इसकी जांच कर रही है। इस क्षेत्र में गश्त लगाने के लिए सिविल पुलिस तैनात कर दी गयी है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, बादशाहनगर और डालीगंज स्टेशन लखनऊ शहर के अन्तर्गत हैं और लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी है। यह छोटी लाइन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लखनऊ में जाती है और अच्छी ट्रेनें भी जाती हैं तो मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश को सरकार को भी इस घटना की सूचना दी है जिससे कि वह समुचित व्यवस्था इस रेल पर कर सकें और भविष्य में इस तरीके की विध्वंसक कार्यवाहियां न हो सकें ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल और आसाम में से होकर जाती है और उस का रेलपथ बहुत ही

नम्बा है। इस घटना के अलावा इसी रेल पथ पर 13 नवम्बर को नयागांव स्टेशन-छपरा साइन पर चार छोटे बम रखे गये। एक बम विस्फोट हो गया उस से बहुत से आदमियों की हत्या हो गई इस तरीके से विध्वंसकारी कार्य जो इस रेल ट्रैक पर होते हैं उन्हें रोकने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रहा है ताकि सुरक्षा के साथ ट्रेने अपने स्थानों पर जा सकें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही है कि नयागांव स्टेशन के नजदीक चार बम 6, 6 छंटाक के मिले थे लेकिन वहां किसी की हत्या नहीं हुई। दो लड़के जो उन के समीप थे एक बम के फटने से उनको ही चोट पहुंची और वह दोनों गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं बाकी और किसी को कुछ नहीं हुआ।

श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, यह जो इस तरह की विध्वंसकारी घटनाएं होती हैं उन को न होने देने के लिए उस के सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी क्या व्यवस्था रेलवे मंत्रालय कर रहा है ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वहां की सरकार ने इस केस को अपने हाथ में लिया है और उन को यह बतलाया गया है कि वहां और ज़ोरों से वैट्रोलिंग की जाय।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया डालीगंज और बादशाहनगर स्टेशन बिल्कुल लखनऊ शहर के अन्दर हैं। पूरी आबादी से होकर वह ट्रैक गुजरता है और साथ ही साथ जब से वहां पर बमचारियों का आन्दोलन चला था तब से बराबर उस की देखरेख भी होती है पुलिस के जरिए और खास तौर पर आर० पी० एफ० के जरिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति के होते हुए भी किस तरीके से यह बॉम्बडर वहां पर रक्खा गया। क्या इस में कहीं कोई रेल के कर्मचारियों का हाथ तो नहीं है, अफमरों का हाथ तो नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री का हाथ है।
(व्यवधान)

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि पूर्व प्रश्न पूछा गया था श्री मधु लिमये का हाथ हो सकता है (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा हाथ कैसे हो सकता है ? आप के मंत्री पद पर रहते हुए दुर्घटना हो रही है आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए (व्यवधान)

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ' आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए आप का इस में हाथ होता है (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : शर्म आप को आनी चाहिए क्योंकि आप उस पद पर बैठे हैं (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ से जब कहा गया कि मंत्री का हाथ है तो दूसरी तरफ से जवाब में कह दिया गया कि माननीय सदस्य का हाथ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : रेल मंत्री बना दें फिर देखें, बाकी इस तरीके से गैर जिम्मेदारी से उनके लिए यह कह देना नितान्त अनुचित है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने चूँकि कहा सो उन्होंने आप को उसका वैसा जवाब दे दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : रेल वह मंत्री जी चल रहे हैं। रेल मंत्री के पद पर बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फ्रांडर, फ्रांडर।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां। जैसा कि श्री रामसेवक यादव ने कहा यह सही है कि पांच वर्षों से वहां कोई घटना नहीं हुई है और इस मामले को लखनऊ पुलिस जैसा कि मैं ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया जांच कर रही है और उम जांच वे परिणाम-स्वरूप जो कार्यवाही आवश्यक होगी वही की जायेगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा साफ प्रश्न था कि यह बादशाहनगर और डालीगंज स्टेशन शहर के अन्दर हैं और इस ट्रैक पर आर० पी० एफ० पहले से डपटी देती रही है तब भी इस तरीके की यदि कोई घटना होती है तो उस के वास्ते कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : तहकीकात होने पर पता चलेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कोई आदमी पकड़ा नहीं गया है तब तहकीकात किस बात की ?

श्री मधू लिमये : आखिर रेल मंत्री जी की कोई संबैधानिक जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाडेर, घाडेर । श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जब देश की भिन्न जगहों पर कहीं भी कोई आन्दोलन होता है जब कोई इस तरीके की घटनाएं भिन्न भिन्न जगहों में, कौनों में हो रही हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय उस क्षेत्र में या जिन जगहों में यह घटनाएं हो रही हैं वहाँ के प्रमुख और महत्वपूर्ण लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और उन पर इस तरह की जिम्मेदारी सुपुर्द करने के लिए बात हो रही है ताकि इस तरीके की घटनाएं वहाँ रुक जाय ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस बात पर विचार किया गया है और इस को कार्यान्वित करने के सिलसिले में कुछ लोगों से सम्पर्क भी स्थापित किया जा रहा है और जैसा कि अभी प्रश्न कर्ता महोदय ने सुझाव दिया इस को पूरे तरीके से देखा जायगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय सोभाग्य समझिये या दुर्भाग्य समझिये, यह जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की छोटी लाइन है है यह नेफा को मिलाती है । अब आये दिन बराबर वहाँ पर यह ऐक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप का इंटीलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट क्या कर रहा है ? यह जो सैबोटेज

रात दिन हो रहा है उस को रोकने और रेलवे में सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या विशेष प्रयास कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह बड़ा उम्दा सवाल है । जैसा कि पहले कहा गया था इंटीलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से जो सतर्कता अपनाई गई है उस की कार्यवाहियों के फल-स्वरूप नार्थ ईस्टर्न फ्रंटियर रेलवे पर कुछ आदमी बम लेजाते पकड़े गये थे ।

श्री प्रिय वस्तु : रेल मंत्री ने बतलाया कि पेट्रोलिंग का इंतजाम करेंगे तो यह पेट्रोलिंग का इंतजाम नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर लखनऊ से लेकर कहां तक करने का इन का विचार है और कैसे समझे कि कल कहां सैबोटेज होने वाला है ? अगर इस के लिये इंटीलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट हासिल होती है तो किस किस जगह पर किस किस किस्म की कार्यवाही होने वाली है ? यह पेट्रोलिंग का काम एकोनामिक ड्राइव के मातहत छोड़ना या कम करना उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि जैसा कि रिवाज है यह एकोनामिक ड्राइव छोटे मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों जैसे पेट्रोलस और गैंगमैन से की जाती है तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उनको एकोनामिक ड्राइव के मातहत निकाल कर इस रेलवे ट्रैक के पेट्रोलिंग के काम को कम न किया जाय बल्कि इस काम को जारी रखने के लिए कोशिश की जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है ? जब राउन्ड दी क्लोक गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं तब लगातार उन की पेट्रोलिंग कराने के लिये उन का क्या सुझाव है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस प्रश्न को पिछले दिन भी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था और बतलाया था कि उस दिशा में जो भी आवश्यक होगा वह कार्यवाही की जायगी और आज मैं ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया है कि उस क्षेत्र में अर्थात् उन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच में गश्त लगाने के लिए सिविल पुलिस तैनात कर दी गयी है । लेकिन जहां तक

गैरमनी का सवाल है, एकानामी मजर्स के अन्तर्गत ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं किया जायगा जिस से उन को कोई चोट पहुंचे ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : पट्रोलिंग कौन करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि मिजिल प्रचारिटीज करेंगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : लखनऊ के पास डालीगंज और बादशाह नगर के बीच की पट्रोलिंग मिजिल पुलिस को दी गई है, और जगहों पर और लोग करेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua: Shri S. K. Patil wants to continue as Railway Minister (*Interruption*) they do not know what I am going to ask. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: I request Shri Hem Barua to put his question straight.

Shri Hem Barua: Before I finish, there are voices, "Why not, why not". My goodness, they do not know what I am going to ask. This is a very bad tendency.

Mr. Speaker: He might put only a supplementary question.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri S. K. Patil wants to continue as the Railway Minister because he wants to trace down the culprits so far involved in these acts of sabotage. I would say that that is a very noble responsibility that Shri Patil has undertaken. Let us hope and trust that he wins in this mission. Since the number of railway accidents due to sabotage is increasing in this country, and hundreds of precious human lives are lost in that process, may I know what specific steps Government have taken to see that the railway tracks are protected and no such accidents involving the loss of precious lives of Indians, particularly, are repeated; and what steps have they taken to see that this thing is totally stopped?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is from that point of view that we invited the

Chief Minister and had a meeting of all the Chief Ministers where this point was stressed. They agreed that they would take suitable precautionary measures to protect the railway tracks and trace the types of culprits. Also, a meeting at Secretary level was held, and it was presided over by the Cabinet Secretary where they discussed this aspect and also agreed that effective measures should be taken throughout the country to patrol the railway tracks, etc.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : एफेक्टिव मेजर्स की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब श्री प्रिय गुप्त बैठ जायें । उन्होंने ने सवाल कर लिया । एक सवाल बैठ कर, एक सवाल उठ कर और एक सवाल दम्यान में किया जाय इस तरह में कैसे कार्य-वाही चलेगी ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वहां पर चार बम एक साथ रखे हुए थे और एक फट गया । किन्तु क्या उन को यह जानकारी है कि वह चारों बम कितने खतरनाक थे । अगर वह एक साथ फट जाते तो कितना नुकसान होने की सम्भावना होती । दूसरे वह कहते हैं कि एम्बुवायरी हो रही है । बार बार जांच के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि सदन में रिपोर्ट को रखवा जायेगा । पहले भी इसी प्रकार में इस सदन में कहा जा चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच की रिपोर्ट इस सदन की समाप्ति से पहले रखी जायेगी या नहीं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रसल में यह चारों बम जो नया गांव रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप मिले थे उन का वजन, जैसा मैं ने पहले बतलाया, 6, 6 छंटाक था । जो बम फटा उस से जो दो लड़के वहां पर थे इनमें से एक 18 वर्ष के, जिन को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है, उनको चोट पहुंची है । वह दोनों जेल में हैं । मगर वह मरे नहीं हैं । तो खतरनाक हॉन का अन्दाजा आप इसी से लगा सकते हैं । चारों कंट्री मेड बम थे । डालीगंज पुलिस इन सारे मामलों की जांच कर

रही है। ज्योंहि उन की रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी, सदन को इतिला दो जायेगी।

श्री बड़ै : अभी श्री यादव ने जो सवाल पूछा था उस के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वहां आर० पी० एफ० पहले से गाड़ करता था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस को तरफ से कोई रिपोर्ट आई थी। यदि आई थी तो पहले से इसके लिये स्टैंस क्यों नहीं लिये गये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में अगर माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान दिया होता तो गया गांव बिहार में छपरा के पास है और श्री यादव ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह है लखनऊ के शहरी क्षेत्र में। वहां पर आर० पी० एफ० थी। लेकिन सोनपुर के पास बिहार में आर० पी० एफ० ट्रैक पर नहीं थी। ट्रैक से पांच मील की दूरी पर वह चार बम मिले क्लवर्ट के पास। वहां पर पुलिस ने जा कर उस की देख रेख की और दोनों आदमियों को अरेस्ट कर के ले गई जो कि उस वक्त वहां पर मौजूद थे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत में दुश्मन की स्थिति के बारे में
आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

*392. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री बड़ै :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से यह प्रसारित किया गया था तथा टेली-विजन पर भी दिखाया गया था कि भारत में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग दुश्मन के कारण मर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशों की विभिन्न संस्थाएं

उपहार के रूप में धन, कपड़ा तथा अनाज भेज रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि देश की छोटी समस्या को इतना बड़ा चढ़ा कर बताया जा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) आकाशवाणी ने न तो रेडियो पर यह प्रसारित किया है और न टेलीविजन पर दिखाया है कि भारत में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग दुश्मन के कारण मर रहे हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Supply of Arms to India by Western Powers

*398. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A., U.K. and other Western Powers have agreed to lift the complete embargo on supply of arms to Pakistan and India;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) if not, the latest position in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The embargo on the supply of arms to India and Pakistan has been relaxed by all Western countries except U.S.A., Canada and West Germany. In the case of West Germany, restrictions continue on the export of arms and ammunition of certain types. Sale of lethal items by U.S.A. and Canada continues to remain suspended; however there is no such restriction on the sale of non-lethal items.

Facilities given to M.Ps. who visited Taiwan

*399. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities were given to a group of M.Ps. to visit Taiwan last September; and

(b) whether this indicates any shift in the Government's stand on recognition of the People's Republic of China and non-recognition of the Taiwan regime?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A group of M.Ps. belonging to the Opposition parties visited Formosa last September. There was, however, no question of the Government giving them any special facilities for these visits.

(b) No, Sir.

Changes in Passport Rules

*400. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made some changes in the Passport Rules; and

(b) if so, the main changes made in the existing Rules and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The changes have been introduced to enable expeditious handling of applications. A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the changes made. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7361/66].

Sexy Films

*401. **Shri B K. Das:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have written to the Central Government about the menace of a large number of films produced in the country in which the appeal to sex and base human instincts are predominant;

(b) whether the State Government have requested for a stricter censorship in this regard; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

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

Silt Movements

*402. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations by the Atomic Energy Establishment about the movement of silts in the Palk Strait in connection with the Sethusamudram Project have been completed; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure for carrying out the investigations and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 56,500 has been incurred. The results of the radiotracer experiments indicating the direction of the movement of the silt on the sea bed have

been made available to the Sethusamudram Canal Project authorities.

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

*403. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers cover a wide range of subjects and concern various parties, namely, the State Governments, Central Ministries, Press Organisations, etc. The examination of the report is not yet complete as comments from the concerned parties on some recommendations are still awaited. As soon as the examination is complete, a statement showing the decisions taken on various recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House.

Leakage of Information and theft of Secret Documents in Ministry of External Affairs

*404. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently, there had been cases of leakage of information and theft of secret documents/papers in his Ministry;

(b) whether any enquiry was made into the matter and the result thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to tighten the security arrangements in the Ministry?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There has

been no theft of secret documents; papers from the Ministry of External Affairs. Recently, however, some information relating to matters of routine postings/transfers of officers and tour programme of VIPs have found their way into some Indian newspapers.

(b) Necessary enquiries were instituted in the Ministry and through Intelligence Bureau but it was not possible to fix responsibility.

(c) Officers and members of the staff have been suitably cautioned and necessary steps taken to improve the physical documentary and personnel security aspects in the Ministry both at headquarters and in Missions/Posts abroad. Periodical security-checks are made by trained personnel and all officials are periodically briefed on the importance of security consciousness. The activities and antecedents of the members of the staff who are dealing with Top Secret/Secret documents are periodically checked and verified.

Setting up of British Indian Ocean Territory by Britain

*405. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri H. C. Linga Eddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has been accused by a group of the Special Committee on Colonialism of the U.N.O. of violating the General Assembly Resolution of setting up the British Indian Ocean Territory;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sub-Committee reported that by detaching Islands from Mauritius and the Seychelles to create the new territory, Britain had violated the Islands' territorial integrity and contravened the terms of an Assembly Resolution; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government support the views and recommendations of the sub-Committee on this question.

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

*406. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 1st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances of ex-I.N.A. personnel has been re-examined;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether they are regarded as political sufferers on a par with those who had participated in the freedom struggle inside India; and

(d) if so, the full implications and consequences thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The concessions for which the political sufferers including ex-INA personnel are eligible, are as follows:

(i) Other things being equal, participation in national movements is treated as an additional qualification for entry into Government service.

(ii) Certain age concessions were given for admission to examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission or other authorities for appointment under the Central Government. This was discontinued after 31st December 1951.

(iii) The question of promotion of such personnel should be considered sympathetically keeping in view their sufferings.

(iv) Educational concessions to children/dependents of such personnel by way of stipends, book grants, free seats in hostels etc.

(v) Non-recurring lump sum financial grants to them and to their dependents.

2. In the case of ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the INA the following concessions were given:—

(a) On grant of *de novo* commissions or on re-enrolment in the Army, the previous service as well as service in the INA counted for pay, increments, gratuity and pension.

(b) For appointment on the civil side, they were treated like retrenched Central Government servants and granted the usual "priority" and age concessions.

3. The ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the INA are also eligible for various concessions sanctioned by the Central and the State Governments to ex-servicemen.

लॉन्गू तथा बड़ाहोती क्षेत्र पर
भारत का दावा

*407. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समय समय पर भारत के सर्वेक्षण विभाग के प्रकाशनों में भारत का क्षेत्र कम दिखाये जाने के कारण भारत ने लॉन्गू तथा बड़ाहोती के कुछ क्षेत्रों पर, जो पहले भारत के क्षेत्र माने जाते थे, प्रपना दावा छोड़ दिया है; और

(ख) उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं तथा क्रमशः जन का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा मंत्री ने 5 अगस्त, 1966 को लोक सभा की मेज पर जो वक्तव्य रखा था उस में यह बताया गया था

कि किन कारणों से भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के प्रकाशनों में भारत के क्षेत्रफल में अंतर दिखाया गया था। बताया गया था कि यह अंतर बहुत से कारणों से था जिन में तकनीकी कारण भी हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा लॉगजू और बड़ाहोती पर 'अपना दावा' छोड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। भारत सरकार इन क्षेत्रों को भारत का अभिन्न अंग समझती है और कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस पर कि उस ने 'दावा' किया हो।

Rani Guidallo

- *408. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rani Guidallo of Nagaland came out of her hide-out in the deep jungle of Zuliang-Kuki area and settled in Kohima a few months ago;

(b) whether the Rani, accompanied by some senior officials of the Nagaland Government, had gone recently to Zuliang-Kuki area to receive her followers who had been advised by her to come out and surrender arms to the Nagaland authorities; and

(c) if so, the repercussions, if any, on the hostile Nagas of this gesture of Rani Guidallo and the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

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

(b) 308 followers of Rani Guidelieu surrendered on 24th September at Henima (Kohima District). The ceremony was attended by Shri Iheze

Sema Minister of State Nagaland. Rani Guidelieu was also present.

(c) On an ad-hoc basis Rs. 50 was given to each person at the time of surrender. Out of 308 persons who surrendered 152 have been absorbed in the Nagaland Armed Police. Steps are being taken for the rehabilitation of others. There has been no noticeable reaction by the Underground Nagas to the surrender by the followers of Rani Guidelieu.

Indian employees serving in Nepal

- *409. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian employees serving in Nepal are being replaced by the Nepalese nationals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government have received information that Indian teachers employed in schools in Nepal as well as other foreigners are being gradually replaced by Nepalese nationals.

(b) This is a part of the process of 'Nepalisation'.

Arab Countries support to Pakistan

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

(a) whether some of the Arab Countries have recently supported or supplied arms and ammunition to Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have protested to those countries; and

(c) the reaction of those countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of Pakistan having recently received arms or ammunition from any

Arab country. There has therefore, been no occasion to lodge any protest but the Government have drawn the attention of the Arab countries as of others to the danger inherent in the massive arms build-up by Pakistan to peace and security in the sub-continent.

Wrong Delineation of Indian Territory in Russian and U.S.A. Maps

***411. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:**

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

(a) whether any political maps have been published by the Soviet Union and in the U.S.A. which are not in conformity with the political map of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the map published by the Soviet Union had shown NEFA as Chinese territory and whether the American map published by the National Geographic Association has shown Kashmir as a disputed territory and these maps are being circulated and sold all over the world; and

(c) whether Government have drawn the attention of the respective Governments to these maps and urged them for the withdrawal of the same?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Geodesy and Map Department of the Geological Committee of the USSR has published world political maps which are in circulation and on sale in different countries, which are not in conformity with the political map of India in that they show NEFA as Chinese territory. The attention of the Government of the USSR has been drawn to this inaccuracy with the request that it be corrected.

In the U.S.A., various publishers including the National Geographic Society have put out maps which are in circulation and on sale in different countries and which are not in conformity with the political map of

India. Indian officials have pointed out to the National Geographic Society that their 1966 World Atlas shows the territories and frontiers of India wrongly in various respects, describing Jammu and Kashmir as a disputed State. The Society has been furnished full details regarding the correct position. While they have agreed to examine the material, they have also taken the stand that their policy is to show territories and frontiers over which there are disputes as such. This case has also been brought to the attention of the U.S. Government. In fact, whenever erroneous American maps have come to the Government of India's attention they have been taken up with the publishers and, where necessary, with the U.S. Government. The latter have noted the Indian position. In respect of private publishers, however, they have pointed out that they have no authority to act. Some of the private publishers have made corrections on the basis of the facts put forward by us, others have not done so, maintaining their right to show that contrary claims exist, or have not replied. Such cases are being pursued.

Meeting of Indian and Japanese Officials

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Indian and Japanese Foreign officials was held in Tokyo on the 28th October, 1966 to review regional problems in pursuance of an agreement between the two countries for a periodical review of international issues of common interest; and

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the out-come thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Among the subjects discussed were the current situation in the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and Indo-Japanese bilateral relations. The discussions

have contributed to better understanding of each other's view point on matters of common interest and to the strengthening of existing friendly relations between the two countries.

सिंगापुर के प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य

*413. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंदेशिक का मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में सिंगापुर के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों में व्यक्त इस सुझाव पर विचार कर लिया है कि भारत को एशियाई मामलों में अधिक योगदान देना चाहिये;

(ख) क्या इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार ने अन्य एशियाई देशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) भारत एशिया महाद्वीप का एक अंग है और एशियाई मामलों में विशेष दिलचस्पी रखता है ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में एशियाई देशों के बीच ठोस क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के पक्ष में है । वह इकाफे, कोलंबो योजना जैसे संगठनों के माध्यम से पहले ही द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय आधार पर ऐसा सहयोग दे रही है ।

Release of Shri Mohan Ranade

*414. Shri Alvares:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to secure the release of Shri Mohan Ranade from the Portuguese prison; and

(b) if so, the nature of efforts made and the response thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). All possible efforts have been and continue to be made for Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade's release, through diplomatic channels. The International Committee of the Red Cross also took up the matter with the Government of Portugal. These efforts have not met with any success so far in persuading the Portuguese authorities to release Shri Ranade.

Help to South Vietnam

*415. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of publicity pamphlets being put out in certain countries about India being one among thirty-five or so countries that are despatching help to South Vietnam;

(b) whether it is a fact that such help is being despatched;

(c) if so, the items that are being despatched and their quantity; and

(d) whether any help is being sent like-wise to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

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

(b) to (d). The report is not correct. The Government of India are not despatching any help to either the Republic of Vietnam or the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Army Strength of Pakistan

*416. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Lachhar Kokoti:

Shri N. R. Dasgupta:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the recent issues of the Annual Report entitled "The Military Balance 1966-67" by the Institute of Strategic Studies, London giving an assessment of the rapid build-up of Armed Forces by Pakistan during the last one year;

(b) whether the Institute have also observed that in contrast to the rapid military build-up in Pakistan, the size of the Indian Army has remained virtually static or even fallen; and

(c) how far Government's assessment agrees with the Report?

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

(b) to (c). While the publication has given its estimate of the strength and equipment of Pak armed forces and Indian armed forces, it does not make any comment on the build-up of Pak and Indian armed forces, nor does it make any assessment of the comparative build-up of the armed strength of India and Pakistan. The fighting element in the Indian Army has not remained static or fallen.

A comparison between the Pakistani army strength as shown in the 'Military Balance' 1965-66 with that shown in the 'Military Balance' 1966-67 does show a very substantial increase in the Pakistani build-up of armed forces. This tallies broadly with our own information on the subject.

Setting up of Transmitters with U.S. Assistance

*417. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 170 on the 1st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal from either side to revive the

idea of setting up Radio Transmitters with U.S. assistance in every District of India;

(b) if so, the stage at which the negotiations now stand; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether the project has been abandoned?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sikh Shrines in Pakistan

*418. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has sought the help of Government in securing from Pakistan the complete right of management, service and protection of all the Sikh shrines in that country to the S.G.P.C.; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee endorsed to Government a copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary, Punjab, urging that a settlement should be arrived at with Pakistan for getting for the S.G.P.C. or its nominees the control of Gurdwaras and their properties located in Pakistan.

(b) Negotiations on this subject between the Governments of India and Pakistan have taken place through the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on shrines, which set up following the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955. The first meeting of the Committee was held in January, 1958. The Second meeting of this Committee has not yet been agreed to by the Government of Pakistan though we have repeatedly pressed for it.

Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

*419. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a wage board for the Cantonment Board employees;

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

(c) whether the Cantonment Board employees throughout the country have threatened direct action in case their demand is not met?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Since the expiry of the National Industrial Tribunal Award of 1960 on 2nd April 1963, the Cantonment Board employees have been asking for the appointment of a Wage Board or a National Industrial Tribunal. After considering various alternative proposals Government have recently decided to appoint three Officers-on-Special Duty for specified areas to recommend changes that may be desirable in the scales of pay and allowances of these employees. The three officers have been asked to submit their report within 4 months of their taking over charge. Unions of 9 Cantonment Boards have protested against the appointment of these officers and of four Cantonment Boards have served notices indicating their intention of going on strike or hunger strike if their demand for setting up a Wage Board or a National Industrial Tribunal is not met.

आणविक परीक्षणों पर आंशिक रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने सम्बन्धी मास्को सन्धि

*420. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या आणविक परीक्षणों पर आंशिक रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने सम्बन्धी मास्को सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देश अणु बम बना रहे हैं और भूमिगत परीक्षण कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अणु-बम न बनाने की अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार का विचार लोक मत जानने का है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग). मास्को आंशिक परीक्षण रोक सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देशों में से कुछ देश भूमिगत परीक्षण कर रहे हैं और एटमी हथियार बना रहे हैं।

भारत सरकार आंशिक परीक्षण रोक सन्धि को भूमिगत परीक्षणों तक विस्तृत कराने और अणु हथियारों की दौड़ को रोकने और उस की दिशा बदलने के लिए निरंतर कोशिश कर रही है। साथ ही, सरकार ने समुचित विचार के बाद, एटमी हथियार न बनाने की अपनी नीति पर चलने का निर्णय किया है। सरकार ने संसद् में कई मौकों पर इस नीति के मूल कारण बतलाए हैं और वह इस प्रश्न पर जनमत जानने के लिए अलग से कोई कदम उठाना आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

Diplomatic Relations with Barbados

1911. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barbados, an island in the West Indies Group in the North Atlantic Ocean has gained complete Independence; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish any diplomatic relations with that country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Barbados will attain independence on November 30, 1966,

(b) Yes, Sir. Diplomatic relations will be established at the level of High Commissioner.

Indian High Commission, London

1912. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acquired 24 flats for Junior Home-based Officers of our High Commission in London; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved and other details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total expenditure involved was about £ 173,700.

The property, purchased in 1965, has been named "Jawahar Bagh". The flats provide residential accommodation for 4 Second Secretaries, 4 Third Secretaries, 4 Attaches/Registrars and 12 members of the staff.

In addition to the flats, the complex includes garages and storage space for the occupants, and a small lodge for the caretaker.

The purchase of the flats was financed by raising a suitable loan from the Bank of Baroda.

Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory

1913. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment for the Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory, namely Cobalt 60 Irradiators have been supplied by Canada;

(b) the benefit that this Laboratory is likely to give by irradiation of food-grains, fruits and fish;

(c) the total capital outlay of this laboratory; and

(d) the foreign exchange component thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Cobalt-60 irradiators are being supplied by Canada as a gift under the Colombo Plan.

(b) The irradiators will be used for research and development work for preservation of fish, fruits, vegetables and other perishable foods with low dose gamma radiation and for disinfection of stores grains. The irradiators will also be used for experimental studies on sterilisation of medical supplies.

(c) The total capital outlay of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 90 lakhs inclusive of the cost of the irradiators amounting to approximately Rs. 20 lakhs being supplied by Canada.

(d) No other foreign exchange expenditure is involved.

Ban on taking out of Profits earned in Sikkim

1914. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikkim Durbar has recently issued a notification restraining all persons from taking out of Sikkim without permission of the Sikkim Government any profits, capital gains and other such allied gains or incomes earned in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, whether prior consultation took place with Government before the notification was issued?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

However the notification has since been held in abeyance.

(b) No, Sir.

पाकिस्तान के लिए ट्रांसमीटर

1915. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर प्राप्त करने के लिये रूस के साथ समझौता किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान को ये ट्रांसमीटर भारत द्वारा रूस से ट्रांसमिटर प्राप्त करने से पहले ही, जिन के लिए सरकार ने रूस के साथ समझौता किया है, मिल जायेंगे;

(घ) पाकिस्तान में इस समय लगे हुए तथा लगाये जाने वाले इन बड़ी शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उसे कब क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) . अखबारी रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर लेने के लिए रूस के साथ करार किया है ।

(ख) उन ट्रांसमीटरों के व्योरे की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) यह पता नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान को वे ट्रांसमीटर कब मिलेंगे । रूस के साथ

करार की शर्तों के अनुसार, भारत को एक प्रति शक्तिशाली मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर के यंत्र 1967 के अन्त तक मिल जायेंगे ।

(घ) और (ङ) . भारत विरोधी प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिए सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ट्रांसमीटरों का जाल बिछाने के लिये कारवाई की गई है, आशा है, इनमें से अनेक ट्रांसमीटर 2 या 3 साल के अन्दर चालू हो जायेंगे ।

Ordnance Factories

1916. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made to gear up the Ordnance Factories, specially in view of the Sino-Pakistan war preparations;

(b) whether it is a fact that more Ordnance Factories are being opened to manufacture new modern weapons for defence; and

(c) if so, the kind and nature thereof?

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

(a) A continuing programme, phased over a period of five years is being implemented to replace and renew old and worn-out plants in Ordnance Factories.

(b) and (c). The Defence Production Units of this type commissioned since the declaration of the Emergency are:

(i) A Small Arms Ammunition Factory;

(ii) A Small Arms Factory; and

(iii) A Heavy Vehicles Factory.

Publicity Units in the Indian Embassies/Missions Abroad

1917. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a publicity unit in all the Indian Embassies/Missions; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of setting up publicity units abroad is reviewed by the Government, from time to time, in the light of our publicity requirements in the countries concerned. Publicity units are established wherever considered necessary, if funds are available.

E.N.G. Shipyard in Goa

1918. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) how the E.N.G. Shipyard in Goa is being utilised at present;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for the expansion of the Shipyard; and

(c) whether Navy has got enough work for this Shipyard as well as the Mazagon Dock in Bombay and the Garden Reach Workshop in Calcutta?

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

(a) The ENG Shipyard in Goa is on lease to Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, and is being utilised principally for repair and construction of ore-carrying barges and ships.

(b) Some expansion of activities has already been made by Magagon Dock Ltd., but a long-term scheme of expansion can be implemented only when the future of ENG Yard has been settled.

(c). No, Sir. The Navy does, however, use these Yards (the ENG only for minor work) to the extent necessary for the repair, refit, and construction of Naval craft. The surplus capacity is utilised for civilian work.

Radio Sets for Clubs and Organisations

1919. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the Radio receiving sets given to the various clubs and organisations are in working order;

(b) whether any periodical check-up is made;

(c) whether complaints have been received that most of them are not working for want of cells and repairs;

(d) whether there is any arrangement to provide them cells at a cheaper rate; and

(e) if so, whether any quota for cheaper cells has been fixed for these community sets?

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

If the reference is in regard to community radio receivers supplied to the State Governments and Union Territories under the Community Listening Scheme of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, reports indicate that some sets are out of action for want of replacement batteries.

(b) The distribution, installation and maintenance of the community listening sets is the responsibility of

the State Governments and Union Territories. However, a model scheme for the maintenance of these sets was drawn up and circulated to the State Governments for guidance. This scheme provides for periodical check up of the community sets installed at the listening centres. A number of States have set up maintenance organisations.

(c) There had been some difficulty in the maintenance of the community sets due to inadequate supply of the battery packs and sudden increase in the demand since the hostilities with Pakistan. The position has now eased considerably. The following steps have been taken to improve the position:

1. The manufacturing firm was persuaded to increase their production of battery packs;
2. Ministry of Industry and Department of Technical Development have taken steps to augment the capacity of the manufacturer. Steps are also being taken by them to expedite production by other firms which have been licensed to produce the battery packs; and
3. The Director General, Supplies & Disposals are considering the question of entering into a running contract with the manufacturers to ensure regular supply of the battery packs.

(d) Yes, Sir. Procurement against rate contract entered into by DGS&D ensures reasonable prices. State Govts. are on the list of Direct Demanding Officers.

(e) DGS&D regulate the supply of batteries for community receivers within the production capacity of the firm against the orders placed by the States.

Vehicles Factory at Jabalpur

1920. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made for the establishment of the vehicles factory at Jabalpur;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project and how much would be in foreign exchange; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to overcome the foreign exchange difficulties by indigenous replacement?

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

(a) Administrative approvals for bulk of the civil works have issued. Site clearance has been completed and civil works are being progressed. Placing of orders for plant and machinery has commenced.

(b) Total estimated cost is about Rs. 32 crores, of which the foreign exchange element is about Rs. 9 crores.

(c) Import of plant and machinery is being undertaken only after ensuring that suitable machines are not available from indigenous sources.

Japanese Transmitter

1921. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government propose to instal a 100-Kilowatts Japanese Transmitter to replace the present 5-Kilowatts one, in order to counter effectively the anti-Indian propaganda by China and Pakistan in the border areas;

(b) if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) when it will be installed?

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

(a) No Sir.

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

Chinese Arms for Pakistan

1922. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statement made on the 8th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the number of "IL-28" Bombers received by Pakistan from China;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether another Squadron of this Bomber aircraft of Canberra class has been delivered to Pakistan by China; and

(d) the number and nature of tanks and other artillery equipment supplied by China to Pakistan according to Government's information?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). According to our information, Pakistan has raised a Squadron of IL-28 bombers with aircraft supplied by China. China has also reported to have promised supply of further aircraft for an additional Squadron. About 250 T-59 and T-34 tanks along with other miscellaneous supplies including artillery pieces, ammunition and spares have also been reported.

Purchase of Tyres by Defence Department

1923. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consignments of tyres were imported by the Aminchand Pyarelal group of firms from the rupee-area countries of Eastern Europe during the period 1961 onwards;

(b) whether these tyres or at least some of these were of inferior quality and had been rejected by the Punjab Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Defence Department purchased inferior tyres from these consignments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Consignments of tyres were imported during 1961 through the following firms under the arrangements made by the State Trading Corporation:

1. M/s. Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai.
2. M/s. General Industrial Stores Supplying Co
3. M/s. Khemka & Co.
4. M/s. Consolidated Equipment.

(b) The Department of Supply and Technical Development have stated that complaints were received from Civil indentors only from November 1963 onwards and that out of 13631 tyres purchased by Government Departments 627 have been reported to be defective. This Ministry is not aware whether the tyres were rejected by Punjab Government on the ground of inferior quality.

(c) and (d). Parallel rate contracts for the supply of tyres were concluded by the DGS&D with M/s. Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai, M/s. General Industrial Stores Supplying Co. and M/s. Khemka & Co. In pursuance of these rate contracts, supply orders for 7,400 tyres were placed direct by Defence indentors on M/s. Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai and M/s. General Industrial Stores Supplying Co. during the period November 1962 to March 1963. Against these supply orders the firms supplied 6782 tyres. Further, against an indent placed by the Army authorities, the DGS&D placed a supply order for 7,100 tyres THR/Universal Track Grip pattern on 12th June, 1963 with M/s. Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai. As the tyres were not

of the quality to be used in the forward areas, the DGS&D were requested in August, 1963 not to purchase the same from the above firm. Subsequently DGS&D cancelled the balance of the order for 1,196 tyres. In April 1966, the Defence Technical Authorities informed the DGS&D that investigations carried out on the tyres supplied by the above firm revealed that the same were considerably lighter and weaker in design and were thus recommended to be classified as 10 PR 'ST' type instead of 12 'PR' CC type as originally demanded. A Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee has enquired into the same matter in September, 1966 and its report is awaited.

Ethiopian Proposal in Geneva Disarmament Committee

1924. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last sitting of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Ethiopian delegate put forward a new proposal for an international agreement to safeguard the Security of the non-nuclear areas of the world, which agree not to have nuclear weapons on their territories;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed agreement; and

(c) the reaction of the nuclear nations thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On the 22nd August, 1966, the Ethiopian delegation submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee a memorandum 'concerning an approach to the realization of United Nations resolutions on banning of nuclear weapons, denuclearization of Africa and a World Disarmament Conference'.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7362/66].

(c) The nuclear Powers which are members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee have so far not disclosed their detailed reactions to the proposals contained in the memorandum.

Request from Libya for Technicians

1925. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Libya has requested India for a large number of Indian engineers and technicians to go to that country to man her development projects;

(b) if so, the nature of Libya's demand in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Libya had asked for the services of engineers in the fields of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Electrical Engineering for the design, construction and supervision of various engineering projects included in their Five Year Plan. A list of Indian engineers willing to be considered for appointment was sent to the Government of Libya and final selections were made by them. Over 20 engineers have already joined duty in Libya and some others are expected to proceed shortly.

Observance of 'Pak Defence Day'

1926. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that towards the end of August 1966, India asked Pakistan not to observe the so-called 'Pak Defence Day' on the 6th September, 1966 as such a demonstration would be against the spirit of the Tashkent agreement; and

(b) if so, the response of the Pakistan Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On receipt

of news reports in August that September the 6th 1966 might be celebrated in Pakistan as a special day in connection with the September 1965 conflict, the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan approached the Pakistan authorities to ascertain the position informally and to clarify that any celebrations of an anti-Indian character would be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration and might only arouse anti-Indian feelings in Pakistan and do harm to the cause of improving Indo-Pakistan relations. Subsequently, diplomatic action was taken to stress on the Pakistan Government the possible undesirable repercussions of any celebrations having an anti-Indian character.

(b) In response to repeated representations, the Pakistan authorities finally advised us to the effect that the proposed observance of September 6th as Defence of Pakistan Day was primarily to commemorate those who had fallen in the late conflict and there would be the usual prayers as appropriate for such occasions and the event was not aimed at any anti-Indian demonstration. It is understood that some precautionary measures were taken by the Government of Pakistan in Rawalpindi and other major cities of West Pakistan on September 6th and there were no reports of any anti-Indian demonstration on that occasion. However, the Pakistan Press and publicity media utilized the occasion for unfriendly propaganda.

Expansion of Garden Reach Workshop and Mazagon Dock, Bombay

1927. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta and the Mazagon

Dock, Bombay are working to their full capacities;

(b) whether it is a fact that cranes, road rollers, and air compressors are being manufactured in these two Workshops as there is no other work available to them;

(c) whether there is a proposal for their expansion; and

(d) whether any funds have been earmarked in this regard?

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

(b) Cranes, road rollers and air compressors are at present manufactured only in the Garden Reach Workshops Limited. Diesel oil engines are manufactured at Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. At the time of acquisition, Garden Reach Workshops Limited had capacity for general engineering work which is now being more fully utilised. A Yard undertaking ship repair and ship construction should have composite facilities for fabrication, machining, casting, forging etc. There is always some spare capacity because of the very nature of activities and facilities available in a Shipyard. General engineering work, therefore, provides the necessary cushion for utilising available capacity.

(c) A scheme of expansion for increased ship repairing and ship-building facilities and also to facilitate building of Frigates is under execution at Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. A scheme for modernisation of facilities in Garden Reach Workshops Limited to undertake construction of vessels upto 1,200 tons launching weight is under preparation.

(d) Necessary financial sanction exists for expansion scheme of Mazagon Dock Limited during 1966-67. Proposals for the expansion of Garden Reach Workshops Limited have not yet been finalised.

Alouette Helicopters

1928. **Shri B. K. Das**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Sud Aviation of France has permitted the Government of India under licence to manufacture frames and engines of Alouette Helicopters;

(b) the average cost of manufacturing an Alouette Helicopter in India and the percentage of the cost which has to be paid to the French Company as royalty or licence fee; and

(c) whether the different components of the helicopter are imported from France and assembled in India or they are manufactured indigenously?

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

(a) The licence agreement with M/s. Sud Aviation pertains to the manufacture of Alouette Helicopter. For the manufacture of the engine installed in the Alouette helicopter, a separate licence agreement has been entered into with M/s. Turbomeca of France.

(b) The sale price of the helicopter to the I.A.F. is estimated as Rs. 11.50 lakhs approximately (after devaluation). Disclosure of details of the licence fee/royalty paid to the French firms would be contrary to normal commercial practice.

(c) According to the phased programme of manufacture, the first few helicopters are being assembled from major assemblies, sub-assemblies and detail parts imported from France. Thereafter, the components of the helicopter, except for pro-

prietary equipment, will be manufactured from raw materials.

Self-Sufficiency in Conventional Weapons

1929. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a state of self-sufficiency has been achieved in the production of conventional weapons;

(b) if not, to what extent India is depending on foreign countries; and

(c) the steps taken to reach the state of self-sufficiency in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). Our aim is to set up a self-sufficient production base for conventional weapons in our factories and adequate steps are being taken towards this end. It should, however, be appreciated that production of weapons is a continuously evolving process.

Director-General, All India Radio

1930. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rade:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Director-General, All India Radio has been reappointed as Director-General on recommendations of the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he was twice rejected by the U.P.S.C. previously; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking him as Director-General now?

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

(b) he was not rejected by the U.P.S.C. A Departmental Promotion Committee did not find him suitable on one occasion and not on two occasions.

(c) U.P.S.C. has selected him after due advertisement and interviews.

Staff Artistes

1931. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to better the service conditions of the staff artistes;

(b) whether any Committee has been set up to look into their wages and working conditions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) A statement showing further steps taken to improve the service conditions of Staff Artistes of All India Radio in addition to those already enumerated in replies to the Starred Questions No. 723 on 5th April, 1965, 287 on 30th August, 1965 and 250 on 28th February, 1966 is given below:

STATEMENT

(1) Gradation for the purposes of Travelling Allowance:

Staff Artistes in All India Radio drawing fees in the specified fee scales prescribed by the Government shall be graded for the purposes of travelling allowance as per provisions contained in Supplementary Rule 17 admissible to regular Central Government Servants with effect from 20th August, 1966.

(2) Terminal leave:

Wholetime Staff Artistes in AIR will be admissible the grant of terminal leave in the same manner

and on the same conditions as far officers of the Government engaged on contracts for a period exceeding one year as provided for in the appendix 10-B of the P&T Compilation of the FR and SR Vol. II with effect from 21st September, 1966.

(b) and (c). The fee scales and other conditions of service of Staff Artistes of AIR were recently reviewed by a departmental committee and on the basis of its recommendations, substantial improvements in the service conditions of Staff Artistes have already been effected. It is therefore, not considered necessary to appoint another Committee to go into this matter so far as sound broadcasting is concerned. The grievances and other service conditions are also discussed with the representatives from time to time to improve their conditions as far as practicable. The Fee scales of artistes employed for T.V. are, however, under review.

Cement Allotted for Defence Works

1922. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 19th September, 1966 that 550 bags of cement allotted for defence works were sold in black market at Rs. 22 per bag;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the collusion between Officers, Contractors and the Truck Drivers has been alleged or detected?

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

(b) 550 Bags of cement were issued by G.E. Adampur to the contractor Messrs Mittal & Co. on 12th September, 1966 for executing Defence work. It appears that the contractor detailed a representative to accompany the two trucks carrying the cement from

Adampur to Uchi Bassi. Since the trucks did not arrive at Uchi Bassi, the contractor lodged a report No. FIR 168 on 14th September, 1966 with Adampur Police Station under Section 406 IPC. The Police are stated to have recovered 190 bags of cement which have been returned to the contractor. It is understood that the representative of the contractor who accompanied the trucks and the two drivers have not yet been traced.

(c) The case is still under police investigation.

Indian Embassy in Peking

1933. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the Indian staff in our Embassy in Peking;

(b) how many of the Indian members of the Embassy staff are proficient in the Chinese language; and

(c) whether any effort has been made to improve the quality of our personnel in the Embassy at Peking, particularly in respect of their Chinese language proficiency?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Total strength of Indian staff 25; Officers—8 and others 17.

(b) Four members of the Indian Embassy which include the First Secretary, the two Second Secretaries and the Military Attache are proficient in the Chinese language.

(c) As it is the policy of the Government to staff the Officer Cadre with Chinese-knowing personnel trained in Hong Kong, the Indian Embassy can be considered strong in this respect. Furthermore, a tutor is employed in the Embassy to enable Chinese-knowing officers to keep up a high standard as also to give other members of staff a working knowledge of the language.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

1934. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, what progress has been made in the direction of reaching an agreement on a non-proliferation treaty on nuclear weapons;

(b) the present thinking of important nations on this question; and

(c) the present thinking of India with regard to the making of nuclear devices?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). While there is wide support for the early adoption of measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, not much progress has been made in reaching agreement on a non-proliferation treaty. This has been due to the fact that differences relating to the problem of nuclear sharing in Europe and to the nature of responsibilities, the nuclear weapons Powers should assume under such a treaty remain unresolved.

(c) Government continue to adhere to their policy to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Nuclear Guarantee for Non-Nuclear Nations

1935. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether indications are available for multi-lateral protection of non-nuclear nations by such powers as possess nuclear weapons in case China is able to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries as are situated in its neighbourhood; and

(b) if so, the nature of such indications?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There have not been any concrete proposals for the extension of multi-lateral nuclear protection by nuclear weapons Powers to non-nuclear weapon Powers in the event of a nuclear attack by China.

High Commissioner for Human Rights

1936. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed to study the proposal for the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, which was adopted in the twenty-second session of the U.N. Commission on Human rights held in March-April, 1966 at New York, has finalised the details of the proposal; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Working Group met only once this Summer and then postponed its deliberations until January 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Mission in China

1937. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a stronger and more effective mission in China has been suggested and considered;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the present position in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Suggestions to this effect have been made in some unofficial quarters. The Indian Embassy at Peking is at present headed by a Charge d'Affaires, who is an experienced

senior diplomat, and is assisted by an able team of officers. There is no proposal at the present time to strengthen the mission by posting an Ambassador.

Nuclear Instruments

1938. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Establishment have designed and manufactured certain precision nuclear instruments which are being exported to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the nature of the instruments and the countries to which they have been exported; and

(c) the number of imported components of each instrument and their cost?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, have designed and manufactured various types of nuclear and allied electronic instruments primarily to meet the needs of the Establishment itself and of universities, research laboratories and hospitals in the country. A Neutron Diffraction Spectrometer, a precision instrument used in nuclear research, was exported to Thailand earning \$8,000. In addition, radiation survey meters and contamination monitors valued at Rs. 19,500 were gifted to the International Atomic Energy Agency and exported to Vienna.

(c) The Spectrometer contained no foreign component. The value of 75 imported components used in the radiation meters and monitors was Rs. 2,295/-.

पटिग्राला में विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होता

1939. श्री हुकम जन्व कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारारिकत प्रश्न संख्या 3608 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच पटिग्राला में एक विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के कारणों की जांच पूरी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उक्त दुर्घटना के कारण कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी निम्न निष्कर्षों पर पहुंची है :—

(1) विमान का चालक उड़ान लेने के लिए सर्वथा समर्थ था ।

(2) विमान पूरी तरह से सेवा योग्य था और उसे ठीक-ठीक लादा गया था ।

(3) उड़ान ठीक तरह से अधिकृत की गई थी और उस के लिए ठीक-ठीक समझाया गया था ।

(4) दुर्घटना इंजन के फेल हो जाने से हुई ।

(5) सीधे या घुमा फिरा कर कोई भी दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) 13,50,000 रुपये ।

International Control Commission for Vietnam

1940. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 17 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China have since suggested any steps to solve the financial difficulties of the International Control Commission for Vietnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial difficulties of the Control Commission have affected its work; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Stateless People of Indian Origin in Ceylon

1941. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figure of the Stateless people of Indian Origin which are still living in Ceylon whom neither India nor Ceylon have recognized as belonging to it; and

(b) the number of the so-called Indians, enumerated as such, who have now been recognized as Indians and the number still left out of this category?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 mentions 9,75,000 Stateless persons of Indian origin. Of these, India has agreed to give citizenship to 5,25,000 over a period of 15 years. 6,639 such

persons were granted Indian citizenship upto 30th September, 1966. Some of them have returned to India.

Speeches of the Late Jawaharlal Nehru

**1942. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3555 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding the speeches of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The whole question is still under consideration of Government and it is expected that the final decision is likely to take about three months or so.

Registrar of Newspapers of India

**1943. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3661 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding Office of the Registrar of Newspapers of India and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision in regard to the transfer of the officer concerned;

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

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It is proposed to accept the re-

quest of the officer for transfer to another assignment as soon as it is administratively convenient to do so.

Subsidy for Newsprint Supplies

**1944. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding the subsidy for newsprint supplied and state:

(a) whether the remaining problems which are under consideration of Government have since been considered;

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

(c) when a final decision will be taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). It has not been possible to accede to the request of the newspaper industry for the abolition of import duty on rubber blankets, zinc plates, stitching wire, etc. The question of abolition of the excise duty on indigenous newsprint and of the countervailing duty on imported newsprint and stereoflons is still under consideration. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Commentators in Films Division

**1945. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the facilities to be provided to the commentators in the Films Division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Pay and Allowances of Defence Service Personnel

1946. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding pay and allowances of Defence Service Personnel and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government in the matter;

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

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

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

(b) and (c). Proposals of varying importance relating to salaries and conditions of service of Services personnel are at different stages of consideration. In view of the financial and other implications of the proposals, it is not possible to forecast the date by which they will be finalised.

Shifting of Monitoring Service Division from Simla to Delhi

1947. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the steps taken to shift the Monitoring Service Division from Simla to Delhi; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The question of shifting

the Monitoring Service from Simla to Delhi has been considered on various occasions, but it was not so far possible to implement this for various reasons, such as paucity of accommodation in the capital and inadequate financial resources. A provision for shifting the Monitoring Service from Simla to a place near Delhi has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan which is however, yet to be approved. In the meantime, a site has been selected for locating the office and other ancillary matters are under consideration.

Anti-Indian Activities by British Officials in Kenya

1948. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some British officials in Kenya are indulging in anti-Indian activities; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) From time to time complaints have been received from persons of Indian origin in Kenya of suspected anti-Indian activities by some British officials although, for obvious reasons, no concrete evidence has been submitted to substantiate these complaints.

(b) Whenever such complaints are received, the matter has been suitably dealt with by our High Commissioner.

Childrens' Film Society

1949. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether the case regarding the embezzlement of the funds of the Childrens' Films Society has been decided; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Civil Suit for the recovery of \$1000 from the former General Secretary of the Childrens' Film Society is pending in a Court of Law in Delhi. The question of initiating further action against officials and others suspected of misuse of misappropriation of funds is under consideration depending upon the extent of their complicity and evidence available.

Monitoring Service Division

1950. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officers of the Monitoring Service Division have left the jobs, as their emoluments are low considering their qualifications; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Tours of Eminent Indians

1951. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3656 on the 29th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of those "eminent" Indians, news of whose foreign tours was released by his Ministry and other Governmental Agencies, since 1st January, 1964; and

(b) whether Indians, other than those belonging to the Congress party, were accorded the same courtesies by our Missions abroad as were accorded to the Congress party President?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The names of those persons other than officials about whom press releases were issued, are:

1. Shri Tensing Norkay.
2. Shri Bimal Roy.
3. Dewan Chaman Lal.
4. Shri K. D. Malavia.
5. Shri H. C. Heda:
6. Shri A. B. Vajpayee.
7. Shri Hem Barua:
8. Shri Svedna Burhanuddin.
9. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji.
10. Pt. Ravi Shankar.
11. Shri Alla Rakha.
12. Shri S. A. Dange.
13. Shri Jagan Nath Azad.
14. Shri Mihir Sen and
15. Smt. Subbalakshmi.

(b) Due courtesies are accorded by our Missions irrespective of Party affiliations of distinguished visitors. Press releases are issued bearing in mind the importance of the visitor, the purpose of the visit and the likely interest to be taken by the public in the visit. Party distinctions are not made in such matters. Foreign visit of Congress President, who is the head of the largest Political party in the country will, naturally, evoke considerable interest in the country and abroad.

Examination of Maps

1952. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3665 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding examination of maps and state:

(a) the "cases" wherein Government have succeeded in having the errors corrected;

(b) the cases where Government met with failure; and

(c) the cases in which further efforts are in progress?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). We have been making continuous efforts, both with foreign governments as well as private map publishers to ensure that the India-China border is depicted correctly in maps published by them. In some cases the errors have been removed as a result of our efforts, while in others there has been partial rectification of errors. Since these are delicate matters being taken up at a diplomatic level, it would be premature for the success of these efforts either to classify countries in this regard or to give out any further details at present.

Office Space for H.A.L.

1953. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 420 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bombay have taken office space on highly disadvantageous terms at Steelcrete House, Bombay;

(b) the details of such terms, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) who owns Steelcrete House, Bombay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). In February 1965, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. had hired from M/s. Steelcrete Private Ltd., for their Head Office, 4800 sq. ft. of fully air-conditioned office accommodation in Steelcrete House, Bombay at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per sq. ft. for a period of 3 years, with provision for payment of rent in advance for the lease period. The rate of Rs. 3.50 per sq. ft. was accepted in consultation with the Maharashtra Government. With the formation of a combined aircraft corporation the Headquarters were

determined as Bombay and therefore it was considered reasonable to take the lease for 3 years. Messrs. Steelcrete Private Ltd. are the owners of the Steelcrete House. Following the decision of Government to shift the Headquarters from Bombay to Bangalore, the lease has been terminated with effect from 1-9-66 with provision for the refund of the advance rent paid in respect of the period beyond 1-9-66.

द्वारिका की सुरक्षा

1954. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री सुबोध हुंसदा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा द्वारिका की सुरक्षा को कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, जहां गत भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तानी नौसेना ने बमबारी की थी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). द्वारिका समेत क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये कई उपाय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

South Indian Film Songs from A.I.R.

1955. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether film songs from South India for the morning and noon broadcasts from A.I.R., Delhi have been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). With effect from 28-10-62, the Vividh Bharati Service introduced a programme of South Indian Film Songs entitled 'Karnapriya' from 9.00 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. This programme was in addition to the already existing Karnatak music session, scheduled in the afternoon, which also featured South Indian Film songs. The morning 15 minute period was subsequently increased to 30 minutes and its timing shifted to 12 noon from 2-10-63. As a result of the Indo-Pakistani conflict in September 1965, the programmes of All India Radio had to be rearranged in order to accommodate various types of items related to the national emergency, and in that context certain changes were made in the Vividh Bharati Service, and this led to the discontinuance of the half-hour programme at noon. However, the afternoon Karnatak music session of 1 hour and 45 minutes duration (from 3.45 to 5.30 P.M.) continues to be broadcast as before, featuring among other things, one hour of South Indian film songs.

In an activity like Broadcasting it is inevitable that changes in the timing, pattern and composition of the output should take place from time to time, to meet the changing needs and exigencies of the service.

Theft of I.A.F. Tanker

1956. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Force authorities have complained to the police that an Air Force tanker was stolen from Hindon and brought to Motia Khan New Delhi; and

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

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The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. At about 0335 hrs. on 27th August, 1966, a Refueller was reported missing from Air Force Station, Hindon. The case was reported to the Civil Police and the Refueller was subsequently recovered from Motia Khan market at 11.30 hrs. on 27th August, 1966.

(b) Based on the investigation carried out so far, administrative action has been taken against six airmen and orders for their removal from service have already been issued on 5-11-66. Civil Police is carrying on investigation on the case. An Air Force Court of Inquiry is also in progress.

गांधी स्मरण दिधि

1957. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री बुलेश्वर मोना :

श्री रमापति राव :

श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी स्मारक दिधि के लिये चंदा इकट्ठा करने के लिये सरकारों साधनों का प्रयोग किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निधि में जमा हुई राशि के व्यय पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री तथा जगू शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Section of Indian Delegation for General Assembly Session

1958. Shri Bibhutji Mishra: Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have been

included in the Indian Delegation to the XXI Session of the U.N. General Assembly; and

(b) if so, the criteria and mode of their selection?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members of the Indian Delegations to the U.N. General Assembly sessions are selected by the Minister for External Affairs with the approval of the Prime Minister. He does so at his discretion, taking into account their experience and capacity to discharge their responsibilities as members of the delegation.

Technical Assistance to Indonesia

1959. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Indonesia have expressed any kind of desire for technical assistance by India to that country; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Discussions were recently held in New Delhi between a delegation from Indonesia headed by H.E. Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, President Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs of Indonesia and an Indian delegation led by the Commerce Minister Shri Manubhai Shah. Among other things, it was agreed that there was considerable scope for technical cooperation between the two countries for their mutual benefit. As a first step, the Reserve Bank of India will provide training facilities to a certain number of officials from the State Bank of Indonesia. It is proposed to explore in greater detail the scope for the extension of technical cooperation between the two countries.

International Film Festival

1960. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 878 on the 1st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it has since been decided to hold the International Film Festival in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(a) and (b). The question of holding the next International Film Festival in 1967 is under consideration.

Clearance Certificates for Indian Nationals in Burma

1961. Shri Umanath:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the Indian nationals are required to get a final clearance certificate from the Screening Board of the Burmese Government through its Immigration Department before their departure from Burma, permanently or temporarily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this measure has any relation with the deposits of gold and jewellery made with the Indian Embassy by a handful of Indians in May, 1964; and

(d) if so, the measures Government have taken against those who were responsible for the gold deposit instructions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Burmese authorities probably wish to check names of all Indians leaving Burma against

the list of those Indians who had deposited their jewellery with the Indian Embassy in May, 1964.

(d) No measures have been considered necessary.

Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi

1962. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi has suffered any set-back due to shortage of imports;

(b) the percentage of parts manufactured in the country;

(c) the steps taken to replace the import content; and

(d) whether it is feasible to eliminate import content and if so, by what time?

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

(a) There had been some delay in the supply of imported items which had affected the production schedule at Avadi. However as a result of efforts made, the first tank rolled out of the factory on the 29th December 1965 as planned, and further production is proceeding satisfactorily.

(b) Our assessment is that the average indigenous content for the first 100 tanks would be about 40 per cent which is better than the original plan.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made to establish further indigenous

capacity for as many assemblies and components as possible. Some items have been successfully developed.

(d) According to the present planning, the imported content is expected to decrease progressively to approximately 20 per cent in about 3 years.

हिन्दी में कार्य

1963. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कक्षाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उन के मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए कहा गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी के ज्ञान को बनाये रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में काम अभी मुख्यतः अंग्रेजी में ही होता है। परन्तु हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों आदि का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर्मचारियों को किसी न किसी प्रकार का काम हिन्दी में करने के अवसर मिलते हैं। हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के प्रस्ताव पर राज भाषा अधिनियम का संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक को संसद् में पेश करने और उस द्वारा उसे पास किए जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जाएगा।

प्रजा-समाजवादी दल, दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष द्वारा आयोजित प्रेस सम्मेलन

1964. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान प्रजा-समाजवादी दल, दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष द्वारा आयोजित प्रेस सम्मेलन के बारे में 13 सितम्बर, 1966 को "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि "लन्दन टाइम्स" तथा विदेशों में अन्य समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से भारत के सम्बन्ध में लोगों के सामने यह चित्र खींचा गया है कि भारत एक असहाय देश है और वहां भीषण अकाल पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों के समाचार-पत्रों में अपरध्यायोपक कार्टून प्रकाशित किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० जगन्ना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लन्दन से प्रकाशित "टाइम्स" के 18 मई के अंक में एक विज्ञापन छपा था जिस में भारत में अकाल संबंधी सहायता के लिए चंदा देने को कहा गया था । दूसरे अखबारों में भी इसी तरह के विज्ञापन छपे हैं । ये विज्ञापन "आक्सफ़ाम" और "सेब द चिल्ड्रन फंड" जैम मंगटनों द्वारा दिए गए थे ।

(ग) भारत में खाद्यान्न स्थिति के बारे में ऐसे कार्टून सरकार ने नहीं देखे हैं जिन में 11 आरोपण किया गया हो ।

(घ) विदेशों में हमारे मिशन की तरह लंदन-स्थित हमारे हार्ड कमीशन ने भी अपने बुलेटिनों, समाचार पत्रों (ब्रीकिंग्स) आदि के जरिए भारत की वास्तविक स्थिति के बारे में नियमित रूप से सूचना दी है ।

भूतपूर्व रियासतों के भूतपूर्व सैनिक

1965. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को वही सुविधायें देने का निर्णय किया है, जो अन्य भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को लाभ होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है कि भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती सेनाओं के सेविवर्ग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की परिभाषा में शामिल हैं, और इस प्रकार उन सभी सुविधाओं के अधिकारी हैं, जो अन्य भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को देय हैं ।

(ख) ऐसे सेविवर्ग की संख्या के संबंध में आंकड़े प्राप्य नहीं हैं ।

Secretary- General of U.N.O.

1966. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U. Thant, U.N. Secretary-General proposes to relinquish his post;

(b) whether it is also a fact that U.S.A. and other countries have been trying to persuade him to continue in the post;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by the Indian Government to persuade him to continue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Sardar Swaran Singh in his speech in the General Assembly expressed our earnest hope that U. Thant would agree to accept a second term as Secretary General. Prime Minister also addressed a personal letter to U. Thant.

नेपाल में करनाली जलविद्युत् परियोजना

1967. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने नेपाल को करनाली जल विद्युत् परियोजना के लिये सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है और उस की शर्तें क्या होंगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) भारत सरकार ने नेपाल में प्रस्तावित करनाली जल विद्युत् परियोजना के बारे में अभी कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है। अभी कोई ठीक ठीक परियोजना भी सामने नहीं है। एक संयुक्त राष्ट्र दल ने अभी हाल ही में सम्भावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया है और उस की जो रिपोर्ट नेपाल सरकार से भारत सरकार को मिली है, उस का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Naval Plane Crash near Marmagao Harbour

1968. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a naval plane on a training flight crashed into the sea near Marmagao harbour on the 27th September, 1966;

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

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The accident occurred as a result of a mid-air collision between two aircraft while in formation on a training flight. A Board of Enquiry has been convened to investigate the cause of the accident.

कोटा स्थित परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन

1969. श्री सौकर खाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा में बन रहे परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां कोई भी स्थानीय व्यक्ति काम पर नहीं लगाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर में 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 को सीधे परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1212 थी। इन में 257 स्थानीय व्यक्ति थे।

Disappearance of an Official of Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

1970. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Tula Ram:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhaviya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Basumatari:

Shri Nath Pai:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) whether the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi had lodged a complaint with Government about the disappearance of a young Chinese working in the Information Section of the Embassy since the 29th September, 1966;

(b) whether the youngman has since been found; and

(c) if so, where and how he was missing?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, he has not yet been found. Investigations are still continuing. The Chinese Embassy's cooperation has not been forthcoming and this has hampered the investigations.

U. N. Resolution on Fiji

1971. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations passed any Resolution on granting Independence to Fiji;

(b) the stage reached in Fiji's progress towards Independence; and

(c) the reaction of the British Government to the U.N. Resolution?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation passed a resolution on the 7th September, 1966 by which it called on the United Kingdom to take immediate steps to hold general elections in the Territory, to establish a representative Government and transfer full powers to that government and to fix an early date for the attainment of independence by

the Territory. The resolution also called for the appointment of a U.N. visiting mission to the territory.

(b) No date has so far been fixed for Fiji's independence though elections were recently held in the Territory under the latest Constitutional reforms.

(c) The British Government have not accepted the two principal elements of the resolution, viz., the introduction of an electoral roll based on the principle of one man one vote without any communal representation and the visit of a U.N. mission to the territory.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

1972. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक कुल कितनी धनराशि मिली है;

(ख) विदेशों से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) इस कोष में से अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L.T. 7363/66]

(घ) रक्षा-उपकरण के क्रय, सशस्त्र सेनाओं और देश की सुरक्षा में लगे हुए अन्य

श्रयितियों तथा उन के परिवारों के कल्याण और पाकिस्तान से हुए संघर्ष से प्रभावित नागरिक जनता के बीच सहायता-कार्य के लिए अब तक कोष से कुल 33.16 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ।

Criminal Identification Laboratory

1973. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first laboratory for activation analysis, a new method of criminal identification, is being set up at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay;

(b) if so, the special features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. A unit is being set up at the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay, in collaboration with the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta.

(b) The special features of the technique, which is based on the characterisation of the sample on the basis of its inorganic constituents which are rendered radioactive by neutron irradiation, are its high sensitivity and selectivity. Moreover in favourable cases, the analysis does not involve the destruction of the specimens.

(c) The equipment required is being fabricated at Trombay in order to reduce outlay on foreign exchange and it is expected that the laboratory will start functioning by the middle of 1967.

India's Trade with North Vietnam and Cuba

1974. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kolla Venkiah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. have asked India to discontinue trade with North Vietnam and Cuba if she wants to continue to get foodgrains under the Food for Peace Programme; and

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government have informed the Government of India of provisions in their Food for peace Act excluding from its benefits any nation which sells, furnishes or allows its ships or aircraft to carry any commodities to or from North Vietnam and a similar provision regarding Cuba which is qualified so as not to affect a nation having trade in agricultural commodities with that country. They have not asked India to discontinue trade and the Government of India do not feel called upon to express any reaction or take any action. We maintain our sovereign right to have trade or other relations with any state.

काठमांडू में विदेशी डाकघर (फारेन पोस्ट आफिस)

1975. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश-शिक्षा-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार काठमांडू (नेपाल) में लगभग 10 लाख रुपये की लागत में एक विदेशी डाकघर (फारेन पोस्ट आफिस) स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नेपाल सरकार इस डाकघर के जरिये अन्य देशों में पत्र-व्यवहार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सेवा के लिये नेपाल सरकार का दायित्व कितना होगा ?

बेदेशीय-कार्य संघ : (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) नेपाल के साथ अपने आधिक महुयोग के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, हमने नेपाल सरकार के लिए काठमाण्डू में पर-राष्ट्र डाकघर की इमारत का निर्माण करने का जिम्मा लिया है। इस के निर्माण पर अनुमानतः 8 लाख 70 हजार रुपये खर्च होंगे।

(ख) श्री (ग). हमने सिक्किम इमारत का निर्माण करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है, जब यह बनकर तैयार हो जायेगी, तब नेपाल सरकार को सौंप दी जाएगी। यह डाकघर इसी इमारत में काम करेगा और सामान्य रूप से संभवतः नेपाल के सभी लोगों की जरूरतों को पूरा करेगा, जिसमें नेपाल की सरकार भी शामिल है। हमारा महायत्ना के साथ कोर्ट भवन या डाकघर नहीं बूझा है।

Sikkim Council

1976. **Shri Dighe:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asia Society in America has constituted a 'Sikkim Council' recently in America; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Census of Ex-Servicemen

1977. **Shri Dighe:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 818 on the 1st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to take a census of ex-servicemen in the country has since been considered; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The undertaking of a detailed census in order to be able to maintain accurate records of ex-servicemen and their families, involves certain administrative problems. The proposal is still under consideration.

Radio Goa and Radio Kashmir

1978. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio Goa has recently been renamed as 'All India Radio, Panjim' and 'Akashvani, Panjim';

(b) whether the nomenclature of 'Radio Kashmir' has also been changed; and

(c) if not, when it is proposed to do so?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Indian Detenus in Burma

1979. **Shri Dighe:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1569 on the 8th August, 1966 regarding Indian detenus in Burma and state:

(a) whether the question of release of the Indian detenus in Burma which is pending before the Burma Government has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 8th August, 1966 five more Indians who had been detained for economic offences, have been released.

A. I. R. Stations at Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah

1980. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah relaying Stations in Andhra Pradesh are relaying programmes in the evenings alone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that listeners of far off places like Rayalaseema, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh are very much handicapped to get the news and other programmes in the mornings as the transmitters now existing at Vijayawada and Hyderabad are very weak; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Limitation of resources.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. A High Power Transmitter is to be commissioned shortly at Hyderabad which will improve the service in northern parts of Rayalaseema. Also the Fourth Plan, which has yet to be approved, provides for converting the Auxiliary centres at Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam into partial programme originating centres with the daily morning, mid-day and evening transmissions to provide satisfactory reception in districts of Visakhapatnam and greater part of Rayalaseema.

Transmitter at Hyderabad

1981. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 Kw transmitter installed in Hyderabad has not so far been Commissioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned?

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

(b) and (c). The testing of the transmitter has since been completed and it will be commissioned shortly.

Radio Activity

1982. Shri Dighe:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sharp rise in radio activity has been detected in certain areas in India specially in Kerala due to the third nuclear explosion by China;

(b) if so, the extent of increase; and

(c) the nature and magnitude of danger to human life posed by it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Following the third Chinese nuclear explosion, a small increase in the ground level activity was recorded at the sampling stations located in Srinagar, Gulmarg and Nainital about 14 days after the explosion. However, the level of activity was too small to give rise to any health hazards. Kerala was not affected.

Revision of Pensions of Army Personnel

1983. Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the pensions of the regular military pensioners have been revised since 1948;

(b) the number of times the pensions of the military reserve pensioners have been revised during the above period; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The rates of pensions admissible to regular military pensioners have been revised as under since 1948:—

(i) The pensions of commissioned officers, JCOs, ORs and NCs (E) were revised with effect from 1st June 1953.

(ii) The pensions of JCOs, ORs and NCs(E) were revised with effect from 1st April 1961 and those of commissioned officers with effect from 1st October, 1961.

(iii) *Ad-hoc* increase in pension ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10 were also allowed with effect from 1st October 1963 to such pensioners whose pension together with the *ad-hoc* increase did not exceed Rs. 200/- p.m. (with marginal adjustment upto Rs. 210/- p.m.). Further, orders were issued in 1964 under which it was provided that with effect from 1st January 1964 in all cases, where the existing rate of pension together with the *ad-hoc* increase was less than Rs. 25/- per month, the same would be raised to Rs. 25/-.

(b) All commissioned officers and JCOs who retire with gratuity or pension have a reserve liability till the attainment of certain prescribed age limits in the case of commissioned officers, and for 5 years or until attainment of the age of 50 whichever is earlier in the case of JCOs. ORs serve for a period in colours followed by a period in the reserve according to the terms of their engagement. Those who complete 15 years of colour service retire with a service pension. They receive their

service pension in addition to the retaining fee, while in the reserve. Officers and JCOs do not receive any retaining fee while in the reserve. The pensions of military reservists were revised with effect from 1st June, 1953. *Ad hoc* increases in pension ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 were also allowed to them with effect from 1st October, 1963.

(c) The revision of pensions of Commissioned Officers and JCOs, ORs and NCs(E) and military reservists with effect from 1st June, 1953, was made consequent on the introduction of revised scales of pay for commissioned officers and other personnel. The second revision of pensions made with effect from the 1st April, 1961 in the case of JCOs, ORs and NCs(E) and with effect from 1st October, 1961 in the case of Commissioned Officers, was carried out consequent on the further revision of their pay scales.

Ad hoc increase at the same rates were allowed both to the regular military pensioners and reservists with effect from 1st October, 1963 as a measure of relief to pensioners in receipt of small pensions.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur

**1984. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited recently stated that the prospects for the Kanpur unit were rather "gloomy";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to brighten prospects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There was a lock-out in the Kanpur division of HAL from 10th September, 1966 to 9th October 1966. Even after the lock-out was lifted, some workers

continued to agitate and attempted to prevent other willing workers from reporting to duty. In this context, the Managing Director appealed to the employees to behave in a disciplined manner, as otherwise the prospects of the Kanpur Factory were gloomy.

(c) The Managing Director was given an assurance of good behaviour by the dissident workers during his visit to Kanpur on 20th October, 1966. The agitation has since been withdrawn and the Kanpur Division has resumed normal working.

Society for the Family of Man Award to Vinoba Bhawe

1985. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any award of \$ 5000 annually on behalf of 'The Society for the Family of Man of the United States of America' has been offered to Acharya Vinoba Bhawe;

(b) the functions of the Society; and

(c) the purpose for which and on what terms and conditions the award has been given?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Society for the Family of Man describes itself as an organisation incorporated by the Protestant Council of the City of New York as a vehicle through which concerned individuals and organisations can initiate, participate in and follow through, on programmes responding to important social, ethical and cultural needs of our time. The Society is a non-profit, non-political organization. It explains that it seeks to promote no particular religious view, but is focused on a central truth that all mankind is one family under God. Its stated purpose is to find ways and means to communicate this truth in germane social and cultural terms.

The Society annually awards a gold medallion to an individual whose

accomplishments have contributed massively to the whole family of man. The recipient is given a bronze replica of the medallion and a grant of U.S. \$5000. Having previously bestowed its award on the late President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower of the U.S.A. and on Prime Minister Pearson of Canada, the Society has given its fourth award this year to Acharya Vinoba Bhawe in recognition of his selfless dedication to peace and his personal sacrifice for his countrymen.

China's Fourth Nuclear Test

1986. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the press reports that China is making advanced preparations for a Fourth Nuclear Test; and

(b) if so, how far it will have repercussions on the defence of Indian borders?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) China has already fired a guided missile fitted with a nuclear warhead on the 27th October, 1966. This was the fourth nuclear device exploded by China.

(b) Review of India's defence arrangement in the context of the development of nuclear weapons by China is under study by the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Indian Correspondent Mishandled in U.N. International Territory

1967. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that the American Secret Service agents pushed reporters around and knocked down an Indian Correspondent of Press Trust of India in the United Nation's International territory; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not received any complaint from the P.T.I., but it is understood that the Correspondent and the United Nations Correspondents Association have protested about the incident to the U.N. Secretariat. Government are watching developments.

Impounding of Passports

1988. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons have had their passports impounded or been refused passport facilities between 1963 and 1966 for violation of foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) if so, the number of such individuals and their names?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Full information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Desk Calculators by Indian Statistical Institute

1989. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workshop of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, had prepared a project, based entirely on indigenous resources, for the manufacture of desk calculators and data-tabulating equipment;

(b) whether the said project would result in substantial savings of foreign exchange hitherto required for importing the said equipment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for turning down the project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) Yes, a project was pre-

pared but it was not based entirely on indigenous resources.

(b) Such equipment is now being manufactured in India.

(c) The project was abandoned by the Institute because it could not be successfully run as a commercial venture.

Funds Allocated to Punjab for Schemes formulated by I & B Ministry during Third Plan

1990. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Punjab State in the Third Five Year Plan period on the various schemes of his Ministry; and

(b) the amount spent on the various schemes with names and estimated costs thereof together with the stage of progress?

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

(a) and (b): The requisite information regarding the various schemes of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the Third Plan period relating to the State of Punjab is as follows:—

	Amount allotted	Amount spent
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Development of Broadcasting (extension of broadcast coverage by setting up of transmitters and providing alternative light programme channels at Chandigarh, Jullundur and Amritsar)	7.46	4.80
2. Community Listening Subsidy Scheme (subsidy for supply of 4,300 radio sets)	5.38	5.38
TOTAL	12.83	10.18

Indian Financial and Technical Assistance to Nepal

1991. Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the number of development works undertaken in Nepal with Indian financial and technical assistance during the last three Plans;

(b) the number of above works which have been completed; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance in the form of grants and loans, separately?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 144.

(b) 111.

(c) About Rs. 31 crores in the form of grants from 1951 to 1966. This excludes the loan of Rs. 1 crore for industrial enterprises in Nepal which was not utilised during the last Plan period.

Effects of High Altitudes on Jawans

1992. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Jawan, if posted to the Himalayan border, is supposed to stay at the dizzy heights for at least three years at a time;

(b) whether any research has been made to assess the effects that stay at high altitudes has on the Jawans; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that a Jawan if posted to the Himalayan border is supposed to stay at a dizzy heights for at least three years at a time. The maximum period a Jawan is required to serve in any snow-bound area is only two years. Even during this period, those posted to heights above 12,000 feet are

brought down to lower heights for a period of 6 months after serving in the higher altitudes for a period between six months to one year. They can be re-inducted into the higher altitudes, if necessary, to complete the two years tenure in snow-bound area. The tenure of duty of the Jawans is 3 years in those border areas which are not necessarily all snow-bound or high altitude and this overall tenure of three years includes service in snow-bound area for a period of two years.

2. All problems confronting the troops stationed at high altitude viz. effects of cold, effects of altitude and rugged terrain have been investigated satisfactorily or continue to be investigated till satisfactory conclusions are arrived at. The results of the investigations are stated briefly as follows:—

(i) *Effects of altitude by itself due to shortage of Oxygen.*

As a result of researches carried out from time to time, service personnel are adapted to the adverse conditions of high altitude by a regulated process of acclimatisation i.e. getting them accustomed to higher and higher altitudes in gradual stages. In spite of this there is a small percentage of personnel who cannot adapt themselves to high altitudes and develop lung congestion. Such persons are promptly brought down to lower altitudes where they recover under suitable treatment.

(ii) *Effects of cold*

Personnel have been trained and indoctrinated on how to combat the adverse effects of cold. They have also been provided with special high altitude clothing and high calorific diet which yields additional warmth. At present research is being conducted to find out if by regulated exposure to cold over a short period an individual can be acclimatised to cold in the same manner as he is acclimatised to high altitude.

(iii) *Effects of rugged terrain*

Efforts have been made to provide troops with adequate recreational facilities and amenities including regular mail service during their stay at high altitudes to break the monotony and isolation of life at high altitude pickets. Their tenure of stay has also been restricted to minimum possible periods. Troops have also been authorised a special ration scale which yields higher energies to meet the requirements of rugged terrain at high altitudes.

(iv) *Effects of high altitude on health*

The environment of high altitude areas to which troops are to be inducted from time to time produces certain adverse effects on the service personnel. However, these effects have been minimised by adopting suitable preventive measures as a result of an extensive research programme having been undertaken with a view to finding ways and means of combating the ill effects and also by troops being regularly rotated. As a result of research carried out in the past, technical orders have also been issued on the following subjects for the guidance of medical personnel posted to high altitudes:—

- (i) Effects of high altitude and exposure to cold.
- (ii) High Altitude Pulmonary Oedema.
- (iii) Frost Bite.
- (v) Medical Problems of High Altitude.
- (v) Pulmonary Hypertension.

As a result of the various preventive measures, mentioned above, the incidence of all diseases, with the exception of the respiratory group of diseases, amongst the troops stationed in the high altitude areas compares favourably with the All India figures in the Army. The higher incidence of the respiratory group of diseases is, however, attributable to extremely

cold climate and every effort is being made to deal with this problem.

Chinese Spy Ring Operating on the Border

**1993. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Tibetans and one Indian woman were arrested on the 25th October, 1966 on the Indo-Tibetan border near Gorakhpur in U.P. as members of an alleged Chinese spy ring operating on the border;

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

(c) whether any incriminating substances were found with them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Two Tibetans and one Indian woman were arrested on October 16, 1966 near the Indo-Nepal border at Nautanwa (U.P.).

(b) The Tibetans were found under suspicious circumstances and the Indian woman was seen along with them.

(c) These persons are being interrogated and investigations are under-way.

Agreement with Czechoslovakia

**1994. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Czechoslovakia have signed an agreement on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copies of this agreement have been placed in the Library of the House.

Indian Expert attacked in Nairobi**1995. Shri Dighe:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Food and Agriculture expert who is the Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation was attacked and robbed at Nairobi (Kenya) by a gang of three Africans in the city Centre recently; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Krishnachand, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, was attacked and robbed of the cash and Travellers cheques he was carrying and also a wrist watch, outside the United Kenya Club, by three unidentified Africans on the evening of October 14.

(b) The incident was immediately reported to the Police and subsequently the High Commissioner brought this incident to the personal notice of the Permanent Secretary in the Foreign Office as well as to the President of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation. So far the Police have not been able to trace the culprits.

Publicity Expenditure

1997. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rupee cost of transmitters purchased from abroad will substantially push up the country's total publicity expenditure; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to go in for import substitution on a large scale?

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

(a) AIR Fourth Plan Schemes have been suitably pruned to off-set the increase in the Rupee Cost of the transmitters on account of devaluation.

(b) With a view to conserve foreign exchange, steps for import-substitution had been taken by AIR even before devaluation.

उसमें भाग लेने के लिये पंजाब में आने वाले पाकिस्तानी

1998. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1966 में हुए उर्न में भाग लेने के लिये पाकिस्तान से बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमान पंजाब आये थे;

(ख.) यदि हाँ, तो उन की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग.) सरकार से उन्हें क्या मुविधाएँ दी थीं ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क.) और (ख.) पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के 94 मुसलमान यात्रियों के एक दल ने 24 सितम्बर से 2 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक पंजाब के जिला होशियारपुर में हजरत श्वाजा मोहम्मद दीवान बिश्नी की दरगाह की यात्रा की।

(ग.) उन लोगों को पंजाब यात्रा के दौरान, स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने खाने-पीने, रहने-सहने और यात्रियों के आने-जाने की सुविधाओं के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किया।

श्री धर्म तेजा की पत्नी के लिये पासपोर्ट

1999. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :

क्या बंबई-कार्ड मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री धर्म तेजा की पत्नी ने विदेश जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट प्राप्त कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंबई-कार्ड मन्त्री (श्री सु० फ० चागला) : (क) दिल्ली के क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट अधिकारी ने डा० जयन्ती धर्म तेजा की पत्नी, श्रीमती रणजीत तेजा को अप्रैल, 1959 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पासपोर्ट दिया था जो उनके विवाह से पहले के नाम से, यानी कुमारी रणजीत कौर के नाम से था और विदेश में उच्चतर ऋद्धयन के लिए दिया गया था। खो जाने, वैवाहिक दर्जा बदल जाने, हस्ताक्षर बदल जाने तथा खाली पन्ने न मिलने के कारण इस पासपोर्ट की जगह समय-समय पर नई पुस्तिकाएँ दी गईं। 1967 में इस पासपोर्ट की भिदाद खत्म होने वाली थी।

(ख) यह पासपोर्ट रद्द कर दिया गया है और इसे जप्त करने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

Acquisition of TU-124 Aircrafts from U.S.S.R.

2000. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the TU-124 aircrafts from U.S.S.R. has been delivered; and

(b) if so, how many and when the rest are expected?

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

(b) All the three TU-124 aircraft on order Ex-U.S.S.R. have been delivered.

India House, London

2001. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that the word "Hindustan" in large Nagri letters is inscribed on India House, the seat of our High Commission in London; and

(b) if so, the reasons for use of that word when the synonym for India according to our Constitution, is "Bharat"?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The inscription "Hindustan" in the Nagri, Roman and Urdu scripts had been engraved in marble above the front entrance of India House when it was first constructed in 1930. It is proposed to substitute the word "BHARAT" and replace other obsolete inscriptions in due course when the exterior of the building is repaired.

Afro-Asian Peace Corps for U.S.A.

2002. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Ambassador in India has expressed a desire of Asians and Africans raising a Peace Corps to go to U.S. to contribute to the solution of U.S.A.'s difficulties;

(b) the nature of Peace Corps desired; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). In an American Embassy publication, the "American Reporter" dated

9-11-1966, the Ambassador of the U.S.A. in India wrote "because the Peace Corps has proved to be of mutual benefit it raises the interesting possibility of a so-called 'reverse Peace Corps' which would bring many young people from Asia and Africa to the United States to contribute to the solution of some of our own difficulties".

This was a passing observation and there is no specific proposal and, therefore, the Government of India are not called upon to express any reaction.

Seminar on Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy

2003. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Seminar on Nuclear weapons and Foreign Policy was recently inaugurated in New Delhi;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Except for the inaugural session, the other sessions of the seminar were closed to the press and the public.

(c) Does not arise.

चमरावल में भूमि का प्रश्न

2004. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मेरठ जिले के चमरावल गांव में अजित तथा अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिये, जिसके लिये अधिग्रहण नोटिस में छः महीने से अधिक का समय दिया गया है, कोई मुआवजा देने का विचार कर रही है;

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(ख) यदि नहीं, तो मुआवजे देने के लिये कितने समय की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त गांव में अजित की गई भूमि के लिये मुआवजा वाजार भाव से आधी दर पर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) चमरावल गांव से 180 एकड़ भूमि 18-11-1964 को अधिग्रहीत और 28-3-1965 को अर्वाप्त की गई थी। चूंकि उसमें रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को अपनी फसलों की देखभाल और कटाई की अनुमति दी गई थी, सक्षम अधिकारी ने 4 मास की अल्प अवधि के लिए, कि जिस दौरान वह भूमि अधिग्रहण अधीन रही, कोई किराया निर्धारित नहीं किया है। भूमि, मकानों, कुओं और वृक्षों इत्यादि की अर्वाप्ति की लागत, सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा 3.63 लाख रुपये निर्धारित की गई है। इसमें से 2 97 लाख रुपये की राशि सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को अर्दा कर दी गई है। चूंकि अन्य अधिकारी व्यक्तियों ने अभी मांग नहीं की, राशि का शेष अभी तक अर्दा नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं। अर्वाप्ति की लागत, अर्वाप्ति की तिथि को व्याप्त मार्केट मूल्य के आधार पर निर्धारित की गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के निकट सड़क

2005. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिडन हवाई अड्डे के बनाये जाने पर फरुख नगर को जाने वाली सड़क इस हवाई अड्डे के सीमा क्षेत्र में आ गई है और फरुख नगर के लिए अब तक कोई भी दूसरी सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निस्तीली से फरुख नगर तक उस भूमि को भी, जिस पर कच्ची सड़क बनी हुई है, इस हवाई अड्डे के क्षेत्र में मिलाया जा रहा है और फरुख नगर के निवासी कुछ समय बाद इस सुविधा से बंचित हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस ऐतिहासिक नगर तक कब तक सड़क बनाई जायेगी और इसके अब तक न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हां । तदपि पक्की सड़क के निर्माण तक एक कच्ची सड़क का उपबन्ध किया गया है ।

(ख) निस्तीली से फरुख नगर तक की कच्ची सड़क हवाई अड्डे क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं है ।

(ग) फरुख नगर को जाने वाली सड़क पर काम 14 अप्रैल, 1966 को आरम्भ किया गया था, परन्तु सड़क के मार्ग-रेखा-निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में प्रमाणों के प्रतिरोध के कारण त्याग दिया गया था । काम अब प्रगतिशील है और अन्त फरवरी 1967 तक सम्पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है ।

चमरोल गांव में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

2006. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ जिले में चमरोल गांव में अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि का कुछ भाग खेती के लिये छोड़ दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस भूमि को उसी गांव के निवासियों को देने की बजाय दूसरे

गांव के निवासी एक ठेकेदार को दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में वहां से हटाये गये कृषकों अथवा उन की सहकारी समितियों को भूमि देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है, जैसा कि मुराद नगर आयुध कारखाने के लिये अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि के बारे में किया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रायोजना के लिए अवाप्त भूमि का कोई भी भाग पट्टे पर दिए जाने के लिए प्राप्य नहीं है । चूंकि अवाप्त भूमि क्षेत्रों के लिए भूस्वामियों को माकॉट में प्राप्य पूरा मूल्य दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें वैकल्पिक भूमि देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Emergency Session of Underground Nagas

2007. Shri Brij Basl Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Balgovid Verma:
Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the proceedings of the recent 3-day Emergency session of the underground Nagas so-called "Parliament"; and

(b) if so, what is Government's information and reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No authentic report is available. However Government have seen the press reports.

(b) Governments position with regard to Nagaland is well known.

Transmitters in Mysore

2008. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present A.I.R. transmitters given to Mysore are weak and the radio listeners are finding it difficult to hear news and other radio programmes in some of the places;

(b) if so, whether there is any programme to replace the weak transmitters by strong ones in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, when and at what cost?

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

(a) The Mysore State has the following transmitters:

- (1) Bangalore.
 - (i) A high power mw transmitter.
 - (ii) A low power mw transmitter of Vividh Bharati service.
- (2) Dharwar.
 - (i) A medium power mw transmitter.
 - (ii) A low power mw transmitter of Vividh Bharati service.
- (3) Bhadravathi. A medium power mw transmitter.
- (4) Gulbarga. A medium power mw transmitter.

These transmitters provide coverage to more than 60% of the State both in terms of area and population.

(b) and (c). The draft Fourth Plan, which has yet to be approved, provides for the following additional transmitters in this state:

- (i) Mangalore. A medium power mw transmitter with studios and receiving centre facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs.
- (ii) Mercara. A low power mw transmitter with studios and receiving facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs.

With the completion of these schemes only some areas in the Districts of Bijapur, Raichur and Bellary may not be able to get reception of the requisite standard.

Settlement of Ex-Servicemen

2009. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two schemes have been prepared for settlement of some ex-servicemen in Tripura and N.E.F.A.; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes?

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

(b) The main facilities to be provided to the settlers under these schemes are as follows:—

- (1) Free transport for self and family from the residential place to the place of settlement.
- (2) Free grant of land for agriculture, homestead, and kitchen garden.
- (3) Free residential accommodation at the initial stage.
- (4) Provision of basic amenities like roads, water supply, sanitation, dispensaries, schools, etc., in settlement areas free of cost.
- (5) Financial assistance in the form of free grants and loans for house building, maintenance of self and family for a few initial years, and procurement of the requisite house-hold effects, agricultural implements, livestock, seeds, manures, etc.

आकाशवाणी में काम करने वाले
इंजिनरों का वेतनक्रम

2010. श्री प० ला० शारदाधर :
श्री हुकम चन्द कटुवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी
में काम करने वाले इंजिनरों का वेतन-क्रम
अन्य सरकारी विभागों में काम करने वाले
इंजिनरों के वेतन-क्रम से कम है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार
क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज
बहादुर) : (क) आकाशवाणी के अधीनस्थ
कार्यालयों के मोटर इंजिनरों का वेतनक्रम
(अर्थात् 110—139) और आकाशवाणी
महानिदेशालय के स्टाफ तार इंजिनरों का
वेतनक्रम (अर्थात् 110—180) भारत
सरकार के अन्य विभागों के समान है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Rolling Mill in Teheran

2010-A. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
help Teheran in setting up a rolling
mill there; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b).
No government to government col-
laboration is contemplated. However,
a private Indian company is nego-
tiating with Iran for the establish-
ment of a steel re-rolling mill in
that country.

Collaboration with U.A.R.

2010-B. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External
Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have agreed to have Indo-
U.A.R. economic and technical col-
laboration and to explore the possi-
bilities of joint ventures in the indus-
trial and technical field;

(b) if so, the main features of the
agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b).
Following the talks between Prime
Minister and President of the U.A.R.
during the latter's State visit to
India, after the Tripartite Summit
in Delhi, the Economic Ministers of
India and U.A.R. are to meet early
in December to discuss economic
and technical collaboration and ex-
plore the possibilities of joint ven-
tures in the industrial and technolo-
gical fields.

एशिया फाउंडेशन (अमरीका)

2010.C श्री मधु लिमये : क्या
वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) एशिया फाउंडेशन (अमरीका)
को भारत में अपनी शाखा खोलने की अनुमति
कब दी गई थी ;

(ख) अनुमति किस उद्देश्य के लिए दी
गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस फाउंडेशन
की प्रायः तथा व्यवस्था के वार्षिक हिमाब किताब
की जांच करती है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह फाउंडेशन
पहले भी भारत में काम कर रहा था और

सरकार ने इसे भारत में काम करने से रोक दिया था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) 1961 में।

(ख) अनुदान को सुविधाजनक बनाना और एशिया काउन्डेशन द्वारा दी गई सहायता को क्रियान्वित करना।

(ग) जो नहीं। लेकिन, यह काउन्डेशन सरकार की सहमति पहले लिए बिना अनुदान और सहायता की पेशकश नहीं कर सकता।

(घ) जो नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Delhi-Lahore Hot Line

2010-D. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Fiordia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the installation of a 'Hot-Line' between Delhi and Lahore for direct telephonic communication between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan has been completed;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the expenditure to be borne by Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In the discussions held between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan on 13/14th September 1966 at New Delhi, it was agreed to establish telephone/radio communications to facilitate contact between the two Army Chiefs in order to avoid any misunderstanding on either side. The purpose of this agreement on the Indian side is being served on the one hand by utilising the existing P. & T. line speech circuits between Delhi and Amritsar and thence to the border and on the other hand by having stand-by radio telephony facilities for contact with Rawalpindi in case of need.

(b) No special expenditure on installation as such is involved in so far as India is concerned as existing lines and equipment will be used.

(c) The information is not available with the Government of India and will be known only to the Government of Pakistan.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संस्था का सम्मेलन

2010E. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० मो० दास :
श्री प्र० च० बरहमा :

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में फिनलैण्ड में हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संस्था की बैठक में 'अन्तरिक्ष की प्रभुसत्ता' के विषय पर चर्चा की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय पर भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने क्या मत व्यक्त किया था ; और

(ग) सम्मेलन किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा था ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग)। इस समय सुलभ सूचना से ऐसा लगता है कि इंटरनेशनल ला एसोसिएशन के हेरॉल्ड की सम्मेलन में अन्तरिक्ष पर प्रभुसत्ता के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया था। इस सम्मेलन की प्रोपेरोटी की प्रतीक्षा है। जहाँ तक पक्का पता लगाया जा सका है, इंटरनेशनल ला एसोसिएशन की भारतीय शाखा के प्रतिनिधियों ने अन्तरिक्ष पर प्रभुसत्ता के प्रश्न पर कोई मत व्यक्त नहीं किया था क्योंकि इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श ही नहीं हुआ। इस समय सुलभ सूचना से यह पता लगता है कि अन्तरिक्ष सम्बन्धी कानून से सम्बद्ध मामले का कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला था। यह विषय समिति को वापस भेज दिया गया है कि वह इस पर और अध्ययन करे।

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.
5006, DATED 9.5.66. REGARDING
EXPLOSION IN ORDNANCE FAC-
TORY AT KIRKEE**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): While answering Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 5006 on the 9th May, 1966 I had placed a statement on the Table of the House. In para 3(c) of the statement, I had stated as follows:—

"3(c) Ammunition Factory Co-operative Society.—Late Sh. Pattulo was a member of Ammunition Factory Co-operative Society Limited and under Death-cum-Benevolent Fund Scheme and Family Relief Fund of the Society, his family is entitled to Rs. 500/- and Rs. 150/- from these funds respectively. The amount has not been paid in the absence of legal heirship certificate."

2. Further information has since been received that the earlier state-

ment which was based on information given by the Ammunition Factory Cooperative Society has not been found correct on further scrutiny in as much as the late Sh. Pattulo was not a member of the Ammunition Factory Cooperative Society Limited, Kirkee and hence his family is not eligible for any payments under the Death-cum-Development Fund Scheme and Family Relief Fund of the Society.

12.15 hrs.

**ARREST OF MEMBER AND HIS
RELEASE ON BAIL**

(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav)

Mr. Speaker: On the 17th November, 1966 I had read out to the House the telegram received from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Barabanki, intimating the arrest of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha. Subsequently I have received from the Superintendent of Police, Barabanki, a formal detailed communication dated the 17th November, 1966 regarding his arrest. I have also since received a telegram from the District Magistrate Barabanki, intimating the release on bail, of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. Both these communications will be published in today's Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय...

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री यादव यहाँ कैसे आये हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं पैरोल पर आया हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से बहुत विनम्र निवेदन करूँ कि हमारी सरकार की जो मुहर है उस पर लिखा हुआ है : "सत्यमेव जयते"। "सत्यमेव जयते" के आधार पर मैं आपको द्वारा निवेदन करूँगा कि जब किसी सरकार

का सत्य का आधार खत्म हो जाता है तो वहां गड़बड़ शुरू हो जाती है। आखिर मैंने कोई जुर्म किया है, कहीं डाका डाला है, किसी का कत्ल किया है जिसके लिये पुलिस ने मुझ-को पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया है धारा 107 और 117 के अन्तर्गत। मैं 13 मील जाता हूं और मोटिंग करके बस में आता हूं। बस में बैठे हुए मुझ को धारा 151 के अन्तर्गत पकड़ा जाता है। इस तरह से जनतन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है और हम लोगों को इस सदन की सेवा से वंचित किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोर्ट में सरकार के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कीजिये। इसमें मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : आप बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं, अगर करना चाहें तो।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह सदन एक परिवार है। और अगर इस सदन के सदस्य कोई काइम न करें तो उनको पकड़ा नहीं जाना चाहिये। मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा। अपने क्षेत्र को रिप्रेजेंट करने का मुझे अधिकार है। अगर मैं आप से प्रोटेक्शन नहीं चाहूंगा तो फिर और किस से चाहूंगा। जैसे मुझ को बन्द किया वैसे ही और भी माननीय सदस्य बन्द हैं जेल में। इस प्रकार से हमारा जनतन्त्र कैसे चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कैसे उठ सकता है। श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा कि मैं बहुत कुछ कर सकता हूं। यह सवाल कि आया गिरफ्तारी नाजायज हुई है इसके लिये तो मैं कह सकता हूं होम मिनिस्टर से कि So far as Members of Parliament are concerned, enough care should be taken in advance so that no injustice is done and unnecessarily no arrest is made.

श्री बड़े : (खारमोन) : पार्लियामेंट की सर्विस से वंचित किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से अरेस्ट हुई है तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हम उसको रिलीज करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियमानुसार कारण उनको देना चाहिये। अगर कारण न दें तो आप उनको छोड़ा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं छोड़ सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उनसे जरा पूछिये। यह हमारी स्वतन्त्रता को गर कानूनी ढंग से छीन रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है।...
(व्यवधान)

श्री बड़े : अब आप बैठ जाइये। इस पर बहस कैसे होगी। (व्यवधान) Let us proceed to the next item. Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I want to raise a point of order in regard to what Shri Ram Sewak Yadav said.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing him.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3450 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7359/66].

**STATISTICAL INFORMATION re WORKING
OF THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 30th September, 1965 to 30th September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7360/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I wish to say a few words on the document just now laid on the Table by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I have been trying to catch your eye.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I have raised a point of order. I should be heard first before they are heard.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister is laying a list of those who were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act—I am referring to item 2A. The 12th item on the Order Paper today is the consideration of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill. I think it will come up at 2 or 2.30. When the Minister was making some statement the other day, he said definitely no one is arrested practically under the Preventive Detention Act. This statement he is laying now will be circulated to us tomorrow. But we will be discussing the Bill today. This is how Government tries to avoid proper discussion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Normally this statement is laid on the Table during the budget session. This has been the practice for the last 10 years. This year because the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill is coming up for discussion, we made special efforts and laid it on the Table earlier, so that members may have

the chance of going through this statement.

Mr. Speaker: That routine statement in the budget session is a different thing. This statement is being laid because the Bill is coming up for consideration. I suppose Government wants to supply the requisite information to the members so that they may refer to it. The complaint is the statement which has been laid today will be circulated tomorrow whereas we will be taking up the Bill today. Why should it not have been laid two or three days earlier, so that members would have had time to go through it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let the Bill be taken up tomorrow.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The printing could not be done earlier in spite of our best efforts. If you like this Bill could be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Are the copies ready now?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The copies will be made available by this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: If the copies can be made available to them just now, we can start the discussion on the Bill after 2 hours.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We will try to make the copies available.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर नहीं।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप ठहर जायें, पेपर ले लें। लेन दीजिये।

Shri Kapur Singh rose—

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, you promised to call Mr. Kapur Singh.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him.

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEPAL

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chagla may read the statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Prime Minister is present. Why should the External Affairs Minister make the statement? Why not the Prime Minister? So long the practice has been when the Prime Minister visits a country, he or she makes the statement here. What is this new procedure?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : प्रश्नों में डर रही हैं। आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I do not see how the House is in any way prejudiced. I am going to set out what happened when the Prime Minister visited Nepal. Whether the Prime Minister reads it or I read it, what difference does it make to the House?

Mr. Speaker: There might be some questions which might have to be particularly addressed to the Prime Minister.

Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) She is here to answer any questions.

Shri Ranga (Chittor): If it is the Prime Minister's statement, let her read it. If on the other hand my hon. friend wants to read it on her behalf, let him say he is reading it on her behalf. (Interruptions). The leader of a group, Mr. Dwivedy, has thought it fit to raise this point. I think due consideration should be given to it. Why is it that this departure is being made? Is it because of some vocal difficulty on her part or is it because she would like him to do this part of her job and afterwards reserve herself to answering the questions seeking elucidation? Some explanation is need-

ed. Otherwise there is no reason why this departure should be made. The impressions of the Prime Minister on her tour should be read out by the Prime Minister herself.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Prime Minister's visit to Nepal, which was a very important one, undoubtedly affects the External Affairs Ministry and I think it is quite appropriate for the External Affairs Minister to tell the House about the results and achievements of the visit. To the extent that this statement refers to anything personal to the Prime Minister, she is present to answer questions. I do not understand how the House can object to the External Affairs Minister making this statement on a matter which affects the External Affairs Ministry. The visit was an official visit; not a private visit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are we to understand that only matters connected with the External Affairs Ministry were discussed when the Prime Minister visited Nepal or some other Ministers are also going to make statements about matters relating to their ministries which were discussed during the visit?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the statement first.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The House can adjudge after I read out the statement. Sir, (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मौजूद थे क्या उस बातचीत में ? आप उनके साथ क्या बाहर गए थे ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बगबंकी) : उन्ही से आप कहें कि पढ़ दें। क्यों इतना समय सदन का बरबाद किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In response to an invitation from His Majesty the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister visited Kathmandu from 4th to 7th October, 1966. The Prime Minister

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

was happy to have had this opportunity to exchange views with His Majesty the King, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and other leading personalities of Nepal.

2. The Prime Minister was deeply touched by the friendly and warm welcome extended to her during her stay in Nepal which was a manifestation of the friendly feelings of the people of Nepal towards India and the Indian people.

3. India and Nepal share a long border which is free and open for unrestricted movement by people on both sides. Our peoples share a common heritage and are closely bound together by history and geography and by a common culture and tradition. With such close associations in the past, it is only natural that we should work closely together to promote our many common interests.

4. The Prime Minister was greatly impressed by the visible and varied signs of progress she saw or that were reported to her in Nepal since her last visit to Kathmandu 13 years ago. We are happy that India has been of some assistance in furthering this progress. His Majesty the King also expressed to the Prime Minister his satisfaction at the speedy progress achieved in the implementation of Indian aided projects in recent years. She had the honour to inaugurate one such project in which we have collaborated—the Sundari Jal Water Supply Scheme, which serves the city of Kathmandu. All the assistance we have rendered to Nepal has been conceived and made available in a spirit of friendly co-operation between neighbours. It is in accordance with this spirit that we have renamed what was hitherto known as the Indian Aid Mission, as the Indian Co-operation Mission. Despite our own economic difficulties, we have decided to double the quantum of assistance to Nepal to about Rs. 40 crores during our fourth Plan period which

happens almost to coincide with Nepal's current five year Plan. Large numbers of students and trainees from Nepal are studying in our universities and technical institutions. We welcome these and other contacts and would like to see them enlarged and strengthened in both directions.

5. The House will, I am sure, be glad to know that agreement has been reached on the Western Kosi Canal and the East-West Highway. Steps are being taken to sign the concerned agreements and it is expected that work will begin in the present cold weather.

6. The Prime Minister greatly welcomed the opportunity she had for a frank and cordial exchange of views with King Mahendra and Chairman Thapa. Our delegation also had talks with other Ministers and officials of the Government of Nepal. All these discussions have been extremely fruitful and have resulted in closer and mutual understanding between our two countries. Our discussions, once again, revealed a continuing similarity of approach on international issues based on the principles of non-alignment, and peaceful co-existence. Both sides re-affirmed their vital interest in the territorial integrity, prosperity and general well-being of the other. We agreed in particular that international issues should be settled by peaceful means.

7. There was a preliminary discussion on certain issues pertaining to trade. It was agreed that these matters should be more fully considered by the officials concerned. An Indian Trade Delegation is accordingly visiting Kathmandu shortly, and I have no doubt that all the issues will be fully considered by them and resolved satisfactorily.

8. The Prime Minister was accorded a very warm civic reception by the citizens of Kathmandu and had an opportunity of addressing the

Nepal Bharat Maitri Sangh and the women's organisation of Nepal and meeting their members. Her visit to Bhaktapur, near Kathmandu, also enabled her to see something of the splendid cultural heritage of Nepal which has intermingled so closely with our own.

9. The Prime Minister extended an invitation to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal to visit India which they have accepted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7364/66].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Nepal is a friendly country and we want their friendship to grow. I must congratulate the Prime Minister for finding time to visit this country in order to strengthen the age-old friendship. But, may I seek a clarification from her? May I know whether she had any discussion with the Nepalese State leaders about the military build up by the Chinese on the Bhutanese frontier, as also the general threat that China poses against India today? If so, are we to understand, or how far is it correct, that the Nepalese leaders told our Prime Minister that they do not think that China might attack India again?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This question was discussed and we expressed our deep concern at the conclusion between China and Pakistan and the news of military build up. As far as I remember, the Nepalese did make no such statement, as the hon. Member is attributing to them.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not hear the latter part of the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister says that as far as she remembers, the Nepalese Government did not

issue such a statement as has been mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: They did not issue such a statement. But my information is that the Nepalese State leaders told our Prime Minister that they do not think that China might attack India again.

Mr. Speaker: Then I was somewhat mistaken.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: One of them did say something to the effect that they do not think it will take place in the near future.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): When the Prime Minister visited Nepal and immediately thereafter there was news that the relations between Nepal and China were growing cordial. Did it crop up during the talks with the Nepalese leaders by the Prime Minister that their relations with China were as cordial as the relations between India and Nepal?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, it is very difficult to compare relations between countries. China is a neighbour of Nepal and naturally they would like to remain friends with China also. But I do not think it in any way interferes with the very close friendship and close cultural ties which we have with them.

श्री मधु सिमथे : प्रयच्छ महोदय, भारत नेपाल मैत्री का जो मामला है, वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि मुझे खेद है कि यद्यपि प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा तीन सप्ताह पहले हुई थी, उस के बारे में वयान आज आ रहा है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ ही दिन पहले चीन के सहयोग से तिब्बत-नेपाल को जोड़ने वाली एक सड़क बनी है, और पुल बन रहा भी बने हैं, जिन पर टैंक भी जा सकते हैं। जब इच्छागिरी नहर पर पुल तथा सड़कें बनी थीं, तब सरकार को इस की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जानकारी नहीं थी। पर इस सड़क के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है कि इस सड़क के बनने से, जिस पर टैंक आदि भी जा सकते हैं, नेपाल के लिए और भारत के लिए भी, एक बड़ा खतरा पैदा हुआ है; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में नेपाल सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जो बात-चीत होती है, वह पूरी बात-चीत तो मैं यहां नहीं बता सकती, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, हमें जो जो शंकाये मालूम होती हैं, चीन से जो खतरे हैं, पाकिस्तान से जो खतरे हैं, उन को हम ने काफी सकार्ई के साथ उन के सामने रखा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस सड़क के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं। और बातचीत से मुझे मतलब नहीं है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जो सड़के..

श्री मधु लिमये : सड़के नहीं, सड़क।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमें मालूम है कि वह सड़क बनी है। वह किस तरह की सड़क है, इस की पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी। अब माननीय सदस्य बताते हैं कि उस पर टैंक भी जा सकते हैं...

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसे कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री हूं। इन को जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala puzha): As Nepal has very friendly relations with the Chinese Government, may I know whether the Prime Minister tried to find out from the Nepali leaders what is the mood of the Chinese leadership now as far as peaceful settlement of the dispute between India and China are concerned?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As if there are disputes.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: What is the first part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: What is the mood of the Chinese Government at this moment according to the estimate of the Nepalese leaders?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The mood of the Chinese was not mentioned in the talks.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the context of our dispute....

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We did not discuss the change in the mood of the Chinese.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शारत्री : (बिजनौर) : क्या प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी इस यात्रा के दौरान यह अनुभव हुआ कि नेपाली जनता और नेपाल सरकार भारत सरकार से आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने की अपेक्षा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक है और इस दिशा में समय समय पर उन की ओर से कुछ प्रस्ताव भी आए हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या इस यात्रा के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि दोनों देशों के सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध पहले जैसे हों, या पहले भी अधिक घनिष्ठ हों, और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नये कदम उठाए गए हैं?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हम इस कोशिश में हैं कि हम सब तरह के सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाये। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी बढ़ाने चाहिए और उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री क.श्री राम गुप्त (भलवर) : एक लम्बा श्रवण हुआ कि जब भूटान के कुछ परिवार जा कर नेपाल में ठहर गए थे। उन का रखा भूटान के प्रति दुश्मनी का और भारत के प्रति शत्रुतापूर्ण था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भूटान से

हमारे विशेष सम्बन्ध होते हुए और नेपाल के साथ हमारे मैत्री सम्बन्ध होते हुए क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेपाल में इस बात की चर्चा की थी कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को यहां न ठहरने दिया जाये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: ऐसे मामले में हम देखल तो नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : देखल का खवाल नहीं है। क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई चर्चा भी की है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० महादेव प्रसाद।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : नेपाल में भूमि सम्बन्धी जो कानून लागू हुए हैं, उन की वजह से नेपाल की तराई में जो भारतीय मूलतः से बने हुए थे और खेती-बाड़ी कर रहे थे, वे उखाड़े जा रहे हैं। क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने नेपाल सरकार के साथ इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इन की चर्चा हुई थी और हम को बताया गया कि वहां पर जमीन के बारे में जो कानून बने हैं, वे सब पर बराबर लागू हैं, चाहे वे लोग भारत के हों या नेपाल के हों और इस में कुछ लोगों को अड़क करूट होगा। इस विषय में बातचीत चाल है।

12-38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EFFECTS OF DEVALUATION ON INDUSTRY

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, one of the consequences of devaluation of the rupee is that where an industry had imported capital plant and machinery from abroad before the 6th June, 1966 on deferred payment terms, and the whole or part of the cost of such assets is payable on or after that date, it will have to find an additional

amount in rupees to acquire the necessary foreign exchange to discharge its liability. The same is the position where the purchase of the plant and machinery was financed by a foreign loan which remained outstanding wholly or partly on the 6th June, 1966. The existing provisions of the Income-tax Act do not permit industry to write-up the capital cost of such assets by the amount of the additional rupee liability for the purpose of claiming depreciation and other capital allowances under the Act. Industry is also not entitled, under the existing law, to deduct the additional rupee liability in the computation of its taxable income. Government have had under consideration measures for providing relief to industry from the hardship arising out of this situation. The logical and equitable course to relieve this hardship would be to allow industry to write-up the capital cost of such assets by the amount of the additional rupee liability, so as to enable it to recoup the entire amount of such liability by way of depreciation allowance over the useful life of the asset. Government have, accordingly, decided to sponsor necessary amendments to the Income-tax Act for this purpose at the next suitable opportunity.

It has been represented to Government that, besides depreciation allowance, the deduction for development rebate should also be granted in respect of such assets with reference to their capital cost as written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability. Government have given careful thought to these representations, but are not convinced of the justification of allowing development rebate with reference to the additional rupee liability. This is in view of the fact that development rebate is a deduction which is allowed, under the present law, once and for all, for the year in which the asset is installed or is first put to use, with reference to the actual cost of the asset to the assessee in that year, and not with reference to the additional cost which

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

may be incurred by him subsequently due to certain developments, such as devaluation. Government see no reason to make a departure from this principle, and allow development rebate on the enhanced cost of the assets.

There are also instances where capital assets other than plant and machinery, such as equipment for scientific research or for promoting family planning, patent rights and copyrights, etc., were acquired from abroad prior to the date of devaluation on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans. The Income-tax Act does not provide for the grant of depreciation allowance in respect of such assets, but permits the capital cost thereof to be amortised against profits over a specified period of years. In such cases also, it is proposed to allow the original capital cost to be written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability for the purpose of amortisation.

Where a capital asset is sold or transferred by a taxpayer to another person, the capital gain or loss arising therefrom is computed, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, with reference to the original capital cost of the asset to the taxpayer. It is proposed to permit the original cost of the asset in such cases to be written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability which the taxpayer might have incurred in consequence of devaluation, for the purpose of computing capital gains or losses.

The legislation which Government propose to sponsor will cover all these matters.

I hope that the features which I have outlined before this House will go a long way in relieving industry of the burden which has been placed on it by increasing its rupee liabilities on account of devaluation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, when such statements are made with-

out prior notice, I would request you that copies are made available to us.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): So that we can put some questions tomorrow. It is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: All right. It will be circulated so that the Members might study it.

12.41 hrs.

RE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir I want to make one or two points before you and the House in relation to the proceedings of the 18th November.

You will recall and the House will recall that a certain Member was named by you peremptorily, as I thought, and I rose up on a point of order; I was ignored. Then, the Leader of the House rose up to make a motion for his suspension from the service of the House. I again rose up on a point of order and I was ignored. After that, when you called for the ballot to be taken on the motion, I again rose up on a point of order and pointed it out to you in so many words that the proceedings being taken were against the rules to which you remarked, "It does not matter". I then protested saying, "This is a most strange thing we are hearing in this House that the rules of the House do not matter." Then, Sir, you denied that you had said such a thing and a number of Members from this side confirmed what I had said. At that stage my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, got up and interceded on my behalf just as Professor Ranga had to intercede on my behalf, today, and it was then that I was allowed to state my point of order. All these proceedings are missing from the published and cyclostyled proceedings of this House.

This editing of the proceedings of this House as it strikes me, as far as I seem to remember, has not happened for the first time. I wish to bring to your notice that we are not aware of any rule or any authority under which this kind of editing can be done. This is the first point I want to bring to your notice.

The second point which I want to bring to your notice is with regard to the substance of the point of order which I had raised. You will recall that the point of order which I had raised was that the proceedings for the suspension of a Member from this House are quasi-judicial proceedings and such is the practice in the House of Commons. I also pointed out that the rule for suspending the Member from the service of the House, that is, rule 374 of our Rules of Procedure, is identical with the rule which applies in the House of Commons also.

You, Sir, disposed of my point of order by referring to, what you called, the relevant rule of the House of Commons. In the mean time I have consulted that rule. That rule or direction of the Speaker says that after the motion has been made no debate shall be allowed and no amendment to the motion made shall be allowed. On that basis you overruled my point of order. But my point of order was that there have to be quasi-judicial proceedings before a Member can be suspended from the service of the House and that such is not only the practice in the House of Commons but such is the authoritative interpretation of the relevant rule by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Now, I have this authority before me. It is an article written by Rt. Hon. Horace King, Ph. D., MP, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, in the *Parliamentarian*, April 1966 issue, which is described as the journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. On page 130, column 2, this rule, that is, rule 374, is dilated

upon by the Speaker of the House of Commons in the following words:—

"In the last resort the Speaker may have to punish a recalcitrant Member by asking him to leave the chamber or, the ultimate sanction, by "naming" him to the House, in which case the House will at once suspend him for a period. Such sanctions are, and must ever be, quasi-judicial. The House trusts, indeed knows, that he will use them only for the good of Parliament, and never for a partial reason.

Such sanctions, however, are rarely used, for the authority of Mr. Speaker is moral, and the moral force which gives him control of the House is his, and the House's acceptance of complete impartiality in the Chair."

I beg to submit most respectfully that in the light of this authoritative interpretation of rule 374, precedents and practices that have been established in this House, of not only summarily suspending Members from the service of the House but of also suspending Members when they are not present in the House as also suspending them by making accusations which have no bearing on the substance of rule 374, and then, further, refusing them any opportunity of making even a personal explanation, now at the fag-end of the Third Lok Sabha may be stopped and you may be good enough in your wisdom to revise the ruling which you gave on the 18th November.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, if you will permit me . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not necessary.

I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has brought these things to my notice—He has written to me also—though I regret that it was not the occasion for this. When once a decision has been taken by the House,

[Mr. Speaker]

it is not to be discussed and said that it was a wrong decision and that we must revise it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): A motion can be moved afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Kapur Singh: I moved a motion in a previous case and you disallowed that.

Mr. Speaker: It depends on the motion, when it is moved, whether I disallow it or allow it. That is not the thing.

He has written to me also and has read it just now that Mr. Horace King, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, has said that it is a quasi-judicial proceedings. But which is the court that has to take those proceedings? Here, our rule is very clear. It is the Speaker who has to take that into consideration. It is not that it would be discussed here and there would be a debate here. It would just conflict with the clear rule and our rule is not identical with that of the House of Commons. Rather, the House of Commons rule goes much further as I read it that day. If I have misquoted anything, he can take exception to it and I would be ready to withdraw it. I read that rule that is there in the House of Commons and that stands as it is—no amendment, no adjournment, no debate shall take place. And that is what I did. I do not see any reason now just to depart from that practice which has been in vogue here and is in conformity with the clear wordings of the rule here as well as in the House of Commons.

The second thing that he has pointed out is that he was ignored and that he does not find those words that he said in the records. I was rather very

surprised to hear that because no editing is done. I had not known that some words were not there. But now I learn—and that was the reason why he has complained that he was being ignored—that the bell for Division was being rung and he was insisting that he must be heard and I was requesting him that the bell was ringing and that nothing was being recorded and still he insisted and said certain words. When the bell is ringing, certainly, nothing is recorded. So, it was natural that those things were not recorded.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): How are we to know that the bell is ringing? We do not hear its sound here.

Mr. Speaker: When I put the motion and say that the lobbies be cleared, then the bell begins to ring.

I am sorry that I cannot agree with Sardar Kapur Singh though he has made a grouse. I do not think I have done anything which he should complain against.

Shri Kapur Singh: We submit to your rulings as we should. But I most respectfully point out once again that you have not disposed of the point that I have made. The rule merely says that there shall be no amendment and no debate after the motion. But the rule does not say that there shall be no quasi-judicial proceedings before the motion.

Mr. Speaker: No; that finishes it.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I want to make a constitutional point in support of this. My submission is....

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Dixit, if I had any doubts, I must have allowed him and heard him. Because I had no doubts, I said that there was no need.

12.53 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALL ATTENTION NOTICES

(Queries)

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आपकी गाइडेन्स चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० बड़े, मिसलेनियस
प्रश्न इस तरह से नहीं उठाये जा सकते हैं,
अगर प्रोसीडिंज के साथ कोई चीज है, तब
उठा सकते हैं, या वहन गोटिस दीजिये।

श्री बड़े : मैं तो गाइडेन्स के लिये आपसे
पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब विधान सभा का
मेम्बर था तो मैंने वहाँ पर देखा है कि जब
भी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आती है तो उसको
पढ़कर सुना दिया जाता है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान
में बल से, ता० 20 से, फास्ट हो रहा है, जगत
महोदय शकराचार्य फास्ट कर रहे हैं...

Mr. Speaker: You can ask for a
discussion in any manner. If I can
help there, I will certainly do. But
this is not the manner in which he
should do.

श्री बड़े : कम से कम इसे हाउस में
पढ़ना तो चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो मेरे कहते
कहते जिक्र भी कर दिया है यह ठीक नहीं है।
अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I
have a submission to make. You have
rejected the Call Attention notice. But
I would urge upon you—you must
have read the judgment of the High
Court—to kindly ask...

Mr. Speaker: If I allow these things
to be raised in this manner, there is
no end to it.. (Interruption). If I
allow you then why should not I
allow others to mention about other
things?

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I have
given a Call Attention notice and I
have written to you a letter...

2158 (A) LSD—6.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Priya Gupta, when
one Member is already speaking, you
should not speak. You begin to speak
simultaneously.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have written
to you a letter. Sections 107 and 117
have been declared *ultra vires*.

Mr. Speaker: That was a wrong
statement made by the hon. Member
that 107 and 117 have been declared
ultra vires. They have not been de-
clared *ultra vires*. He writes to me
that I should take action because they
have been declared *ultra vires*. That
was a wrong statement made by the
hon. Member.

Shri Priya Gupta: Everybody has
been released.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he insists on that
again. He should first be sure of his
grounds. You insist and continue to
proceed in that manner (Interruption)

Shri Priya Gupta: You never call
me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, if you say
that the Call Attention notice is not
necessary, your judgement is final. But
I would only request you to ask the
Minister to make a statement *pro
moto*.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आपको भी अच्छी तरह से जानकारी
है कि यह सदन चल रहा है और इस के साथ
साथ जो धारा 107, 117 की कार्यवाही
हुई है, 151 की कार्यवाही हुई है उस पर
यहाँ के न्यायालय ने भी अपना निर्णय दे दिया
है कि उस का रोजा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है।
18 नवम्बर को जो विचारियों का राष्ट्रीय
मोर्चा होने जा रहा था, वह भी खत्म हो गया,
जब कि उस का उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था।
ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना
चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रारामों में लोगों को क्यों
बन्द किया हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न का इस तरह से नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। बैठ जाइये।

Shri Priya Gupta: Dr. Lohia and others are still kept behind the bars.

Mr. Speaker: How many times shall I have to tell him? When I take action, the whole Opposition stands up and says that it is a harsh action. I am now asking the Opposition that in spite of my requests, Mr. Priya Gupta persists in his mistake that he has made and he is going on speaking.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय; मंत्री महोदय से कहिये कि वह इसका जवाब द।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं इस तरह में नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ इस इन्डियन नेशन अखबार में खबर आई है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खबरों को नहीं सुनना चाहता।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक वाक्य सुन लें, यह माँके का सवाल है। मेरे क्षेत्र में दो लोग मर चुके हैं ... (ध्वनि) ... एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें, आप सब की सुनते हैं, जो आर्डर पेपर पर नहीं है, उसको भी सुनते हैं, मैं धीरे से बँठा रहा हूँ, अब मुझे मीका दीजिये ताकि मैं एक मिनट के लिये कह सकूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको भी मना करता हूँ। अगर इन तरह से सबलिस उठाने लगे

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले उठ चुका है, उती के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, एक मिनट में बहुत नुकसान नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चलने दूंगा। Bills to be introduced.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे क्षेत्र में लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता। जो चीज रिलेवेंट नहीं है ...

श्री मधु लिमये : रिलेवेंट है। दो लोग मर गए हैं— एक चौदह साल की लड़की मर गई है और दूसरा 52 साल का आदमी मर गया है एक वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं पढ़ने दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण दिया, आपने नामजूर कर दिया। आप मेरे ऊपर क्यों रोक लगाते हैं। इस सदन में मेरे ऊपर कर्फ्यू आर्डर हो गया है, एक मिनट सुनते नहीं हैं। जब मेरे क्षेत्र में दो लोग मरते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि बुढ़ापे के कारण मर गये। क्या 14 साल की लड़की बुढ़ी होती है, मंत्री झूठा जवाब क्यों देते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। Bills to be introduced.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, बैठ जाने में क्या है, लेकिन एक वाक्य मुझे पढ़ने दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: This should not go on record.

Shri Madhu Limaye: **.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him so many times. He will now go out.

Shri Madhu Limaye: **

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House).

13.00 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (OPINION POLL) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking of an opinion poll to ascertain the wishes of the electors of Goa, Daman and Diu with regard to the future status thereof and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking of an opinion poll to ascertain the wishes of the electors of Goa, Daman and Diu with regard to the future status thereof and for matters connected therewith".

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I oppose the introduction of this Bill, and I do so for this reason. We have already got the democratic system of having elections wherever we like. The elections can be fought out on general manifestoes by the various parties, and in those manifestoes these points can be taken up. That is the ordinary principle that has been followed in other cases. Why has a similar principle not been followed in the case of Goa, Daman and Diu?

The issue is quite clear. The Goa Assembly has already come to a particular decision and that decision has already been communicated to the country and to the world at large. Why has that not been accepted, and why is this new and novel procedure being adopted for the purpose of forcing people to come to a particular decision in a particular manner?

I say that this is a Bill which offends against the very essence of the democratic principles by which our country is to be ruled. I, therefore, feel that this Bill should not be introduced.

श्री बड़े (बारगोन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: The rule clearly provides that I shall only hear one Member who opposes and then the hon. Minister.

श्री बड़े : मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं लाइवर हूँ वह बैरिस्टर है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a lawyer and he might consult the rules. Now, he should resume his seat.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This point has been considered by Government namely what the best method is to ascertain the wishes of the people and then this decision has been taken by Government, and the reason for this decision is as follows. It was thought that in the elections a lot of personalities got involved and the question of personalities also came up, and, therefore, a good and fair decision might not be available if this issue was decided at the time of the general elections or the general elections were to indicate the trend of thinking of the people of Goa. That is why it has been decided to put it through as a separate measure in which no personalities are involved. Only a simple question is posed, and the question of parties also does not come in here. This is the fairest way of ascertaining the wishes of the people, and that is why this measure is being introduced.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking of an opinion poll to ascertain the wishes of the electors of Goa, Daman and Diu with regard to the future status thereof and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-11-66.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce the Bill.

13.05 hrs.

**RE: PREVENTIVE DETENTION
(CONTINUANCE) BILL**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I want to make just one small statement. You had mentioned earlier something about copies of the statement containing information about the working of the Preventive Detention Act. 530 copies have already been supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and these are available to the Members at the Publications Counter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of clarification. He says that copies have been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Does it mean that the Bill will be taken up today for discussion? In that case, when shall we get time to read the statement? Let some time be given to us for reading it before the Bill is taken up here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let it be taken up at 4 P.M.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Let it be taken up at 4 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I am told that it is a very short statement and it would not take much time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It may be short but there should be some time provided for us to go through it.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we shall have two hours for that purpose.

12.06½ hrs.

**KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 3)
BILL,* 1966**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1966-67."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I introduce the Bill.

13.07 hrs.

**KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 4)
BILL,* 1966**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-11-66.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

ended on the 31st day of March, 1963 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I introduce the Bill.

13.7½ hrs.

**KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 5)
BILL*, 1966**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I introduce the Bill.

13.08 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 3 BILL, 1966**

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Will both the appropriation Bills be taken together?

Mr. Speaker: They will be taken up separately. Only the first one is being taken up now.

An hon. Member: What is the time allotted?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No time is allotted.

This is an Appropriation Bill, and, therefore, I am not going to take any long time over it. The point which I want to raise on this Bill is this. There is no question here of the efficiency or otherwise of the hon. Railway Minister. But what has been happening is this. During these five years that have gone by I have seen that the Railway Board has developed a tendency towards obduracy, and the hon. Minister, having a lot of correspondence to be entered into in his hands, has got into a difficult position and perhaps he has had to sign the letters as drafted by the officers concerned.

During the last four years I have written 268 letters to the Railway Ministry in spite of all the cogent arguments that I have advanced in support of the complaints that I have made or the suggestions that I have made, I generally get a stereotyped reply, a reply which is already known

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-11-66.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

to me. Not once has it been possible for me to secure redress of the grievances either of the personnel or of the public at large.

Very recently, I had written certain letters with reference to the National Railway Users' Consultative Committee of which the hon. Minister is the chairman. Before those suggestions have been placed before the Users' Consultative Council, I have received replies from the officers concerned that they have to find out for themselves whether a particular matter will be placed on the agenda or not. I very much resent this. It is not for these officers to decide what should be placed before the National Users' Consultative Council and what should not be placed.

Similarly, on the last occasion when the Appropriation Bill was being discussed, I brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister that in some cases punishments had been inflicted upon employees who were employed in the commercial side of the railway for having caused a loss of Rs. 2, Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, to the tune of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 46,000. Such a thing has never happened, and never happens, anywhere in any other part of the world. He was kind enough to tell me that if I gave him the details, he would look into it. I sent him the details. The net result? I got a reply, of course signed by him, that proper inquiries were made under the Discipline and Appeal Rules. I never said that they were not made. What I was pointing out was that this was not a fair way of dealing with an employee on whom for causing a loss of Rs. 2, a fine is imposed of as much as Rs. 10,000.

Similarly, I pointed out two glaring examples of patent injustice....

Mr. Speaker: Would they all be covered under the Appropriation Bill at this stage?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I had no opportunity to speak earlier. I am concluding in two more sentences. Because the hon. Minister is here, I take this opportunity of conveying it direct to him, to his ears.

In one case, an inquiry officer came to a finding that the person concerned is not guilty. The language used was 'the story against him is made up'. This 'made up' was, after five years, read by another officer, another clerk, as 'made out'. He had not been punished; therefore, he should be punished. And he was punished. When he was punished, he brought it to the notice of the authorities concerned and said 'I have not done anything wrong. I am not guilty. This was a false charge against me'. But the man was dismissed from service. I brought this to the notice of one Minister, two Ministers, the third Minister, fourth Minister. The net result was the same thing. The man went to the High Court. The High Court did not entertain his writ petition. The High Court threw out the petition on this ground that he had not exhausted the remedy provided in the rules. The Court did not give a finding on the merits. This was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. It was not looked into. But the same stereotype reply had been received.

May I, therefore, say to the hon. Minister that he should not depend so much on the officers and not merely sign the papers placed before him, but look into them himself? He must know that when complaints come from us, there is some force behind them. I do not want to take advantage of being an MP to derive any personal gain or anything of the kind. But when such letters are written by us, they must be looked into properly and they must be replied to in the proper perspective.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am very sorry if any inconvenience is caused to the hon. Member. But he knows that

hundreds and thousands of letters come from Members and from outside. They have to go through a process or machinery.

13.14 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 4 BILL, 1966

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill".

Shri S. K. Patil: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.15 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1966-67 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1963-64—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67 and the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his speech.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनी) : अनुदान की अनुपूर्वक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीने छः अरब रुपये की जो मांगें उसस्थिति की गई हैं जैसा कि मैं शुक्रवार को कह रहा था कि यह तीसरी बार एक छोटा सा बजट सदन में सरकार की ओर से आया है। इस पीने छः अरब में रुपये की सदन से स्वीकृति लेने के बाद भी सरकार देश में जनता के दिल पर अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकेगी या प्रशासन में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है, इसको रोक सकेगी इस में कुछ संदेह सा दिखाई देता है।

जहाँ तक सरकार के काम करने का ढंग है पीछे जब सात नवम्बर को यहाँ प्रदर्शन हुआ था और अभी कुछ दिन पहले अठारह नवम्बर को छात्रों का प्रदर्शन होने वाला था उस समय दिल्ली को सरकार ने एक फौजी छावनी के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया था उससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अब लोगों के दिनों में अपने लिये गुंजाइश करने के बजाय जनता पर लाठी और बन्दूक से शासन चलाने में ज्यादा विश्वास रखने लगी है। इसका एक परिचय अभी कुछ दिन पहले मुजफ्फर नगर में भी देखने को मिला था जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस का वहाँ अधिवेशन हो रहा था। जिन लोगों को देख कर कभी जनता का मस्तक झट्टा से झुक जाया करता था, वहाँ जो दृश्य

देखने को मिला उससे ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसी स्थिति धीरे धीरे देश में आ रही है, जबकि...

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा था कि आज जिन लोगों के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है, कुछ दिनों पहले जब वे देश की सेवा करते हुए जनता के बीच में जाते थे, तो लोग आखें ब्रिद्धा कर उनका स्वागत करते थे। लेकिन शासन की दुरवस्था को देख कर आज देश में यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि हाल ही में मुजफ्फर नगर में कांग्रेस का जो अधिवेशन हुआ उस को जिस प्रकार लाठी और गोलों की छाया में सम्पन्न किया गया, उगमे पता चलता है कि प्रशासकीय मशीनरी किस प्रकार जनता से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर चुकी है।

अगर सरकार अपने रेडियो और छल्ल-बारों को विज्ञापन देकर उनकी आत्मा को खरीद कर अपनी लोकप्रियता को देर तक कायम रखना चाहती है, तो मेरे विचार में वह इसमें सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। अगर सरकार ने, और खास तौर से सत्ताहृदय देखने, इस देश में अपना स्थान बनाए रखना है, तो उनको कुछ ऐसे कार्यों को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा, जिसमें वे जनता में अपनी पहचान की सी लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर सकें।

जहाँ तक तोड़-फोड़ और विध्वंस की कार्यवाहियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस सदन में और बाहर भी कई बार यह कह चुका हूँ कि कोई भी भला व्यक्ति, जो जनतान्त्रिक प्रणाली में विश्वास रखता है, उनका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। परन्तु जहाँ भी इस प्रकार की तोड़-फोड़ और विध्वंस की कार्यवाहियाँ होती हैं, जब तक उनकी तह में जाकर इस बात का

पता न लगाया जावे कि कौन से इस प्रकार के तत्व हैं, जो तोड़-फोड़ और विध्वंस की कार्य-वाहियों के द्वारा जनतन्त्र के भविष्य की बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, तब तक किसी एक दल या संगठन पर दोष थोप देना सरकार या सरकारी नेताओं के लिए कोई बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। दिल्ली में 7 नवम्बर, को जो घटना पड़ी, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गन्धर्व पांच लाख लोगों की नीयत इस प्रकार की होती कि वे दिल्ली में आकर कोई तोड़-फोड़ और विध्वंस की कार्य-वाही करें, तो मेरा अनुमान है कि दिल्ली की स्थिति और भी अधिक विरम हो जाती। परन्तु जैसा कि मैंने शुकवार को कहा था, कुछ इस प्रकार के अवांछनीय तत्व उस प्रदर्शन और जलूस में सम्मिलित हो गए थे, जिन्होंने उसके उद्देश्य को भ्रष्ट करना चाहा।

पिछले गृह मन्त्री, श्री नन्दा, ने प्रधान मन्त्री को जो पत्र लिखा है, उससे देश के सामने एक भिन्न स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने कुछ दिनों पहले कहा कि जहाँ तक होम सेक्रेटरी को बदलने का सवाल था, उसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकती थी क्योंकि उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात उस व्यक्ति के दिमाग में कैसे उतर सकती है, जो उस कमेटी के निर्माण के दृग् और उसकी सदस्यता को जानता है। आखिर वह कमेटी क्या है? उस कमेटी में प्रधान मन्त्री, होम मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर इन-चार्ज रहते हैं। जबकि इस अवसर पर इस कमेटी में होम मिनिस्टर स्वयं मिनिस्टर इन-चार्ज के रूप में थे, तो इसमें प्रधान मन्त्री के अलावा और कोई सदस्य नहीं था। इस स्थिति में उस कमेटीका नाम लेकर परिस्थिति की भयंकरता से लोगों को अनजान रखने की बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है।

7 नवम्बर, को कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष, श्री कामराज, के घर को फूँकने की जिस साजिश का पता चला, उससे भी उस दिन की घटनाओं एक जुड़िशल एन्कायरी कराने का

अधिकार सिद्ध हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए, ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाये। यह पता भी लग जाये कि उन घटनाओं की तह में क्या बात थी और किस प्रकार कुछ लोगों ने जान-बूझ कर उस प्रदर्शन के उद्देश्य को बिगाड़ा।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह कहा है कि गौ-हत्या सम्बन्धी प्रदर्शन और आन्दोलन केवल चुनाव स्टंट है। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या इतने जिम्मेदार ओहदे पर बैठी हुई महिला को इस प्रकार के हल्के शब्दों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अगर यह चुनाव स्टंट ही है, तो जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य को कौनसा चुनाव लड़ना है, जिन्होंने कल से गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध की मांग को लेकर आमरण अनशन शुरू किया है? आचार्य बिनोदा भावे ने कौनसा चुनाव लड़ना है, जिन्होंने इस मांग का समर्थन किया है? कांग्रेस के जिन लोगों ने पहले गौ-हत्या बन्द करने के लिए प्रस्ताव रखा था, क्या उन्होंने भी चुनाव स्टंट के तौर पर ही ऐसा किया था? मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनाव स्टंट का नाम लेकर किसी उद्देश्य को बिगाड़ना जिम्मेदार लोगों, और विशेष रूप से प्रधान मन्त्री जैसे पद पर बैठने वाली महिला, को गोभा नहीं देता है।

जहाँ तक विद्यार्थियों के असन्तोष का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार ने समझदारों और दूरदर्शिता से काम लिया होता, तो वर्तमान स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो सकती थी। आखिर यह असन्तोष कहाँ से प्रारम्भ हुआ? इस असन्तोष की बुनियाद ग्वालियर में पड़ी जहाँ पुलिस के एक टुक ने "बैक" होते हुए विद्यार्थियों के होस्टल की एक दीवार को तोड़ दिया। विद्यार्थी उस टुक टूटकर को लेकर पुलिस थाने पर गए, लेकिन पुलिस दरोगा ने विद्यार्थियों की बात को सुनने के बजाय उन को हवालात में बन्द कर दिया। इस पर विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक था।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जम्मू में पुलिस ने कालेज के कम्पाउण्ड में जाकर विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई। होस्टल की दूसरी मंजिल पर बैठी एक लड़की को गोली लगी, जो गोली खाकर नीचे गिर गई। अगर जम्मू के विद्यार्थी उस गोली कांड की न्यायिक जांच की मांग करते हैं, तो सरकार स्थिति को और बिगाड़ने के बजाय अपने ही परिवार के बच्चों को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिए इस प्रकार की न्यायिक जांच करा कर इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए यत्नशील क्यों नहीं होती ?

इसी प्रकार दिल्ली के बंगल में, मेरठ में, पुलिस ने केवल अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों के साथ ही मारपीट और दुर्व्यवहार नहीं किया, बल्कि बार एसोसियेशन में जाकर वकीलों के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया।

इस स्थिति में क्या यह सरकार साठी और गोली के द्वारा इस देश में अपना शासन देर तक बनाए रखना चाहती है इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने एक निर्णय यह लिया है कि पार्लियामेंट हाउस के दो दो मील तक कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं हो पायेगा। सरकार का यह निर्णय जनतन्त्रीय परम्पराओं का गला घोट कर अधिनायकवाद का प्रारम्भ करने वाला है। अगर जनता को सबमूच यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह अपनी मांग सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचाए, तो व्यावहारिक बात यह होती कि अगर सरकार को यह भय था कि जिस सड़क में अब तक जलूस और प्रदर्शन के आने की परम्परा रही है, उस पर आल इण्डिया रेडियो, रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य सरकारी भवन हैं, तो वह जलूसों और प्रदर्शनों के मार्ग को बदल देती। उनको इस सड़क के बजाय रायसीना रोड या इंडिया गेट की तरफ से आने की इजाजत दे देती जहां जलूसों पर ज्यादा धक्की तरह से नियन्त्रण रखा जा सके। लेकिन इस प्रकार बनाने के शौचिक अधि-

कारों का हनन करना अधिनायकवाद की प्रवृत्ति को प्रारम्भ करना है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश में यह चीज ज्यादा देर तक नहीं चल सकेगी।

अगर सरकार ने गौ-हत्या विरोधी और विद्यार्थियों के प्रदर्शनों और जलूसों पर लाठी और गोली के द्वारा कुछ समय के लिए नियन्त्रण कर भी लिया, तो बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भुवमरी का जो तांडव नृत्य हो रहा है, विशाखापत्तनम में स्टील प्लांट के प्रश्न को लेकर जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विधान सभा के सत्तर सदस्यों ने जो त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, उन पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए सरकार कहां तक साठी और गोली चलायेगी ? वह किस तरह इस स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण करेगी ?

सच्चाई यह है कि अब शासन से सरकार की पकड़ समाप्त होती चली जा रही है सरकार अब इन तमाम घटनाओं और स्थितियों पर नियन्त्रण कर सकने में असमर्थ है। इस का एक उपाय यह है कि सरकार देश में दलीय स्तर से ऊपर उठे और यहां पर एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार का निर्माण किया जाये, जिससे देश में असन्तोष की भावना का समाधान किया जा सके।

आप को ध्यान होगा कि इस सदन में आप की उपस्थिति में कुछ दिनों पहले पंजाब के विभाजन पर चर्चा हुई थी। सभी समसदर सदस्यों ने उस समय यह कहा था कि जो पंजाब पहले ही बंट चुका है, उसका दोबारा विभाजन करके देश के साथ अन्याय न किया जाये। पंजाब के विभाजन के बाद अब सन्त फतेहसिंह और मास्टर तारासिंह ने अपनी बाहें फिर चढ़ानी शुरू कर दी हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें केवल सन्त फतेहसिंह और मास्टर तारासिंह का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में बैठे हुए आंधेरी और भी यह काम करा रहे

हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इन तमाम बातों को समझ कर स्थिति की भयंकरता को धाँके और पंजाब और दिल्ली की स्थिति को और बिगड़ने से बचाए। स्थिति केवल गाय और विद्यार्थियों को लेकर नहीं बिड़ रही है, बल्कि हर जगह कदम कदम पर स्थिति के बिगड़ने की सम्भावना होती जा रही है।

सरकार ने देश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में, उन गरीब क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ सूखा और भुखमरी है, बांटने के लिए और खेती की सहायता करने के लिए 103 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की है। इसका कोई भी विरोध नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन पिछले दिनों समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह धनराशि बांटने के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसमें जहाँ कई उच्च सरकारी अधिकारी रखे गए हैं, वहाँ घाल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी, श्री मेनन, को भी रखा गया है। इलेक्शन के कुछ दिनों पहले, जिस कमेटी के हाथ में 103 करोड़ रुपये बांटने का कार्य दिया गया है, उसमें कांग्रेस के जेनेरल सेक्रेटरी का रखा जाना क्या लोगों के दिमाग में यह संका पैदा नहीं करेगा कि यह सूखाग्रस्त लोगों की सहायता नहीं की जा रही है, बल्कि इलेक्शन के प्रापेण्डा के लिए सरकार के धन का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस काम के लिए रामकृष्ण मिशन जैसे पवित्र संगठनों की सेवा प्राप्त करे या उन वालन्टेरी धार्मनाइजेशन का सहयोग प्राप्त करे, जिन के पवित्र हाथों से यह धन उन लोगों के पास पहुँच सके और उनके दुःख-दर्द को दूर करने में सहायक हो सके और इस प्रकार जिस काम के लिए सरकार यह पैसा नियत कर रही है, वह उसी काम में लग सके।

मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार मेरे इन विचारों पर गहराई से सोचेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Manubhai Shah.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): What is the time allotted, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Till 2.45, when I will call upon the Minister.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am only intervening; I am not winding up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that you permitted me to intervene in the debate because during the debate on the demands for supplementary grants there have been some observations made by hon. Members about some subjects directly or indirectly connected with my Ministry. The first point which Shri Madhu Limaye made—I am sorry he is not here and I took this occasion thinking that perhaps he would be present here—was about the import of cloves from Zanzibar. The House would recall that during 1963-64 there were disturbances in Zanzibar where a large number of our nationals are residents. Some of them who were permanent residents there have found that the conditions there were not conducive to their continuing there for long, just as it has happened in Burma, Ceylon, Nyasaland, Uganda and many other parts of the world. It is the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance which controls repatriation of properties of Indians abroad, either in cash or kind. It is not a subject normally under our Ministry and import and export trade control. It is governed by the policy of repatriation enunciated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance after consulting the Foreign Affairs Ministry, our Ministry and other concerned Ministries. On that basis, it was agreed that to the extent cloves from Zanzibar were allowed to be brought by the Zanzibar Government to this country, their repatriates may be allowed to import them without payment of foreign exchange. While authorising the import into this country, this policy did not obviate the need or normal rules of distribution which flow from import trade control, by

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

which several scarce commodities imported into this country are governed. Some of them are under established import licences, some are scarce commodities and some are canalised items.

So far as the import of cloves is concerned, we have thoroughly examined the import trade control regulations. They are not unauthorised or illegal as the hon. member said. They are fully authorised and legal. These cloves were allowed to be sold to the STC at landed cost, whatever the quantum may be. Unlimited quantities can be brought by the party and he can get the value of the goods in terms of the landed cost. It was also decided that in order to help the repatriates, in the first instance about Rs. 10,000 worth of cloves may be allowed to be retained by them without any payment of duty and they can sell it freely. But the rest had to be surrendered to the STC and the STC would bear the rest of the charges and pay to the repatriates the CIF price of Rs. 35 per 10 kgm. after taking over the stocks. The party referred to by the hon. Member also imported cloves when this policy was in force.

After that, the repatriates again appealed to the Government of India that it was working somewhat harshly on them. The local price of the cloves, which is in huge demand and which we cannot import freely because of foreign exchange shortage is enormous; it is sometimes 200 or 300 per cent higher than the landed cost. If we allow complete freedom in the import of scarce materials like cloves, copra or betel nuts or camphor, there will be racketeering and not only repatriates' property, but more and more of these things purchased with the help of smuggled currencies would come into the country in the name of repatriates property and they would make excessive profits. This has been our experience in the past also. Such

things have happened in the case of many scarce commodities. Therefore, Government has been careful to see that such commodities should be handled carefully so that the excess profits may be mopped up and a reasonable profit may be allowed, whether it is repatriates' property or normally imported product.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is the camphor that is imported synthetic or natural?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is synthetic.

When the patriates made a representation early in 1966 Government looked into the matter and brought about a further liberalisation of policy. The current policy which has been enunciated since early 1966 is as follows:

- (i) Since most of the people coming from Zanzibar in future could bring cloves only as merchandise, the present distinction between "stock-in-trade" and "merchandise" should be removed.
- (ii) Genuine repatriates from Zanzibar will be allowed to import cloves without any quantitative limit and without ITC licence or CCP.
- (iii) The first Rs. 10,000 worth of cloves will be allowed to be cleared by the repatriates without payment of duty and directly or on their behalf by the STC (without having to sell any part thereof to the STC).
- (iv) The balance of cloves should be offered for sale to the STC at the current CIF price.

(v) The STC, after payment of CIF price to the repatriates concerned and after clearance of the cloves on payment of Customs duty and other

charges will hand over a portion of the cloves to the repatriates concerned at their current distribution price in the following manner:

Quantity of cloves brought by a repatriate in terms of CIF value.

Quantity of cloves to be handed over to the repatriate concerned by the STC at their distribution price.

(a) Cloves exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value but not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

50 per cent of the portion of cloves in excess of Rs. 10,000.

(b) Cloves exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value but not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

25 per cent of the portion of cloves in excess of Rs. 50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

(c) Cloves exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in value.

No portion to be handed over to the repatriates.

Cloves brought by the repatriates are being allowed clearance from the Customs under the aforesaid procedure.

Shri Alvares: He is making some statement in clarification of some points. Why should the time allotted for supplementary demands be utilised for that? He can make that statement at some other time.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is necessary to make this because so many allegations and charges were made during the debate on the supplementary demands. I am replying to them.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Not only about cloves, but about sulphur and some other things also, charges were made.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will answer them.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung....

Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Therefore, I was mentioning about cloves that this

was the policy. So, I can assure the House that there was nothing illegal or unauthorised and no discrimination was practised by the Government against one party or the other. After that, some of the importers still went to the court of law and the High Court held that the Government decision was right. Likewise, if this party or any other party feels aggrieved, it can write to us or go to a court of law.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Why is he.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am intervening in the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. Some serious charges were made.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I am referring to them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am coming to them.

Therefore, in the matter of cloves, there are many forms in which he can get justice. If he writes to me, I will get it examined. So, the policy on cloves, as enunciated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, was completely rational, logical and compassionate to our brethren abroad, and it has been carried out in this spirit.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

Then I come to the question of sulphur. The hon. Member said that because the STC canalises the import of sulphur through a firm which was not conversant with the export or import of sulphur, that is why we are suffering. That is entirely incorrect. The canalisation order came only by the end of August this year, 27th August, 1966. Before that every importer was freely allowed to import... (interruptions). If you will wait, you will get all the explanation which you want. There is world-wide shortage for sulphur today. In spite of our best efforts, both of private importers, actual users, established importers, Government and STC, we are not getting sulphur because there is world-wide shortage. We thought, therefore, that it may be better policy to have Government-to-Government transactions or large-scale transactions with private foreign exporters and a Government corporation which can invest money in this scarce material. Hon. Members have been expressing anxiety about the shortage of non-ferrous metal, mercury, sulphur and rock phosphate. So, in August, 1966 i.e., before three months only we decided that canalisation should take place. Therefore, I completely deny the charge that due to the canalisation order there is shortage of sulphur. There is, no doubt, a shortage which we are trying to meet to the extent possible. One of the companies with which STC has entered into sulphur contract is one whose associates had interest in sulphur mining. Also the contract is binding on them. If they do not meet the terms of the contract, they will be penalised. If the contract is not fulfilled, they will have to bear the consequences thereof.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जूते वाली अमरीकी कम्पनी को क्यों दिया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जूतों का काम करना कोई वाप नहीं है, सल्फर के साथ जूतों का भी काम किया जा सकता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो जूतों का काम करें, उसको शिप-बिल्डिंग का ठेका दें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जिस कम्पनी के साथ हमने कांट्रैक्ट किया है, उनको तजुर्बा है, उनकी एसोसियेट को तजुर्बा है, उनके पार्टनर्स जूतों का काम करते हैं। जूता कोई हल्की चीज नहीं है, वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में एक्सपोर्ट होता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं एक्सपोर्ट प्रोप्रीनियन नहीं चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः जूतों के एक्सपोर्ट हैं।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Will you please listen to me? Then I will meet all the points. One of the parties with whom STC entered into a contract recently has associates who have got mining interests in sulphur. They are primary owners in a part of a country of mining interests in sulphur. So, they can procure it. At the same time, the STC has also entered into contracts with various other parties. A reference was made to the delay. The actual time-lag between the negotiation and the final contract was 35 days. When you make a contract for 3,50,000 tons you have to give 35 days or even two months to conclude a contract. So, the shortage of sulphur in the country throughout last year was due to a world-wide shortage and not due to the three-month old decision for canalisation through STC. In the past, and even in the present, all the actual users and others can contract for sulphur and canalise it through the STC. Then the contract was made with a firm which has its allied partners experienced in sulphur mining.

So, my real worry is to assure the House that the fertiliser industry is provided with rock phosphate and sulphur through every means at our command, by working Government to Government, working with private exporters, importers here, and working

through the STC. So, I can assure the House that every effort is being made to see that the maximum amount of sulphur is imported into this country by every channel open to the Government, the private channels, the public channels and others.

The third point was about Madhusudan Govardhan Das, which he has been repeating. He brought it up during the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. I have assured the House that we have prosecuted this particular firm. The prosecution has been launched in Bombay courts and it has been going on. The matter is *sub-judice*. All that Government can do is this. If out of lakhs of people a few fraudulent people do cheat the Government and the public, all that we can do is to criminally prosecute them, penalise them. This party brought yarn instead of fibre, which is costly, yarn is a more profitable item. We immediately caught all the stocks. We have frozen them. There was police investigation and prosecution has been launched. The other mills which have indirectly or directly assisted or abetted this particular firm to import this yarn...

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why did the Government not give this explanation earlier? Then a lot of misunderstanding could have been avoided. You ought to have given this explanation much earlier.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I gave this explanation, but I am sorry that I did not repeat it parrot-like. I agree with Shri Tyagi that I should have gone on giving this explanation. I gave it in the last session when he raised this point. It is on record that I gave this explanation, that police investigations were going on. Then police investigations were completed. Again, he wrote a letter to me through the Prime Minister, to which I replied that prosecution has been launched. Still, he is not satisfied and he goes on repeating it. I would request the forbearance of this House. The

dignity of the House could be maintained only if people do not go on repeating the same thing *ad nauseam*.

श्री राजसेवक यादव: मैर-कानूनी ढंग से
नियमों में क्यों परिवर्तन हुआ, क्यों संशोधन
हुआ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह सब इन्वेस्टी-
गेशन में निकलेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the Minister yields, the hon. Member should not go on talking.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know whether the case in the court has been launched against the party after Shri Madhu Limaye has raised the question on the floor of the House or earlier.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was much earlier. We actually handed over the whole case to the police many, many months ago.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Even then this question was raised in the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The raising of the question here was many months after we had frozen the stock and the case was handed over to the police. When the police investigation is complete, as soon as it is over, it goes to the court.

The point of fact is that Government can catch them as soon as the goods are landed. I cannot get into a controversy of who, when and how. But as soon as the goods landed here, the Customs immediately froze the goods. According to our information it was fibre which was allowed to be imported but he had imported yarn and, therefore, the goods were frozen. The entire case was handed over to the police. All the mills and other parties concerned in bringing these goods into the country illegally were investigated by the police. The police examined the evidence and immediately launched the prosecution.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

I want to assure the House that whatever the party—I do not know the party, Madhusudan Gordhandas, with which the hon. Member is obsessed—big or small, will not at all be spared and we will prosecute them. (Interruption).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: What about the illegal amendment of the rules for import?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All that will come into the case when the evidence is led. Any officer of the State—the Textile Commissioner or anybody—who might have abetted it or who might have been a party to this transaction, will be punished according to the law.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या आप को यह पता है कि किस ने नियमों में परिवर्तन किया है, किस ने संशोधन किया है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमें सब पता है। चूंकि केस सबजुडिस है, इसलिए मैं इस पर कुछ अधिक नहीं कह सकता।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Factual information.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I cannot lay the factual information before you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless Shri Yadav stops this, I will have to ask him to go out. There must be some limit.

Shri Alvares: If the case is with the police, it is not *sub judice*.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I cannot put the police report here. The police report is not final and is not considered above the law.

Shri Alvares: If the case is with the police, it is not *sub judice*.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is already before the court.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: But a factual statement can be given.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want any interruption. You have had enough time to speak and make your observations.

The prosecution has been launched and the case is before the court. All the people, whether it is an official or a non-official, an importer or an exporter, a textile mill or whoever in our view, through investigation, is guilty, will be brought before the court and we will ask for the maximum penalty to them. No one can expect more than that of an honest and incorruptible government—a government which is trying to do its utmost to develop the country.

When the foreign trade is Rs. 2,500 crores, if a few cases occur, I will ask for the tolerance of the House. If we exaggerate things out of context, the name of this great country will be brought into ill repute by a few scoundrels whom we are prepared to punish. But please do not generalise and for heaven's sake do not say that there is corruption of this type or that type of thing.

Now, because the hon. Member has been taking liberty to make wild charges here and everywhere repeatedly, in spite of my telling him, I would like to say something on that point. Besides the above few points, the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, has been making certain allegations about me personally. He repeatedly asserts that I possess large amounts of money, wealth and property. I completely and totally deny his charges. Normally, it would be improper for a man to speak for himself. However, as the hon. Member has thought it fit to make such wild charges on the floor of this House, I would like to give some facts here on this matter.

I have been in this hon. House for the last 11 years and all Members know me fully well. The Houses of Parliament are like a parent to all of us. So it would not be improper to render detailed personal account before the hon. House.

As the House knows, I have had an active life for 30 years.....(Interruption). You have had enough time to make charges; now please listen patiently....(Interruption). Sir, I seek your protection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, I have had an active life for 30 years. On 1st of November, 1966, I became 51 years old. During these thirty years, I served as a highly placed technical and management expert for 12 years in industry and business. This included the period of my imprisonment at the time of 1942 Quit India Movement for 3½ years. The remaining 18 years since 1948, I have been serving the country and our Party, the Indian National Congress, as a Minister in the Saurashtra State Government and later as a Minister in the Central Government. Under the Code of Conduct, we have all to submit every year our statement of liabilities and assets to the Prime Minister, the President of the Indian National Congress and the Home Minister of India. These statements are there for anybody to see.

I do not possess wealth, money or property. I own no land, no building nor do I possess any property or wealth. I do not possess any ornaments or jewellery except of minor value of domestic type of ornaments. I do not possess any partnership or shares—ordinary, preference, bonds, debentures or any type of shares—of any industrial or business company. The total bank balance that I possess at the end of 12 years of private service and 18 years of public life is a sum of Rs. 48,000 in savings certificates and fixed deposits. These

savings represent my hard-earned savings after a long and active life. I would throw an open challenge to anybody to show that I own anything else other than what I have mentioned.

I know numerous friends in industry and business and I challenge anybody to produce a single industrialist or businessman, from whom I ever accepted any money or any valuable gifts or any consideration any time throughout my long and responsible career either in private service or as a Minister of Saurashtra State for 8 years and as a Minister of the Central Government for the last ten years.

Having failed to find any property or wealth or money belonging to me in this country, a few of these friends who are accustomed to make vicious attacks indiscriminately on public servants, circulate and spread the rumour that I hold large amounts of money in foreign currency in foreign countries. I totally repudiate these baseless and wanton allegations. I possess no foreign currency nor have I any foreign accounts in any foreign country. I have no connection with any foreign bank or any foreign concern whatsoever. Let any one make an intensive and extensive search with any foreign concern or any foreign bank in any part of the world and find out even one pound or one dollar of foreign currency in my name or held by anybody else for me.

I, therefore, totally deny all these baseless and wild accusations made against me here and outside. I repeat that I own nothing else, either here or in any part of the whole world, except what I have mentioned to the House. If any one can prove anything to the contrary, I am prepared to quit public life.

I have been following the highest standards of integrity and public conduct. . . .

Shri Alvares: How can a personal explanation like this be made?

Shri Manubhai Shah: You have got to hear it.

Shri Alvares: This is irrelevant to the discussion of the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you can make accusations, he is entitled to give an explanation. I have allowed that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am finishing shortly.

श्री प्रिय मुक्त : ब्राह्म चंटा तो मिनिस्टर ने ले लिया ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just two minutes more. I am ending my intervention.

I have been following the highest standards of integrity and public conduct having been influenced deeply by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and the great organisation, the Indian National Congress, of which I have been an humble member for the last forty years since my boyhood. I hope this personal statement of mine will help to strengthen the public life of this country.

In intervening in this debate, what I wanted to mention was that it is good to point out defects and we are here to rectify them. It is good to ventilate grievances and I always consider that every grievance, right or wrong, has got to be looked into by Government. I can assure hon. Members that, whatever may be the method of accusation, they are always free to meet me, tell me their difficulties or give me any representation received from any party. Whatever may be the type of grievance or allegation that they have against my officers or the officers of the Government of India or any miscarriage of justice, indiscrimination or discriminatory treatment, I can assure the hon. House that we shall try, as

we are wedded on this side of the House to hold the highest reputation of public life, to see that the integrity of this country is maintained and that trade, commerce and development of this country is shared in as equitable a manner as possible by the millions of people in this country.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, I would like to raise a very important point. An allegation had been made by a Member of the Opposition and an explanation has been offered by the hon. Minister. A very categorical and a very precise reply was given. I want to know whether you are going to lay down any convention or whether you are going to decide, when an allegation is made, an answer is given and the person who made the allegation is proved to be false, what punishment you are going to award him or, whether you are going to ask him to offer an apology (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not hearing any point of order. Shri Vishwanath Pandey.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I have a submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. I have called Shri Vishwanath Pandey.

Shri Raghunath Singh: After that, I will make it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

14 hrs.

श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अनुपूरक मांगें सदन के सामने उपस्थित की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ ।

सदन इस बात को जानता है कि देश में कई प्रान्तों में भ्राज अकाल की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। सूखे के कारण वहां गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार और भारत के कुछ अन्य प्रान्तों में विकट समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और केन्द्रीय सरकार जो प्रान्तीय सरकारों को जो सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं, वह सहायनीय है। मारा देश चाहता है कि इसी तरीके से उन प्रान्तों को सहायता प्रदान की जाए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सहायता दी जा रही है वह अपर्याप्त है। स्थिति की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा प्रान्तीय सरकार के माध्यम से जो सहायता सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की जा रही है वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। मैं समझता हूं जो मौलिक प्रश्न है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहिये। जो इस देश की तथा उन प्रान्तों की समस्या भ्राज है, उसकी ओर मैं माननीय सदस्यों का तथा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारा राष्ट्र बड़ा विशाल है। और सर्वथा कोई न कोई उसका अंचल अति-वृष्टि अथवा अनावृष्टि से प्रभावित होता रहता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जिस प्रदेश में अथवा जिस स्थान पर सरकार ने अतिवृष्टि अथवा अनावृष्टि का मुकाबला करने के लिए साधन उपलब्ध कर दिये हैं वहां इतना इसका असर नहीं पड़ता है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश सारे राष्ट्र का पांचवां हिस्सा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त हुई हैं उन में से एक पंचवर्षीय योजना का गप जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, पड़ गया है, उस योजना में वहां कोई विशेष काम नहीं हो पाया है और इस कारण से वह कई दृष्टियों से पिछड़ा रह गया है। स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने एक पटेल समिति का गठन किया था। वह इसलिए किया था कि जो पूर्वजिल है उत्तर प्रदेश का,

जिसमें करीब आठ तीनों करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं और जिसमें देवरिया, आज़मगढ़, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर आदि जिले आते हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है और उसको अच्छा किया जाए। जब तक पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू तथा लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी थे तब तक पटेल कमेटी ने जो वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से वहां विकास कार्यों के लिए देने का सुझाव दिया था, वह दी जाती रही लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गई है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो विकास कार्य प्रारम्भ हुए थे वे भी समाप्त हो गए हैं या अधूरे पड़े हैं। जहां तक यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, भागलपुर का पुल, नदावरघाट का पुल, भटनी का पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता है। घुटनी का पुल तो बन रहा है। इन पुलों को जल्दी बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि यातायात के साधन वहां सुलभ हो सकें।

जहां तक देवरिया जिले का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी जनसंख्या 23 लाख के करीब है और वहां पर खेती की जो जमीन है वह ग्यारह लाख एकड़ के करीब है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आधा एकड़ भी जमीन एक व्यक्ति के हिस्से में नहीं आती है। इसके साथ साथ वहां सर्वदा अतिवृष्टि अथवा अनावृष्टि का प्रकोप होता रहता है। पटेल समिति ने जितने साधन जुटाने की बात कही थी, जितने वित्तीय साधनों की मांग की है, अगर वे जुटाये जाते रहते और वहां कार्य होता रहता तो भ्राज अनावृष्टि के कारण वहां जो हालत पैदा हुई है, जिनकी गम्भीर परिस्थिति वहां पैदा हुई है वह न पैदा होती। उसकी हालत धीरे धीरे अच्छी होती रहती।

वहां पर कृषि और खाने के सम्बन्ध में भी मांग उपस्थित की गई है। लगभग सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। सतरह जिले तो ऐसे हैं जहां बिल्कुल सूखा है, जो कि सूखे से ग्रसित हैं। 54 जिलों में से 45 या 47 जिले सूखे से वहां ग्रसित हैं और

[श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय]

जो पूर्वांचल के जिले हैं वे तो बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध हैं। वहां जैसी स्थिति आज है यदि उसको सम्भाला नहीं गया तो दृढ़ता के साथ और विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि कुछ समय के बाद बहुत से लोग आपको मड़कों पर सड़ते और मरते हुए मिलेंगे। अब भी बहुत से लोग भूजा, सतवा और महुवा खा रहे हैं। अखबारों में यह भी प्रकाशित हुआ है कि लोग घास की रोटियाँ खाकर जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और यह सही भी है। 2.5 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जो बिना बीज के परती पड़ गई है। जहाँ तक बीज का सम्बन्ध है 75 लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिसके लिए बीज का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। अगर आप बीज नहीं दे पायेंगे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। थोड़ा सा पानी गिर गया तो उस पानी से कुछ नहीं होता है, काम नहीं चलता है। जिम तरह से विशाल समुद्र अगर खाली हो तो एक बूंद से वह भर नहीं जाता है उसी तरह से मामूली सा पानी अगर बरस जाए तो उमका कुछ भी लाभ नहीं होता है। वहाँ की स्थिति गम्भीर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुःख की बात है कि ए० आई० सी० सी० के मंच में तो यह प्रश्न उठा था कि भारतवर्ष एक है और जोन को तोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन अब सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को पंजाब से अलग कर देना चाहती है और एक एक प्रान्त का एक एक जोन बनाना चाहती है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक अलग में जोन बना दिया गया तो वहाँ और भी विकट समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश को जो खाद्यान्न मिलता है वह मिलना बन्द हो जाएगा। यह जो समस्या का पहलू है इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान आना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दुर्व्यवस्था है, जो भयंकर सूखा वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश को उचित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम पचास करोड़

रुपया नकद उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिये और उसके साथ साथ पच्चीस लाख टन अनाज उसको मिलना चाहिये। जो उसकी मांग है जब तक उसकी पूर्ति आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम ठीक से नहीं हो सकेगा। छः करोड़ के करीब आदमी सूखे से प्रसिद्ध है। समस्या की भयंकरता को देखते हुए आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की मांगों पर सहानुभूति से विचार करना चाहिये।

वहाँ पर स्थिति इसलिए भयंकर हो गई है कि सिंचाई के साधन वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं किये गये हैं। जिन प्रान्तों में या जिन भागों में समुचित सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं वहाँ पर सूखे का कोई असर नहीं हो पाता है या बहुत ही कम असर हो पाता है। लेकिन पूर्वांचल उत्तर प्रदेश का सिंचाई के मामले में भी अन्य मामलों के साथ बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर जो हिल्ली अंचल है जैसे बन्देल-खण्ड का अंचल है, वह भी पूर्वांचल की तरह से पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर सिंचाई के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह कहा जाता है कि जहाँ तक सिंचाई का प्रश्न है युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य किया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जबानी जमा खर्च है। इसको व्यावहारिक रूप जब तक नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक यह कागजी बात ही होगी। ग्रामीणों में अस्सी नव्वे प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ पर पानी का जब तक इंतजाम नहीं होगा तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है, काम नहीं चल सकता है। कुआँ खोदने के लिए आप काश्तकार को बीस इक्कीस रुपये देते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि इससे क्या बनता है। पानी की सतह बहुत नीचे चली गई है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक युद्ध स्तर पर काम करके पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कुछ आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। तालाब सूख गए हैं। नदियाँ सूख गई हैं। जब तक नदियों से पानी का उन्नत प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, नदियों से गांवों में पानी

देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, खेतों में पानी देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, सिंचाई का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। यह तो अल्पकालिक योजना हुई।

उन ग्रंथलों के लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि दीर्घकालिक योजना भी बनाई जाए। जब तक दीर्घकालिक योजना नहीं बनाई जाएगी, सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, अभावग्रस्त जो क्षेत्र हैं उनमें रेग्युलर वाटर सप्लाई नहीं होगी, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। बाहर से आप चाहे जितना अन्न मंगाये, जो चाहें सहायता प्रदान करें लेकिन जब तक सिंचाई के समुचित साधन नहीं सुलभ किए जायेंगे तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। प्रत्येक गांव प्रत्येक किसान तभी आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है और देश भी तभी खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है जब किसान के हाथ में पानी हो, उसकी जब मांग हो उसको पानी मिले, न कि उसको तब पानी मिले जब आप्रेटर देना चाहे। आजकल होता यह है कि उनको आप्रेटरों की दया पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। आप्रेटर अगर कहीं चले जाते हैं तो पानी उनको नहीं मिलता है।

जहां तक उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है ये जो पूर्वांचल के क्षेत्र मैंने बताये हैं, वहां पर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उन्नीस वर्षों के पश्चात भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग नहीं लग सका है, चाहे वह देवरिया हो, बलिया हो, गाजीपुर हो, आजमगढ़ हो, जौनपुर हो। इन में से किसी भी जिले में कोई सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उद्योग नहीं लग पाया है। ग्रामीण ग्रंथलों में भी नहीं लग पाया है। ये जो जिले हैं ये इसलिए भी पिछड़े हुए रह गए हैं कि वहां पर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए किसी प्रकार का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। जब तक आप उन इलाकों का औद्योगिकरण नहीं करेंगे, जब तक इन ग्रंथलों के ग्रामीण इलाकों का आप औद्योगिकरण नहीं करेंगे, बिजली-करण नहीं करेंगे

तब तक ये ग्रंथल ऊंचे नहीं उठ सकने हैं, वहां के लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि जो मौलिक प्रश्न है, उसका धोर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह जो विपत्ति आई है इस विपत्ति का सामना वहां के लोग दृढ़ता के साथ कर रहे हैं, बहादुरी के साथ कर रहे हैं, इस सूखे के खिलाफ वे लड़ रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ तड़प भी रहे हैं। लेकिन जब तक मौलिक प्रश्न हल नहीं होगा तब तक पूर्वांचल पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश वैसे ही पिछड़ा हुआ है और ये जो इलाके हैं तो और भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को आप आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो इन मौलिक प्रश्नों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूं कि पटेल कमेटी ने जो योजना पूर्वांचल के लिए बनाई थी उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्यान्वित करे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उसका भार अपने ऊपर ले। इस कार्य को वह प्रान्तीय सरकार को न सौंप दे। प्रान्तीय सरकार के हाथ में अगर वह इस काम को दे देगा तो जो वहां पर कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं या चलने वाले हैं वे भी खटाई में पड़ जायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अनुदान की मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, इनका मैं हादिक समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Alvares: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to two issues in connection with the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

In the Introductory remarks, in the last paragraph, there is a reference as to how this sum of Rs. 561 crores is going to be met and in the latter part of the paragraph, it is mentioned that Rs. 394 crores will be available from the levy of export duty because of the higher exports expected after devaluation. Now, apart from the fact whether these duties will accrue to the Government of India in order to meet the

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extra expenditure or not, what I would like to say first is that in the Cabinet there is still quarrel over the benefits or otherwise of devaluation. We all still find the controversy carried on, and I may refer in this connection to the reported resignation or the attempted resignation of two important Ministers of the Cabinet because they had a vital difference of opinion as to the effects of devaluation in this country.

But, apart from that, I would like to impress upon this House the fact that the hope that exports will pick up and as a result of export duties will accrue to the Government of India is entirely falsified. May I refer you to the president of the UN Conference on Trade and Development? This president has said that devaluation as a method of boosting exports is an exploded theory and yet we find that this Government in spite of expert advice has agreed to the pressures for devaluation with the result that, neither will exports go up, nor shall we be able to get the other advantages which would normally accrue. In a statement that has now been issued we find that exports in the month of July declined by Rs. 49 crores. This is the result of devaluation. And it is said that though in the month of August exports did pick up a little it is obvious that in the month of September exports declined by Rs. 16.5 crores. Now we find that in almost every sphere, where the Government of India have been hard put in order to encourage exports, they do not find any possibility of the exports picking up.

Everywhere, the developed nations are adopting the same principles of import-substitution that this Government is doing. In such circumstances I do not know how Government can hold on to the hope that because of increasing exports and the duties levied thereon and because of the backlash advantage of a higher rupee value in exchange, the export duties will be of such a character as to com-

pensate for the extra expenditure as related in the supplementary budget.

The second point is in regard to finding the finances. I have just said how it is impossible for exports to pick up, because already there is a closing of all avenues. May I refer you to a very recent incident? Nigeria has applied for and got admission to the ECM. Now, it can be statistically proved that those Commonwealth countries that have trade relations with the British Commonwealth have suffered as a result of the exports to the European countries, and our Government has not done anything yet in order to seek independent entry into the ECM.

Last week, suggestions were put forward to show that because of the trade of India having been linked up to a large extent with imports to Britain, we were not able to get the advantage of the ECM. Therefore, I would suggest, in order to increase exports, it is necessary to break traditional trade links with the British Commonwealth or at least have an independent access so that we could have the advantage of independent trade with the ECM which Nigeria, to her advantage, has only recently secured. My third point is in regard to finding resources that we can command in this country. I have referred earlier to the Government's inability to tax people to a sufficient extent and secondly to its inability to draw out the gold reserves, buried gold reserves, in this country. The balance of payments liabilities can be paid back only through two sources; one is through convertible currency, either sterling or dollar, and the other is through exports. Developing countries do not have sufficient export earnings in those particular countries in order to find convertible exchange in order to pay for the imports which in any case, during the period of development, must be much larger than what their exports are going to be. Therefore, Government must face this problem by trying to find exports to

convertible currency areas which they are not doing now, or they should try to export gold. Gold is available in this country, and instead of having a relaxation of the Gold Control Rules, if only Government had concerned themselves with mobilising the gold resources of this country in order to pay for the foreign exchange liabilities, I am sure that our difficulties would not have been so great as they are, and surely they would be reduced to a large extent in the future. Therefore, I suggest that so long as Government continue this hesitancy to gather the taxes to the extent they can and to mobilise the illegal gold in this country, it is impossible that they will ever find themselves in a situation where they will be viable in the case of imports.

My next suggestion in regard to our finances arises out of a suggestion made at a conference that took place in Tokyo, and then recently in Ottawa, where the Commonwealth Finance Ministers have thrown out the suggestion for the establishment of an international reserve currency in order to meet international liquidity problems of developing countries. All developing countries are faced with this crucial problem. Every developing country has to import more than it exports. If it cannot find gold, and if it cannot find the money from convertible exchange currency, what can it do? I am sure that most countries in the world are in the situation that we find ourselves in.

Therefore, this question of monetary reform, in the manner of setting up an international reserve currency, a pool of convertible currency, irrespective of the fact whether a particular country can gather together convertible currency or gold, should be immediately pursued by this Government, and so long as they do not do so, I am quite sure in my own mind that this Government will not find the wherewithal to pay for the balance of payment liabilities, and as a result of their own negligence and lethargy,

they would not be able to give a lead to the other developing countries who are looking up to India to take an initiative in this matter.

Then, I would like to refer to the crucial law and order situation in the country. We know to our cost the situation that developed perilously close to disaster during the last few days. We have been warning Government that they should not abdicate themselves to this lawlessness that is reigning in the country, and if I may say so, the reasons for this are not hard to see. The reasons began here in the Lok Sabha in the election of the Prime Minister, not by the Members of the Congress Party, not by Parliament but by the Chief Ministers. In the first instance, the Congress Party surrendered the right of Parliament or of the Congress Members of Parliament to choose their own Prime Minister and left it to the Chief Ministers to come here and canvass for themselves. What was the result of this departure from stated and established parliamentary procedure? The result is that each Chief Minister, who voted or gathered votes for the election of the Prime Minister, now finds himself in a position to bargain with this Prime Minister. Whether it is the question of the steel mill in Visakhapatnam or some other question anywhere, the Chief Ministers today are now demanding their price for the election of this Prime Minister. As a result thereof we are today in a situation where the Government of India find that their writs do not run in this country and lawlessness has increased.

Therefore, I would suggest that it is urgently necessary for this House to pay attention to the law and order situation which is very crucial. It has approached the brink of disaster, and if nothing serious is done, and if the authority that law and order should command is not re-established, I fear the worst. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to have expert

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opinion on this emergent situation, this House or this Parliament may recommend to Government to appoint a highpowered commission to investigate the reasons for the breakdown of public order in this country and to make recommendations so that public order which is entry No. 1 in the State List, may be made a concurrent subject, so that in times of emergency, the Centre can intervene and restore law and order when the States have failed to do so.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would have liked to say something about other matters in the short time at any disposal, but I am compelled to deal with the supplementary budget itself because of the complacency I find in the note which suggests that the Rs. 394 crores that are to be spent over and above the amount which will be met by receipts now will be compensated by improvement on account of receipts by way of export duties and, of all things, by economies in government expenditure. Part of this money is absolutely necessary due to the emergency that has arisen in some States in the country—Rs. 210 crores. I find Rs. 90 crores have however to be spent mainly because we have to help the public undertakings and cotton mills for because of devaluation, the price of goods they have to import have gone up.

Shri Priya Gupta: When is the Minister being called?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2.45.

Shri Priya Gupta: Please increase the time by half an hour. Many Members want to speak.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We had given our names three days ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member conclude her speech. All cannot have a chance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. The other debate has to commence at 3 P.M. No further extension.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There are very important points to make.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: To continue. Regarding the position about imports and exports, take the position in UK today where they have not devalued. They have taken measures in order to prevent devaluation. It may be marginal, but the fact is that the adverse balance of trade has been checked, not only checked, but we find that there is a marginal advantage of exports over imports. On the other hand, what is happening in India in the meantime? We have devalued to have a boom in exports! We had said that so many things were going to be done in order to improve the balance of trade by having more exports and liberalisation of imports to strengthen indigenous manufacture. The liberalisation of imports has taken us 5 months, and I do not know how long it will take before there is any impact by which we will be able to show any increase in exports.

It was said here by an hon'ble Member just now—and it is quite true—that even in September there was a decline in exports. I do not know what is the situation today. But it does not seem as if we have picked up as yet and, therefore, it is a matter for serious thought. When there is this economic crisis with which we have been faced, it is a pity and a misfortune that so much complacency as is evident in this note exists, that we shall easily make up the money that is being spent on some matters that have arisen because of the failure of the policies we have followed.

I just want to point out one thing before I turn to any other subject, that is, in regard to economies in expenditure. How can the Central Government, may I ask, expect the State

Governments to go ahead with it when even in respect of small things which have a psychological effect, nothing is being done here? Moving from here to South Avenue, we find certain hutments which are in the process of being pulled down. These hutments have stood the test of time for all these years. In this time of emergency, is it necessary to pull them down and make new buildings?

Shri Tyagi: A good idea.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is one of the most unfortunate things that we go on spending money on buildings at a time like this. In the Fourth Plan, which is not yet finalised due to many circumstances, you find that half the expenditure is on what? On construction. And who are the new rich? The contractors, because half the expenditure on construction goes to them. Is it not possible for us to evolve some policy by which we can bring down this expenditure on buildings and construction and also get ahead with development? Certainly it is possible. But I do not know why it is not done. I do not know why there is such a bankruptcy of ideas in the Government regarding this matter. I do want to bring this to the notice of the Finance Ministry, because how is that Ministry going to prevail upon State Governments to bring about cuts in expenditure if it cannot prevail upon its own sister Ministries in the Centre itself?

I want to say a word about two other matters. One concerns Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's speech which, I think, is another speech in support of the trends and things that have been showing themselves and making themselves visible in this country, trends which are most unfortunate, risky and dangerous so far as our future progress is concerned. Through all these years, through many ways the Father of the Nation and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have helped the country's progress. But perhaps one of the most important things they did

was that they brought us out of the dark ages right into the modern age, into rational thought. Yet today we hear this kind of irrational talk by which you want to impose on State Governments and on the people of the States who do not wish to tolerate it, this proposition of a total ban on cow slaughter. Why? I can understand it if it is a question of milch cows. We do have a ban on slaughter of milch cows which is necessary. But who are the people who talk of a total ban on cow slaughter? Do they look after these cows? What is the position of cattle in our country? Are they looked after and preserved in this country as compared to other countries? Yet these people want a total ban.

As the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said more than once in public addresses, India was a country where in ancient times people even ate beef. He does not recommend that we must eat beef. But if certain people, certain sections of the community do eat it, why should we prevent them from doing so, provided they do not slaughter milch cows which are useful and necessary animals? The law and order situation, and the manner in which it went out of hand in Delhi on the 7th is something to which Government have not only to pay full attention but must also see that these reactionary trends are curtailed, limited and curbed and that India is not taken back to the dark ages again. (*Interruptions*)

I know that today if these people have their way, women's rights in social laws would never have been granted, and many of the progressive features in our Constitution would never have been there; I know that socialism would never have been ushered in, not even trends towards it taken. These are things in which we at least believe. I know that the Congress Party is not going to tolerate it, this drift or rather setback, which is going to threaten our existence as a progressive, nation and our secular Democracy.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

A word about the money that is being rightly kept in the budget for the relief of Bihar, UP and parts of the State of West Bengal which borders on Bihar and suffers the same fate. Money is being given to the farmer for wells. Now, the farmers are facing a terrible difficulty because they have to go through all the procedure before they can get money to construct wells. Why cannot the Government have this much understanding or imagination, namely, to provide them with wells and then if they want the farmers to contribute towards their expenditure, ask the farmers to contribute from their drop when it comes up? To give the farmer a small sum of money and expect him to provide water for his crops is not being very practical. He can do his own digging but the resources must reach on the spot or else how can he carry on with his work—a great deal of well-organised relief work must be done to stave off the famine conditions of 1943.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन प्रक मांगों के बारे में सब से पहले स्वास्थ्य विभाग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो परिवार नियोजन चल रहा है इसे सब से ज्यादा योजना-विहीन और योजना रहित कहा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। शहरों के अन्दर बसों में यह लिखा रहता है लूप लगवाओ। तो लूप क्या विद्यार्थी लगवायेंगे या जो बसों में जाने वाले हैं वह लगवायेंगे? इस से क्या नतीजा निकलता है? इस प्रकार के प्रचार से? और एक तरफ मे तो यह लूप फेल हो चुका है और दूसरी तरफ से हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जो हैं वह बराबर डंडे के जोर से कहती है कि इस के लिए प्रचार करो। डाक्टर कहते हैं कि यह सफल नहीं है, इस से बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है, स्त्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि बड़ा कामयाब हो रहा

है। यदि गुप्त रूप से पूछा जाय तो वे कहते हैं कि कामयाब नहीं है। सरकार ऐसे तरीके को नहीं अपनाती, जिस से वास्तव में असर पड़े। मैं बारबार कहा करता हूँ कि जो लोग 45 वर्ष के हो चुके हैं, 50 वर्ष के हो चुके हैं क्यों न उनका कम्पलसरी स्टैरलाइजेशन कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि उन के उस उम्र में पहुंचने के बाद उनके बच्चा पैदा करने का कोई नतीजा होने वाला नहीं है। कम से कम सरकारी आदमियों और राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ तो ऐसा करना ही चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हम सब तो 45 में ज्यादा है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इस लिये इस विषय में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यदि यही हालत चलती रही, तो इस से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा, आबादी बढ़ती चली जायगी, क्योंकि मृत्यु संख्या कम होती जा रही है, जलमय्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मिश्रा जी को सुनाइये।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इस चतुर्थ योजना में इस को ठीक करो, वरना देश में यह सब से बड़ी विस्फोटक समस्या सिद्ध होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ हम देश में फर्टिलाइजर की मांग करते हैं, बाहर से मंगाने के लिए कहा जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो देश का आर्गेनिक मैन्योर है, उस का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, इस तरफ सरकार का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी नीति बनाई जाय, जिससे कि आर्गेनिक मैन्योर, जो कि गोबर से बनती है, मनुष्य के दूध, पेशाब से बनती है, उसका वैज्ञानिक ढंग से प्रयोग हो सके। इस से इतना फर्टिलाइजर बन सकता है, जिस से देश की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। सरकार को इस विषय को

बहुत गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये, जितने स्टेट फार्मर्ज हैं, जिले में सरकारी फार्मर्ज हैं, उन में बराबर परीक्षण होते रहने चाहियें और फिर उन पर अमल होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मुझे गृह-मंत्रालय के बारे में कहनी है। यह गृह मंत्रालय है या कारागार मंत्रालय है, मैं नहीं जानता, क्योंकि अब इन्होंने एक नया तरीका पकड़ लिया है, चलते रास्ते या मोटर कार में बैठे हुए एम०पी० को पकड़ ले जाना, उस पर 107 या 151 धारा लगा देना और फिर 50 हजार रुपये की जमानत मांगना। किसी साधारण एम० पी० के लिये पचास हजार की जमानत लाना कितना कठिन है, वह कहां से लाये, इस तरह से ये परेशान करने हैं। जितना ये लोग पहले अप्रैजों से डरते थे, उस से कहीं ज्यादा डर अब इनको विरोधी पक्ष से लगने लगा है।

श्री बागड़ी की जमानत के लिये हम वहां पर गये थे, वहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि 25-25 हजार की जमानतें लेंगे और जमानतों को पुलिस के पास वैरीफिकेशन के लिये भेजेंगे। मैंने कहा कि यह मेरी कार है और यह मोर्य जी की कार है, अब आप किसकी वैरीफिकेशन करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं माना और कहा कि वैरीफिकेशन करावेंगे, मेम्बर पार्लियामेन्ट जमानती हो और उस को कहें कि वैरीफिकेशन करावेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय सुन नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि देखना यह है जिस सरकार की यह हालत हो कि जो कानून की ग्राइ में विरोधी पक्ष को पकड़ कर जेलों में डाल दे, 107 और 151 धारा में, जमानत लेने के लिये तैयार न हो और कहे कि पुलिस वैरीफिकेशन के लिये भेजेंगे,

वह कितनी गिर चुकी है। आखिर हम विरोध स्वरूप वहां से वापिस आ गये, इस लिये कि शायद उन को गृह मंत्रालय से न छोड़ने के लिये हुकम मिल गया हो।

आज जो व्यवस्था देश में चल रही है, उसका असर सारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। हमारी सरकार राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज के हाथ में बराबर ताकत देती चली जा रही है। अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के चुनाव में उन्होंने हस्तक्षेप किया और अब टिकटों का अधिकार भी उन को दे दिया है। कांग्रेस वाले झुण्ड के झुण्ड आ रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा कितना भयंकर होने वाला है, जिसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस गृह मंत्रालय की नीतियों का यह नतीजा निकल रहा है, जिसकी नीतियों से देश की दशा इस तरह से बिगड़ती चली जाय, उसकी मांगों को किस तरह से मंजूर करें, यह ममज्ञ में नहीं आता है।

मैं एक और बात निवेदन करूं। गऊ रक्षा के बारे में ये कहते हैं कि ये लोग हुल्लड़ मचाते हैं। हुल्लड़ कोई नहीं मचाता है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में लिखा हुआ है इसके लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनना चाहिये, इस से सभी की सहमति हो चुकी है, लेकिन यह सरकार डर की वजह से करना नहीं चाहती है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें नाराज हो जायंगी। आज देश में जितनी भी प्रदेश सरकारें हैं, सब कांग्रेस की हैं, जब कांग्रेस की सरकारें सब तरफ मौजूद हैं, फिर इस को करने में क्या कठिनाई हो सकती है? या तो कहें कि हम संविधान की परवाह नहीं करते, हम संविधान को नहीं मानते, यदि मानते हैं तो उनके जरिये करवा क्यों नहीं लेते, इस में क्या कठिनाई है। बल्कि इस के विपरीत कहते हैं कि जब पांच वर्ष होने को आते हैं,

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

तब ऐसी चीजों को शुरू कर दिया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेठ गोविन्द दास भी पांच वर्ष बाद शुरू कर देते हैं, कमल नयन बजाज भी पांच वर्ष बाद शुरू कर देते हैं? यह धर्म की बात नहीं है, देश की सुरक्षा की बात है, पशुधन की, जिसमें गाय भी शामिल है, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये उसकी आवश्यकता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : भैंस की भी जरूरत है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : हमारे यादव जी को भैंस की ज्यादा जरूरत है, लेकिन भैंस के कम्पीटीशन में गाय ठहरने नहीं दे रही है। भैंस के दूध को गाय का दूध कह कर बेचा जा रहा है, इसलिये उसकी सुरक्षा की जरूरत है ताकि यह सारी गड़बड़ न हो।

अब लीजिये, कुछ कांग्रेस वालों के नमूने। मंसूर में आन्दोलन चला—एक आदमी का बार्डर कमीशन बनाया गया, खुद सरकार के लोगों ने जाकर धरना दिया और आखिर में हिंसा हुई। उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर डालेंगे? यहां की हिंसा की जिम्मेदारी कभी जनसंघ पर डालते हैं, कभी कहते हैं कि कोई और झूलड़वाले आ गये थे, जब श्री मधु लिमये ने चलेन्ज किया कि कांग्रेस वालों ने करवाया है, तो उसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंसूर में जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी जिम्मेदारी सिवाये कांग्रेस वालों के और किसकी है? जो आन्ध्र में हो रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस वालों के अलावा किसकी है? जब समझते हैं कि इस काम को करवाना है, दबाव डालना है, तो आन्दोलन शुरू कर देते हैं, लेकिन जब विरोधी पक्ष वास्ते आन्दोलन करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि हिंसा पर उतार हो रहे हैं। हिंसा पर कोई उतार नहीं होता, न कोई हिंसा चाहता है, लेकिन हिंसा, हिंसा चिल्लाने का एक तरीका पकड़ लिया

है ताकि विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को पकड़ कर बेल में डाल सकें। पुलिसवाले भी इस काम को करवाने में माहिर हो गये हैं, इस ढंग से लोगों को लाते हैं और गड़बड़ करवा देते हैं कि पता नहीं लगता। गृह मंत्री को हटवाना है तो वह काम भी ये करवा सकते हैं। गृह मंत्री को हटवाया गया लेकिन कहते हैं कि उन को इस बात पर नहीं हटाया गया। आखिर वह कौन सी बात थी, जिस पर उनको हटाया गया, वह सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन सदन के सामने आज तक नहीं आई, शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी के सामने गुप्त रूप से आई हो तो मैं कह नहीं सकता। जब तक इस तरह की नीति रहेगी, तब तक गृह मंत्रालय की मांग का विरोध करना चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय अपनी मांगों के बारे में स्वयं सोचे और अपनी नीति को सही करे, तभी यह पैसा मंजूर किया जाय।

Shri Tyagi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the supplementary demands for grants without which we have no go, I must insist on the Government that they should drastically effect some economy in their expenditure. This has been a standing demand for years together. I am sorry that we are not satisfied on this issue, although rosy promises were made to us for long. After all, this House is the custodian of the tax-payer's money, and the money belongs not to the Government but to us all. We are the guardians and it is for us to decide in what way the money ought to be spent. Practically, the Government have to take it as the mandate of the House that effective steps must be taken to reduce administrative expenditure. When I was Minister of Revenue and Expenditure, the total expenditure on administration then used to be about Rs. 48.8 crores. Now it is Rs. 91.36 crores or even more. I can understand increase in defence expenditure, but civil expenditure also is

rising. That is because we have not been able to create a climate where people might feel the sanctity of the public exchequer. I want to quote from the will of one late Emperor of India, Aurangzeb:

دودوم آنکه - چهار روپيه و دو آنه
وجه کلاه درزی نزد آبه بیک
مصلدار است - بگرند و صرف کنن
این بهیچاره نمایند - و سه صد و پلنج
روپيه از وجه کتابت قرآن در صرف
خاص است - روز وفات بقدر ابد
هدد - از این را که کتابت قرآن نزد
فرقه شیعه حرمست دارد - بکنن و
ما مستحاج آن صرف نکند -

वह दूसरे पैराग्राफ में कहते हैं कि :

"4 रु० 2 आ० जो मैंने टोपी सिल कर कमाये हैं वह अबावेग महलदार के पास जमा है। उन को उस से ले लो और मेरे मरने पर इस बेचारे गुनाहगार को एक गज्जी का कफन सफेद रंगा का ले दो। 305 रु० जो मैंने कुरान की नकल कर के कमाये हैं वह मेरे बटुए में पड़े हैं। मेरे मरने के बाद उस को निकाल कर फकीरों को तकसीम कर दो क्योंकि कुरान की नकल से कमाया हुआ रुपया अपने ऊपर इस्तेमाल करना गलत है। मेरे मजहब के मुताबिक मेरे कफन पर और दफनाने पर वह रुपया या खजाने का कोई रुपया सर्क न किया जाये।"

जो इतना बदनाम शाहशाह यहां का था उस की भी एक सेन्टिटी थी।

Such was the sanctity attached to public funds. So, we have to create an atmosphere whereby we may be in a position to save Government money.

Our foreign loans have gone up to the tune of Rs. 52,008 crores or even

more. The Public Accounts Committee, when I was its chairman, unanimously made a recommendation that Government is not entitled to incur loans without the previous sanction of this House. When they cannot levy taxes or spend even a paisa without our sanction, how can they make the country indebted to that extent? The PAC had recommended that according to the Constitution, it is incumbent on the Government to take the previous sanction of this House to incur foreign loans in future. I wonder what the Government have done about it. It should not be avoided. The country cannot tolerate too much of these foreign loans now.

Even for reducing daily expenditure, there are many ways. It is difficult for me to outline them in my short time; I would suggest to the Government to call an informal meeting of the leaders of the opposition and other knowledgeable members of their own party to find out what steps they can take. It was promised after devaluation that effective steps would be taken to counteract this situation. But no measures have been taken. Or, if taken, the House does not know them. We want Government to enumerate what steps they have taken with regard to reduction of expenditure.

Our trouble started from the time they decentralised the control on financial expenditure. Our colleague, Mr. Deshmukh, was not of this view. When I was Minister in the Finance Ministry, I got a proposal from the Prime Minister seeking permission to buy a car for our Washington Embassy. I enquired what happened to the old car. I was told that the old car was too old. I asked how much was the mileage that the car had run. I was told it had done about 48,000 miles. I wrote back on the file that after a mileage of 48,000 miles on the roads of Washington, I am not prepared to sanction even the renewal of its tyres, leave alone buying a new car. The Prime Minister agreed with that. In those days, there used to be

[Shri Tyagi]

centralised control over expenditure. Since the time we have had decentralised financial control, we have become spendthrift. If possible, Government should again reconsider bringing back the old custom of having a Standing Finance Committee as well as centralised control.

Our exports have been going down. It is alarming. I know it personally and I am very much upset over the manner in which they are going down. Exports of tea, jute and cotton goods are going down. In jute alone there has been a loss of Rs. 20 crores already, considering our normal exports, only because Government decided that there will be a heavy export duty. If they earn more money, I can understand their being taxed. But you cannot export anything unless you allow the raw material to come. We are short of raw jute and we have to import it. Please give some incentives to import more of raw jute, so that we can export more and more. We are a rival to Pakistan in jute trade in other countries and let not our trade suffer. Let not Pakistan take advantage over us.

On the Vigilance Commission alone, we have spent Rs. 70 lakhs in one year. Has it stopped corruption? There are thousands of officers and others who are on deputation. It is a good device. If promotion to a favourite cannot be given, allow him to go on deputation. Immediately his pay increases by 25 per cent. In Delhi alone, people living in the same quarters, get deputation allowance of 25 per cent extra pay just because they are transferred from one department to another. This practice must be stopped.

I would request the Minister to take into confidence experienced members of Parliament, even in the opposition, because on matters of money, they are all one with us and they would give us the benefit of their wisdom if they are taken into confidence. Be bold. Do not bother about

your colleagues getting annoyed. Please take them into confidence and find out means of reducing your expenditure.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum is being challenged.

The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to the House and the hon. Members for the number of useful points which they have made in the course of the debate. It is not possible for me to answer all the points made here by the hon. Members. However, they will be kept in mind and we will do our best to implement the constructive suggestions made by the hon. Members.

I will first take up the point made by the hon. Member, Shri Tyagi. Shri Tyagi has been a Minister in this Ministry and he knows the limitations of the Ministry of Finance. He raised the question of decentralisation of financial control. It is a constructive suggestion. The hon. Member would recall the pressing demand that was made in this House and outside for decentralisation of financial control, because of which this measure was adopted. Shri Tyagi has now suggested that we should go back to the old practice. Left to myself, I would welcome that. I am in charge of the expenditure division on behalf of the Minister and I know the difficulties which the Expenditure Department is having. It is necessary that we should control public expenditure, especially on non-development projects, but it is not very easy, I must confess. I know the reactions of some of my colleagues when some of their proposals are turned down. It is a thankless job to be in charge of expenditure and

not agree to some of the suggestions made by the different Ministers. But if it is the wish of the House, the Finance Ministry will rise equal to the task and do its best.

We have not been sitting tight on this matter. We have taken some measures. In this regard, I would invite attention to the economy of Rs. 91 crores which has been located by the Secretaries Committee in the current year's sanctioned budget. This includes a substantial sum of about Rs. 13 crores under civil works in the Defence budget. A Ministry-wise statement has already been furnished to the House.

Shri Tyagi: Have the details been worked out? Is it only theoretical or it is practical?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not theoretical. We have tried to make it as practical and pragmatic as possible. I may assure the House that this is a regular exercise which we are having. We are not satisfied with the results that we have achieved. We want to achieve more. Unless we go for it, we are doomed. There is no escape from it. We have to have economy in our expenditure. I am one with the hon. Members and the House that there is pressing need for economy and that we should achieve it. We need the support of hon. Member in making the necessary economy.

Apart from this figure of economy, certain ideas in regard to long-term measures are being examined actively. I take this opportunity to mention some of them. Studies by the Staff Inspection Unit and the Department of Administrative Reforms will be intensified and their recommendations promptly implemented. Orders have been issued that posts which have been vacant for six months or more and which may arise in future should not be filled up until a reduction of 3 per cent is secured. This is a practical thing which we are doing. An examination of Centrally sponsored schemes and some Central schemes has been undertaken to see

which of them can be entrusted to the State Governments directly. The examination of the schemes prepared by the State Governments at the Centre will also be given up to the extent possible. Other areas receiving attention are the expenditure on godowns and warehouses, expenditure on scholarships and the expenditure on civil works. In this last category, the problem is mainly technical and administrative. A conference of building interests was recently convened by the Ministry of Works and Housing and the recommendations of that conference are under examination. Even a small percentage of saving in the present rates would mean a substantial saving in the total construction programme in the Fourth Plan period.

Miscellaneous expenditure of different kinds like furniture, travelling allowances etc. is also being controlled. Some time back, in the course of a reply I had given a detailed statement in this regard. Areas in which economy is possible are receiving attention and there are standing organisations for staffing and procedures. If the expenditure of Government has increased, it has to be remembered that work and responsibilities and the revenues have also increased. We have also had to pay substantial sums towards dearness allowance for Central Government employees and this has been done on the basis of recommendations of special committees and commissions of enquiry, like the high-powered committee headed by Justice Gajendra-gadkar.

On Friday, Shri Mathur, an hon. Member of the House who always makes constructive suggestions, drew our attention to some points and I would like to deal with some of them. The specific points made by Shri Mathur regarding the number of Ministers in the States, the appointments of senior officers and their postings, the expenses on Governors etc. mainly concern the State Governments. A conference of Chief Ministers as convened in July 1966 at

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

which economy in the expenditure of the States was one of the main items discussed. They have been advised to undertake a reduction of expenditure of 3 per cent under revenue and 5 per cent under capital and also a 15 per cent economy in civil works. The State Governments would no doubt do their best in the matter. As I have already indicated in the course of a reply given on the floor of the House on 3rd November, 1966, information received from 9 State Governments shows that they have achieved economies to the tune of Rs. 37 crores in 1966-67.

Another point by Shri Mathur relates to the administrative expenditure in Pondicherry. The information furnished by the Home Ministry shows that the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance was requested to report on the matter. They have submitted their report and Government have accepted the suggestions of the Unit and have asked the local administration to implement it. The local administration has also been asked to effect the reduction in staff mentioned.

Shri Mathur then referred to the work of the Defence Supplies Department. This Department was recently set up in view of the importance of developing indigenous supplies for the defence effort. The development of the electronics industry is one of the important aspects of this effort. I would draw attention to the importance of the work and its growing nature.

Regarding the general aspects of economy, I would like to remind the hon. Members that the Finance Minister has already agreed to make a statement on the specific issues raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in his note to the Prime Minister, which has been forwarded to the Finance Ministry.

Now I will come to some other points with regard to want of finance for agriculture raised by Shri Krish-

napal Singh. It is not correct to say that the needs of the agriculturists are not being adequately met. The co-operative credit for agriculture has in fact, risen from Rs. 70 crores in 1951 to Rs. 510 crores in 1964. A major portion of the loans sanctioned by the Reserve Bank now goes to the co-operative banks. Thus, as on the 11th November, 1966, the total Reserve Bank credit outstanding with the State co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 184.46 crores as against only Rs. 10.18 crores with the commercial banks. With the implementation of the crop loan system in all the States, whereunder the credit to the farmer would be linked to his farming needs rather than to the security he would offer, the farmers are bound to get greater credit facilities, for which purpose, again, the Reserve Bank has sanctioned special credit limits. The land development banks, which are increasing their lending operations every year (the outstanding loans sanctioned by them has risen from Rs. 38 crores in 1961 to Rs. 150 crores by the end of the Third Plan period) get increased assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, which has so far sanctioned 42 schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 41.39 crores. The Government are also contemplating the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations in States where the co-operative credit structure is weak. With these measures, the needs of the agriculturists are bound to be met adequately.

14.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Sarjoo Pandey raised the question of better arrangement for supply of electric power to lift well water. This is a real problem in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Government of India have been sanctioning loans to the States for their rural electrification schemes which rose from Rs. 27 crores during the First Plan to Rs. 75 crores during the Second Plan and to Rs. 105 crores during the

Third Plan. For connecting as many agricultural pumps as possible, an additional amount of Rs. 11.21 crores was allocated during the last two years of the Third Plan, over and above the amounts allocated for rural electrification programme. For 1966-67, a provision of Rs. 39.33 crores has been made for this programme. In addition, some more funds are to be allocated to the States for energisation of additional pumps/tube wells. For energisation of additional pump sets in the drought affected areas, specially in eastern UP and Bihar, it has already been decided to sanction Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively. 53,385 villages had been electrified, representing 9.3 per cent villages in the country on 31st March, 1966. Simultaneously, a little over 5 lakhs pumps/tube wells have also been energised.

15 hrs.

Then, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, an hon. Member from Andhra, raised the question of want of funds for the Nagarjunasagar Project and I would like to say a few words about this also. The total estimated cost of the Nagarjunasagar Project is Rs. 149.53 crores. The Third Five Year Plan contained a provision of Rs. 50 crores for the Project. During the year 1964-65, the question of acceleration of the work on the Project was taken up and additional assistance to the extent of Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 10 crores was provided in 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively.

The programme of acceleration of the work on the project envisaged that an irrigation potential of 5.8 lakh acres will be created by June, 1966. The State Government reported in July, 1966 that the irrigation potential of 5.8 lakh acres was created by the end of June and that irrigation potential for another 20,000 acres would be created by the end of July, thereby raising the total of 6 lakh acres.

For the year 1966-67, a provision of Rs. 8.50 crores was made for the Project, in the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

The State Government made a request in August, 1966 for additional Central assistance during the current year on the ground that the entire provision for the year had already been spent and that the work could be continued without interruption only if additional Central assistance was made available. The request of the State Government was examined with reference to various alternatives and it was decided to provide accelerated assistance of Rs. 4 crores in the current year, in addition to the Central assistance of Rs. 8.50 crores originally promised for the Project. Therefore, so far as this complaint is concerned, it is not justified.

Then, I would come to the last point, which was made by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. Hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye comes from my State and he has been making a number of statements in the House. I would not like to take up these statements, specially those which have any connection with or relevance to the conditions in my State. But here I would take only one point, namely, the allegations that he made against the Finance Minister. He made some allegations against the Commerce Minister also and the Commerce Minister Shri Manubhai Shah, has already made a statement in this House a few minutes back strongly refuting all the allegations made against him.

Regarding the allegations made against the Finance Minister, I have gone through those allegations. I heard him and again this afternoon I went through his speech. I must say that all the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye are not only baseless and false but I will say with all humility, malicious, mischievous and beneath contempt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I seek your guidance? Previously, Shri Madhu Limaye did make some charges against the Commerce Minister and the Finance Minister. When Shri Manubhai Shah was answering them, he made a sort of a personal

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

statement which is generally not allowed—it is allowed under a different rule of the Rules of Procedure. But here the Deputy Finance Minister is replying on behalf of the Finance Minister. I would only request you that since Shri Madhu Limaye is not present, not on his own but because he has been sent out by you, rightly or wrongly—whatever be your judgement, it is final—and if the Finance Minister has to give any personal explanation, let him give that explanation when Shri Madhu Limaye is present because he wanted to produce some documents.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri be here. We want to put certain questions to him.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to pursue it, it is a different thing. We cannot hold up the debate now.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप देखते होंगे कि आये-दिन विरोधी दलों की ओर से मिनस्टर्स के खिलाफ चाजिज लगाए जाते हैं। इस अवसर पर श्री मधु लिमये ने श्री मनुभाई शाह पर कुछ चाजिज लगाए और श्री मनुभाई शाह ने अपना प्रेसाइज एक्सप्लेनशन आफर किया। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो कुछ चाजिज लगाए गए हैं, वे सरासर गलत हैं। मैं आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ चाजिज लगाए गए हैं, जब वह कहता है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो चाजिज लगाए गए हैं, उन को सिद्ध किया जाये और अगर वे चाजिज गलत सिद्ध होते हैं, तो यह सदन क्या कार्यवाही करेगा? क्या उस माननीय सदस्य को रिजेट एक्सप्रेस करने के लिए कहा जायेगा, जिस ने चाजिज लगाए हैं? आये-दिन ये जो चाजिज लगाए जाते हैं, यह जो कंरेक्टर-एक्सप्लेनशन

का प्रसेस चला है, इस में जनता में भ्रान्ति पैदा होती है और वह प्रभावित होती है। हम देखते हैं कि जब कोई चार्ज लगाया जाता है, तो बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में वह समाचार-पत्रों में आता है, लेकिन जब उस का कान्ट्रा-डिक्शन किया जाता है, तो वह कभी छपता है और कभी नहीं छपता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक जीवन का अपना एक महत्व, प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा है और उन को बनाए रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। अब किसी चार्ज का यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि वह सच और असत्य है, तो इस सदन की प्रक्रिया में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिस के द्वारा सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को संरक्षण मिले और कंरेक्टर एक्सप्लेनशन से उन का बचाव हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सिलसिले में इस हाउस को तमाम अवसरों पर है और वह कार्यवाही कर सकता है। अगर कोई इस तरह का इल्जाम लगाए, तो हाउस इस बात पर जोर दे सकता है कि वह शक्स अपना सबूत पेश करे, उस के पास जो डाकुमेंट्स हैं, वह उन को पेश करे, स्पीकर उन को देख ले और उन को हाउस के सामने रखा जाये। अगर वह मुनासिब समझे, तो वह एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दे या अगर हाउस फ़ैसला देना चाहे, तो वह अपना फ़ैसला दे दे। अगर कोई मेम्बर बिला-जिम्मेदारी और बगैर काफ़ी बजह होने के ऐसा इल्जाम लगाए, तो हाउस उस को सदन से सन्त सजा दे सकता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसी सिलसिले में मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये आरोप माननीय श्री मधु लिमये ने लगाए और कामर्स मिनस्टर ने खुद उन का जवाब दिया। चूंकि ये आरोप श्री अचोन्द्र चौधरी के खिलाफ हैं, इसलिए उन को जवाब देना चाहिए। खास तौर से जब मंत्री महोदय अपने विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपों पर कोई ध्यान दें,

तो कम से कम उस सदस्य को सूचना होनी चाहिए, जिन से आरोप लगाए हैं, ताकि वह उस वक्त कोई कागज रखना चाहे या कुछ कहना चाहे, तो वह ऐसा कर सके। ग्राज की विशेष स्थिति यह है कि श्री मधु लिमये, जो मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर सुनने के लिए अवश्य बहां रहते, ग्राज सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की बातें उन के सामने हों, ताकि उन को जवाब देने का मौका मिले। माननीय सदस्य, श्री पांडेय, ने ठीक ही कहा है, लेकिन वह मामला दोनों तरफ का है, सिर्फ एक तरफ का नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई मंत्री किसी डीबेट के दौरान में कोई उल्टापन लगाता है, तो उसको डीबेट का जवाब सुनने के लिए हाउस में रहना चाहिए। उस के लिए कोई अलाव्रिदा नोटिस देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लेकिन ग्राज वह माननीय सदस्य हाऊस में नहीं आ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो डीबेट तो बन्द नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय उन आरोपों को छोड़ कर दूसरी बातों का जवाब दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, यह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) : अगर कोई मंत्री किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई चार्ज लगाता है, और यदि मिनिस्टर उस का जवाब देता है और राइटिंग में देता है, तो उस हालत में उस मंत्री को देखना चाहिए कि दरअसल वह बात ठीक है या नहीं। अगर उनके बाद भी इस तरह की कार्यवाही सदन में की जाती है, तो उस की प्रतिष्ठा और मान्यता क्या रह जायेगी ?

श्री स्वामी : जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, इस का तरीका यह है कि अगर कोई मंत्री किसी मिनिस्टर पर चार्ज लगाता है, मिनिस्टर उस का जवाब देता है और जिस ने चार्ज लगाया है, अगर वह गलत है, तो हाउस उस से जवाब तलब कर सकता है। उस मंत्री को भी अख्तियार है कि वह ग्राज की इजाजत ले कर स्टेटमेंट दे सकता है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कांटा) : लेकिन उस की जांच विरोधी पार्टियों द्वारा की जाये।

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the allegations made against the Finance Minister were not only baseless and false but malicious, mischievous and beneath contempt also. They deserve to be dismissed with the contempt that they deserve. Shri Limaye has chosen to misuse the privilege granted to an hon. Member of this House by resorting to this kind of an irresponsible act. If he is sure of his ground, I will beg of him to make this statement outside this House. He must not take shelter behind the privileges given to him by this House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह हाऊस के बाहर भी बहुत बातें कह चुके हैं।

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I am not yielding.

I want to make one more request to Shri Madhu Limaye. He is a Member from my State and I have some claim over him. I would tell him to be a little more constructive and responsible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this? Why are you allowing this?

Mr. Speaker: What is the harm in this? Can't he give a reply? (Interruptions)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I submit this is unfair that the Deputy Minister or somebody subordinate to the Finance Minister should stand up and say that this is malicious, mischievous, stupid and all that? (Interruptions) These adjectives should be deleted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would only request my hon. friend Shri Chatterjee to look into the speech made by Shri Madhu Limaye. I seek justice at his hand. Let him go through the speech made by Shri Madhu Limaye and then say whether I have not got the right to say this about a senior colleague of mine or not. Shri Madhu Limaye made certain specific allegations . . .

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Let us have facts.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am coming to the facts. He said that the Finance Minister, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, stopped the raid on Mr. Mundhra's house and Mrs. Mundhra's house because Mr. and Mrs. Mundhra . . .

Mr. Speaker: I might say only one thing. Members do make certain comments and criticisms. I have seen and I have complained also. I have objected to this. The words used are sometimes very violent, very harsh and unnecessary. If the Minister also replies in the same tone, that does not add to the dignity of it. They might reply more to the substance than to the words that have been spoken, because already they are objectionable and if both sides begin to indulge in that, that will not be a good thing.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, he was saying about the Finance Minister interfering with the work of an officer when he suggested the raid on the houses of Mr. and Mrs. Mundhra. On the facts that I have been given, I would say that no request had been made by the Director of Enforcement or by anyone else for any search or raid on either Mr. Mundhra's house or on Mrs. Mundhra's house. Neither Mr. Mundhra nor Mrs. Mundhra had

ever been the Finance Minister's client. This was the main allegation made.

The second allegation that he made was that the Director of Enforcement, Shri Venkataraman, was not given extension because he wanted to take some action against the supposed clients of the Finance Minister in this regard. I would say it is wrong to suggest that the previous Director was not given any extension because he had served any notice or had suggested search of Mr. and Mrs. Mundhra's houses. In fact, the previous Director was given extension after the search of Orr Dignam and after the conference relating to the matter of arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Mundhra .

Lastly, there is one more point. Something was said about the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes. It was said by the hon. Member that he was a corrupt person and that he was being given extension. Sir, he is not here in the House to defend himself. I would not like to say anything because we are precluded from making any kind of a statement either against or in favour of the officer. But I would only say that this is very unfair and there is nothing to prove the charges made by the hon. Member. The matter of extension is an administrative matter, as you know, and the Government has to make up its own mind on the facts available to it and the merits of each case. I have nothing more to add. I would only say that the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye made certain allegations which are not based on facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the question that was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye was this. He wanted to know whether there was some instruction from the hon. Finance Minister to Mr. Venkataraman who was the Director of Enforcement, who has just retired, not to search Mr. Mundhra's house. The second question was whether the present Director of Enforcement has said that from Mr. Mundhra's house or Mrs. Mundhra's house some valuable

documents were found, which have brought many revealing facts, and they are in the custody of the Finance Ministry. I want to know whether the present Director of Enforcement searched his house and found the papers.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): The Finance Minister has a deputy and Shri Madhu Limaye has also a deputy.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it looks like that.

Shri L. N. Mishra: There was no question of searching his house. There was a question of his arrest. So far as the raid is concerned, he did not prevent any officer from raiding the house.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly give us some protection.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him and the answer has come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was fumbling... (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Can I help him to escape from that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can help me.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. There are no cut motions.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 16, 41, 52, 52A, 53, 72, 84, 99, 110, 117, 119, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 133 and 144."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 21, 26, 28, 37, 42, 72, 80, 82, 92, 93, 96, 97, 102, 124, 139 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants in respect of Budget-General, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1966-67.

DEMAND NO. 2 FOREIGN TRADE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 2. Foreign Trade."

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 16. External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in

respect of Demand No. 41 Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 52 Delhi."

DEMAND No. 52A—CHANDIGARH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 52-A Chandigarh."

DEMAND No. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 53 Andaman and Nicobar Islands."

DEMAND No. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 72 Labour and Employment."

DEMAND No. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year end-

ing the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 84 Supplies and Disposals."

DEMAND No. 99—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 99 Atomic Energy Research."

DEMAND No. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 110 Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 117 Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 119, Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines."

**DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 123 Loan and Advances by the Central Government."

**DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,56,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 125 Purchase of Foodgrains."

**DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-
CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND COOPERATION**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,69,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 126 Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation."

**DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 128 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs."

**DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year during the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 129 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry."

**DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 133 Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

**DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 144 Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy."

*Demands for Excess Grants (General)
for 1963-64.*

**DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLI-
GENCE AND STATISTICS**

"That a sum of Rs. 1,66,390 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 4—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum of Rs. 45,814 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 6—Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum of Rs. 1,22,890 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 7—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICE—EFFECTIVE

"That a sum of Rs. 4,44,24,363 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 9—Defence Service—Effective for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 21—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum of Rs. 4,253 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 21—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum of Rs. 13,00,578 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 26—Union Excise Duties for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 28—STAMPS

"That a sum of Rs. 5,48,807 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 28—Stamps for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum of Rs. 28,124 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 37—Planning Commission for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 42—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum of Rs. 10,93,725 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 42—Agriculture for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 72—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum of Rs. 1,985 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 72—Chief Inspector of Mines for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum of Rs. 1,02,26,244 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 80—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 82—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum of Rs. 58,271 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 82—Archaeology for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum of Rs. 2,69,449 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 92—Central Road Fund for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

**DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

"That a sum of Rs. 15,82,479 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 93—Communications (Including National Highways) for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 96—AVIATION

"That a sum of Rs. 48,32,006 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 96—Aviation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 97—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum of Rs. 31,457 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 97—Overseas Communications Service for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 102—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 66,66,188 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 102—Public Works for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum of Rs. 9,344 be granted to the President to make good

an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 124—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum of Rs. 70,17,185 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay on Roads for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 145—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum of Rs. 12,74,701 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 145—Delhi Capital Outlay for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

15.18 hrs.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Don't justify.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am here certainly to justify to the hon. House as to why the further extension of three years of this Bill is required, not only for the purpose of symmetry of the law itself but for the maintenance of law and order and the conditions which are very necessary for the healthy life of a democracy.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Democracy.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This Act was enacted by this House in 1950 and the genesis of this Act is known. It does not need any repetition from me because the concept of preventive detention has been accepted by the Constitution itself.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandasaur): That is a fundamental right of the Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The concept of preventive detention has been accepted by the Constitution itself because article 22 certainly makes a mention of it and, as a matter of fact, the Act of 1950 is a part of the normal law of the land. Certainly, it was the intention of the Government not to make a permanent law because it was much better that the Government comes before this House from time to time so that this hon. House has the opportunity to see the manner of implementation of this Act and to that extent it is good that the criticism of this hon. House is available for the guidance of the Government. It has become a practically normal practice that we extend this Act from time to time. This Act was again amended in 1963 and this House was pleased to give extension of three years. This period of three years terminates by the end of this year and, therefore, this Bill seeks to extend the period for the Act for a further three years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not five years? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, if that is the pleasure of the hon. House. But the proposal that Government have made is to continue it only for three years. Before making this proposal for three years we had certainly consulted the different State Governments, and I may inform this House that one State Government did perhaps suggest that we should extend this Act for a further period of five years, but we thought that it was much better that we should extend it only for three years.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): which was that Government?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It must be the West Bengal Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At this stage I do not think that I need make any further detailed observations. But I would only recall that Government had given an assurance in the early part of this year that the DIR would not be resorted to everywhere as was done before but if a certain situation required resort to preventive detention, we should resort to the normal law. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should have this law in existence on the statute-book.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How does it become a normal law?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a normal law....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Abnormality is normality.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I say that it is normal law in this sense. A law which was required for the purpose of an emergency to that extent becomes an emergency Act, but a law which was not required merely for the purpose of an emergency is a normal law. I am making this distinction from this point of view.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Normal law deals with abnormal people.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the criticism from abnormal people. I cannot help it.

It is in that sense that I say that it is a normal law. As I said in the beginning, the concept of preventive detention has been accepted by the Constitution itself and it was not required only for the purpose of meeting emergency conditions but for the normal conditions. Therefore, I am saying that it is a part of the normal law of the land. Other people may have their own views and certainly they are entitled to have their own

views, but I am certainly entitled to put forward my view for the consideration of this House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): You have brute majority, and so you may have it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Government have given the assurance that they would resort to the normal law; looking to the conditions prevailing in the country today, it is a question of assessment of what conditions are like in the country today. One can just have a look at what is happening all around us. One can certainly find that the whole atmosphere in the country is full of violence.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What about the Shankaracharyas?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And one does not know what turn it can take at any time. We find that good people with good intentions start good things but ultimately they find that the thing has turned out into something which they never dreamt of and then they start dissociating themselves from that. That is what we have seen in the course of the last few weeks. So, that gives the basic conditions required for having such a law on the statute-book.

These are really two or three important and basic conditions that I am trying to put before this House. Statistical information has been given already about the implementation of the Act and that will certainly provide some information which is required to see how the Act was implemented in the course of the last three years. I have no hesitation in my mind to recommend the acceptance of this Bill by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act 1950, for a further period, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1966."

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd December, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): How much time has been allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: 5 hours have been allotted.

Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot): I wish on behalf of my Party to oppose the motion that has just been made by the hon. Home Minister.

Despite certain blemishes in our democracy, I think we have justification in this country for feeling that, by and large, we have not done too badly in the context of the neighbourhood in which we live. We are surrounded by dictatorships on our north-west, on our north, on the north-east, and indeed if we cast our eyes over the whole of Asia we may say that relatively we shine, though that is not perhaps a thing very much to be proud of in so backward a region. In fact, I would say that, except for perhaps four or five countries like those of Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Ceylon and Israel, we probably have a better record of individual liberty and democratic processes than others. But, of these blemishes that exist, the biggest blot is this Preventive Detention Act, and its continuation makes it a continuing blot.

I am sorry that the new Home Minister should have to start his career by coming forward with such an unfortunate proposal. And judging by his speech, he did not seem to

[Shri M. R. Masani]

have very much heart in it either. He very skilfully said that it was not necessary to go into the background of this measure, and I can understand why he did not want to go into the background because it would not have fitted in with his attempt to mislead the House into believing that this was a normal part of a democracy. It is nothing of the kind. It is an abnormal monstrosity in any democracy.

The background is very clear, and the fact is that his predecessor, Sardar Patel, did not at all agree with what he has just said—that this is a natural and normal part of our constitutional law.

This Bill was brought forward and this Act was put on the statute-book on 25th February, 1950, in the most unusual circumstances and for only one year. I remember the occasion because I was then a Member of the Congress Party and I am happy to say that even then I did not support the Bill.

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): Is it on record?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am going to read the record presently.

When I spoke on the Bill as a Member of the Congress Party, I opposed it and I said that it was a sad day for this country that what I described as 'a hasty improvisation' should be placed on the statute-book and I pleaded that 'it should be replaced as soon as possible by a more principled, well-conceived and well thought-out measure which does not shirk the issue, which goes to the root of the mischief and which frankly takes its stand from the defence of democracy against totalitarian aggression from within or without'.

At that time, Sardar Patel explained to us that if that Bill was not passed by the same evening, that is,

the evening of the 25th February, three hundred and fifty of the most dangerous Communist detenus would be released by the Calcutta High Court on Monday morning; that, Sir, was on a Friday or a Saturday. And he said in the House that if the House did not give him that measure, then it had to face the consequences of those dangerous people being let loose on the country. And he put before the House a White Paper called *Communist Violence in India*.

In replying to the debate, Sardar Patel was good enough to see my point and accept it. I am quoting his words now. He said:

'As has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Masani, the Bill has been brought in to meet an emergency....

—so, there was nothing normal about it; he pleaded that it was an abnormal measure for an abnormal situation. Then he went on to say:

'It requires to be closely examined whether a better substitute of a more or less permanent nature based on scientific principles can be brought in or not...'

That, Sir, was the pledge given by the Congress Home Minister who admitted that the measure was hasty, improvised and abnormal and agreed to examine whether it could be replaced by a more permanent and a more scientific measure. Unfortunately, despite Sardar Patel's good intentions, this very abnormal measure has now become normal and it is a blot on our democracy and on our Government.

The result has been that this Act has been misused for a variety of purposes which have nothing to do with the purpose of meeting the Communist threat to our democracy, to meet which this Bill was brought and passed by this Parliament.

According to the Statistical Data, for instance, a large number of so-called goondas are detained without trial under this Act. Have we come so low that we cannot even deal under the law of the land with a petty little goonda, that we cannot place him before a magistrate, and prove his misdeeds and send him to jail, as goondas should be sent to jail? Then, again, traders, merchants and peasants are occasionally detained under the Preventive Detention Act for what are called economic offences, what the Act refers to as 'the maintenance of essential supplies and services.' Do we need preventive detention to deal with petty violations of petty laws, violations of the Essential Commodities Act? What are the Acts there for? In other words, things that should be dealt with under the ordinary law of the land, which are so dealt with throughout the free world, are not made into something special. If this is the idea of normality in a democracy coming from a good friend like Shri Chavan, I would be really worried about the future of our democracy.

Even the Rowlatt Act of 1919 was better than this measure that my hon. friend is commending.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It was never put into effect.

Shri M. R. Masani: True, but it was a measure. That Act said this:

"If the Governor-General is satisfied that in the whole or any part of British India, anarchical or revolutionary movements are being promoted and that the schedule of offences in connection with such movements are prevalent to such an extent that it is expedient in the interest of public safety, he may by notification in the gazette of India make a declaration to that effect".

Very much more restricted and carefully worked out conditions than the ones laid down in the Preventive Detention Act.

In fact, throughout the whole world outside the communist bloc, there was only one country that equalled our infamy in having such a measure on the statute book, and that country was Ghana under its then dictator, Nkrumah. Ghana was the only other country outside the communist bloc of tyranny where such a measure existed on the statute book. And I am glad that, along with the dictator who has been thrown out—we rejoice in it—this Act has also been thrown out from Ghana. Now we have only one country that disgraces itself outside the communist bloc, and that is us.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana) India, that is, Bharat.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is why the All India Civil Liberties Council has made this statement:

"India is, we believe, the only democratic country in the world whose fundamental law sanctions detentions without trial in time of peace and in a situation which is not in the nature of an emergency".

Does the hon. Minister still want us to say that we have so degraded ourselves that this becomes normal to us? I, Sir, am not prepared to accept it.

Even during wartime—why during peace only?—a real democracy does not panic like this. We have the very well known example of Britain during World War II. At a time when Britain was being attacked and bombed by the Nazis, the Home Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, released Oswald Mosley, the Fascist leader of Britain, from detention on the ground that it was not necessary to keep him in jail, although he was supporting the aggressor against their own country. When this was criticised, Mr. Winston Churchill,—no mealy-mouthed, sloppy man, a man whom even our hon. Minister might emulate for his toughness and grit—said this:

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"The power of the executive to cast a man into prison without formulating any charge known to the law, and particularly to deny him judgment by his Peers for an indefinite period, is in the highest degree odious, and is the foundation of all totalitarian governments, whether nazi or communist. It is only when extreme danger to the State can be pleaded that this power may be temporarily assured by the executive. Even so, its working must be interpreted with the utmost vigilance by a British Parliament".

This was what he said about a Fascist leader in his own country during the war with a Fascist power.

With all this, I hope I have torn to bits the pretence of the hon. Home Minister that this is something normal which he is asking us to do. If there is any real threat to this country from any quarter within this country, let us deal with it frankly and honestly. There are ways of doing it. During the Chinese Communist invasion of this country in 1962, my Party demanded the outlawing and banning of the Communist Party of India, and our demand was supported by the Praja-Socialist Party and the Jan Sangh. In other words, the bulk of the democratic Opposition asked the Government to do the right thing. Why didn't they do it?

Shri Nanda rounded up the Left Communists—was it last year?—on the ground that the Chinese threat to our country made it necessary to round up the Left Communists who had affiliated themselves with the Chinese dictatorship. Has the Chinese threat gone away? When they were released, was it because that that threat had melted away, that this country is no longer threatened by Communist China? (*Interruptions*).

This is not a Government that is really defending democracy. If this Government's hands were clean, with

a record of a consistent, principled anti-totalitarian attitude, I would support it for a principled measure. This Government is not fighting subversion; in the name of subversion, it is only fighting for its own survival, and the Preventive Detention Act is but one more instrument, one of the many instruments which it uses for this unfortunate purpose.

There are countries where actions has been taken in a perfectly democratic manner. For instance, in West Germany, an Article of the Constitution describes what kind of parties should not be allowed to exist. Article 22 of the West German Constitution lays it down:

"Parties which by reason of their aims or their behaviour or their adherence seek to impair or destroy the free democratic basic order or to endanger the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany, are unconstitutional. The Federal Constitutional Court shall decide on the question of unconstitutionality".

When the Germany Communist Party was banned, it went to the courts. The Supreme Court of Germany heard it, and after hearing both sides, declared that it had been properly banned because it was a Fifth Column of the Soviet Dictatorship and was an enemy of democracy. This is what I would call a principled democratic way of dealing with subversion.

In case it is said that democratic socialists do not think so, let me tell you that one of the theorists of democratic socialism, Mr. E. F. M. Durbin, who was a member of the Labour Government—he is no longer alive—had written a book which I would commend to the Home Minister—it is in the library. Its title is *The Politics of Democratic Socialism*. There is a whole chapter there where he argues that neither fascist nor communist parties have any right to

exist in a social democracy, because they are enemies of democracy and would destroy it the moment they got a chance. That is the democratic socialist way, and the democratic way, of dealing with subversion, not this way by which patriotic Indians can be locked up,—as indeed they have been. Many patriotic Indians have been locked up under this Act. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was one, Master Tara Singh was another. Some of our own colleagues here, Mr. Trivedi, Mr. Nath Pai and Dr. Lohia had the same experience. Then there was the case of Mr. George Fernandez. Many instances can be recalled of patriotic Indians having been locked up under this Act as if they were traitors to our country.

Therefore, we oppose the continuation of this nefarious piece of legislation. It is bad for two separate reasons. It is bad because it is dishonest and devious pretence of fighting one evil while actually helping the Government to remain in office. It endangers the liberty of every patriotic Indian just because some people may be guilty.

Secondly, it is a very bad precedent. When Sardar Patel said to me, 'All right. We shall replace it after a little while', he meant it. But gradually the poison entered this party in Government; gradually the habit-forming drug was being administered. They lost the use of their own legs. They could not stand on their own legs any more because they had got the crutches of preventive detention. They are now so enfeebled that even a strong and bold man like the new Home Minister feels he cannot do without these wretched crutches like a lame man who hobbles along.

I do make this appeal: throw those crutches away, stand on your own legs. Those who can work for democracy, those who believe in democracy, will stand together to defend the country from internal or external aggression.

A very great man, Benjamin Franklin, used some words of which I am reminded, which I would like to quote before I conclude. He said many years ago, a long time ago:

"They that give up essential liberty to obtain temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor, safety"....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Just a few days ago, when the hon. new Home Minister took office, he was reported—I am quoting the paper, the respectable paper which, I am sure, Shri Masani, also approves of, *The Statesman* . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: His former patrons have a hand in this paper.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is no friend of ours. It is full of infiltrators.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He was reported to have said that 'action in a crisis of law and order should be proper, prompt' and that 'the offenders should be dealt with under the law of the land and not under the emergency regulations'. *The Statesman* then goes on to say:

"One of the main faults of Mr. Nanda was that he was a sheep in wolf's clothing".

I sincerely hope that the new Home Minister will not turn out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. (*Interruption*). He has tried to make out that this is not in any sense an emergency regulation, but is part of the normal law of the land. I have no time to quote for his benefit; all the statements which have been made by his predecessors in this House everytime it became necessary for the Government to come forward for approval to extend the life of this PD Act. Each time the assurance has been given and the atmosphere has been sought to be created at that time that this is not in any sense meant to be a permanent statute or that it will remain

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for ever, for all time, to come, on the Statute-Book.

I found from consulting the records that both the late Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Shri Nanda made it clear repeatedly that this was only an emergency measure meant to deal with an emergent situation, as Shri Masani has correctly pointed out. And last time, in December, 1963, when this House was again asked to give its consent to an extension for a period of three years, Shri Nanda said that 'not only did he not consider it to be in the nature of a permanent statute for all time but he said it can be repealed even before these three years are out'. So, at any rate, continuously this effort was made to show that this is something in the nature of a temporary legislation. And yet, now we find that once again the same permission is being sought for another period of three years and because of the brute majority which the ruling party enjoys in this House, they know that they can secure that extension.

An hon. Member: Only for the time being.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: During the years when the Defence of India Rules were being allowed full play before the assurance which was recently given that the DIR would not be used or its use would be limited in most parts of the country, with the exception of a few border areas, during these years this Act remained on the Statute-Book, but it was held in reserve. It was held in reserve precisely with this motive that when sooner or later the day came when it would no longer be possible to justify the use of the Defence of India Rules, then again this weapon would be brought out from the reserve armoury of the Government and would be used to fill the gap which all this time, since 1962, had been filled by the Defence of India Rules.

This is in any sense nothing but a very blatant substitute for the De-

fence of India Rules whose use is now been limited, very greatly limited, because the very changing situation has compelled the Government, the force of public opinion forced the Government, to agree to that limitation, but not content with that, they have brought forward this legislation, this discredited, lawless law from its own armoury so that the gap which is sought to be created by limitation of the DIR is now filled by this Preventive Detention Act.

Shri Nanda, speaking in this House last time, on the 17th and 18th December, 1963, had said. "Who are the people involved? They are spies, persons who have been detained because they harbour dacoits, and they are persons who inflame the communal passions. He pinpointed these three categories of people. Of course, he left it to the imagination of the House and the country that all other people whom the Government disliked would be dealt with at that time under the Defence of India Act and the PD Act was an innocent measure meant only, of course, against these three categories whom he specified.

Shri Nanda went on to admit—he made a very interesting admission—and I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Shri Nanda's speech—that in a sense even the PD Act was not being used adequately against persons who by virtue of their hold over resources and commodities are able to use it for purposes contrary to the interests of society. Of course, the people who have a hold over resources and commodities—by that, he meant obviously those people who indulge in profiteering, blackmarketing or hoarding of essential commodities and so on. It is on record that Shri Nanda made this admission, though he made it very haltingly and very belatedly, under pressure from many Members of this House, that he did not consider

that adequate action had been taken against that particular category, and gave an assurance that in future it would be done.

Now, this is a statement, statistical data, which has been laid before us only this morning. I have been through it very hurriedly; it again shows the same old pattern; it shows at page 3 that between the period from 1st October, 1965 and 30th September, 1966, this year, the overwhelming majority of people detained under this PD Act have been detained actually under clause 3(I) (a) (ii) which means "on grounds of security of the State and maintenance of public order." 676 people are in detention on the 30th September, 1966 under this particular section of the Act. Here, the activities for which these people have been detained are not specified in details except for two broad categories, which are also very interesting. One category refers to violent activities and another one is referred to as goondaism. Of course, this metaphysical difference or distinction which is made here had better be explained by the Government, because, as Shri Masani pointed out, what is meant by goondaism is the normal activity of a professional goonda. We do not know why the PD Act should be used in this case and not the normal law of the land. By violent activities—we know this omnibus clause, this omnibus phrase, which is used to describe all those people who are arrested and are detained in connection with the big mass movements on popular issues; the agitations which are at present sweeping this country from end to end, whether they be on the issue of food or on the issue of high prices or on the issue of a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh or any such other issue, or even the agitation that has taken place the other day, on the issue of the ban on cow-slaughter. It was a mass movement, whether one agrees with it or not. I do not agree with it at all, but masses of people were brought and they participated in that movement.

An hon. Member: It is not used.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not used. I am just going to show that, though I am against Preventive Detention under any circumstances, because there are enough weapons in the armoury of the Government under the normal law of the land, even then I will show that even within the provisions of this Act, how do the Government practise this discrimination. Apparently they do not mind a particular type of violence. It is only another type of violence to which they object. All this moral talk about violence and non-violence is just a lot of humbug. It is only a particular type of violence which seems to excite them and worry them. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he first brought forward this Bill for the first time in 1950, spoke about sleepless nights which it caused him, to think that they were going to enact, incorporate this principle of detention without trial. Unfortunately now, sleepless nights are being caused to these gentlemen on the opposite side not by any considerations of this Bill; sleepless nights are being caused by the fact that millions of people all over the country are revolting against their policies. And huge agitations and struggles are taking place and they cannot be suppressed; it has been proved that they cannot be suppressed even by the most ruthless use of police violence by shooting down people or imprisoning them. But why do they make this distinction on the basis of their own principle?

There is the talk about people who foment communal violence. So many times in the past, Shri Nanda talked about it here. "When there are people here preaching communal violence, should we not have such a weapon in our hands to deal with them"? I leave it to this House to judge who is preaching the communal violence. We have recently seen examples of it. But the PD Act was not used. I am not saying that the PD Act should have been used. But why

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is it used in other cases and not used here? People were arrested under the law of the land in this country; the relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were used against them. The PD Act was not used.

In my own constituency,—last week, the hon. Home Minister surely knows it—in a localised pocket, a very unfortunate communal riot took place, where at least several hundred homes of people belonging to the minority community have been burnt and looted and pillaged. But I know; I went round that place for four days, day and night in that area. Some arrests were made, quite a large number, but a lot of people who are certainly not very desirable people and were pursuing these activities even in broad daylight were certainly not arrested under the PD Act. The P.D. Act was not called into play against them. What is the principle on which they proceed, I cannot follow.

We find under the broad heading "Violent activities" 676 people have been detained of whom the majority are in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal. They have all been arrested in connection with the recent agitation about food and high prices. There is a column here which says "political affiliations, if known, of the persons detained". Every time studiously this column is left blank, so that no clue is available whether these people are not goondas or professional criminals, but people participating in these mass movements which are actually the creation of the ruling party. So long as they continue on this present path of allowing the food crisis to grow from bad to worse so long as they allow the profiteers and hoarders to create this agony of high prices, so long as they persist in this policy which led to devaluation and which has created a worse economic situation and all this havoc in the country, how can they prevent these mass movements? They have allowed the

police to commit excesses even within the precincts of educational institutions. They themselves have created this Frankenstein monster, which they are shouting about now. They do not wish to say what the political affiliations of the detenus are, because by labelling them as people guilty of violent activities, they want people to believe that they are also some sort of goondas or criminals. Why not fill up this column also? Then it would be clear that these are people with certain political views and affiliations, against whom action has been taken by the Government to suppress these popular demonstrations.

The number of people under detention under clause 3(1)(a)(iii) which refers to "maintenance of supplies and services", i.e. where action is contemplated against profiteers, hoarders and that kind of people who, Nandaji admitted were not proceeded against sufficiently, is miserably small. Just 50 or 60 people have been detained under this head over the whole country. We find that no action worth talking about is taken. So, even within the framework of their own protestations and their own aims and objectives of the Act as declared by them, they practise a certain discrimination, which is evidently political in motive. It has political aims behind it. Therefore, it is quite clear that despite all the provisions which exist under the Cr. P.C., they are bent upon keeping this really emergent type of legislation on the anvil for the simple purpose of suppressing popular movements, which they know are growing in intensity from day to day.

There is the economic crisis which, I think every thinking person on the ministerial benches would admit privately, if not publicly, is the root cause of all the popular discontent and disaffection which is growing in the country. Do they really think it can be put down by virtue of measures like the P.D. Act? It cannot be put

down. They are incapable and unwilling to tackle the basic causes. They are not capable of going to the root of the problem because that would mean giving up their present policies and taking to an entirely new set of policies which would be in the interests of the people, but not in the interests of the handful of exploiters, who are allowed to profit entirely from this economy. If the masses find that their conditions of living go on deteriorating while those 70 or 75 monopoly houses listed in the Monopoly Enquiry Commissions Report go on prospering from day to day, if the share of the national income and national wealth which is being created by the labour of millions which falls to the lot of the common man goes on shrinking and if the distribution of wealth becomes more and more inequitable, how can they prevent these huge mass movements and resistance to these policies? It cannot be prevented.

This Act has been fostered on this House and on this country, not once but 5 or 6 times in the name of temporary extension, all the time pretending that it is not to be a permanent measure. But each time we find they come forward to keep it permanent in their armoury, now all the more so, because public opinion and international opinion will not tolerate any further the use of the DIR in the way it has been used since 1962. Therefore, the P.D. Act is their last hope in order to fill the gap and they go on using it without the fear of having to appear before any court and prove any charges for convicting any person.

Mr. Masani quoted a lot of instances from so many countries which are democratic, according to his choice. Even in the USA, I read in the papers that referring to the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations which are taking place there, somebody asked a spokesman of the State Department, "Can't you take any firmer measures to deal with these dissentors?" as he called them. The spokesman replied, "Yes, of course

we can. If we were to declare a state of emergency, as we are permitted to do under our Constitution, we can take firmer measures. But we do not want to do that because it would have profound political repercussions here and abroad." Even in the USA, where they are in the middle of a full-scale aggressive war against an Asian country employing lakhs of regular military personnel, they hesitate ten times before resorting to any such thing as an emergency measure like that in order to suppress a dissenting opinion. But in our country they do not seem to bother at all.

As more and more the interests of the ruling party get identified with the interests of certain big moneybags in our country, in order to suppress the mass revolt against the policies of exploitation and profiteering, it is inevitable that the ruling party, in order to serve the interests of these big moneybags, will have to resort to this kind of lawless law. Even in the new nominations which are being done by the ruling party for tickets for Lok Sabha, we find it. People like Harish Mahindra of Bombay have been given nomination. I do not know when he became a Congressman. I am told he is the Treasurer of the Bombay PCC. Should not this Act be used—not against Mahindra, I mean—but against people who jeopardise the security of the country by swindling foreign exchange? Should not this Act have been used to stop Mr. Teja of Jayanti Shipping from leaving the country? When the Transport Ministry wanted to take action against him, the Home Ministry said, "We have no evidence on the basis of which we can stop him." So, he was not stopped and now he cannot be brought back. What evidence have you against these thousands of people who have been detained?

Bird and Company has swindled the country of so much of foreign exchange and cases are going on against the company. I am told the present Chairman of that company, Mr. Pran Prasad, is being offered a Congress

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ticket for Lok Sabha from Dhanbad constituency. If this is the way they proceed, how can they rule except with the P.D. Act, because the people would not tolerate this rule any further?

Sir, on behalf of our party, we oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel. We consider it to be a total disgrace and I am sorry the new Home Minister should follow in the same tradition of his predecessors.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, with some hesitation, but under compelling circumstances, I rise here to support the measure that has come before the House. (Interruptions). Shri Masani started his speech with a preliminary observation. He said when we look at the scene, the only country which has survived after freedom and maintained its democratic structure is perhaps India. He asked: where is the threat? Those of us who are honest and loyal to this House and the democratic structure, they will have to find out where the threat lies, from what quarter it has been posed. To my mind, today we are passing through a very serious situation. The major threat is the threat to democracy and, unwittingly or with a devilish design, the opposition parties are ganging up together in order to strengthen the reaction in this country. What do we find today? Shri Masani is not prepared to support Left Communists outside, but he is prepared to come to some electoral understanding or adjustment with all parties, including Left Communists. That is rank opportunism on the part of the opposition parties which, after 17 or 18 years of independence, has kept them outside the mainstream of national life, which is represented by the Congress Party, and, therefore, they are getting frustrated and a last attempt is being made to create a situation in which perhaps democracy may flounder. Those of us who are in the House,

whether we agree on economic programmes or not—there might be differences—whether we agree on other social measures and foreign policy or not—there might be differences—our fundamental loyalty, I expect, must be to democracy which has been nurtured for the last 18 years.

If it is in danger, what have we to do? Are we to leave it in the hands of people who find even a cause like the ban on cow slaughter a good weapon to beat the Government with? The Swatantra Party have got an independent economic programme. I have no quarrel with that. But I was surprised to find that one of the planks of their election manifesto is a ban on cow slaughter. This was simply laid down as a guiding principle by the Constituent Assembly, if I mistake not, and it was laid down in the context of the economic situation. It has no religious bearing. But now even the Swatantra Party is prepared to take up this banner, along with the sadhus, some of whom naked too, and they stand together and say "down with democracy". This is the slogan.

An hon. Member: That is not the slogan.

Shri Khadilkar: In the final analysis, it means "down with democracy". This democracy is based on certain idea of secularism. If that is attacked, what happens to secularism? Because, this democracy is based on the basic principle of secularism. Do you want to give it up? That is one question.

There is another important factor. We never wanted to take to violent methods to bring about a social change. During the last 18 years the Congress Party and leadership tried to bring about a social transformation in a peaceful manner. Old order had changed and new attitudes had developed. In such a situation, with the minimum of force at their command

they have carried on the government of this country. Shri Masani referred to the Defence of India Rules. They are no more; though they are on paper, they are not in use. In the Communist countries, when they had to control the society, which is in a stage of transformation from day to day, they had used more repressive measures than we had ever thought of in this country. So, it does not lie in the mouths of the Communists, whether of the Right brand or Left brand to come and say "Oh, you have taken this measure because you are now cowed down to reaction".

I do realise, and I hope the Government also realises, that it is not simply a law and order problem in the normal sense of the term. No Home Minister, however powerful, can sustain democracy unless the economic policies of the country are in tune with the social objective, in keeping with the social objective. I must confess after a little self-introspection that it is not simply a law and order problem. Behind it there is a deep crisis. It is not a simple superficial thing; it is a crisis of confidence. It is a deep economic crisis that is engulfing this country, and the Western Powers today are more interested in creating an atmosphere of violence in order to destroy democracy in this country and usher in a regime of reaction, as they have done in three States in the African continent and recently, in spite of all the talk of the Communist, in Indonesia. Are we to fall a prey to the Western designs? This is the major problem before this country.

I presume in the opposition there are some parties, like the PSP, Communists both Right and Left, who do not, at least at the present moment, believe in bringing about social change by violent means. But the other parties certain perversions sitting in opposition, led by Dr. Lohia and others, what do they preach? They say in the name of Gandhi "Oh, anarchy is better than the present Congress regime". Are we going to

fall a prey to this slogan. I would like to ask the Communists. They have a philosophy and they have a mass organisation. I have no quarrels with them. In the case of the Swatantra Party, while I do not agree with their philosophy in the least, still they have a coherent approach to politics. But that party led by Dr. Lohia, and in a subtle and surreptitious manner supported by the Jan Sangh, that is the main danger to this country, to this democracy, as we find today. Let me be very frank. In the Hindi-speaking region of India, at the present juncture a certain disruption is taking place at all levels—at the student level, at the economic level, at the working class level, at the level of the poorer sections of the society.

I do realise that Government have not succeeded to the extent it ought to have. With some resolve, determination and courage it ought to have taken some measures which would have stopped this rot, the economic rot. Then the violence could have been curbed by the Home Minister. If you are to say that violence can be curbed only by a big danda, you are mistaken; nobody believes it, either on this side or that side. Those who have faith in democracy will not advocate or adumbrate such a doctrine.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This Act itself is a danda.

Shri Khadiolkar: It is not a *rupp*. If it were a danda, it would have rusted. A country of 500 million souls leading a democratic life, whatever the drawbacks, whatever the weaknesses, working within the democratic framework, with freedom guaranteed at all levels, kept it rusting in their armoury. It was not used at all, or sparingly used.

My appeal to the Government is this. It is a threat to democracy. It is not a threat from outside but from inside to the democracy which we have nurtured and for which we fought when we fought for freedom.

[Shri Khadilkar]

16.10 hrs.

Are we going to allow elements, which are indulging in violence, with all types of slogans and co-operating in a most opportunist manner in order to defeat those who are sitting on this side in the seats of power? Have they any faith in democracy? Does it lie in their mouth to say, "You are using these repressive weapons against us"? I say, this Government must take courage and use these repressive measures with greater effectiveness at the proper time and in proper quarters.

I cannot understand, in this land the Head of State or some high dignitary going and touching the feet of Shankaracharya who is ready now to launch an agitation all over the country saying "Protect the cow; the cow is in danger".

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is wrong there?

Shri Khadilkar: I say, it is absolutely and totally wrong. I do not agree with you..... (Interruption). It is absolutely wrong.

श्री बड़े (खार्गोन) : शंकराचार्य वायलैस प्रीच नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपका कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे वायलैस कमी प्रांच नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे सिर्फ काऊ-स्टाटर बन्द करने की बात करते हैं।

Shri Khadilkar: I have not said that.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that.

Shri Bade: He should not attack a man who is not here in the House. He said like this.

Shri Khadilkar: I have not said this. See the records. Sit down. Nonsense.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is no question of nonsense.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked all to sit down.

Shri Khadilkar: I am sorry.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, big people in the Congress went to have a darshan of that Shankaracharya and for having prasadam. What is he talking? The biggest people in the land belonging to the Congress Party went. What is wrong with it?

Shri Khadilkar: Those who had seen the demonstration and the happenings on the 7th, led by the naked sadhus, should realise what damage they have done to the Indian image abroad. Do they realise it?

श्री रामसेखर य.व. (बारबकी) :
मैसूर के झगड़े में कांग्रेसियों ने कितना नुकसान किया है, वह श्री आपका याद है ?

श्री बड़े : पांच-पांच स्टेशन जला दिये, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में।

Shri Khadilkar: They have done the greatest damage to the Indian image which has been tarnished in the international world. What picture have they presented, our naked sadhus?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Should that picture be judged by America and the U.K. or by us? Do not judge yourself by western opinion.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, those people who now come forward and say, "Do not take more powers as they are there and do not continue this measure because it might be used against us", ought to pause and ponder.

As I said, I am not looking at it from a party angle at all; I look at it from an angle which believes that the progress of this country, if at all we want any social advance today, is linked with the democracy that we have nurtured. If by violent means, by opportunist alliances or by any other method someone tries to undermine the secularism of this land, tries to undermine democracy, create an atmosphere of violence in this

country and build up tension round about student grievances with a view to presenting a picture as if the Congress has declared a war on students, this distortion purposely made of the Indian scene nobody in this country will tolerate and they will have to face the consequences. I am not afraid of it. Let them preach it on the election platform. Whatever they want to do, let them decide once and for all that such an act, whether committed by this section or by that section, will be condemned.

The Communist Party has not condemned this firing on this procession, but they have not condemned it totally because they feel that the masses are there. Is the Communist Party like that old French revolutionary—Robespierre, if I mistake not—who, when he was standing on the rampart with the rebels around him, said, "I am your leader; I will follow you"? Do they want to follow any agitation because the people gather there; or, do they want to lead the people?

I entirely agree that these powers must be used against the anti-social elements. They must be used to regenerate our economy and to preserve a certain pattern that we have built up. There is no doubt about it. If they are not used for that, it is a mistake. But they must use them against the communal elements who are a danger to democracy. The Government should not hesitate. My feeling is that at this juncture they must summon great courage—the courage of conviction and the courage of character; the courage for their action—and use this power to suppress violence wherever it erupts and to suppress anti-social activities and give full support and strength to the democracy that we have nurtured during the last 18 years which is the legacy of the Nehru era. If we fail and falter, history will never forgive us.

श्री राम सहाय पण्डेय (गता) :

अध्यक्ष जी, आज से 2500 वर्ष पूर्व महर्षि

चाणक्य ने अपने जनपदों की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा की प्रक्रिया पर भाष्य करते हुए कहा था कि शासन को चाहिये कि जनपदों की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के लिये शालीनता और नम्रता के साथ व्यवहार करे, लेकिन यदि ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के मार्ग में आते हों और जनपदों के नागरिकों के मन में इस प्रकार की भावना उत्पन्न होती हो कि उनका जीवन असुरक्षित है, तो शासन को राज्य-दण्ड अपने हाथ में लेकर स्थिति का मुकाबला करना चाहिये।

उसी सन्दर्भ में विधान निर्माण करते समय इस पी० डी० एक्ट का प्रावधान किया गया, कि हो सकता है ऐसा समय आ जाय जब आन्तरिक सुरक्षा खारे में पड़ जाय। आज की स्थिति में और आज के सन्दर्भ में आप देखें तो जहाँ आपने विधान में वाणी स्वातन्त्र्य, व्यवहार और लिखने पढ़ने की स्वतन्त्रता दी है, आज उनका नितान्त दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। हमें किसी प्रकार की प्रसन्नता नहीं है कि हम पी० डी० एक्ट को लागू रखें या डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया क्लब का सहारा लें। हम चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसा दिन आये कि हमें इस प्रकार के प्रावधान उपस्थित करने का अवसर ही न आये। क्या विरोधी दलों के नेता अपने दलों की ओर से यह आश्वासन सदन को दे सकते हैं और बराबर जनसाधारण को सदन के माध्यम से यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि हम शालीन हैं, नम्र हैं, हम आस्थापूर्ण हैं, हम प्रजातन्त्र में आस्था रखते हैं और उनकी जड़ डामगये नहीं ऐसा हम प्रयत्न करेंगे।

तीन संस्थायें इस देश में ऐसी हैं, जिनका विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र में किताबत है, यह स्वयं जनसाधारण अपने विवेक की श्रुति पर रख कर लेते। एक संस्था इन्स्टीट्यूट कम्युनिस्ट दल है जो सारे संसार में रक्त क्रान्ति में विश्वास करता है, जिनकी कोई भौगोलिक सीमा नहीं है, साम्राज्य का विस्तार करना

[श्री राम सहाय गण्डेय]

चाहते हैं और उमी पद्धति और प्रणाली में विश्वास करने वाले लोग इस देश में हैं। साधुवाद देना चाहिये इस सरकार को कि वे अभी भी स्वतन्त्र हैं, जो चाहते हैं, सो करते हैं। हम उनको दूर से देखते हैं, जब देखते हैं कि बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, और अब हमारी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा खतरों में है, तब हम उन के साथ साधारण सत्ता का व्यवहार करते हैं, और वह भी सत्ता का नहीं। उसके बावजूद भी हम एकट में उनको अवसर मिलता है कि कोई आक्रामकता में अपना बचाव कर सकते हैं। जिस प्रजातन्त्र का सहारा लेकर रक्त क्रान्ति की वे बात करते हैं, वे इस बात को भूल गये कि यदि वे स्वयं चाइना में होते और इस प्रकार की तोंड़ फोड़ की नीति में अपने को सम्मिलित करते, तो उन के साथ वहाँ पर क्या व्यवहार होता। हम तो जेल में रख कर भी उनको अच्छा खाने-पीने को दे कर उनकी सुरक्षा करते हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से कि वे पुनर्जाति को तोंड़ कर इस प्रजातन्त्र को खतरों में डालते हैं, चीन को निमन्त्रण देते हैं, यदि चीन में रह कर चीन के विरुद्ध किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र को इस प्रकार का निमन्त्रण दें, तो उन के साथ क्या व्यवहार होगा, इस का निर्णय वे स्वयं करें।

एक दूसरा दल है जो फासिस्ट थ्योरियन्टेड है, घुणा पैदा करना, विद्रोह पैदा करना, तोंड़-फोड़ का निमन्त्रण देना और एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना, जिसमें घुणा पैदा हो।

तीन संस्थाएँ हैं प्रजातन्त्र की। एक संस्था है जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व करता है राष्ट्रपति। राष्ट्रपति पर भी लांछन लगाये जाते हैं, ताकि वह संस्था कलंकित हो, दूसरी संस्था वह है जिसके अधिष्ठाता आप हैं, इस प्रजातन्त्र का जो सर्वोच्च सदन है जिसकी प्रक्रिया का संचालन आप करते हैं, उसमें आप पर नाना प्रकार के लांछन लगाये जाते हैं, इसलिए कि यह संस्था भी लांछित हो। तीसरी संस्था है प्रधान मंत्री की, जो बहुमत

में चुने हुए दल का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं शासन का संचालन और शासन के उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह करते हैं। उनके ऊपर भी लांछन लगाये जाते हैं। यह वह दल है जो घुणा पैदा करता है और घुणा पैदा करने के बाद सेन्स आफ डिग्रेस्ड देश में पैदा करना चाहता है, और उसके लिये माध्यम नाया है राष्ट्रपति को, इस सदन को और प्रधान मंत्री को, इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं के ऊपर लांछन लगाया जाये ताकि जन साधारण यह समझे कि ओ हो, कितने भ्रष्ट लोग हैं। अभी आज सुबह श्री मनुभाई शाह ने चैलेन्ज किया कि वह उन आरोपों का खंडन करते हैं। जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, जो घुणा पैदा करने की प्रक्रिया है, घुणा पैदा करने का जो वातावरण है, जिसके बाद फिर रक्त क्रान्ति की बात कही जाती है, घेरा डालो की बात कही जाती है, हड़ताल करने की बात कही जाती है और सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का आह्वान किया जाता है, वह क्या है।

दूसरे दल की बात मैं क्या कहूँ जो हमारे विश्वास, हमारी आस्थाओं का जो धार्मिक है, सहारा लेकर, गायों का नाम ले कर, उसकी पूंछ पकड़ कर बैतरणी पार करना चाहता है। गाय मेरी भी माता है। गाय की हत्या बन्द हो, काऊ स्लाटर न हो, यह मैं भी चाहता हूँ। मैं इस सदन में यह घोषणा करता हूँ कि मैं इस विश्वास का हूँ कि गाय को न भारा जाये, उसका संरक्षण हो। लेकिन उस दल में चुनाव के ठीक पहले यह जो भक्ति आ गई कि एक जलूस निकला वह साधू, वह वस्त्रहीन साधू, जिनको देखते ही हम नतमस्तक होते हैं वह आये, उनका पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर ताण्डव नृत्य हुआ, त्रिशूल लेकर नृत्य हुआ, फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि यह प्रिवेन्टिव डिशन ऐक्ट न लागू किया जाये। छोड़ दिया जाये। चाणक्य ने एक बात और कही थी कि स्वतन्त्रता की

रक्षा के लिये यदि इतनी स्वतन्त्रता दे दी जायेगी कि हर व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्र हो जाये, तो स्वतन्त्रता नहीं रह सकती है। स्वतन्त्रता के पीछे एक मर्यादा हो, स्वतन्त्रता के पीछे एक प्रतिष्ठा हो और उस प्रतिष्ठा और मर्यादा के सन्दर्भ में जन-जन की गण-गण की जान-माल की और सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा का भाव हो।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह सब दल है, चाहे वह चाइना प्रियेन्टेड हों चाहे सम्प्रदाय-बादी हों, चाहे वह घृणा पैदा करके सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की बात करते हों, वह इन सब बातों का परित्याग करके यह आश्वसन दें कि अब मनुष्य के संस्कार और सभ्यता का यह स्तर आ चुका है कि बूलेट से नहीं बैलट से हम सरकार में परिवर्तन करेंगे, तो वह कितना अच्छा योग होगा। वह यह घोषणा करें कि हम किसी भी ऐसी चीज का सहारा नहीं लेंगे, हम आस्था और विश्वास के साथ प्रजातन्त्र का पोषण करेंगे, हम वह वातावरण देश में पैदा करेंगे। अगर यह सरकार दायित्व निर्वाह में फेल होता है तो दूसरी सरकार आये, उसका स्वागत होगा। मैंने कब कहा है कि कांग्रेस का शाश्वत राज्य रहे। राज्य की बात नहीं है, कांग्रेस सेवा करती है। कांग्रेस ने जनमत से बहुमत की सरकार का निर्माण किया है। यदि यहाँ जनमत कांग्रेस सरकार के विरुद्ध हो और इस परम्परा और इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से दूसरे आये तो उनका स्वागत है। लेकिन एक बात मत भूलो। मान लो अपनी सरकार आप ने बना ली तो यह जो तोड़-फोड़ की प्रक्रिया है, यह जो तोड़-फोड़ का आह्वान है, उनता के मन में जो यह व्यथा पैदा करना है, क्रोध है, हिंसा की भावना है, यह आप को बड़ा भारी पड़ेगा। किसी भी सरकार को भारी पड़ेगा जो इसके स्थान पर बैठेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक सब से बड़ा सिद्धान्त प्रजातन्त्र का यह है कि हम ऐसा कोई कार्य न करें कि सत्त प्रजातन्त्र का रूप, प्रजातन्त्र का स्तर या

उसके प्रति जो आस्था है, उसकी जो प्रणालियाँ हैं, प्रक्रियाएँ हैं वह डगमगा जायें। वह दिन आये जब विरोधी दल वाले यहाँ बैठें। हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, हमें कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है। लेकिन इसके लिये आप को जनमत तैयार करना पड़ेगा।

एक दल है यहाँ पर, अर्थात् पी० एस० पी० वाले, मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि जब उनका भाषण होता है तब वह बिटेरेस्ट क्रिटिसिज्म करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम सुनते हैं ऐसा लगता है कि वह है जो हमारी आत्मा को ऐसी स्थिति में लाता है कि हम आत्म निरीक्षण करें। दादा कृष्णलाली जब बोलते हैं तब क्या वह किसी प्रकार छोड़ते हैं। कितनी आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि हमें बड़ा प्रकाश मिल रहा है, वह हमारी दुर्बलताओं को बतला रहे हैं। जो प्रजातन्त्र का आधार है उसको वह सफल बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं कि बैठ जाओ प्रधान मंत्री, बैठ जाओ मंत्री, वह दिन आ गया है जब खून कर दिया जायेगा। क्या यह भाषा है, यह शालीनता है, यह नम्रता है, यह प्रजातन्त्र पर विश्वास है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह किसका भाषण है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : उनका सब जानते हैं। यह श्री रामसेवक यादव के मित्र लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि खून करो, यह कहते हैं कि खून कर दिया जायेगा। बड़े आये खून करने वाले। खून क्या ऐसे ही हो जायेगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : तुम जनता का खून करते रहो, लोगों की जान लो।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यह कहते हैं कि बस, अब समय आ गया है सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का, लूट लो, तोड़ दो, बमों प्रांग द्वेन जला दो, सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति नष्ट कर दो। सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति नष्ट करना महापाप है, अपराध है।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

एक व्यक्ति ट्रैन में बैठ कर किसी निदिष्ट स्थान को जाना चाहता है। उसे नहीं मालूम कि किसी ऐसे दल के लोग भी हैं जो फिशप्लेट बगैरह उड़ा देते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि घर जाने के बजाय वह स्वर्गलोक चला जाता है। 100 या 150 आदमी इस तरह की दुर्व्यवस्था में मारे जाते हैं तो यह सार्वजनिक हत्या है। यदि कोई एक व्यक्ति की हत्या करता है तो 302 में उसे प्राण दण्ड दिया जाता है। . . . (अवधान) . . . इस सार्वजनिक हत्या का आरोप और अभिरोग मैं सार्वजनिक रूप से ऐसे दलों पर लगाता हूँ जिनका विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र पर नहीं है। इस प्रकार की सार्वजनिक हत्या के पाप का निर्णय कौन करेगा। इस पाप का निराकरण ईश्वर करेगा, लेकिन ईश्वर के बाद जब तक राजदंड भी चट्टाण के पास है तब तक वह इस पड़यन्त्र का पता लगायें। ऐसे दलों का पता लगायें। पता लगायें क्या, पता लग चुका होगा। चट्टाण साहब, यह समझ लेना, जानते हैं कि शासन कैसे किया जाता है। वह चाणक्य के इस वाक्य से भी परिचित हैं जब राजदंड लिया जाता है तब सार्वजनिक हित में, सार्वजनिक संरक्षण के लिये, सीमाओं के संरक्षण के लिये। सीमा के संरक्षण के लिये इस नरशादूल ने अपनी शक्ति का परिचय दिया है, उसका साधुवाद है। आन्तरिक सुरक्षा ने अब फिर आह्वान दिया है। हमारी कामना है कि वह उसमें सफल हों।

मैं प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन एक्ट का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र में सर्वतन्त्र और सब में विश्वास ही शासन करने का आधार होता है। आप्रो मिल कर इस घृणा, इस खूनी क्रान्ति, आरोप, झूठे, मिथ्या, प्रगल्भ प्रचार के विषय में विश्वास छोड़ दें, प्रजातन्त्र की शाश्वत प्रणाली पर विश्वास करें और एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करें कि अगर कभी कांग्रेस पराजित

भी हो तो एक शासन इस देश में स्थायी रूप से चले। लेकिन भगवान वह दिन कभी नहीं लायेगा यह भी हमें विश्वास है। आप लोग कभी नहीं आ सकते।

इन भावों के साथ मैं इस प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन एक्ट के एक्स्टेंशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने श्रीर उनसे भी पूर्व वक्ता के अपनी मूर्खता का परिचय दिया। इसलिये मैं मूर्खता का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता हूँ।

अब हमें देखना यह है कि यह प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन एक्ट प्रजातन्त्र में लागू होना चाहिये, चलना चाहिये या नहीं चलना चाहिये। कोई आदमी किसी को गाली दे, पाकिस्तान हम को जब देखो तब गाली देता है, अरब खा हम को गाली देते हैं, तो क्या हम भी गाली दें। हम गाली नहीं देंगे।

“ददतु ददतु गालिर्गालिमन्तो भवन्तः :
तयमपि तदभावात् गालीदाने क्षमयः।
जगति विदितमेवद दीयते विद्यमानम्
न हि शशांकविषाणं कोऽपि कस्मैददात्री।”

मेरे पास गाली देने को है नहीं हम चाहें तो भी गाली नहीं दे सकते। तुम्हारे पास गाली भरी दुई है, तुम पेट भर कर देदो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि दूसरे को मूर्ख कहना गाली देने से कम नहीं है। मन्बर साहबान को इसका भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये और दूसरे मन्बर साहबान को इस तरह से नहीं बहना चाहिये। आप जैसे दानिशमन्द आदमी को ऐसे नहीं कहना चाहिये। आप सख्त से सन्न भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह तो आप न कहें।

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी : जो प्रादमी दूसरे के भाव को जाने बिना और विचार लगाये बिना सिर्फ भाव के प्रभाव में आकर दूसरों को गाली दे दे तो उसे क्या उपनाम दिया जाये, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया था, इसलिए मैं ने यह घुंटा की।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहां पर श्री पाण्डेय ने पढ़ा है कि फलां फलां जगह जहां प्रजातन्त्र है इस तरह का कानून बना हुआ है कि किसी भी प्रादमी को न्यायालय के सामने बिना पेश किये हुए जेल में बन्द किया जा सकता है? हमारे चट्टाण साहब बवालत भी जानते हैं। उन्होंने भी गड़बड़ी करके यह कह दिया कि आर्टिकल 22 हमारा एक अधिकार है। जहां तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सम्बन्ध है वे तो देशवासियों के वारते हैं। फंडामेंटल राइट्स गवर्नमेंट के लिए नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन जब से आर्टिकल 22 बना है तबसे हमारी गवर्नमेंट यह समझ कर बैठी हुई है कि ये फंडामेंटल राइट्स हमारे राइट्स हैं और हमें अधिकार है कि जिस किसी को चाहें जेल में बन्द कर दें।

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH in the Chair]

यह कानून यहाँ 1952 में बनने लगा था। तब भी हमने इस कानून का विरोध किया था। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है, इसके कुछ दृष्टान्त मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 1953 में मेरे दल के 54 प्रादमियों को पकड़ कर बन्द इसलिए कर दिया गया कि हम यह नांग कर रहे थे कि जम्भू काश्मीर भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग है और उसकी हम से न छुड़ाया जाए। इसके सिवा हमारी और कोई मांग नहीं थी कि एक देश, एक प्रान्त, एक निशान हो। लेकिन इस काले कानून की करामात आप देखें। यह बहुत ही विचित्र

कानून है। जलियानवाला बाग जिस कानून के वास्ते बना था उस कानून से भी परे यह कानून चला गया है। श्री पाण्डेय अगर भाष न जायें तो मैं उनको यह बात सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह जो किस्सा है यह मैं उनको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कान खोल कर वह इसको सुन लें। हमारे यहाँ जस्टिस मेहरचन्द महाजन, चीफ जस्टिस हुआ करते थे। उनका सगा भतीजा पठानकोट का रहने वाला था। उसको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। उस पर यह इन्जाम लगाया गया—यह लिखा हुआ है—कि तुमने फलां फलां दिन फलां फलां गांव में पठानकोट में प्रादमियों को एकत्र करके यह कहा कि सब अपनी बन्दूकें लायें, सब अपनी पिस्तौलें लायें, सब अपनी तलवारें लायें और हम इनसे कांग्रेसियों को मारेंगे। किम्सा यह बनाया गया कि यह बात उसने सायंकाल के सात बजे पठानकोट में कही। जब उसके मुकदमे की सुनवाई यहाँ पर हुई तो उसने इलजाम से इन्कार किया और उसने कहा कि मैं तो सात तारीख को वहाँ था हाँ नहीं, मैं तो उस वक्त सात बजे शाम को जिस तारीख को ये बात बता रहे हैं, अपने सगे चाचा जो चीफ जस्टिस हैं इटिया के श्री मेहर चन्द महाजन उनके साथ बैठा हुआ था मिटो रोड में और एक प्रादमी के साथ दावत खा रहा था। अमूमन सुप्रीम कोर्ट फौजदारी में नहीं जानी है। लेकिन उस दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह सवाल पूछा मि० पोरस मेहता से जो सरकार की तरफ से हाजिर हुए थे कि क्या आप इसका भी कोई जवाब दे सकते हैं तो श्री पोरस मेहता की आँखें शर्म से नीचे झुक गई। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसको छोड़ दिया गया। अब यह पाण्डेय जी भग जायें क्योंकि इनको सत्य पसन्द नहीं है।

दूसरा एक किम्सा मैं आपको सुनाता हूँ। यह कहा गया कि यह प्रादमी गुरदासपुर में हाजिर था और उसने लेखर दिया, प्रादमी

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

झकट्टे हुए लेकिन जब पता लगाया गया तो पता चला कि जां तारीख बताई जा रही है उस तारीख को वह इन्दौर के अन्दर एक बैक में चैक सुड़ा रहा था और वहां पर उस की उपस्थिति मौजूद है। ऐसे झूठे झूठे इल्जाम लगा कर, पुलिस के कहने पर लोगों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया जाता है इस कानून के अन्दर। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ईसाफ कहाँ है ? ईसाफ क्या है ?

एक और किस्सा आप सुनें। 53 मुकदमे थे और इन 53 मुकदमों में एक भी सत्यता पर आधारित नहीं था। हमारे बड़े भारी वकील, प्रख्यात वकील, नामी वकील श्री एन० मी० चटर्जी को पकड़ कर एक बार बन्द कर दिया गया और झूठ बोला गया कि इनको रिमांड ग्रान्ट किया है।। कोई रिमांड ग्रान्ट नहीं हुआ था

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) : हमारे ही चटर्जी साहब ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : जी हाँ। जब पूछा गया कि कहाँ रिमांड है तो वहाँ पर ए० डी० एम० डिल्लों नाम के एक व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने घीरे से अपनी जेब में से कागज निकाला और कहा कि यह रिमांड है। जस्टिस गुलाम हुसैन ने कहा...

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):
But it was not accepted as genuine.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : कि मैं उर्व पढ़ा हुआ हूँ, मुझे इनको पढ़ने दो। उन्होंने उसे पढ़ा और कहा कि भाई यह तुम्हारे हाथ का लिखा हुआ नहीं है, यह तो पुलिस वाले ने लिखा है और तुम्हें इस बात की शर्म आनी चाहिये कि तुम रिमांड आर्डर उस पर दस्तखत करते हो जाँ कि पुलिस वाले का लिखा हुआ होता है।

इन पुलिस वालों के कहने पर आप इतने अच्छे अच्छे पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बरों को जेलों में धन्द करते हो, उनकी पकड़ने की कोशिश करते हो। यह कानून बुरा है। इसमें आदमी की सुनवाई नहीं हो सकती है, आप उसको ऐसा करने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं बता सकते हैं

You cannot punish a man without giving him a hearing.

यह तो कभी हो नहीं सकता है। यह आपके वास्ते हो सकता है लेकिन प्रजातंत्र के वास्ते कभी नहीं हो सकता है और न कभी प्रजातंत्र में यह होना चाहिये। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे दोस्त पाण्डेय जी की सरकार के पाँच हिल गए हैं, उनकी पार्टी का सिंहासन डोल गया है और वह नीचे गिरने वाली है, उसकी टांगों में जोर नहीं रहा है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो भी उनको यह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहिये।

हमारे यहाँ गुजराती में एक कहावत है घोला कवां गधेड़ा डाह्यां। यानी जो आदमी गधे रखता है उस गधे रखने वाले से जो गधा होता है ज्यादा भ्रवल रखता है। ऐसी बात हुआ करती है...

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : तमे डायो धो ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं चतुर हो सकता हूँ, बोल सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं गधा तो नहीं हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : गधा बड़ा सज्जन होता है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : आप दुर्जन हैं ऐसा मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है।

अगर आप यह कानून बनाते हैं तो इस कानून के वास्ते आपको नींव डालनी पड़ेगी। आपने नींव डालने का निश्चय किया है ?

आपने जो आंकड़े हमें दिये हैं वे सही हैं ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। क्यों नहीं मानता हूँ इसका कारण मैं आपको बताऊंगा। अगर ये आंकड़े सही हैं तो सिर्फ वैंस्ट बंगाल में 238 आदमी पकड़े गए हैं। क्यों पकड़े गए हैं? वहाँ पर यह मुश्किल है कि वहाँ मनमानी चलती है, मनमानी चीजें होती हैं। वहाँ आदमी को फोरेन गैली से मार दिया जाता है, लूटें होती हैं, गाड़ियाँ नहीं चल सकती हैं। वहाँ सब चीजें होती हैं। वैंस्ट बंगाल की मिताफ आप पेश न करें। दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी आप देखें। और आपने ऐसा किया जो आपको पता चलेगा कि गुजरात में बांच आदमी पकड़े गए हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में चार, महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ दस। ऐसी हालत में हिन्दुस्तान भर के लिए जिसकी जनसंख्या 43 करोड़ है, आठ दस आरमियों के लिये आप कानून बनावें, शर्म की बात है। आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये। मैं आपको बहाना हूँ डूब मरना चाहिये। जो रिपोर्ट आपने पेश की है उसके आधार पर आप कानून नहीं बना सकते हैं, आपको कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आप इस कानून को बनावें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सूखा पड़ गया है, पानी डूबने के लिए नहीं है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : ये तड़प कर मरजायेंगे, चूल्नु भर पानी में डूँगे। इस कानून को बनाने के वास्ते गवर्नमेंट को नीब डालनी चाहिये। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल अब भी कायम है। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल में आपने श्री गोपालन, श्री नम्बियार को पकड़ा दिया था, बहुत से एम० पी० को पकड़ लिया था। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल आपने सांगू कर दिये इसलिए कि उनका समावेश इसमें आपने नहीं किया है। आपको इतना नहीं कि आपके पास केवल कानून थे। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब मुल्क पर आफत आ जाए, सड़ाई छिड़ गई हो, एमरजेंसी हो तब आवश्यकता हो सकती है कि आप इस तरह के

कानून को बनावें। इस वकत बिना विप्लू-काल के आप एक ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहते हैं जो किसी प्रकार से भी काले कानून से कम नहीं है। काले कानून की व्याख्या में यह कानून आए बिना नहीं रह सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री छाडिलकर, विद्वान आदमी हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, प्रोफेसर हैं और लम्बी चीड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने इस कानून के पक्ष में जो बहस की है, जो तर्क दिये हैं, वे समझ में नहीं आते हैं। ऐसी बहस से काम नहीं चल सकता है। बहस वह होनी चाहिए, जो तर्क पर पूरी उतर सके, जो तर्क-संगत और युक्तियुक्त हो।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वह अपनी धन्तरात्मा से नहीं बोल रहे थे ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उनकी बहस में न कोई युक्ति थी और न कोई तर्क था। सत्तरू दल और सरकार को यह कानून लाने से पहले अपने पुराने इतिहास का अध्ययन करना चाहिए था। आखिर जलियांवाला बाग का हत्याकांड क्यों हुआ था?— एक काले कानून का विरोध करने के कारण।

18 नवम्बर को मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था— अगर श्री पाण्डेय ने उसको कान बोलकर नहीं सुना, तो उसमें मेरा कुमूर नहीं है— कि हमने तो बिल्ट से सत्तरू दल को हराने का निश्चय किया है, बिल्ट से नहीं। लेकिन सरकार ने जगह जगह पर हमारे खिलाफ बिल्ट का प्रयोग किया है— इन्दौर में किया, ग्वालियर में किया, भोलवाड़ा में किया, उज्जैन में किया। उसने कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं छोड़ी, जहाँ उसने बिल्ट का प्रयोग न किया हो।

श्री बड़े : बस्तर में भी किया।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : बस्तर में तो उसने केवल गोली नहीं चलाई, हत्याकांड किया।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बांदा में भी किया।

थी उ० यू० त्रिवेदी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दूसरों पर पत्थर फेंकना चाहे, उसको शीशे के घर में नहीं बैठना चाहिए। अगर सरकार ने सच्चाई और ईमानदारी से काम, किया होता, सही नीति पर प्रमल किया होता, तो वह यह कहने की हिम्मत कर सकती थी कि जो कुछ वह कर रही है, वह सही है। मैं लगातार पिछले तीन सालों से देखता आ रहा हूँ कि इस देश की ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि इस देश में ला एंड आर्डर है ही नहीं। यह सरकार इस देश में ला एंड आर्डर को बनाए रखने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ रही है, यह साफ़ दिखाई दे रहा है। यह बताने के लिए कि वह ला एंड आर्डर को बनाए रखना चाहती है, वह निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को जेल में बन्द कर रही है। इस तरह से ला एंड आर्डर स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि वारमगाम स्टेशन पर लाइसेंस कुली को तो सामान नहीं उठाने दिया जाता है और अन-लाइसेंस कुली मारपीट करके और घाँस देकर सामान उठाता है और पुलिस वाले कुछ नहीं करते हैं। पुलिस वाले अजमेर से 1-अप, 2-डाउन, 3-अप और 4-डाउन पर बारह बारह सीट लेकर चलते हैं, जबकि सिर्फ़ दो सीट्स रिजर्व्ड हैं। किसी टी० टी० आई० की ताकत नहीं है कि वह उम डिब्बे में घुस सके। अगर वह घुस जाये, तो उसको जूते पड़ते हैं, हथकड़ी पड़ती है। सरकार टी० टी० आई० की मदद पर पड़बूने की ताकत नहीं रखती है, जो कि एक सरकारी अफसर है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। आज ला के रखक कानून के अक्षक हो गए हैं। जब यह सरकार अपने आदमियों पर कोई अंकुश नहीं रख सकती है, तो वह दूसरों पर क्या अंकुश रखेगी? अगर सरकार ने पहले अपने घर की खबर ले उसको ठीक करदे, तो उसको यह कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून हमारे लिए एक शर्म की बात है, सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए एक शर्म की बात है, यह सरकार इस कानून को बना रही है, उसके लिए शर्म की बात है। उसको ऐसा काला कानून नहीं बनाना चाहिए कि दुनियां यह कहे कि उसको बग़ैर ट्रायल, बग़ैर हीयरिंग, सिर्फ़ अन्देशे पर किसी भी आदमी को बन्द रखने की ताकत की जरूरत पड़ रही है।

"This Government is creating a police state in this country, which is most deprecable. I oppose this Bill."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Chairman, it is a very sad occasion. It is really a pity that Congressmen should wax-eloquent in support of this extraordinary measure, which was passed in Sardar Vallabhbhai's days and was passed for one year, and that brave man said that he had to pass many sleepless nights over it. That this Act is against all democracy and is reminiscent of a totalitarian regime, it is difficult to deny. Is there any need for such an extraordinary Act which destroys our democracy?

Our Indian penal code was made in the 19th century. In it all sorts of crimes, real and fanciful, are enumerated, because it was made by a foreign government and the punishment provided for even small crimes is too heavy for a modern democracy to tolerate. We have not changed this code which is out of date and unscientific. It provides for every conceivable occasion. In addition, that we should require an extraordinary legislation under which the courts of law cannot even question the authorities private judgment is not helping democracy but is rather hindering it.

Here there was some trouble on the 7th of this month. If proper precautions had been taken, that trouble

would not have arisen. A few days after, some trouble was expected from the students. Proper measures were taken and there was no trouble. I do not understand why Dr Lohia was arrested because if proper measures could be taken, and were taken, then there was no need for putting in jail Dr. Lohia and some other MPs. And under what section have they put Dr. Lohia in jail? Not under the Defence of India Act, not under the Preventive Detention Act. Such a preacher of violence, as my hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar made him out to be, such an avatar of violence who creates violence even in this House, at least excites violence in the minds of Congressmen, he could be dealt with under the ordinary law; he was not dealt with under any extraordinary law.

What was the section? It was section 107 of the Penal Code. I was also once imprisoned in the days of the British under this section. I enquired what this section was. They said 'You have no ostensible means of livelihood'. Other people have been arrested under this Section. Under the Indian Penal Code you can also fire on the mob and you usually do it. How has the law prevented you? Under our Penal Code they could open private correspondence. I have here a letter addressed to my wife, from Hong Kong, and I would want you to examine this letter.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is that addressed to her as Chief Minister?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is not addressed to her as Chief Minister. And here is a stamp over it of the post office, and over that is a gum tape. How the gum tape could go over the stamp is something which the Government alone can explain. Shri Nanda, of very unhappy memory, told us that our letters are not censored. Here is a letter written to the Chief Minister and over it is written my name, and it has been

opened and it has been clumsily closed. I want this to be examined by you. (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He can carry on with his speech. Let there be no interruption.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is no interruption. But I want this to be examined by you carefully. This is a letter addressed to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It was sent from Hong Kong and my name is written over it. Did the police think that the Chief Minister of one of the biggest States was carrying on correspondence with some foreign power inimical to India? I would like, if the CID has such an evidence, they may not make it public; they may show it to me so that I may know what I am to do with such a wife. I may have to divorce her, though in my old age there is no possibility of my getting another wife!

Sir, these things can be done: that even a Chief Minister of a big State is suspect, and they can do under the ordinary law. Whom have you arrested? Shri Masani gave the names of his colleagues here who were arrested under the PD Act. I know a young lady has been arrested under the DIR. She was a companion of Gandhiji; she was a companion of Jawaharlal Nehru; she was in charge of the Kasturba Fund. She was its Secretary. And what is the charge against her? That her activities are inimical to the country; they are against the security and safety of the country. Now, I can certify that this lady is as patriotic as anyone of us here, whether in the Congress or in the Opposition. Her only fault has been.... (Interruption). I am talking of Mridula Sarabhai.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Very doubtful.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Doubtful to you because you are new to the Congress party.

Shri Heda: I know her equally well.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: She is the discipline now of Acharya Vinoba, and at his instance she is in the non-violent army, the Shanti Sena. Her only fault was that she exposed the corruption that has existed in the successive governments of Kashmir. It may be that her fault was that what she wrote was quoted by Pakistan. But I say some of our speeches are quoted in Pakistan; some of the speeches made in the British Parliament, by Members of the Opposition and Members of the ruling party there were quoted by Hitler. That cannot blind us to the fact that we have to expose the corruption that exists here.

I cannot understand what the Government gains by passing this law again and again. I have spoken of it on every occasion, and I thought that at least now they would not have the courage to bring it before us. But they seem to be away. Does not matter; let them bring it. But I say there has been no greater rioting in India these days than that between Maharashtra and Mysore. Whoever is responsible for it, the Chief Minister and the Congressmen—if you have to use this Defence of India Act, use it against the Chief Minister of Mysore; use it against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Who was responsible for this very disastrous agitation that has been raised in Andhra Pradesh? I say the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and I make bold to say that a Minister at the Centre; if you have to use this Act, I say use it honestly; use it impartially; use it against your people. Those who are carrying on the Government give us long lectures. I can say and I know it: that even the student agitation is supported by Congressmen, financed by Congressmen. If you do these things, then you cannot throw it in the face of the Opposition that they are creating trouble. You are the source of the greatest trouble; the Congressmen are the source of the greatest trouble that

afflict this country, be it violence or otherwise. I cannot help using strong words. But first clear your own house; be united. See that you do not create conditions in which violence prospers and you have every authority in the Indian Penal Code; you do not need this. You want to use it against goondas, against the blackmarketers. Cannot the law of the land deal with these people? Why are you degrading democracy, why are you degrading yourselves? You must remember the Rowlatt Act. It was never used. Yet it was the Rowlatt Act that began our fight for freedom. Why do we forget our ideals, when we are in power? Why can't we look a little inside ourselves? That Congressman who told me that he knows Mridula Sarabhai—she was my student—he cannot know her more. I know; I say that with all the confidence I possess; that she is a patriotic woman and 12 months have passed and yet she is confined to her house. If you want her activities to be stopped you can do it in many other ways.

17.00 hrs.

An hon. Member: She wants the release of Sheikh Abdullah.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Even Shri Jayaprakash Narayan wants it. Even Rajaji wants it. That is no crime. You can even say, she should not go to Kashmir. But to confine a young lady like her to her house for more than a year is not proper. This is not how things are done.

I would request the new Home Minister to take into consideration these things. I know he has introduced the Bill and I know it will be passed. You swallowed the compliments that were given to you by Mr. Masani, but you resent the remarks he afterwards made. Yes, we have got such a democracy that I can say what I like and you do not cut my throat. But remember, now—a-days there is no dictatorship but that of a party. Chinese dictatorship

is that of the Chinese communist party. Russian dictatorship is that of the Russian communist party. Here with your steamroller majority you have a dictatorship by which you can pass such lawless laws.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, may I request you to examine that letter?

Mr. Chairman: It will be examined by the Speaker.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You also may examine it.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Sir, I am glad the Minister has circulated this statistical information. I find from it that there are only about 600 and odd people under detention under this Act. Of these, quite a number of them are detained for 1 or 2 months and some were even for 2 days. The people who are detained are mostly for violent activities or goondaism. There are some sections like 3(1) (a) (i) and 3 (1) (b) under which hardly anybody is detained.

There is another feature. All the States are not represented. I am not talking of the representation of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes? It is mostly in Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and a few in Gujarat. This shows that the malady is not countrywide, but localised and therefore it can be treated locally. The very fact that very few are detained and the fact that they can be dealt with under the ordinary law of the land, as pointed out by other speakers, itself is a justification to abolish this Act. If there is curtailment of liberty anywhere, it must be resisted stoutly. This Act is a curtailment of individual liberty of the people. I go further. Even if it can be demonstrated that it is fool-proof and there is need for an Act like that, while accepting it, we must do that with a great deal of distress. There cannot be any enthusiasm, as some members

showed about this. If reason alone drives our emotion, that would be a very sad day, because after all, reason is not the ultimate in our life.

Sardar Patel has been mentioned. I would like to remind Mr. Masani that it was Rajaji who in spite of his age, piloted this Bill for 7 days and even gave dinner parties to see the Bill through. Mr Masani is very prompt in quoting Rajaji time and again, but he conveniently forgets him on this occasion.

In the last 15 years, periodically this Act has been extended. It has not had a single day's holiday. That is a very serious thing. I refuse to believe that all these 15 years the conditions were such that all the time an Act like this was required. There were periods of calm and peace when a man like Mr. Nehru could sway the people, order them, guide them and control the situation. Even then there was not a day when this Act was not in force. The administrators are getting used to this instrument. They do not want to leave this instrument out of their hands, because it is a convenient instrument. On the other side, we, the people of India are getting habituated to this as a sort of normal thing. That is a serious matter. Speaking on the President's Address, I made some remarks about this Act. I was not surprised when the Prime Minister ignored it because it came from a back-bencher like me. But I was surprised that no member of the opposition chose to refer to this Act at that time. Only when this Bill is brought before the House, when it is election year, they get vehement about it. We, the people of India, are getting habituated to this particular measure. There lies the real danger.

At the same time, I recognise the present position is difficult. The atmosphere of violence in the country has to be checked. Strong and unpleasant measures may be necessary. I grant that without hesitation. There

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

is the difficult food situation which creates troubles and an atmosphere of violent in the country. The question of high prices also tends to act in the same way. So, there is need for an instrument which can be effective, quick to handle and can yield results quickly. That being the case, I would like to give the Home Minister this power for some time. Let the extension be for one year, upto the end of the financial year till March, 1968. The things which are there today may not be there tomorrow. The food situation might ease. The price situation might change for the better. Election fever will be out. Congressmen will be cleaning their new brooms and that opposition might be licking their wounds.

An hon. Member: It may be worse.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: May be worse; quite possible; the possibility is always there.

If this is extended only for one year, the new Government can take a decision afresh and that, I think, should satisfy our Home Minister. Because, the present situation also will take some time; it will spill over even after the election. Sir, since you have rung the bell, it is difficult to deal with all the points which I wanted to make. I again plead with the Home Minister to accept my amendment, which is that it should be extended upto March 1968.

श्री रामस्तेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, माननीय श्री चट्टाण ने जो मौजूदा विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है इस से पता चलता है कि व्यक्तियों के बदलाव से किसी बदलाव की आशा नहीं करनी चाहिये। क्योंकि सन 1950 से अब तक जैसे जैसे और जब जब इस विधेयक की ध्वनि पूरी होती थी वैसे वैसे जो भी गृह-मंत्री रहा वह इस को प्राणों बँटाने के लिये सदन में

विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता रहा है, और वही भी बन्हाय भी कर रहे हैं।

यह कितना गन्दा विधेयक है। मैं इस का केवल विरोध ही नहीं करता हूँ बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह-मंत्री भी सच्चाई को समझें और इस तरह के विधेयक को वापस ले।

अभी माननीय श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय ने और माननीय श्री खाडिलकर ने भी जनतन्त्र पर एक अच्छा खरापा भाषण दिया। जनतन्त्र के आत्मा भी होती है, उस के ढाँचा ही नहीं होता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान संसार का सब से गरीब और असमानतम देश है। इतनी असमानता शायद दुनिया के किसी पूँजीवादी देश में भी नहीं होगी, समाजवादी देश में तो मिलेगी ही नहीं। जब इतनी घोर असमानता है तब पाँच साल पर केवल चुनाव की नौटंकी कर के जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मालूम नहीं वह जनतन्त्र का अर्थ भी समझते हैं या नहीं, या फिर जान बूझ कर दुनिया को धोखा देते हैं और देश को धोखा देते हैं। आज देश में जनतन्त्र नहीं है। जनतन्त्र की आत्मा है समता। आज वह समता देश से गायब है। जब तक जनता में समानता नहीं होगी तब तक जनतन्त्र का कोई अर्थ है नहीं। आज तो केवल धनतन्त्र चल रहा है इस देश में। इस लिये अच्छा हो वह जनतन्त्र का अर्थ समझें।

जिस तरह से माननीय खाडिलकर डा० लोहिया का हमेशा नाम लेते रहते हैं उस से मालूम होता है कि शायद वह डा० लोहिया का नाम ले कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को खुश करना चाहते हैं। जो इस सरकार का सब से जबरदस्त और शाश्वत विरोधी है उस की नुक्ता खीजी करने से शायद उन का टिकट पक्का हो जायेगा। यह तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन साथ

साथ उन्होंने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और कानून तथा व्यवस्था दोनों की बात की। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ इस सदन को और स्थापति महोदय, आप का भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कांग्रेस ने सन् 1945 में जिस को वह साम्प्रदायिक जमात कहती थी उस मुसलिम लीग के साथ समझौता किया, इसी तरह से जब केरल में आम चुनाव में वह अपनी सरकार नहीं बना सकी तब मुसलिम लीग जैसी साम्प्रदायिक जमात के साथ उस ने समझौता किया और गद्दी पर बनी रही। साथ ही साथ प्रगतिशील श्री खाडिलकर यह बात भूल जाते हैं कि गद्दी पर बने रहने के लिये उड़ीसा में जाँ उस समय गणतन्त्र परिषद् थी, जो कि राजाओं की सब से बड़ी जमात थी, उससे भी समझौता किया। इसी तरह से वह दूसरी दलों पर हिंसा का लांछन लगाती है।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त समाजवादी दल हिंसा में विश्वास नहीं करता है। उस का विश्वास है जनतन्त्र में, समाजवाद में और अहिंसा में। वह लोग इस के अर्थ तो समझा करे। अगर वह अहिंसा का अर्थ समझते तो आज श्री खाडिलकर में हिंमत होनी चाहिये थी कि वह सबसे पहले इस कांग्रेस सरकार को कांडम करते, उस की नुक्ता चीनी करते, क्योंकि स्वतंत्र भारत में जितनी बार गोली चली, जितने लोगों की जानें गई हैं शायद उतनी अंग्रेजों के पूरे राज्य काल में नहीं चलीं। इसी तरह बांदा कांड है, बस्तर कांड है, लखनऊ है, दिल्ली है, और और जगहों में गोली चली और लोगों की जानें ली गईं। गांधी की और अहिंसा की बात करे, यह कांग्रेस को शोभा नहीं देता। गोली चलाओ, पूँजी-पतियों को बड़ाओ और बात करो समाजवाद की, चर्खा की, अहिंसा की। जरा अपने गरेबान में मुँह डाल कर देखो तो पता चल जायेगा कि असलियत क्या है। आज वह हिंसा और अहिंसा की बात करते हैं।

मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनतन्त्र में विरोधी दल को यह अधिकार है कि वह सभायें करे, प्रदर्शन करे, सत्याग्रह करे। वह नालायक सन्तान हीमी जो अपनी माँ के पेट में लात मारे। सत्याग्रह की गोद से जन्मी यह सरकार सत्याग्रह को बुरा बतलाती है, लेकिन जब केरल में कम्युनिस्टों की सरकार होती है तो उस को गैरकानूनी ढंग से बदलने के लिये सत्याग्रह करती है। उस सरकार को उलटने का प्रयास करती है। लेकिन जब आज सत्याग्रह होता है जब हम चाहते हैं कि हम शान्तिमय ढंग से अपनी बात लोक सभा को बतलाये, यहां की सरकार को बतलायें, विद्यार्थियों का प्रदर्शन होता है, तब माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी, श्री चव्हाण दफा 144 लगा कर के विद्यार्थियों के शान्तिमय मार्च पर पाबन्दी लगाते हैं। हर बात के लिये तर्क दिया जाता है 7 नवम्बर की घटना का। मान लीजिये कि चुनाव के दौरान कहीं ऐसा हो, और हुआ है उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के दौरान में कि हत्याएँ हो गई हैं, तब गोली चली है। लेकिन इस वजह से क्या आम चुनाव बन्द हो जायेंगे। भीड़ उस दिन वायालेंड हो गई थी तब आप ने उस को दबाया। लेकिन जब उस के बाद वह शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने वाले थे तब आप ने तरीका बदल दिया। आप ने यह तरीका अपनाया कि 25,000 पुलिस का इन्तजाम किया और उन को आप ने जगह जगह लगाया। यहां तक हुआ है कि बसों की तलाशी ली गई, गाड़ियों की तलाशी ली गई, कितना लोगों को परेशान किया गया, शायद मंत्री महादय को इस की जानकारी नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि वह यह कर सकते थे, लेकिन दफा 144 लगा कर शान्तिमय प्रदर्शनों पर पाबन्दी लगाना, मैं नहीं जानता जनतन्त्र में कहा तक जायज है। इस के ऊपर मंत्री महादय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से यह बात कही गई कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हिंसा चाहती है।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से बम्बई और गुजरात का झगड़ा हुआ तब शुरू से कौन लड़ा कि बम्बई और गुजरात अलग अलग रहे, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी नहीं लड़ी कि फलां जगह बम्बई में रहे या गुजरात में रहे, महाराष्ट्र में रहे, या मसूर में रहें। आखिर इस देश में ही तो रहेगा। कौन सा हिंसा, किस राज्य में रहे इस को लेकर भकान जलाये जाते हैं, रेलवे की सम्पत्ति नष्ट की जाती है, लेकिन जब संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी रोटी का सवाल उठाती है, अनाज का सवाल उठाती है वह सही समाजवाद का सवाल उठाती है तब आप की तयारी चढ़ जाती है और वह कहीं पर 107 और 117 लागू करती है कहीं पर डी० आई० आर० लागू करती है। डा० लोहिया को वह डी० आई० आर० में रख चुकी है। गांधीवां इसात कारखाना आन्ध्र में गढ़े या कहा रहे इस की लड़ाई हो रही है। यहां से संजीव रेड्डी लड़ रहे हैं वहां से ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी लड़ रहे हैं। वह कौन सा हिंसा और अहिंसा का सिद्धान्त है। आज यह देश में फूट का वातावरण पैदा कर रहा है, देश की समस्या हल नहीं कर रहा है, बुनियाद पक्की नहीं हो रही है। आप विरोधी दल को कहते हैं कि वह हिंसात्मक है, कानून को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। मैं श्री चव्हाण साहब से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव तो हर पांच साल पर होते हैं। 1952 का चुनाव हुआ, 1957 का चुनाव हुआ, 1962 का चुनाव हुआ। विरोधी दलों ने भी चुनाव में हिस्सा लिया लेकिन इतनी गड़बड़ कभी नहीं हुई थी। इस समय देश में अशान्ति है, भूख है, अकाल है, बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई है, सूखा है विद्यार्थियों की समस्या है, असमानता की समस्या मुंह बाये खड़ी है। किसी समस्या पर सरकार की दृष्टि नहीं है। इस समस्या की जड़ को देखना नहीं चाहते हैं और इस का दोष दिया जाता है विरोधी दल पर आज यह स्थिति है देश में

कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। उनकी तस्वीरें निकलती हैं अखबारों में। असल में यह है अशान्ति की जड़ में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के सिपाहियों में जो असन्तोष है वह कौन एस० एस० पी० का भड़काया हुआ है।

आज देश में दोहरी शिक्षा चलती है। एक तरफ तो अमीरों के बड़े बड़े स्कूल हैं, पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, दूसरी तरफ दर्जा चार के स्कूल हैं और सारा मामला चौपट हो रहा है। इसी तरह से अमीर लड़कों के लिये पढ़ने की सुविधा है और गरीब बच्चों के पढ़ने पर पाबन्दी है। इसी तरह से शिक्षकों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। शिक्षकों को मामूली वेतन मिलता है और पब्लिक स्कूलों के जो अध्यापक होते हैं उन का हर महीने मोटी मोटी तन्खवाहें मिलती हैं। यह तमाम चीजें असन्तोष की जड़ में हैं। जब तक इस असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक जनता कानून और व्यवस्था को नहीं रख सकेगी। हो सकता है आप प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट से साल दो साल के लिये इस को दबा ले लेकिन इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पायेंगे। हो सकता है जो प्रदर्शन 18 तारीख को होने वाला था उस को अंतक से दबा ले, उस जूलूस को दबा दें थोड़े समय तक लेकिन इस में जो असन्तोष का कारण है वह दूर नहीं होगा। वह असन्तोष इस से बढ़ता जायेगा। और बढ़ते बढ़ते वह असन्तोष सारे देश को खतरे में डालेगा और जो मौजूदा स्थिति है आज भूख, गरीबी और मंहगाई की उस को बिना दूर किये हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या को केवल प्रशासनिक समस्या मान कर के हल करने की कोशिश न करें। क्या हुआ विद्यार्थियों के मामले में? विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपति नहीं, शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञ नहीं, सब से पहले आई० जी० को बुलाया जाता है। इस का साफ मतलब होता है सरकार के

दिभाग में है कि यह प्रशासनिक समस्या है। लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज जो घोर असन्तोष देश में व्याप्त है भूख, भ्रकाल, सूखा और मंहगाई के कारण उस को रहते हुए आप कानून और व्यवस्था को कायम नहीं रख सकते। मैं दो नमूने कानून और व्यवस्था के बताना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जरा सुन लें उन नमूनों को। ताजीरात हिन्द जिस में कोई भी जुर्म हो नहीं सकता मामूली से मामूली जिस की सजा देने के लिए व्यवस्था उस में न हो और जब वह मौजूद हो तो माननीय चट्टाण साहब को क्या जरूरत पड़ी है कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट जैसे काले कानूनों की जिन्दगी बढ़ाने के लिये इस सदन में आये। मैं चाहता हूँ चट्टाण साहब जरा सुन लें; यह भी वकील रहे हैं, मैं भी रहा हूँ। धारा 107, 117 और 151-जाब्ता फौजदारी की हैं। 151 जाब्ता फौजदारी का अर्थ है कि पुलिस को बिना वारंट किसी भी आदमी को गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार है शर्त यह है कि शांति भंग का इतना जबर्दस्त अन्देश हो कि बिना उस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किये शांति भंग को रोकना न जा सकता हो।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Definite knowledge that a man has design to commit a cognisable offence. That is the argument that was put forward by Shri Trivedi and that was accepted.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: 151 है कि विदा-उट वारंट पुलिस को अरेस्ट करने का अधिकार है।

श्री ड० यू० त्रिवेदी: नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव: तो क्या होता है सभापति जी, कि देहात की 13 मील दूर की मीटिंग कर के किसानों और विद्यार्थियों की मैं आता हूँ, बस में बैठता हूँ और बैठ कर के दिल्ली के लिये रवाना होता हूँ। लेकिन हमारे

खिलाफ आज क्या होता है कि जहाँ बस पर कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई, उस स्थान पर मैं ने मीटिंग की और विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया। सत्यमेव जयते। आप की सरकार है, जरा संभालिए। उस के साथ इतना असत्य और साथ साथ पुलिस के इस तरह के आरोप, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि चट्टाण साहब यह आप की हुकूमत नहीं है, यह तो बिल्कुल साफ अधिकारियों का राज है, इन 19-20 सालों में इन्हीं अधिकारियों का राज यह रहा है। क्या होता है प्राज कि झूठ बयानी कर के हमको जेल में रखा जाता है। एक नमूना कानून और व्यवस्था का मैं ने बताया। दूसरा बताता हूँ। माननीय डाक्टर लोहिया, राजनारायण, बागड़ी और गोड़े मुरेहार, यह जेल में हैं। इन से कहा गया कि 25-25 हजार की दो किता जमानत दीजिए। अब बताइये क्या जरूरत है इस काले कानून की जब आप के इतने बढ़िया भ्रफसर मौजूद हैं कि जो न्याय और प्रत्याय में कोई फर्क नहीं समझते, उन के जरिये जब इस तरह की चीज हो सकती है तो क्या जरूरत है प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट की? और प्राज का मैं किस्सा बताता हूँ। उन की जमानत दाखिल करने के लिए मोर्य साहब और काशोराम गुप्ता जी गए। अपनी कार जमानत में दी। तो मैजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि पहले पुलिस से तस्दीक करायेंगे। एम० पी० जमानत देता है, कार सामने खड़ी है और मैजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि पुलिस से तस्दीक करायेंगे। जब इस तरह के मैजिस्ट्रेट हों तो मैं बिल्कुल माफ कहूंगा कि यह पुलिस मैजिस्ट्रेट्स हैं और कुछ नहीं हैं। यह आप की हिस्ट्री है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजूदा हालत है, चट्टाण साहब, उस पर ध्यान दें। मैं आशा करता था कि आप से कुछ नयी चीजें मिलेंगी। लेकिन मुझे निराशा हुई। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि कानून और व्यवस्था रह नहीं गई है। कानून और व्यवस्था का संबंध होता है सत्य के साथ और सत्य बिल्कुल भिन्न गया है और अगर आप सत्य को साथ आघार नहीं बनायेंगे तो यह कानून व्यवस्था चल नहीं

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

सकती है। जिन भाननीय सदस्यों को आप ने 18 नवम्बर के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किया क्योंकि विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन होने वाला था, 18 नवम्बर बीत गया। तो चूँकि उसमें एक कारण यह दिया हुआ है, तो उस के बावजूद भी संसद् के भाननीय सदस्यों को जेल में रखा जाय और इस सदन के काम काज से बाँचित किया जाय, इस से ज्यादा जनतंत्र का और क्या गलाघोट होगा? वता नहीं भाननीय खाडिलकर और राम सहाय पाण्डेय किम जनतंत्र और सम्प्रदायवाद की बात करने हैं, अपने गरेबा में मुंह डाल कर देख लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूँगा उन लोगों को आप अविलम्ब छोड़ें और कम से कम इस काले कानून की आप सहारा न दें। कम से कम शुरुआत तो करें कि दूसरे गृह-मंत्रियों में और आप में यह अन्तर है। और अगर आप उसी पिटी पिटायी लाइन पर चलते रहेंगे तो फिर व्यक्तियों में कोई फर्क नहीं रहेगा।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, I do not like the existence of this law on the statute book, but before I lend my support to this law, I would like to place certain things before a kind friend, the hon. Minister of Home affairs. I know him very well for many years and I know how he has run the administration first as a Minister then as a Chief Minister and then when he came here to take over the Defence portfolio. I have followed very meticulously how wonderfully well he has organised the entire Defence portfolio in our country when it was almost in jeopardy in 1962. I make bold to say that,

17.26 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANA in the Chair]

It will be very necessary to analyse the situation as it obtains within the country today. Keeping that in view

I feel strongly that the existence of this law is necessary and will be necessary. Can we deny that there are elements in the country today looking to somebody else, some other power, outside the country for inspiration, guidance and what-not, while carrying out their behests or whatever secret instructions that they may be getting? Things have come to light not once but a number of times even in the past, and when such acts are committed, it will always warrant that a law like this should be on the statute book.

My hon. friend, Shri Yadav, was speaking just now. I absolutely agree with him when he analysed the situation in the country today. What are the problems that we face in the country today? Well, there is drought there is hunger; there is unemployment, but—and that is a very big 'but'—there are elements which are out to exploit that situation and those who are very much away from practical politics, particularly those who are working in the fields, like the students and the kisans. There are elements—I would not say parties; to my mind, I cannot say, till such parties have been identified and have come in such away before the people's eye—there are elements and individuals, who may belong to different parties, who certainly had indulged in such activities and have brought this violence and the air of violence on the surface.

I had gone to Kashmir for three or four days on that very day when the students' march was supposed to be demonstrated in the streets of Delhi, our capital. On the 7th November I had myself witnessed the unfortunate incidents that took place. I quite agree with Acharya Kripalani when he said that if that day also precautionary measures would have been taken, I think, unfortunate happenings of that day would not have been witnessed in Delhi, which was very very unfortunate day.

I am very sorry that my hon. friend Shri Khalidkar mentioned the name of Jagadguru Shahkaracharya. I personally bow before Shankaracharya. I do not know how Shri Khadilkar got Shri Shankaracharya mixed up with the acts of violence on that day. But one thing is certain and it requires the hon. Minister to pay his attention to. Sadhus, even naked sadhus, who had come here, had come with all sincerity; it is only that some people exploited them. Have you seen who are those people, who are those elements, who are those individuals? That is to be seen. I am very much associated with a number of muttes and sadhus and I may tell you and, through your, the hon. Minister that Nagas and sadhus are not at all responsible.

About two months back when this thing was simmering in a different way I was invited to two meetings and I was asked to speak in Baratoti. There was a big gathering and some sadhus were also there. I was asked and I agreed that cow slaughter should be stopped but I said that this voice should not be raised by one section or by one community or by people who follow one religion; this voice should come from the people as a whole particularly, I said, the minority communities. I particularly mentioned Muslims and Christians. I said, "I come from a place, particularly my province of my State, where 90 per cent is the Muslim population. There, cow-slaughter is banned for hundred years. The Muslims meticulously follow that. They have never committed any such thing." Keeping that in view, I would very respectfully submit that they must stop talking in that manner. Certainly, there were anti-social elements. Some leaders were exploiting such elements. They should be taken to task and they should be brought to book.

I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister one thing. I came from Kashmir just this afternoon. I wanted to take part in this discussion today. There is one thing which I

want to tell him. I say, these are very serious things.

An hon. Member: He is listening.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to this. I came from Kashmir just to day. I have all praise for the ex-Defence Minister for what he has done with regard to defence of this country. I am very happy to say how the things have improved. In spite of all that, the civil administration in my State failed then, particularly at the time of the Pakistani aggression last year. The civil administration has failed in my State. Most respectfully, I submit that I am a humble Congress worker and a volunteer for the last 42 years. In the later days, when Mr. Jinah's influence and the Muslim League's influence became greater and greater, even then we could get with us the Muslim majority in my State. The movement gathered momentum under the name of the National Conference and to this day the entire Party is as loyal as anybody to the country's cause or to the cause fought with by the Congress in the State and outside the State.

Today, there are certain things happening in my State. One thing I must assure the hon. Home Minister that we are as patriotic Indians, as patriotic Congressmen, as Gandhian Congressmen, as anybody else. But there are certain things which I want to mention. Firstly, one of my comrades, Shri Habibulla 'Jawan,' who fought Jinah's mentality, who fought with raiders and Pakistani elements, is inside jail under the Preventive Detention Act. Then, Shri Maulvi Ali Shah who fought single-handed with raiders in his area is today in jail. I could give many more instances.

The most important thing is that the elections are taking place. I have never made this a secret. I have confided with all my Congressmen and told them that by wrongly follow-

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

ing certain policies in that State by our Central leadership, the things are going in jeopardy politically. I want them to open their eyes.

There is the National Conference of which I happened to be the Chairman when this was being revitalised. Mr. Basappa who is here was an observer. We have to continue to function as the National Conference. But we are loyal to the Congress as anybody else. Today, those people who are in power there in the State are not come out anywhere. But my comrades and colleagues can go anywhere and move in any place. What do they preach? What do they do? I have to talk to the hon. Minister on a number of things. There is not much time at my disposal. I must say one thing. Please allow us to function there as any other political party. We are vehemently against their doings, against their actions and a against their acts of commissions or omissions, which have led the entire country into difficulties.

I would very respectfully submit that we are loyal to this great Party—we have been in the past—today and in the future. Please allow us to function there as Indian citizens, as any other political party, who have fought with the country's enemies in the past and are there to fight the same way. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly look into these things. He has done well as the ex-Defence Minister. Honestly, I am an admiror of Mr. Chavan. The day he took over as the Home Minister, it invoked sympathy for him. I would also make a request to the Opposition. Let us lend our helping hand to him and support him and see that his policies become successful. Certainly, I am very sure that he will look into our grievances. If correct policies are to be framed, he will certainly frame those policies with all his courage and determination and he will take this country in the right direction.

With these words, I support the continuance of the Preventive Detention Act.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I speak on the Bill, I feel it necessary to meet some extraneous but important comments or complaints made by Acharya Kripalani. With all the respect for Acharya Kripalani, I think, on account of his age and affection for his wife, he has injured her cause. Any grievance of the Chief Minister should have been communicated to the Home Minister or to the Prime Minister. It was not a personality of the Chief Minister, of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, which was in a difficulty. She had the right to approach directly the Home Minister or the Prime Minister.

The second point which he raised was about Mirdula Sarabhai. I think he was misinformed. All qualifications of Mirdula Sarabhai are correct but they are not the reasons for what she has done. For five years, I was the counsel of the Government of India in the Kashmir Conspiracy case and I had to deal with Mirdula Sarabhai and Mirdula Sarabhai was the principle defender of Sheikh Abdullah. Even now if Sheikh Abdullah is released, you can take Mirdula Sarabhai outside—Sheikh Abdullah and Mirula Sarabhai are "twins"—and both will say the same thing. Her most important task at the moment is to see that Sheikh Abdullah's cause is vindicated.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should avoid making reference to the persons who are not here.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The reference was made by Acharya Kripalani and I am meeting his points.

Sheikh Abdullah stands for an independent Kashmir. Therefore, unless the Government of India agrees to the stand of an independent Kashmir, you have to deal with Mirdula

Sarabhai on that score. Therefore, the observations of Acharya Kripalani in that regard are misplaced.

So far as this Bill is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Trivedi who is an eminent lawyer said there is no question of fundamental rights involved as mentioned in article 22. I have gone through this article. Article 22 clearly envisages a Prevention Detention Act and lays down the conditions one after the other in a number of clauses and points out what the provisions in such an Act shall be. This means that you cannot now say that this provision in the Constitution is undemocratic or that the Preventive Detention Act is undemocratic. This argument does not therefore, hold good and cannot be made in this House in view of the constitutional provision.

But there is one argument which is all right. An argument has been advanced by Shri Indrajit Gupta and also Shri M. R. Masani and they have asked whether abnormal conditions exist today which necessitate the extension of this Act. Shri Indrajit Gupta has pointed out that this Act has been extended from time to time. Why? Even today you will see that it is sought to be extended only for a term of three years and that is the provision in clause 2 of the Bill. If the conditions would have been all right, if the law and order position in this country would have been okay, if foreign invasion threat would have gone, then there would have been no necessity for this Preventive Detention Act, and no Member in this House would have supported the extension of the Act and indeed I am confident that Government could not have brought forward this Bill for the extension of the Act. But what is the position today?

Apart from the threat of China and Pakistan, and our relations with them not being cordial and good, the law and order position in this country is at the lowest point. Every citizen in this country feels that the

first problem to be tackled is the problem of law and order. Let every citizen in this country feel that this person and property is safe. This is the fundamental right of every citizen in this country. All those anti-social and anti-national elements which endanger the person and property of the citizen have to be put down with a strong hand. Unless Government can ensure this, they have no right to exist, and democracy cannot exist in this country. Today, democracy is in danger. The choice is between democracy and lawlessness and danger to person and property of citizens.

In the Opposition, there are two categories of people; one consists of those who are not nationalists in any meaning of the term; they take their leadership from China; all the time their mind is agitated for China, a country with which we are in the worst terms possible; their doctrines they borrow from there, always declaring avowedly that they are friendly with China. I quite understand them; but there is no reasons why such people should be tolerated in a democracy. I want to know from my hon. friends where else in the world have such people who have been avowedly proclaiming that they are opposed to the aspirations of nationalism of this country been tolerated.

The other category consists of those who are really democrats but they are like that Kalidasa before his marriage with Vidyottama; he was sitting on the branch of a tree but cutting the root of the same branch. In the same way these friends talk about democracy but they are creating conditions in which democracy will fall down. I want these Kalidasas also to study, think, pause and consider like that Kalidasa and see that they act wisely and support the cause of nationalism and democracy in this country.

In my submission, the only way to control the situation is this. After

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all, the person and property of the citizen in this country and the maintenance of democracy are more important than the person or the wishes of a few politicians in this country. I may assure you from what contacts with people I have had and with the knowledge of people that I have that one can say that what Shri Y.B. Chavan did to stop the agitation here on the 18th instant has made him a hero. I think he is a very lucky man. The day there was the announcement that he was going to be the Defence Minister, the war stopped on the Chinese border; the day he took over the Defence portfolio the war stopped. Similarly, after he took over the home portfolio, you will find that in spite of all the bravades all over the country, law and order was maintained on the 18th. I say that this is just the beginning of the signs of improvement. Today, there is a sincere feeling in the country, and this you can see if you go and talk anywhere, that in spite of my few friends opposite, the citizen in this country feels happy. The citizens want to live peacefully and carry on their avocations peacefully. Therefore, the choice is whether you allow the tall-talkers a few politicians, a hundred of them at the most or 200 of them at the most, to have their way or allow the 48 crores of people of this country to live happily and peacefully in this country. This is the choice and the choice is made. The Congress is determined with the leadership of the present Home Minister to keep law and order with a strong hand in this country.

My hon. friend had rightly said that all over the world this was the only country where democracy was still subsisting. Everywhere, we find that the tables have been turned; take, for instance, Indonesia. My hon. friends from the Communist Party can talk freely in this Parliament. But where is the communist party in Indonesia which has very fine relations with China? It is only in this country where a communist having associations with China has

got freedom and permission to talk in the manner in which he talks in this House or outside. I say that the day we weaken this Preventive Detention Act on account of the appeals from my hon. friends opposite or on account of our own democratic feelings, we shall find lawlessness coming to the fore once again. I think we did make a trial in this regard but our hope in that trial has been belied. Only a strong-handed action against all elements whose faith lies out of the borders of this country, only a firm hand against such elements or people who are sitting on the branch and cutting the same branch and only a firm policy is needed.

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: They are all fools.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I am sorry; those Members of the Opposition are all wise people and I have every hope that they will pause and think and then change their positions.

My hon. friend Shri Ram Sewak Yadav had said that the *danda* should not be used. I would like to point out that the *danda* will be used only against the law-breakers. This Parliament has passed laws to deal with such persons, and those laws shall be strictly enforced in this country, not against any citizen but against the law-breakers; the law-abiding citizen shall be protected and that is the duty of every government. Government's first duty is to defend the borders of the country, and to defend the security of the country; the second function of Government is to maintain law and order so that the citizen can live with peace in this country and their duty is in the economic field.

With these words, I support the Bill fully.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This is a subject in respect of which we need not indulge in personalities or in any long harangue and cast reflections.

After the Home Minister Shri Nanda was slaughtered as a result of the anti-cow-slaughter movement, we thought that the new Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan would turn over a new leaf. I am one of those who honestly feel that the periodical sponsoring of this kind of extraordinary lawless law is nothing but a slander on our self-rule. It is a condemnation of India's capacity for self-government.

I remember the debate when the Home Minister, Sardar Patel—blessed be his memory—introduced this Bill. How did he start? Not in the cavalier way in which the present Home Minister is now talking. He started by saying "I have passed three sleepless nights". Why did he pass sleepless nights? Because this measure was really a negation of the great ideals for which the Congress stood and fought and for which India stood and fought and for which the whole country was struggling. We were fighting the British not on racial grounds. We were fighting them for a great ideal. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das stated in one of his great speeches:

"I am demanding independence. But I know that independence is only a means to amend".

What is the end? The end is self-realisation, self-fulfilment, self-development. We want to develop, fulfil our national self. That is why we started in the preamble of our Constitution by saying that we constitute ourselves into a sovereign democratic Republic and that we want to establish justice, social, political and economic. Is this justice? To get held of a man by mere executive fiat, on the subjective satisfaction of a police officer or a magistrate and condemn him to prison without trial, without formulation of charges, without giving the man a dog-chance of defending himself?

I have spent my whole life in law. The cardinal principle of jurisprudence

in any civilised country which believes in the rule of law is Audi alteram partem—do not condemn any man unheard. That is the essence of democracy. That is the essence of the rule of law. That is what we wanted to establish in this country.

I remember when the great Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was spirited away under a lawless law like this, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of my Bar—he was one of the great lawyers that India produced—wrote a book called *Lawless law*. I read from that in this House when Dr. Katju was sponsoring a Bill like this. He made a pretence of being shocked, I am sorry to say, when he said: 'Mr. N. C. Chatterjee is talking of a lawless law. How could law be lawless?' It is lawless because it goes against the cardinal principles of jurisprudence. You do not make a law simply because you introduce a Bill and get it passed by the requisite majority in this House and get it confirmed by the other House.

We have got the Supreme Court. I have been there from the 26th January, 1950, after I retired from the Bench. I got the Supreme Court strike down many laws. The Speaker is not in the Chair now. If he had been, he would have remembered one great occasion. He came to me. He was then a Member of the Opposition. He took me to the Punjab High Court in connection with Master Tara Singh's case. Masterji said, what is this kind of law? He was going to be kept in jail for years together. I was going there to argue his case. Naturally as Mr. Setalvad, the Attorney General, was against me, I had a very difficult task. I fought and pleaded that this kind of law should be struck down as illegal, unconstitutional, as *ultra vires* the Constitution of India. I had to argue that case before two ICS Judges, one an Englishman and another an Indian. One was Weston C. J. and another Khoosa J. who became Chief Justice later. Both of

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them heard me at great length and both of them delivered a judgment striking down the law as illegal and unconstitutional. Therefore, the Constitution was amended just to put in the words 'public order'.

But even then, we have made a conscious departure. I am very proud of it; I represented India at the First Commonwealth Law Conference. I stood in the Westminister hall in the British Houses of Parliament building and said, 'Representing India, I want to declare that we have not merely given ourselves a very noble and liberal Constitution, but we have made a conscious departure from every other Constitution in the world. We have given our citizens basic human rights and guaranteed them as fundamental rights'. We have made another departure from the American Constitution. We have permitted any citizen from Kashmir to Kanyakumari who feels aggrieved to come to the Supreme Court under article 32 and ask for a writ of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus certiorari* challenging any infraction of the fundamental rights.

These fundamental rights are today in jeopardy. What did Sardar Patel say? He said: 'I passed three sleepless nights. I am approaching this Parliament with a guilty conscience. I give you my word of honour that I will not keep it a day beyond the emergency which requires it'. Where is that conscience today?

I am not saying this because I am in the Opposition. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. The trouble is that they have got a sledge-hammer majority and therefore, they are going on in this manner.

What is the emergency now, that you should demand its continuance? Is the country under the emergency when Sardar Patel wanted this? Then 50 lakhs of people had been uprooted from West Pakistan and they were coming in; there were 60 lakhs of people uprooted from East Bengal and

were coming over to India. There was bloodshed and anarchy. Therefore, this kind of law was necessary for a certain purpose, specially to deal with spies from other countries. Now that condition is not there. What is the necessity today? Year after year this Bill has been extended and their conscience has become duller. It is no longer working. It has become duller and duller and it is no longer working.

I am pleading that this brings disgrace to India and her image goes down in the eyes of all countries. All African countries expecting one or two have abolished this law. But this kind of legislation is being perpetuated here.

Take the events which happened recently. After Nandaji's exit, Shri Chavan came. He took some strong steps to deal with the students' movement. I am not going into the question whether the students had any justification or not, whether the situation was properly handled or not. I was a member of the committee which heard the students. I believe they had some grievances. They were not properly treated on all points. Whatever it is, Shri Chavan successfully countered that thing and successfully kept peace and order in this country. To some extent, India's prestige was restored by the firm action taken. Did he resort to the Preventive Detention Act? Did he have recourse to Emergency regulations? Did he use the Defence of India Act? Tell me—I am putting this question to the hon. Home Minister—why the ordinary law is not good enough to him? Tell me why? The British had brought in the Rowlatt Act. I remember Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee rising to the heights of parliamentary eloquence and addressing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said 'Remember the great speech of your great father, the speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru'. Motilal Nehru said then 'I will never reconcile myself to this kind of Preventive Detention Act'. Why? He

said: I do not want three angles to try me. I do not want three British Judges or any Judges. Give me three honest men from the street to try me and give me a chance to defend myself. If they then hold me guilty, hang me by the nearest lamp post. I will be quite happy. But I rebel against this idea of detention without trial'.

My learned friend, for whom I have respect, Shri Dixit, quoted the Constitution. That was a hopeless argument of Shri Chavan too, that our Constitution wants this legislation. The Constitution does not want anything of the kind. The Constitution says in article 22(4) that if you have any law of preventive detention, then certain safeguards must be there. That does not mean that you shall have law of preventive detention.

I want to point out that when this argument was made by Dr. Katju in a very forcible manner that article 22(4) recognised that there shall be preventive detention law I remember it; I was in the House at that time. The best reply was not given by me, but by Shri Asoka Mehta. He has now run away; anyhow he was then with us here sitting by my side. He said:

"The Constitution envisages situations in which such a piece of legislation may become necessary. But we should remember that it permitted, it did not commend".

18.00 hrs.

I am reading an extract from his speech in the debates., when Dr. Katju was sponsoring a Bill like this extending the life of this Act. Then Shri Mehta pointed out that while the Constitution permitted it, it did not commend it. It never said, 'You shall never this kind of law'. The only justification may be that the hon. Minister might say how ordinary law has broken down and is not giving him an opportunity to deal with elements which he wants to curb.

I maintain that the ordinary law is quite enough in this country for the purpose. The British ruled without any Rowlatt Act, without any Preventive Detention Act.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may complete by 6 O'clock?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I will finish in a few minutes. Therefore, I am submitting that there is nothing in the point that it is a constitutional mandate. There is no such mandate in the Constitution.

Secondly, I should not bring in personal reference, but I will tell the hon Minister, and you will agree with me, I am quite sure. He will believe me and the House will believe me when I say that article 22(4) as a safeguard is an absolute farce. Many of you and many of us were detained under the Preventive Detention Act when we were struggling for freedom under British rule. I am one of the few Members of Parliament who had the honour of being subjected to the Preventive Detention Act in independent India. I have no grievances on that score. What I am pointing out is that the only safeguard is the Advisory Board in article 22(4). I tell you it is an absolute farce. In a number of cases, I have seen from my experience, some judge sitting along with two or three members of the Advisory Board; the detenu is brought in and he gets a hearing. Then he walks out. The Police Officer comes in and he states some facts and charges, behind the back of the detenu, to the Judge or the Board. This is against the elementary canons of civilised jurisprudence. That man is never told what is the charge. That man has not the foggiest notion what that police officer said behind his back and he is condemned by the Advisory Board. You know what the Advisory Board means: one judge of a high court and some other people, one district judge or somebody picked by the Executive. Whatever it is, the whole procedure is wrong. I assure

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

you and the House that article 22(4) is an idle safeguard; it is no safeguard; the fundamental rights are in great jeopardy; there is no use flaunting that article especially to those who had the privilege of being preventively detained.

One thing more I want to say. We have the fundamental rights of freedom of speech; the fundamental right of freedom of the press; the fundamental right of freedom of locomotion, but it is absolutely—what shall I say—ridiculous, it is a mockery to say that we have a fundamental right to be preventively detained. There is no fundamental right of preventive detention. That is the change brought against us, and that is why we get a bad name in some countries. Therefore, I am asking that this Bill should not be brought forward. You can have some kind of legislation at any time if really the country needs it.

18.04 hrs.

IMPORT OF COPRA*

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to raise this half-hour discussion in order to pinpoint the feelings and anxiety of a large number, running into a few millions, of cultivators in many States in India, I am glad that this topic was taken over by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture from the Commerce Ministry, and I am all the more happy to have here Shri Govinda Menon because he knows the problem very closely.

On the 4th November, I asked a question of the hon. Minister of Commerce whether the Government is envisaging a liberalised import of copra and coconut oil into India worth Rs. 6 crores in 1966-67. The reply

was that they are going to do that. Then, we wanted to know whether this import would have any impact on the price of coconut indigenously produced. The Government wanted to convince me and others that as a result of this import the price of indigenous coconut will not go down. The answer runs like this:

"The import of copra, palm oil and tallow is expected to have a stabilising effect on the prices of copra which had been rising. No undue fall in the prices of the copra produced in the country need be feared as the import is marginal and the price difference between imported and indigenous copra has narrowed down considerably due to devaluation."

The Government felt that the price of copra and coconut indigenously produced had been steadily rising these years. It is a fact that the price was going up. As a matter of fact, the coconut cultivators were feeling relieved that after many years of slump in the price of coconut, there was a slight rise in price which made the coconut cultivation economic, and also a useful and profitable cultivation.

Why we are interested in this matter is this: I am sure you know about it, because Kerala is a land of coconuts. There may not be a single family, I dare say, in my State which is not interested in the prosperity of this coconut cultivation. In every compound you will have a few trees. If you go into the statistics, you will find that 65 per cent of the land cultivated with coconut in the whole of India is in Kerala State alone. The rural economy really revolves round this money crop as far as Kerala is concerned. I am glad to find that many States also are coming up, including your own State, Maharashtra. As a matter of fact, seven to eight States are in the picture to-

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

day. Madras is closely following Kerala, 8,62,000 hectares of land are cultivated with coconut, and the average production per year is 502 crores of nuts. But it is not sufficient for the needs of this country. That is why we had been importing regularly from Philippines, Ceylon and other countries. In 1964-65 and 1965-66, the import was of the order of Rs. 6 crores. After devaluation and as a result of a lot of pressure from the soap manufacturers, the Commerce Ministry consented to liberalise the import of copra this year. If I am mistaken about it, the hon. Minister will correct me. But that is our information. My information is that there is going to be an additional import of copra worth Rs. 6 crores in 1966-67. What was the impact on the price of indigenous coconut?

Before devaluation, and generally at the beginning of this year, our cultivators used to get a very satisfactory price. It was a price that helped the country to go ahead to increase the production and to increase the acreage. There was really a spurt in the cultivation. At that time, the price was varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per thousand. The latest figure which I have got is this. The *Malayala Manorama* of the 13th November has quoted the price in the Calicut market, where they say, for the small size the price was Rs. 220 per thousand; for the medium size, the price was Rs. 275 per thousand. I was really surprised to find that the Commerce Ministry was absolutely in the dark about the price situation inside the country, because they took courage to say—I do not know who supplied them with the facts and perhaps they did not get any facts—that there is no fall or they do not expect a fall in the price of indigenous coconut and copra, as a result of this liberalised import. At the beginning it was Rs. 400; now it is Rs. 200. For some varieties it was Rs. 500 and now it is Rs. 275. I do not know whether this is a fall or increase. For ordinary people, this is a steep fall. It really hits the cultivator. The backbone of our economy

will be broken if it goes on like this. We are very concerned about it and that is why we wanted to raise this discussion. The very appearance of the House shows how members look at this matter.

Mr. Chairman: It is in your interest not to raise it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The subject on the face of it may look very innocuous. It is not so. This policy of the Government which according to me is dictated by certain interests, as it happens in the case of many commodities in the country, is going to hit the backbone of our economy. Lakhs of families will be ruined if this process goes on unrestricted. On behalf of millions of cultivators in the south, I plead that the Government should have a policy different from the one they are following now. What is that policy? I cannot say there should not be any import at all. That will be unreasonable. But when import is allowed, Government should take proper steps to see that a minimum economic price for the native cultivator is assured. It is done in the case of many commodities. For rubber there is a minimum price. Now they are getting much more, but that is a different matter. When there is a general price rise, nobody grudges the cultivators also getting a little more. The point is there should be a minimum price for this also. What concrete steps should be taken for that, it is for the Government to decide, but that is most important.

More and more production of coconut is needed. More and more areas can be made use of for the cultivation of coconut outside my State also. There was a Central Coconut Committee till 6 months back. That was dissolved. Now there is some kind of Coconut Council. According to me, it is a worthless organisation. They do not have any powers or finance. They cannot do anything for the development of this crop. So, we should have a statutory Coconut

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Board like the Tea Board or Rubber Board, with sufficient powers and finance. In the interests of all concerned, we should have a target of self-sufficiency in the products arising from coconut. We cannot go on importing coconut oil and copra for all time. For achieving that target, certain problems have to be immediately tackled. I do not have time to go into it. On another occasion, I had dealt with the problems of coconut cultivation. If things continue like this, the name of our State may have to be changed. Now our State is called the land of coconuts. The disease that has affected this crop on a large scale is not tackled successfully. Nearly 70 million trees are already destroyed by this virus disease. No research has been successfully made to bring it under control. At one time when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was Agriculture Minister, he promised to bring some experts from outside like Philippines where the average yield is 200 nuts per tree per year. But in our land of coconuts, the average yield is only 30 nuts per tree. To make up this deficiency, to stop imports completely and achieve self-sufficiency, special care has to be taken of this crop. There should be sufficient incentive for the cultivator. A minimum price has to be fixed statutorily. A statutory Board has to be set up. A lot of research has to be conducted into this disease.

I request the Minister—especially a Minister like Mr. Menon in the Government—to see that Government always takes a balanced view of the situation. The soap manufacturers raised a hue and cry saying raw materials are not available and they should be imported. Government sitting at Delhi do not mind what happens to the cultivator inside the country. The soap manufacturers recently increased the price of soap by 8 per cent without Government's concurrence. The Minister said in the Rajya Sabha, "We told them not to do it, but still they raised it". They

are only interested in their profits. They do not care about the consumer of soap or the producer of the raw material. Government sits helpless. They have no proper policy. This kind of drifting on the part of Government will ruin this crop. That is why we wanted to invite the attention of Government to this most important problem affecting the life and future of millions of families in many States and I hope that the Government will take steps to fix a floor price or minimum price for coconut produced indigenously and also set up a proper body to look after the various problems of this crop.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Koya and Mr. Sezhiyan are not here. The Minister.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): May I put a question?

Mr. Chairman: No. The hon. member could have passed on a slip.

Shri Basappa: It does not matter. I am only making a request.

Mr. Chairman: It would not have mattered to you if you had sent a slip. An experienced parliamentarian like him should have done so.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Sir, Mr. Vasudevan Nair was making four important points, most of which are non-controversial according to me. But the point is whether the facts on which he relied are correct or not and whether based on facts, his criticism was justified or not. There is a common notion, particularly in the State from which Shri Vasudevan Nair and myself come, that recently arrangements have been made for larger import of copra from outside India. Let me, first of all, inform the Member that that information, or that notion, is not correct.

I have got the figures of import for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 and the figures are Rs. 9.42 crores, 9.97 crores,

8.79 crores, 6.44 crores and 6.26 crores respectively.

Then, it is said that immediately after devaluation Government arranged for import of larger quantities of copra and the allegation is that this was done on account of pressure from the manufacturers. As against 88,000 tons of copra valued at Rs. 8.79 crores imported during 1963-64. The quantity imported during 1965-66 was only 49,000 tons worth Rs. 6.26 crores. As for 1966-67, in the beginning, the State Trading Corporation was given an import licence for import of copra worth Rs. 1 crore. Later, an additional allocation of Rs. 6 crores was made for the import of copra, palm oil and tallow through the STC. on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the officials of the Ministry of Industry, office of the Director-General of Technical Development and STC. It has been decided that out of the allocation of Rs. 6 crores, the STC would, for the present, import copra for Rs. 2 crores and palm oil for Rs. 1 crore. With regard to the balance of Rs. 3 crores, the position would be reviewed in December, 1966. The arrangements for the import of copra worth Rs. 3 crores alone has been made so far. The hon. Member would see from this statement that whereas Rs. 6 crores to 8 crores was the value of copra imported in recent years, this year the arrangement is to import copra worth only Rs. 3 crores. On account of devaluation the quantity of copra which would come in for this value of Rs. 3 crores would be much less than it would have been in the previous years. Therefore, I must, first of all, correct the impression that this year the Government have sanctioned import of very large quantities.

Secondly, I should dispel the impression that even this import was sanctioned in order to meet the demands of the manufacturers of soap and other commodities for which coconut oil is the base or the raw

material. Immediately after devaluation there has been a spurt in the prices of edible oils which are required by the common people here. It was at that time that it was announced that copra, sun flower oil and soya bean oil would be imported.

Now, one of the criticisms that the Government had to meet from time to time is the rising prices of consumer articles in the country. In order to control such rise in prices of edible oils these imports were arranged and the manufacturers of soap and other things had nothing to do with it.

The second impression I want to dispel is that there has been considerable fall in prices on account of these imports. It is true that for three or four months before devaluation the price index of coconut oil, taking 100 as the price in the base year 1952-53, went up above 300; that is only for three or four months before devaluation. That was a phenomenon which was in evidence with respect to all commodities. But; after devaluation, in the months of July-August-September-October the indices were 283, 298, 289 and 296. Compared with the prices of last year, there is practically no difference. For example, last year in the month of July the price was 298 and the year before last 186; this year it is 283. Then, in the case of a commodity like coconut and copra, on account of the manipulations of the manufacturers of coconut oil in Kerala and other places, there is a wide fluctuation in the prices and it will be easy to quote the price on a certain day of the month, when it would have gone below the normal. The information which I have received is, as on 4-11-66 the price per thousand husked coconuts at Cochin, which is one of the central markets, was Rs. 350 and of unhusked coconuts at Alleppy Rs. 380. It may be that with respect to certain types, and in certain places, it would have been as indicated by the hon. Member.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

So, I want to dispel the impression that there has been a significant fall in prices, or that imports have been arranged unduly, or that the import that has been arranged is on account of the pressure of the manufacturers of soap. These allegations are not correct.

Government would consider the question of support price or minimum price only when there are indications that the market prices of agricultural commodities have gone down considerably. This is not the occasion to think of a minimum price, because it has not gone down considerably.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister agree that it has gone down.

Shri Govinda Menon: No. For example, the index in the month of October is 296.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You should compare with the last year's prices.

Shri Govinda Menon: In the month of September last year it was 299; this year it is 289.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The prices were very high at the beginning of the year.

Shri Govinda Menon: That is so, immediately before the devaluation. I said that for three or four months before June 1966 the price index was above 300. That is not denied. But that was so only for three or four months. In the previous year it was almost the same as that of this year. Therefore, I submit that there is absolutely no case to take an alarmist view of the present situation.

Then the learned Member spoke about the steps to be taken to enhance production. Government are aware of the need for that and, I can assure the hon. Member that steps are being taken. In the Fourth Plan the provision for development of coconut cultivation is Rs. 8.56 crores much more than that of the previous years, and a target has been set to

enhance production to 5,071 million nuts, whereas presently it is much less. Steps are being taken.

It is true that in Central Kerala the coconut cultivator is faced with difficulties on account of certain diseases; there is the leaf disease and there is the root disease, the root wilt. In order to find out the causes for these diseases and cure them, a research station has been set up at Kayamkulam, as the hon. Member is aware. But it has not been possible for the research workers there to find out the cause for one of the diseases, namely, the root wilt. Regarding the leaf disease, spraying with fungicides is being resorted to and it is found to be effective. Researches continue to be carried on with respect to the other disease. That is all I can say on this matter.

Then, about the Coconut Development Council, early this year it was decided that instead of the Central Coconut Committee there should be the Coconut Development Council and it is too early to say whether the Coconut Development Council is good or not or is effective or not. Therefore, it will be too early now to speak of a different machinery to deal with the problems regarding cultivation and development of coconut and the coconut tree. What is being done now is that all these things are being attended to by the scientists of the ICAR and if the mechanism now adopted for attending to these matters is found to be not useful, certainly Government will consider that question.

I would, therefore, very respectfully submit that while it is important that the producer of coconut and other agricultural commodities should get a worthwhile economic price, there is no situation created today where there is any alarm that the price is going down considerably. It has gone down very marginally and only from the price which pre-

vailed before June. Before June in the first two or three months of this year, there had been this phenomenon which had been in evidence.

Also, it is wrong to think that Government has this year adopted a policy under which import has been enhanced; on the other hand, import has been reduced, and whatever import has been arranged is not at all to benefit the manufacturers of soap. The hon. Member said that the soap manufacturers have enhanced the price of soap. I do not know the reason and I am not in a position to say anything about that here, but this step viz. import was taken not on account of the pressure from them. This was done in order to benefit the consumers of edible oil's throughout India.

The hon. Member should also realise that the price of coconut is dependent on the price of coconut oil and the price of coconut oil is

related to the prices of edible oils in the country. One will be dependent on the other. There is a close relation between these. In Kerala itself, which is one of the major producing areas with respect to coconuts, there are three types of people. There are the producers of coconut who want the price to go up; then, there are the consumers who want it to go down and there are large numbers of them who have to use coconut oil every day; and then there are the manufacturers who want imports. So, these conflicting interests should be reconciled so that all of them would get justice and, therefore, there should be a certain level of price kept up for coconut in Kerala and elsewhere. That is all that has been done.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 22, 1966 Agrahayana, 1888 (Saka).