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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 17, 1966/Magha
28, 1887 (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 Raghubar Dayal Misra who passed away at village Amargarh in Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh on the 14th December, 1965 at the age of 67. He was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the year 1952, and also a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He was a Member of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, Public Accounts Committee and a number of Select Joint Committees on Bills. He took active part in the proceedings of the House.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend.

श्री बालमीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके साथ साथ मैं भी अपने बरिष्ठ साथी स्वर्गीय रघुबर दयाल मिश्र जी के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। इस समय मेरा हृदय गहरी वेदना से पूर्ण है।

श्री मिश्र जी हमारे जिले बुलन्दशहर जिले के बयोबुड़ समाजवादी थे और स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के निर्भीक सैनिक ही नहीं थे, अपितु दृढ़ सेनानी भी थे। उन्होंने पूज्य गांधी जी के साथ और ग्रहिसा के सन्देश को ग्राम ग्राम

तक पहुँचाया था। स्वराज्य के स्वप्न को साकार करने के लिये वह बीरतापूर्वक सड़ और 1921 से लेकर 1942 तक सभी घान्दो-सनों में जेल गए और कठिन यातनायें झेली और देश के लिए सब कुछ बलिदान किया। वह हमारे जिले में अपनी छाप छोड़ गए हैं।

वे अपनी स्पष्टवादिता के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। सारी तथा सत्य बात ही उनके जीवन का उद्देश्य था। वह एक मध्यामी वकील थे। निःस्वार्थ जनसेवी के नाते वह जन्म भर त्याग तथा तपस्या के क्रियात्मिक हमी रहे और अन-सत्ता तथा निष्ठापूर्ण पदों से दूर रहे।

वह कलित तथा गणित ज्योतिष के प्रकाष्ठ पंडित थे और वैदिक प्रतिमा उनमें नैसर्गिक देन थी। वैदिक ऋचाओं व मन्त्रों के उच्चारण तथा ग्रंथों में नवीन खोज कर रहे थे।

संबैधानिक कानून तथा शिक्षा पद्धति के नवीन मुद्धारों में उनकी विशेष रुचि थी। वह देश में ऐसा समाजवाद फलता फूलता देखना चाहते थे जहाँ सकार्गता, जातिवाद तथा वर्गभेद के लिए कोई स्थान न हो।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ उनके सम्मान में अपनी भावमोनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कि ये मेरे शब्द संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करें।

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

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

Foreign Banks

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*61. Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. B. Chakravarti:

Srimati V. M. Dev:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Banks have decided to reduce the volume of their business in India as a result of the Reserve Bank's Exchange Control Regulations;

(b) whether these Banks have threatened retrenchment of their staff, besides amalgamating their business;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the work of the country's financial operations in the light of the Foreign Banks' critical attitude; and

(d) how far the Reserve Bank's regulations have helped in controlling the inflow of capital from abroad and ensuring effective credit control?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) No. In view, however, of the fact that funds brought into India by the exchange banks can be remitted back only after giving prior notice to, and with the approval of, the Reserve Bank of India, and only if the exchange banks are not indebted to the Reserve Bank or to any other bank when the remittances are to be made, there may be some reduction in the inflow of funds from abroad for being utilised in India.

(b) No such threat is known to have been made.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is anticipated that banking capital from abroad will be brought into India for relatively longer periods and that it will not be necessary to remit the amounts in question during the slack seasons, when there may be

a seasonal decline in our foreign exchange reserves. The banks concerned are also expected to ensure that credit will be available only for essential purposes.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What is the activity mainly in which foreign banks operate at present?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They operate as any other banks—providing credit to industry, commerce and various other matters.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether scope has been left open for foreign banks to work in competition with the indigenous banks and if so, how far it has retarded the progress of the latter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Once they are allowed to operate, they operate on par with any other Indian Bank.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He asked whether their functioning retards the progress of indigenous banks in any way.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The facts do not confirm that. Actually the Indian banks are doing well and their deposits are increasing.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the government have any statistics to show the volume of business they were doing in the country till 1965 and what is the probable reduction in their business afterwards?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The reserves which they bring from abroad, in the busy season when it is usually high, is coming down. As for their total deposits and volume of work I want notice.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the actual capital that they have brought from abroad? What is the figure as on 31st March, 1965?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have the figure from April to September, 1965. The banking capital that they brought was Rs. 5 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far these banks have helped our public undertakings and what is the quantum of the help given by these banks to those undertakings?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice; but usually our public undertakings are helped by the State Bank of India.

Shri Nath Pal: Is it a fact that these banks or at any rate some of them have conveyed to the Government that the present exchange value of the rupee to hard currency is unrealistic and they have suggested devaluation; if so, what is the Government's reaction to that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the hon. Member is asking about exchange banks, I am not aware of any specific suggestion as mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, there seems to be some misunderstanding. I want to know whether it has been conveyed by these banks or at least some of them that the present exchange ratio of rupee is an unrealistic one.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of that suggestion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this advancing of loans is making finances available to the needy in India, and whether it is on a selective basis that foreign banks are permitted to invest their money or it is left open to them as any other bank in India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, once they are allowed to operate they conform to the same priorities and restrictions as other banks under the directions of the Reserve Bank.

श्री शमलाल सारफ: क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि रिजर्व बैंक विनिमय नियंत्रण की धार में ये विदेशी बैंक अपने कारोबार को एंजक करना चाहते हैं और जो उनके अन्दर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनकी छटनी

करना चाहते हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस पर नजर रखनी है कि वे अपने कारोबार को एंजक न करने पायें और साथ ही कर्मचारियों का छटनी न करने पायें?

श्री ड० ए० भगत: इस पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the foreign banks have decided to reduce the volume of their business in India, what is the harm if we nationalise them?

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion.

श्रीमती रीनु चक्रवर्ती के लिए विद्युत् प्रसारित
संलग्न

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* 62. श्री किशन पटनायक

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री भन्त तिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री ० मं० बाजी :

श्री ड० ना० तिवारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम को अपने कार्यालयों में विद्युत्-चालित संगणकों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ न करने का आदेश दिया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस शिष्य में उस निगम के कर्मचारियों का कोई विशेष-पत्र सरकार को मिला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य पंशी (श्री ड० ए० मं०) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अमेरिकन कामों के लिए यात्रित उद्योगों को लाभ करने की चेष्टा मिकें जीवन बीमा निगम की ही नहीं, बल्कि बीस बगैर और प्रतिष्ठानों की भी रही

हैं। क्या योजना मंत्री ने इस समस्या का अध्ययन किया है कि यह समस्या कितनी बड़ी है और कुल कितनी बेकारी इससे हो सकती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक बेकारी का सवाल है हमने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि अभी इसकी वजह से कोई छंटनी नहीं की जाएगी।

श्री दिग्विजय पटनायक : एक तरफ बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का खतरा और दूसरी तरफ यांत्रिक उपायों को लागू न करने के उत्पादन की दर में कमी, इन दोनों समस्याओं का कोई सन्तुलित समाधान क्या योजना मंत्री ने प्रस्तुत किया है भविष्य के लिए ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : प्राधुनिक यन्त्रों को इन कामों के लिए व्यवहार में लाते समय इन दोनों बातों का ध्यान किया जाता है।

श्री किशोरी पटनायक : योजना धाबे बनाई है क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कोई योजना बनाई है कि इन दोनों बातों को रिकंसाइल किया जा सके ? छंटनी भी न हो और प्राधुनिक यन्त्रों के उपयोग से उत्पादन भी बढ़ सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : योजना का सवाल नहीं है। नीति इस पर निर्धारित है कि उत्पादन की दर में वृद्धि न हो जहाँ यांत्रिक उपायों से, वहाँ यांत्रिक यन्त्र न लगाये जायें। यह तो नीति है। लेकिन इस नीति का व्यवहार धसग धसग हो सकता है और इसके मृताबिक करते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि कुल धाधिक जीवन का और प्राधुनिकतम यन्त्रीकरण का कितना हिस्सा या अनुपात है, और क्या उन्होंने पता लगाया है कि इस तरह के अनुपात से धाधिक जीवन बनता नहीं बल्कि बिगड़ता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक बीमा धायोग, धर्षात् लाइफ इश्योरस कारपोरेशन का सवाल है उसमें यन्त्रीकरण के इस पहलु पर विचार किया गया और काफी गौर से सोचा गया। उसके बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा गया कि धरर कुछ हालतों में, खास कर पालिसी की सर्विसिंग में और कुछ दूसरी बातों में, धरर यन्त्रीकरण नहीं किया जायेगा तो कुशलता नहीं आ सकेगी, बल्कि गड़बड़ी होने की सम्भावना है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before I ask any question I would like to know whether the answer of the Minister is about electronic computer or electric computer.

Mr. Speaker: The question refers to electronic computer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The heading is "electric computers".

Coming to the question, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the LIC Employees' Association has decided to launch an all-India struggle against the introduction of electronic computers which would virtually mean elimination of human labour to the extent of 14,000 employees per computer. If so, I would like to know whether Government will take them into confidence before introducing any electronic computers.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter has been discussed between the representatives of the LIC Employees and LIC. We have assured them that we will not retrench any staff.

Shri Ranga: First of all, let us be clear about the correctness of this statement.

Mr. Speaker: Will one electronic computer displace 14,000 workers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of it. But I said that not a single person will be retrenched.

Mr. Speaker: There are two questions. One is whether retrenchment will be made or not. Another query is whether really one computer will displace 14,000 employees.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That I will have to check up.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is in a permanent state of unawareness.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister says that he does not know the position. For the last six or seven months brochures have been submitted to Government and we have noted figures from America, given by a team which had gone there. That team has said that one computer will displace 14,000 workers. Now another computer is being introduced in Calcutta which will mean the displacement of another 14,000 workers.

Mr. Speaker: For that he has already given the guarantee that nobody will be retrenched.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Now he will kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should ask the Minister to place all the facts on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is in a state of unawareness. During this morning, within the last few minutes, the hon. Minister has twice urged that he is unaware of this fact or that fact. I would suggest that a Minister who is aware of all the facts which might arise in relation to the supplementaries to be put should be placed in charge of answering questions.

Mr. Speaker: That is not my job.

श्री ह. न. मिश्र : चूंकि देश में रोजगार की कमी है और रोजी खांजने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने धन बचाने वाली मशीनों के

सम्बन्ध में, जो कि धन खो बचाती हैं लेकिन बौद्धिक उन्नति के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, कोई ठोस निर्णय लिये है ?

श्री ब. रा. भगत : जहाँ तक निर्णय का सवाल है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ उत्पादन की दर में या कार्य की कुशलता में यन्त्रों को लागू किये बगैर काम नहीं चलता वहाँ पर सोच समझ कर यन्त्रों का व्यवहार किया जाता है। मगर मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि चूंकि रोजगार नहीं है इसलिए यन्त्रीकरण करेंगे ही नहीं। यह नीति नहीं मानी जा सकती।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister has given an assurance, for whatever it is worth, that there will not be any retrenchment as far as the present personnel is concerned. But there is the question of potential unemployment which surely—the Minister of Planning has to take that into account—has to be taken into consideration by the Government. They are introducing these gadgets—that might be necessary; I do not know—but they must give an assurance to the country that potentially, not only for the present, the employment position in our kind of country would not be jeopardised by these sort of innovations. I want a definite answer to that. The Minister of Planning is also here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is not for the first time that a computer has been introduced. When the business or a concern reaches such a scale of operation, it is necessary in its work itself that a computer should be introduced. It has been done earlier in various other public and private sector organisations. (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no. It has not been done in other public sector projects. It has been done only in oil companies.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only British and American oil companies have introduced it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the present employment is concerned, it is our duty to see that no retrenchment takes place and we have given a definite assurance to that effect. But so far as the potential employment is concerned, because more people should be employed in future therefore there should not be any mechanisation, we cannot accept that policy.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): There are two aspects of the problem that are to be kept before us. One is that a computer is needed to make a variety of calculations which just cannot be made by a set of human beings. Secondly, as far as the Life Insurance Corporation is concerned, while it has the responsibility to the employees as well as to the future employment potential, its primary responsibility is to those who have taken out their policies and we have to see that their needs and requirements are effectively catered to.

My colleague has already pointed out that there is no question of anyone being retrenched. But we have to see that the efficient functioning of the Corporation is there and that various calculations that have to be made, which cannot just be made by a set of human beings but which a computer is able to make are done and full advantage is taken of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In America, they are retracing the step and they have appointed a committee.... (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: The Member should not continue speaking like that. Order, order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know how all the while the work that Mr. Asoka Mehta just said cannot be done by human beings was being done by human beings? These electric computers are giant gadgets which cost a lot of foreign exchange. I would like to know the cost of the electric computers that have been ordered by the L.I.C. in terms of

foreign exchange. There is only one American Company which supplies these computers and dollar exchange is required for that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have not purchased them; we have hired them. We are paying for the services....

Shri Shinkre: They do not sell them; they only give on hire.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The payments are made in rupees which will not be repatriated for 10 years. So, at least for 10 years, there is no question of foreign exchange.

श्री ज. देव फि. निडहारी : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इन गणना यन्त्रों का केवल प्रसारण के काम में ही प्रयोग किया जाये, अन्य कामों में नहीं, जिससे बेकारी की समस्या और न बढ़ने पाये ?

श्री २० - ० भगत : जैसा अभी बतलाया गया इन कामों में बहुत से प्रकार के काम और दूसरे काम हैं जो मशीनों के द्वारा कुशलता से हो सकते हैं और उनमें गलतियाँ नहीं होतीं और इसलिए गड़बड़ी नहीं होती। इस कारण से मशीनों को रखना जाता है।

श्री निधु १ टण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मशीनें हायर की गई हैं वह किसने कबों पर हायर की गई हैं।

श्री २० रा० भगत : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When we were discussing the Second and Third Five Year Plans, Government had accepted the policy of labour-intensive schemes in order to create new employment. In view of this, except in the case of competition for exports, what is the reason that we should now displace future labour potential by introducing these machines? Have we given up the earlier policy of trying to introduce only labour-intensive schemes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have accepted and are continuing the policy of

introducing labour-intensive schemes. We have introduced a large number, but that can only be done in centres which are suitable. It does not mean that in an organisation like the I. I. C., which has expanded its activity ten-fold in the recent years and which calls for utilisation of mechanisation for servicing of policies for which there is demand that it should be efficient and faultless, machines will not be introduced. These two stand on different footings.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose obtaining expert determination of principles that should govern the regulation of works between man and machine in our socialistic pattern of society and if not, why?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bade.

Shri Hem Barua: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri Hem Barua: I have been trying to catch your eyes and none of my partymen has been allowed to put a question whereas you have allowed two questions to a certain hon. member of a single party. How is this?

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed two questions to anybody. You mention it and I will answer.

Shri Hem Barua: You allowed Mr. Kapur Singh.

Mr. Speaker: This was the only supplementary he has put. Unnecessary reflection should not be made. Where have I allowed him two questions? It was an intervention when he was just referring to the earlier question. I have allowed him only one question and I am being charged. I have not finished. Why should he complain that his party has not been called? It is not necessary that on every question every party should be represented. His complaint is not justified.

Shri Hem Barua: He put two supplementary questions. (Interruptions)

Shri Kapur Singh: I demand a withdrawal—a definite and unconditional withdrawal—of the wrong and insinuatory statement he has made against me.

Mr. Speaker: That is no insinuation against a member. If it is, it is against me; it is not against Mr. Kapur Singh; it is against me.

Shri Raghunath Singh: If it is against you, it is against the House. He should withdraw it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not think that this matter should be carried on further. It was his understanding that you had allowed him two questions and you have clarified that it was only one and the other was an intervention. He has accepted it. What is the use of carrying it further?

Mr. Speaker: I want to make one thing clear. The parties should not have the impression that every party would be represented in every question.

This should remain on record for posterity to see how Shri Hem Barua thought about the Speaker.

Shri Ranga: He need not have mentioned Sardar Kapur Singh in that manner.

श्री चड्ढे : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि इन्दौर से भी आपके पास प्रोटेस्ट आया हुआ है कि इस मशीन की वजह से सेंट्रलाइजेशन-होगा और उसमें कर्मचारियों की छंटनी तो नहीं होगी लेकिन जो कर्मचारी अलग किये जायेंगे उन कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा, यह स्पष्टीकरण आपने दिया नहीं है, तो ऐसा इन्दौर से प्रोटेस्ट आपके पास आया है क्या ?

श्री चड्ढे : मुझे तो याद नहीं है । मैं देखूंगा कि आया है क्या ?

श्री बड़ : बम कन्वेंशन, सेंट्रलाइजेशन होना...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन धापका जवाब तो जा गया ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : डीसेटलाइजेशन का सवाल इसमें कहाँ है ? यह तो कम्प्यूटर का सवाल है ?

Shri Priya Gupta: After the clarification by the Planning Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, may I know what Government mean by saying that there would be no retrenchment? The staff working in the LIC, in the railways in Indore and other public utility services are not being confirmed against the existing permanent vacancies, due to the implementation of dieselization, electrification, mechanisation, automation and Centralised Traffic Control and simplification of accounts etc., and their chances of promotion have been reduced and they are stagnating in the existing cadres, against the assurance in regard to the protection of their terms and conditions of service. May I know what reply Government have to this question?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of the main question.

Review by International Monetary Fund

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*63. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:

Shri Narayan Reddy:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund has completed a comprehensive review of India's balance of payments position and economic situation;

(b) if so, their main findings; and

(c) how far their report has been helpful to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Article XIV of the I.M.F. Articles of Agreement enjoining annual consultations between the I. M. F. and member-countries that maintain exchange restrictions; accordingly, a Fund team held consultations with the Government of India in November 1965. The team's report to the I. M. F. on the consultations is a confidential document of the I. M. F. and as such it would be inappropriate to extract from or comment on, its contents.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether during the discussion it was stated that India's foreign balance was adverse and a suggestion was made also to devalue the Indian rupee, and if so, what the Government of India's attitude on that matter is?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a different question altogether.

Mr. Speaker: The first part of the question is all right.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As regards the adverse foreign balance, the position is well known, and it is true that there is pressure on the foreign balances.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether a World Bank Team under the chairmanship of Mr. Bell visited this country during July, 1965, and if so, what their recommendations and findings were?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was a different team altogether.

Mr. Speaker: That team has not been referred to in the main question here.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In regard to that question, the hon. Minister

said that it was confidential. This question comes in the same way and it relates to the monetary situation in the country.

Mr. Speaker: That comes in a different way, not in the same way.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष के आयुक्त ने यह भी कहा है कि जो पैसा दिया गया है, जो मुद्रा दी गई है उसको किसान के काम में ज्यादा नहीं लगा कर के दूसरे कामों में खर्च किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अब उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में तो मैं अभी कुछ कह नहीं सकता ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो क्या यह हमारी फोटो उतारने यहां आते हैं ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very difficult for us to understand why he is refusing to give us even the general outlines of the findings. Why should he consider them to be so secret?

Mr. Speaker: Has the report been received by Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The report is submitted to the Fund; we get a copy of it because we have an executive director on the Fund. The practice and the convention is that the Fund and the Bank take exception to this report being discussed by the member-countries.

Shri Alvares: Some time towards the end of last year, the IMF had met in Tokyo to decide the question of international liquidity. May I know from Government whether in the review presented by the IMF, as far as India is concerned, any provision has been made for liquidity, in order to meet the balance of payments problem of this country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: After the discussion in Tokyo last year, that question was again discussed in Washington; it had been referred earlier to a

committee, and that committee is again looking into this, and has not come to any definite conclusions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष की रपट को माननीय मन्त्री ने गुप्त बताया है लेकिन एक साधारण इत्तिला के तौर पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज रुपये का वास्तविक मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में दस सेंट हो गया है जबकि वह कानूनी मूल्य 20 सेंट है और उसके साथ साथ पिछले महीने भर में ही हालत इतनी बिगड़ी है कि 14 सेंट से 10 सेंट गिर गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है । मगर जैसा हम पहले भी कहते रहे हैं कि यह मूल्य जो है इसको ओपेन मार्केट कहिए या जो गैर अधिकारी तौर पर बिज्नी का दर है उसमें है । हमारे सारे काम तो अधिकारी मूल्य के दर पर होते हैं एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट और पेमेंट्स की अदायगी के । इसलिए उस गैर अधिकारी मूल्य के कारण हम रुपये के मूल्य को इस तरह से नहीं मान सकते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से मदद चाहता हूं । मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी राय बताई है तो राय तो मैंने नहीं चाही थी । मैंने सीधे सीधे सवाल किया था कि क्या रुपये का वास्तविक मूल्य गिरा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा तो है कि वह बात ठीक है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है लेकिन उसी के साथ उन्होंने और बातें जोड़ दीं तो मैं उसके ऊपर जाना चाहता हूं कि वह हमारे कुल व्यापार का काफी बड़ा हिस्सा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उन्होंने कहा कि वह ठीक है तो मैं और क्या कहूं उन को ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह आपका काम है कि उनको बताएं कि क्या

बीच उन को कड़नी चाहिए और क्या नहीं कड़नी चाहिए ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हाब ही मैं जापान से जो डेलीगेशन आया था उसने भारत की प्राथमिक स्थिति के ऊपर बहुत चिन्ता प्रकट की है और कहा है कि वह शायद क्या न दे सकें ।

श्री २० २० भगत : यह अलग सवाल है एकोनामिक मिशन जापान का । उन्होंने बातचीत की है, उनकी रिपोर्ट प्रखबारों में छपी है अब मैं उस पर क्या टिप्पणी करूँ ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप को इस की इतिला है या नहीं है ?

श्री ३० २० भगत : यह अलग सवाल है बाकी जहाँ तक इतिला का सवाल है तो जो उनके विचार हैं वह हमें मालूम हैं । उन्होंने प्रखबार में भी यह बात जाहिर की है ।

श्री विशनाथ पाण्डे : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष के सदस्यों ने जो भारत सरकार से परामर्श किया है क्या उसमें भारत के आयात निर्यात के और प्राथमिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार हुआ था ?

श्री ३० २० भगत : प्राथमिक मामलों और निर्यात आदि इन सभी मामलों पर उन्होंने विचार किया था ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The IMF has been thinking of extending the region of liquidity and also in terms of having an international currency. May I know if the Government of India or the Minister of Finance, old or new, was consulted on this problem of having an international currency to replace the sterling, dollar and gold liquidity?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not in the last from he mentioned, but as I said, in the last meeting of the IMF, this

matter was discussed. The question of general liquidity has been referred to a committee; it has not yet come to any definite conclusions about it.

श्री ३० २० भगत : आपने रुपये के मूल्य में जो गिरावट हुई है इस के बारे क्या सरकार संघ समझ कर ऐसा बयान पेश करेगा हमारे सदन के सामने जिससे उन तमाम कारणों पर विचार किया जाय जिनकी वजह से हमारे रुपये का मूल्य इस समय गिर रहा है या गिरा हुआ है ?

श्री २० २० भगत : रुपये के मूल्य पर अलग से तो बयान नहीं रखना जरूरी वह तो बजट में हमारी प्राथमिक स्थिति के बारे में सारा कुछ था बताया . . .

श्री ३० २० भगत : रुपये के मूल्य के बारे में अभी क्या नहीं पेश किया जाता और जब वह आगे से गिर गया है तो वह क्यों गिरा है ?

श्री २० २० भगत : वह तो मैं ने आप को बताया कि ब्लैंक मार्केट में गिरा है ।

श्री ३० २० भगत : वह आप की राय में ही सही है हमारी राय कुछ और होगी ।

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the Minister's blunt and rather surprisingly unembarrassed admission, that the real value of the rupee in the international market is not on a par with the official value of the rupee, may we know what steps Government are taking to stabilise the rupee and prevent a further fall in its value? Or are Government contemplating accepting the inevitable, namely, devaluation of the rupee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A number of measures to stabilise the economy which reflects the foreign exchange situation and the strength of the economy are taken. From time to time, a number of measures have been

taken in the past. In his budget speech, the Finance Minister will deal with this question along with others.

Shri Nath Pal: What about devaluation of the rupee? Why is he hesitating to answer my question which has been agitating the public mind and is coming up again and again? What is Government's attitude towards devaluation? Is it in the offing? Is it also coming with the budget?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In a matter like this, Government do not come forward with any opinion. We cannot say anything earlier than when action is actually taken. These are not announced beforehand.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary, the hon. Minister has accepted the fact that there is a considerable difference between the official and the non official value of the rupee. I would like to know what impact it has made on our export earnings and on our normal channels of trade.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No impact because they are all governed by the official exchange rate.

Shri Shinkre: In the context of this reply of the Minister of State, I want to know from him whether he is not aware that, on account of this consistent adamancy on the part of Government to stick to an unrealistic value of our rupee, all our exports are fetching less money than what they should have actually brought, and if so, what steps do they contemplate to take so that the export earnings at least should be on a par with the actual value?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not think the Government's view is unrealistic because 99.9 per cent of the transactions is at the official exchange rate and 0.1 per cent of the transactions, which is illegal, may be in unauthorised exchange. If that is supposed to be realistic, I am afraid I consider that unrealistic.

Shri Daji: My question arises because in reply to Shri Nath Pal's question, the relevant point was not replied to by the Minister, and this will leave a very bad image of the country. Is the Minister aware that in the London economic papers, persistently and even yesterday, a report has been broadcast very loudly that the Indian rupee is about to be devalued, and will the Minister be able to inform the House whether there is any such scheme afoot or not? Otherwise, if you do not contradict this, it will create a great monetary crisis in the country. We cannot wait till the Budget, we want to know it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad that the London newspaper has assumed respectfully in the hon. Member's thinking. Government cannot be asked to confirm or deny it. The Government, if it has to do anything on a matter like this, will come forward with an announcement. Before that we cannot say anything.

Shri Nath Pal: That means he is confirming the fears.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must realise that if this suspense is created, it would do harm to the country. Whatever comes in the Budget remains to be seen, but the Government at least can say that at present they have no such idea.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): There is no question, as far as the Government is concerned, of considering the question of devaluation.

Shri Daji: I want to point out to you that when an important subject like this comes up, the Finance Minister is not present in the House. The Finance Minister may be a new man, but he must also show some respect. When important questions come up, the Minister is not present in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he too nervous to be in the House?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Finance Minister and I were both involved in an important meeting. I have come here and requested him to remain there. If there is any important matter, I am willing to discuss it.

श्री अशोक मेहता : संसद का काम ज्यादा जरूरी है इसलिए उनको यहाँ पर मौजूद रहना चाहिए ।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : घन्टी बात है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the World Bank has recommended devaluation of the rupee to meet our present economic difficulties by increasing exports, that a section of our economic planners and a section in the Reserve Bank have also recommended it or are of the same opinion as reported in the London papers; if so, will the Government clarify this position?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What am I to answer in this?

Mr. Speaker: I have followed his question, but after what we have discussed a minute ago, is it desirable that this question should be pressed now?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that it is desirable because the London papers are carrying all sorts of news, and they have gone to the extent of saying that the World Bank has recommended the devaluation of the rupee to the Government of India, and also that some of our economic planners and some in the Reserve Bank also think in the same way. They say that devaluation is necessary, that if it does not come today, it is unavoidable, it will have to come in the end. These are the words.

Mr. Speaker: That might be their opinion. Shri Asoka Mehta has answered that.

श्री २० २० दिवसी : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नों का बंटा बिबाद का बंटा नहीं है । अगर एक एक

प्रश्न बीस बीस मिनट तक चल्ता, तो फिर प्रश्नों का बंटा समाप्त कर दिया जाये ।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ।

श्री २० २० दिवसी : किसी भी लोक सभा में ऐसा नहीं होता है । आप को इस सम्बन्ध में समय-निर्धारण करना चाहिए ।

Capital Market

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*64. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are cognisant of the flagging state of the capital market;

(b) whether any remedial measures to revive the same are being contemplated by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). Government is aware that there has been some sagging in the capital market during 1965. Government is, however, keeping a continual watch on the conditions in the capital market and it has been taking steps to improve the investment climate.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that two-fifths of the newly subscribed joint stock capital in India had been wiped off during the last three years on account of the erosion in the value of the capital market and if so, what is the estimate of the losses, and what steps have the government taken to revitalise the capital market and keep the country's industrial progress on the track?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There has been an erosion of the equity values whether of the new or old shares. I want notice to give the extent of that erosion.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the attention of the government been drawn to the statement of the president of the stock exchanges in India to the effect that seventy per cent of the corporate tax is far too high compared to the rates prevailing in Scandinavia, Britain and other countries where the percentage is round about 55 per cent. May I know whether the government is considering to reduce the ceiling?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot discuss the taxation measures which the Finance Minister may be thinking. In the last budget a number of concessions for investments, particularly in priority industries and exports and others were given by way of fiscal and other incentives. It has to be balanced with that.

Shri Shivaaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the government's estimate of the extent of India's capital market as controlled by capitalists? Is it a fact that big money is interested in pumping capital underground rather than the capital market?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a very general question. It is true that big money is operating but it is also true that medium and small moneys are operating in the capital market.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the profit index of industries shows no sign of declining and on the contrary is rising, and in view of the statement made recently by Sir Thomas Kipping while touring this country to the effect that the investment climate in India is very good, does the Minister think that there is real and genuine sagging in the capital market or it is highly exaggerated by big business in order to extract concessions from the government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When I said that it was sagging, I took into account the facts as to how far the new issues were subscribed and the value index of the capital market; I stated facts, not an opinion.

2435 (A) LS—2

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there any valid grounds for the apprehensions voiced in a section of the press to the effect that the speech made by the Minister of Planning at a certain university congregation recently has affected or is likely to affect adversely the capital market and, if so, did the proposals made by him, or the speech made by him, reflect the policy of the government as a whole?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): As for the first part, it is for my colleague to answer. As for the second part, I do not know if the hon. Member has had an opportunity, or cared to have an opportunity to look at the address which I delivered; it is a printed address. If he will look at that address, he will find that it was a kind of address, which I always deliver before university students, which deals not with policies but with the kind of problems that I want the younger generation to come to grips with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was different. You have followed the question, Sir, and so please put that question to him. Is that the policy of Government?

Shri Tyagi: He may be the younger generation! (Interruption)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let Shri Tyagi become a Minister again. Let him go back to the treasury Benches.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That part of the question has not been answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whether it is the policy of the Government.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Temporarily, for a day, it has had an impact, by the fact that the market went down, but after that, the market recovered. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part has not been answered: whether it reflected the Government's

policy as a whole; he does not answer it. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: In this manner we cannot get along. When I said the other day that there ought to be some orderly conduct in the House, I was also criticised at that time by some hon. Members that there was a feeling in the House and the Members felt compelled. What I am requesting is, when a question has been put, that should be completely answered. (*Interruption*). Order, order. When a question has been put, the whole answer should come in one form. Otherwise, I am being put to trouble, and I cannot proceed.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can only answer that part which refers to me.

Mr. Speaker: That part has been answered. The second one also has to be answered. The Minister concerned should answer it. The answer must come; whoever answers that, I am not concerned with. The question put was, "was that the Government policy or was that an individual opinion expressed". (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Sharma: I suggest that it is better that one and the same Minister answers such questions. Answers to part one of the question by one Minister and answer to part two of the question by another Minister are bound to create confusion. So, I suggest that it would be better if one and the same Minister answers such questions.

Shri Tyagi: A convention may be established whereby the Finance Minister is made to be present during the Question Hour; particularly the Finance Minister, despite the fact that he has to attend an important meeting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer has not been given, Sir. You had asked him to answer that part of my question.

Shri Daji: Whether the Minister's speech reflected the Government's policy or not, he should tell us. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everyone should not stand up and put questions in this way.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The particular speech referred to reflected the views of the speaker. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We cannot hear. What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: He said it was the individual opinion of the speaker concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has the Government enquired into the matter that a handful of big monied men who control the press in this country have tried to give a twist to this policy and if people at large in this country welcome the decision that there should be greater control in this country by some people? Have Government enquired into this? (*Interruption*).

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Except a few Members of Parliament!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is the question, Sir? Whether a few big press have given a twist or not?

Mr. Speaker: Whether a few capitalists or a few big monied people who have control over the press have given a twist to this policy.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a matter of opinion. I do not know what I am to answer. (*Interruption*)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the answer of the Government? When he says that the market has depressed, he gave one opinion. Have they enquired into what the public and the people say? (*Interruption*)

Power Shortage in States

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- *65. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Lliga Reddy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the problem of Power shortage has been solved in the States where there was power shortage on account of the failure of recent rains;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, how the Government propose to solve the problem in the South and North Indian regions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The hon. Minister will lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 1986, which would inter-alia cover the information asked for in this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. (Interruption).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This was given a month before, and he says that a statement will be laid on the Table. The reply should come now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question was given notice of in the month of January, and now we find on the 17th February, when a month has elapsed, that the answer will be given at some future date. That the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will make a statement on the 24th February. This is most unfortunate. I do not know why they are treating these things in this way. You have admitted the question, and it should be answered in time. They can say that they are collecting the data or the information is not available. Can they say that this will be answered on the 24th February? I do not know why we have been treated with such contempt.

Mr. Speaker: I see at least some substance in this. If a question is put to a Minister and if the answer is not ready with him, he should inform my office at least that we should strike it off or postpone it to some other day. If the data is not available or has not yet been collected, the Minister should say. "We are making efforts. It has not yet been collected. It would take some time and we will answer after that". Some definite information must be given, so that the question that has been put on the list is answered.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We accept what you have directed. The point is, we have got some information, but it is not complete. There are seven States where there is shortage of power. We have requested the seven States to send the information. Some of them have not sent. We are awaiting the information. If any interim information is required, we will give that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly give that.

Mr. Speaker: I will put this question on some other day so that it might be answered.

World Population Problem

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- *66. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has proposed to the U. N. to take new measures to tackle the world population problem;

(b) if so, whether any resolution in this regard has been put forward by India in the U.N.; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard in the U.N.?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian delegate at the U.N., on behalf of the Co-sponsors, introduced in the General Assembly, a resolution on the new measures to be taken to tackle the world population problem; but the consideration of this item was postponed to the twenty-first session of the Assembly.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया: क्या हम ने अपने देश में पापुलेशन प्रॉब्लम को हल कर लिया है? अगर नहीं किया तो कहाँ तक उसके लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं? आज भी डार्क प्रॉजिगट के हिसाब से हर साल हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। हम ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या मैपार अपनाये हैं, क्या उपाय किये हैं और किस तरह से हम समझते हैं कि हमारी पापुलेशन स्टेबल रहे, वह न बढ़े?

डा० सुशोला नायर : हिन्दुस्तान में पापुलेशन डार्क प्रॉजिगट के हिसाब से तो नहीं लेकिन पिछली सेंसस से यह पता चला है कि 2.1 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ी है। लेकिन यह प्रॉब्लम खाली हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है, सारी दुनिया का यह प्रॉब्लम है। सारी दुनिया की पापुलेशन तीन प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। इसलिए कोई आठ दस देशों ने मिल कर यह प्रस्ताव यू० एन० के सामने रखा था कि इसके बारे में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहियें और इस बारे में विचार विनिमय होना चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 2.1 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। वह भी बहुत ज्यादा रेट है। शायद कुछ देशों में एक या डेढ़ परसेंट के हिसाब से ही पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है और वह भी उन देशों में जिनकी पापुलेशन हम से कहीं कम है। सरकार इतने जो प्रयत्न कर रही है पापुलेशन ग्रॉथ को रोकने के बारे में,

क्या उन से सरकार को संतोष है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या कोई ऐसी मैपार लायेगी सरकार जिससे यह बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन रुके?

डा० सुशोला नायर: सरकार को सर्वथा संतोष है कि हम जो काम कर रहे हैं बहुत तेजी से वह आगे बढ़ रहा है और उसके परिणाम भी यथासमय देखने में आयेंगे। एक दिन में परिणाम नहीं मिल सकते हैं। कार्यक्रम क्या है, प्रोग्राम क्या है वह तो क्वेश्चन आवर में बताना कठिन है। यह सब इतिहास रिपोर्ट्स में तथा दूसरी जगह मौजूद है और माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : आप ने कहा है कि काम तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। पापुलेशन घटाने की दिशा में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है या बढ़ाने की दिशा में?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए विदेशों से उत्तरण मंगाय जाते हैं और उनका यहां पर प्रयोग किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह मनाने के बारे में जो एक आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, जो एक सर्वे किया है, उसके अन्दर उसने यह कहा है कि जो लूप है वह नाकामयाब रहा है और 78 प्रतिशत केसिस में नाकामयाब सिद्ध हुआ है। यदि हां तो सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या उपाय किये हैं?

डा० सुशोला नायर : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। लूप करीब चार लाख इस देश में डाले गये हैं और उसका जो फेल्योर रेट है वह किसी जगह पर 3 प्रतिशत रहा है किसी जगह इससे कुछ ज्यादा लेकिन किसी जगह पर भी दस प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं रहा है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : फेल्योर जो यह हुआ है इसकी रिपोर्ट आपकी क्या मिली है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री भगवत झा आशाय : राष्ट्र संघको जन संख्या की समस्या को हल करने के बारे में नए उपायों का सुझाव देने के पूर्व क्या सरकार ने जो अभी उपाय प्रचलित हैं उन उपायों को बहाल तक पहुंचाया है जहाँ तक इन को पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता थी और यदि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है और सफलता नहीं मिली है तो इस तरह के सुझाव देने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री सुशीला नायर : जो कहा गया है वह सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि यू० एन० अपनी स्पेशलाइज्ड एजेंसीज के जितने कार्य हैं उनको एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़ कर कोऑर्डिनेट करके अपनी डेमोग्राफिक एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ाये। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि पापुलेशन कमिशन के सामने क्या प्रायोरिटीज होनी चाहिये। यह प्रापोजल रखी है। इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि जो कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं उनको छोड़ कर कोई नया कार्यक्रम बनाने की बात है। लेकिन इस पर विचार कर के सारी दुनिया में जिन जिन देशों में तेजी से आबादी बढ़ रही है वहाँ किस क्रम में, किन प्रायोरिटीज से यह कार्य होना चाहिये, यू० एन० इस बारे में कुछ गाईडेंस दें देशों को। इतना ही उस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है।

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : विश्व की जनसंख्या को कम करने की दिशा में भारत जब योगदान दे रहा है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत की समस्त जनता पर यह परिवार नियोजन का नियम एक सा लागू होता है या किसी विशेष वर्ग पर ही लागू होता है ? यदि सभी वर्गों पर एक सा लागू नहीं होता है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री सुशीला नायर : कोई कानून बनाने का तो सवाल नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि परिवार नियोजन का काम दुनिया में सभी देशों से ज्यादा विस्तार

से और ज्यादा तीव्रता से हमारे देश में किया जा रहा है। इस लिए जो देश भी हम से सलाह भविष्य मांगते हैं उनको हम मदद देते हैं। लेकिन देश के अन्दर कहीं पर काम ज्यादा अच्छा हुआ है और कहीं पर ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं भी हुआ है। सारे देश में एक समान काम नहीं हुआ है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that India with some other countries brought a resolution. May I know whether this population problem is the same in all the countries which have joined us?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir: the population problem is not the same in all the countries. May I say that the countries that brought this resolution were Denmark, Ghana, India, Iraq, Guinea, Libya, Nepal, Norway, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, UAR and Yugoslavia. Some of these countries like Sweden, Norway etc. have a very low birth rate as compared to some of the others.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, various methods have been tried in our country. May I know whether the Government have any idea as to which of the methods have been successful and whether in that resolution any concrete suggestion has been given as to which method should be adopted for population control?

An hon. Member: Do not marry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I could not clearly follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I. Would he repeat it?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam—probably he is not serious himself.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that much pioneering work has been done by India in this field, which are the countries which have sent their workers to India

for training and how far have we been able to satisfy them?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have been training workers from 10 to 15 countries every year. I am afraid, I do not have the list of those countries with me just at present. But I will mention a few. Some of them are our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan. May I say that some technical assistance in family planning has been asked from us even by highly developed countries such as the United States?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I suggest that Question No. 78, which is a very important question, may be taken up now before you take up any other item? It relates to Krishna-Godavari waters dispute.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take it up now. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कृषि ऋण निगम

- * 67. श्री ए० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री भातार सा आजाव :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री स० ज० सामन्त :
 श्री प्र० च० बहप्रा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री बाल्मिकी :
 श्री बगड़ी :
 इ० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री रामबन्ध उमरुता :
 श्री बुल्लेहर भीना :
 श्री इ० ब० राजू :
 श्री हेम राज :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों में कृषि ऋण निगम स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में रक्षित बैंक द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ख) उक्त निगम के कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस निगम के मुख्य कार्य क्या होंगे और इसके कार्य संचालन के लिए कितना धन दिया जायेगा तथा किस स्रोत से ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शास्त्री और श्री) :

(क) से (ग). संस्थानों द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी ऋणों के लिये किये जा रहे वर्तमान प्रबन्धों की जांच करने के लिए, कुछ समय पहले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में जो प्रनीपचारिक दल नियुक्त किया गया था उसने सिफारिश की थी कि पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान राज्यों और मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा के संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों में कृषि ऋण निगम स्थापित किये जायें ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा जो ऋण सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं वे बढ़ायी जा सकें । प्रनीपचारिक दल के अनुसार, निगमों की शीघ्र पूंजी में मुख्यतः सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारें तथा रिजर्व बैंक रुपया लगाने पर ये निगम रिजर्व बैंक से ऋण ले सकेंगे । प्रनीपचारिक दल की सिफारिशों प्रती विचारा-धीन हैं ।

Aid from abroad during Third Plan

- * 68. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shrimati Savitri Nilgani:

Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aid promised during the Third Plan by the different countries has been received in full;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the aid received so far has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The total amount of aid pledged for the Third Plan by various countries and international institutions amounts to Rs. 3095.53 crores (apart from food aid), of which agreements have been signed for Rs. 2670.48 crores; orders placed amount to Rs. 1992.87 crores and the amount actually drawn to Rs. 1481.08 crores.

The reasons for the difference between the aid promised, aid received and the aid actually drawn are as follows:

- (i) It takes sometime to present detailed project data and applications to lending agencies and to translate the pledges into the loan agreements as referred to in Chapter III of the Report of the Committee on the Utilisation of External assistance (laid on the Table of the House on 16th April, 1964).
- (ii) Some lenders have statutory requirements about certifying or satisfying themselves on the economic and technical viability of the projects and this calls for detailed appraisal which is time consuming.
- (iii) In certain cases, essentially of suppliers' credits, negotiations between potential importers and potential suppliers have to be substantially advanced before utili-

sation of credit can take place.

(iv) In the case of loans that have already been negotiated, ordering especially for the public sector involves tendering procedures which, in the case of projects, involve detailed work on specifications and on examination of such bids as are received.

(v) In the case of loans for projects, actual drawal of credit is dependent upon both the fabrication of equipment abroad which often takes some years and on the physical implementation of the project in India; thus project credits quite often get disbursed over a period of four or five years.

(vi) Credits that are applicable to the purchase of miscellaneous capital equipment, components and raw materials are quicker to disburse than capital projects but even so involve time for negotiation and placing of orders and for shipment.

Overdrawal by States

*69. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have heavily overdrawn on the Reserve Bank amounting to over Rs. 200 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government have now directed the States to raise the moneys thus falling short by taxation from their resources; and

(c) the other remedial or preventive measures taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In terms of the agreements with the State Governments the Reserve Bank of India act as their bankers and details of transactions between them cannot be made public.

(b) and (c). States have been advised to regulate their expenditure within the resources available to them and not to look to the Reserve Bank as a source for financing their budgetary deficits.

Size of 1966-67 Plan

*70. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the size of the Plan for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e. 1966-67 has been considerably reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will not affect the food production programme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A paper on the Annual Plan for 1966-67 is under formulation and will be laid on the Table of the House sometime in March, 1966. While the overall size of the Plan may be lower, as compared to previous year, outlays for agricultural programmes are being substantially stepped up.

Arrears of Taxes

*72. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Wealth Tax, Income Tax, Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax and Customs Duty that have accumulated for the years from 1962 to 1965, State-wise; and

(b) the special measures employed to recover them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

U. K. Loan

*73. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. K. Government have fulfilled its pledge about extending credits to India during the current year;

(b) how much of the loans are committed to specific imports; and

(c) how much of it could be utilized for general purposes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) U.K. has already signed agreements for all the assistance it has offered to India in the current year except for £5 million for which agreements are likely to be signed shortly.

(b) and (c). A sum of £15 million is set apart, in separate agreements, for general purposes of the economy; the balance (£16.5 million) is available for specific purposes (inclusive of imports).

Unaccounted Money

*74. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Badi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Shriv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of unaccounted money unearthed in terms of cash and gold so far by way of seizures by the Customs and the Income-tax authorities;

(b) the action taken against the persons involved in the searches; and

(c) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to accelerate the progress to unearth the unaccounted money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) (i) Rs. 178 lakhs by Income-tax Department during the year 1985. This amount represents cash and value of gold bullion ornaments and jewellery valued at market rate.

(ii) 3,185 Kgs. of gold valued at the international rate at Rs. 171 lakhs approximately by Customs and Central Excise Authorities under the Customs and Gold Control Laws, during the year 1985.

(b) Action to assess the unaccounted money in the hands of the persons concerned is taken by the Income-tax Department and action to adjudge confiscation of the gold and penalties on persons concerned under the Customs and Gold Control Laws is taken by the Customs and Central Excise Authorities. In addition prosecution under the relevant Customs and Gold Control Laws is also launched in appropriate cases.

(c) The problem of unearthing unaccounted money is constantly under review and all possible steps are being taken in the matter.

Bird & Co.

- *75. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question Nos. 603 and 754 on the 2nd and 9th December, 1965 respectively and state:

(a) whether the shares held in Messrs. Bird & Co. and Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co. by the former British Directors have also been transferred to the Indian executives of the two concerns;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to acquire such shares in lieu

of the amounts outstanding by way of fines imposed by the Customs Authorities; and

(c) the further progress made with regard to the recovery of sums due from the concerns and individuals by way of penalties?

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

(a) The only transfer of shares from a former British Director of Messrs. Bird & Co. and Messrs. F. W. Heilgers was from the estate of Sir E. C. Benthall who was the Chairman of these two companies till 5th March, 1961. The shares so transferred and the parties to whom they were transferred are mentioned below:

1. Shares of M/s. Bird and Co.

Name of transferor	Number of shares	Name of transferee
Estate of Sir E. C. Benthall	7884	F. W. Heilgers & Co (P) Ltd.
Do.	3396	M/s. P. C. Ganguly N. B. Ghosh P. Wynd.
Do.	1000	Shri Pran Prasad
Do.	3000	M/s. D. A. Workman R. P. Benthall N. S. Gilani S. Ghosh K. L. Dua S. K. Ghosh

2. Shares of M/s. Heilgers & Co.

Name of transferor	Number of shares	Name of transferee
Estate of Sir E. C. Benthall	2210	M/s. Investment and Finance Co Ltd.
Do.	1895	Shri Pran Prasad.

(b) and (c). Penalties totalling Rs. 1,55,00,00 were imposed on Messrs. Bird & Co., Messrs. Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd. and Messrs. Becker Grey & Co. (1930) Ltd. In addition, personal penalties on the total amount of Rs. 10,35,000 were imposed on four individuals.

Against the aforesaid penalties, appeals have been filed by the parties concerned to the Central Board of Excise & Customs. Pending consideration of the appeals, an amount of Rs. 47,50,000 has been deposited and for the balance of the penalties imposed on the companies, acceptable bonds have been or are being executed. Against the personal penalties, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been deposited. Steps to recover the balance are being pursued by the Customs authorities.

In the circumstances, the question of Government acquiring shares in Messrs. Bird & Co. or Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co. do not arise.

Transport Requirements of Metropolitan Cities

- *76. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bhannu Prakash Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made by the Expert Study Team on transport requirements of Metropolitan cities in India;

(b) whether the scope and extent of work of the Team has been assessed;

(c) if so, when it is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether foreign experts are going to be associated with the Team; and

(e) whether for the Study of problems of metropolitan transport in Calcutta, high level experts of West Bengal Government have already been invited?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5479/66].

Removal of Control on Commodities

- *77. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the effects on prices and production of the commodities from which control was removed during the current or the preceding year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Production of most of the commodities from which control was removed has gone up; prices of these commodities have also risen along with the general rise in prices. It is not possible to say to what extent the rise in prices or production is attributable to decontrol.

Krishna-Godavari Waters Dispute

- *78. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

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

(a) whether the dispute about the Krishna-Godavari Waters has since been settled between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be finally settled; and

(c) the steps taken for the expeditious settlement of the dispute?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). All efforts are being made for an early settlement of the dispute. Two discussions have been held with the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra and these discussions are expected to be continued to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

के ल को बिजली की सप्लाई

*79. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

श्री मोहम्मद कोटा :

श्री बामुवेदन नायर :

श्री वाःदियर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर सरकार द्वारा मद्रास परिषद लाइन से केरल को जो बिजली सप्लाई की जायेगी, उसकी दर बुगनी कर दी जायेगी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वास्तविक दर क्या होगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो उद्योग-पति तथा कृषक परिवर्तित दर के अनुसार भुगतान करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे, उनको बिजली की सप्लाई कम कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) परिवर्तित दर का औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) से (घ). केरल की पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के जलाशयों में निम्न जल स्तर के कारण वहाँ हुई बिजली को कमी

को दूर करने के लिये केरल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने मैसूर से मद्रास ग्रिड के जरिये 3 से 4 लाख यूनिट बिजली प्रति दिन लेने का प्रबन्ध किया है। मद्रास राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, जो कि मैसूर को इस ऊर्जा के प्रति यूनिट के लिये 9 पैसे देता है, पारेषण के लिये 3 पैसे प्रति यूनिट खर्च लेता है और इस प्रकार केरल को ऊर्जा की लागत 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पड़ती है। बिजली की इस प्रतिरिक्त सप्लाई के केरल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को इस समर्थ बना दिया है कि उसने उद्योगों के लिये बिजली में 75 प्रतिशत कटौती की बजाए 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती की, यदि प्रतिरिक्त बिजली की सप्लाई न होती तो 75 प्रतिशत कटौती अनिवार्य हो जाती। केरल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को मैसूर से लाई जाने वाला बिजली के परिणामस्वरूप टैरिफ को दुहराना नहीं पड़ा है। किन्तु, बिजली के इस आयात पर आने वाले प्रतिरिक्त खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य बोर्ड ने उद्योगों पर लागू बिजली टैरिफ पर 100 प्रतिशत अधिभार लगाने का निर्णय किया है। जिन उद्योगों ने इस अधिभार को स्वीकार कर लिया है उन के लिये अब बिजली की सप्लाई में 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई है और जिन थोड़े से उद्योगों ने इस को मानने से इन्कार किया है, उन के लिये 75 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई है। किसानों के लिये न ही तो कोई बिजली का कटौती की गई है और न ही उन पर कोई अधिभार लगाया गया है।

राज्य में बिजली की कटौती के परिणाम-स्वरूप औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कुछ कमी हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Aid from Czechoslovakia

*80. Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee for Economic Cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia for exploring the possibilities of further Czech-collaboration has been formed;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the precise nature of work to be done by the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) Such a Committee has not yet been formed.

(b) and (c). These are still being discussed between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and India.

Jawahar Sagar Dam

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the building of Jawahar Sagar Dam (Kotah Dam) is being delayed for want of foreign exchange;

(b) the total foreign exchange required for the dam and by how much it will fall short of its requirement; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the construction of the dam?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total foreign exchange requirement for the construction equipment for the dam is Rs. 20 lakhs. Against this however, only Rs. 1,23,074 could be released so far.

(c) The contractors have after persuasions made arrangements for the equipment for which they asked for a foreign exchange of Rs. 15 lakhs through their sister concerns and their own credit arrangements.

Accumulation of Wealth by the late Dr. T. Saifuddin

***84. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 9th December, 1965 regarding the accumulation of wealth by the late Dr. T. Saifuddin and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) Investigations under Income-tax Act have not yet been completed.

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

Ruby General Insurance Company, Delhi

***85. Shri Bagri:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several dummy agencies are being run by the Ruby General Insurance Company, Delhi and crores of rupees are taken by the Company's officials as commission against these dummy agencies; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold any inquiry into the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) No specific cases of dummy agen-

cies have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के लिए पृथक बिक्री कर कानून

*86. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री विश्वम्भरदास :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लिए एक पृथक बिक्री कर कानून बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के लिए अन्य राज्यों से भिन्न कानून बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में रा.य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० भगत) : (क) जा, हां ।

(ख) बंगाल वित्त (बिक्री कर) अधिनियम, 1941, को जैसा कि दिल्ली में लागू किया गया, कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ वास्तविक कठिनाइयाँ और कुछ कमियाँ भी पाई गईं । मूल अधिनियम में बहुत से संशोधन करने के बजाय उसके स्थान पर नया कानून बनाना उचित समझा गया । इसके लिए एक विधेयक शीघ्र ही सदन में पेश किया जायेगा ।

Gold Control Order

*87. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gold Control Order was promulgated as an anti-smuggling measure;

(b) whether an assessment has been made of its success in achieving this aim; and

(c) if so, the result of this assessment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Although one of the objectives of Gold Control was that the measure should act as a deterrent to smuggling, this was not the only object.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It appears that some obstacle has been put on the disposal of smuggled gold by the Control and so smuggling has become comparatively difficult.

Loss Suffered by India in Indo-Pak. Conflict

*88. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total financial loss suffered by India in the Indo-Pak. conflict in August-September, 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): It is difficult to compute the financial loss suffered by India in the Indo-Pak conflict. Even if it were possible to do so, it would not be in public interest to divulge it.

Accumulation of Wealth by the late Dr. T. Saifuddin

*89. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate on receipt of information and after due enquiry asked for permission to raid the premises of the late Dr. T. Saifuddin;

(b) if so, whether the raid was conducted;

(c) the result thereof; and

(d) if permission was not given, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Enforcement Directorate furnished certain materials about the case for consideration of Government and asked for instructions.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter was carefully considered by Government and raid was not recommended. Since then, Dr. Saifuddin has died.

Third Plan Production Targets

*90. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of fulfilment of the Third Plan production targets in regard to the various agricultural and industrial commodities has been lately assessed in the light of the actual production up till the end of December, 1965;

(b) if so, how far Government's estimates agree with those of the World Bank Team which recently visited India;

(c) the targets in respect of which goods are not likely to be achieved by the end of the plan period; and

(d) the estimated shortfall and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a), (c) and (d). Based on the latest information available a statement indicating the likely production in the last year of the Third Plan and reasons of major shortfalls in respect of agricultural and industrial commodities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5480/66].

(b) The World Bank Team has not so far submitted a formal report to the Government of India. It is, therefore, not possible to draw any comparisons.

Eviction of Peasants from Project Areas

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that arrangements have been completed for the eviction of peasants

from Vimalagiri, Chattikuzhi—Upputhodu-Pathinaram-Kandum Kama-kshi—Narakakkanan—Nayarapara and Pandipara—Project areas in Kottayam District, Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any representation against the proposed eviction; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(a) State Government have reported that enumeration work is in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Thermal Plant for Kerala

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Democratic Republic have offered to help in the establishment of a Thermal Plant in Kerala a few months ago; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Supply in Kerala

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

(a) how much reduction was imposed on the consumers in power supply during December, 1965 in Kerala;

(b) the number of industries which were affected by this cut;

(c) the number of workers who were rendered jobless; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to stop its recurrence in the coming year?

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

(a) A cut of 50 per cent on supply of power to industrial consumers and commercial establishments and 25 per cent on domestic consumers was imposed from 11th December, 1965. No power cut has been imposed on agriculturists, and certain other essential industries and undertakings have also been exempted from this power cut.

(b) All industries, except Defence service establishments, printing presses engaged in printing daily newspapers, petrol pumps and petrol storage installations and ice and cold storage plants are affected by this cut.

(c) The power cut is likely to have resulted in some unemployment; the details are not readily available.

(d) The first unit (18 MW) of the Sholayar Project and two units (50 MW each) at the Sabarigiri Station are expected to be commissioned by March, 1966. This will ease the power shortage to a large extent. Besides, with a view to provide thermal backing to the hydro-electric capacity of the State, a scheme for establishing a thermal plant at Cochin is also under consideration.

Sea Erosion on West Coast

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

(a) whether it is a fact that American experts have given suggestions to defend against the evils of sea erosion which is threatening the west coast of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the recommendations will be implemented immediately?

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

(a) The two American experts whose services were obtained by the Government of India, have studied the problem of sea erosion in Kerala and

at Versova Beach in Maharashtra and have offered certain suggestions to tackle it.

(b) The important recommendations made by the experts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5481/63].

(c) The Government of Kerala have initiated action for collection of necessary data as recommended by the Experts and for procurement of necessary equipment etc. Construction of groynes has been discontinued till complete studies of their effects on the down-drift sites are made. An experiment on beach nourishment has also been carried out.

The recommendations made by the American expert regarding Versova Beach erosion are being considered by the Government of Maharashtra.

Energisation of Quilandy-Korapuzha Line

269. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the energisation of the Quilandy-Korapuzha line in the Calicut district of Kerala has been delayed for want of approval from the Power and Telecommunication co-ordinating Committee at Jabbalpore;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the sanction; and

(c) how long the matter has been pending with the committee?

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

(a) to (c). In July, 1963, the Kerala State Electricity Board approached the Power Telecommunications Co-ordinating Committee for the approval of the proposed QUILANDY-KORAPUZHA 11 kV line. Pending the approval of the Power Telecommunications Co-ordinating Committee, the Kerala State Electricity

Board took up its construction and completed the work. After obtaining further technical information, the Power Telecommunications Coordinating Committee accorded its provisional approval for the energisation of the line. The final approval of the Committee will be issued on receipt of some further technical data from the Kerala State Electricity Board.

Expenditure on Indo-Pakistan War

270. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government in the last Indo-Pakistan conflict?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): It is difficult to compute the total expenditure incurred by the Government in the last Indo-Pak conflict. Even if it were possible to do, it would not be in public interest to divulge it.

Housing Loans given by L.I.C.

271. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India gives loans to the policy holders and State Housing Boards;

(b) whether there is any difference in the rate of interest;

(c) if so, the difference with the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to equalise the rate of interest to policy-holders to that given to the State Housing Boards?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India gives loans under the 'Own Your Home' Scheme to policy holders for construction or extension of houses and purchase of recently constructed houses. No loans are being given to State Housing Boards by the Corporation.

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

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए पानी

273. श्री कृष्ण चन्द गुप्ता :

श्री पुंडरीक सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या बिना श्री विद्युत मंत्री यह बताए की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिये पानी उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और यह कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फलकशीव ब्रह्मभट्ट) : (क) और (ख). आद्य व रुषि मंत्रालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल के सिंचाई उप-दल ने पहाड़ी इलाकों में सिंचाई के विकास के लिये प्रस्ताव बनाये हैं। इस उप दल की रिपोर्ट पर योजना आयोग के काम कर रहा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास सम्बन्धी स्टीयरिंग कमेटी ने अभी विचार करना है।

आय-कर से बचने के लिए जाली कर्मों की स्थापना

274. श्री बड़े : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिसार के एक बर्काल डाख कर का अपवचन करने के हेतु काल्पनिक नामों का प्रयोग करके फर्मों स्थापित करने के मामले का सरकार को पता चला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी कर्मों की जाँच के सम्बन्ध में आय-कर विभाग के

कुछ अधिकारियों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन निलम्बित अधिकारियों को अभी तक कोई आरोप-पत्र नहीं दिया गया है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि आरोप-पत्र बढ़ाये जाने के कारण एक प्राय-कर अधिकारी 18 दिन के पश्चात् मर गया; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हिसार, दिल्ली, बीकानेर, बीगानगर और कलकत्ता में एक साथ हलाकों ली गईं । बोगस फर्में की बहियां बायीं गईं और जन्त कर ला गईं । बकाल और उसके सहयोगियों ने यह स्वांकार कर लिया है कि बहियों में की गई प्रविष्टियां झाली हैं । जिन आदमियों ने इन बोगस फर्मों में अपना छिपाया हुई आमदना लगायी थी, उन पर कर-निर्धारण के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । वास्तव में, उन में से कई आदमियों हैं, जिन्होंने अपना आमदना छिपाया था, अपनी आमदना को कर-निर्धारण के लिये समर्पित कर दिया है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) 9-12-1965 तक सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को आरोप-पत्र दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ङ) यह सत्य है कि एक प्रायकर अधिकारी का मृत्यु 29-11-65 को हो गई । श्रन्तु स्पष्टतः 28 दिन तक आरोप-पत्र न दिये जाने का उसकी मृत्यु से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । बताया जाता है कि प्रायकर अधिकारी मधुमेह व हृदय रोग का रोगी था और स्पष्टतः जांच का उसकी मृत्यु से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था ।

(च) अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

कैंसर

275. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या कैंसर के उपचार के लिए एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक ने "जहरिन" नामक औषधि का आविष्कार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त औषधि का पूर्ण वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) क्या यह औषधि उपचार के लिये प्रयोग में लायी जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) डा० दुलभ के, के० राय ने "जवाहरान" (न कि जहरिन) नामक एक औषधि निकाला है । कहा जाता है कि यह सड़े हुए भालूओं से निकाले गये एस्पजिलस नाइजर के एक स्ट्रेन से निकाला गया एक प्रतिजवाण पदार्थ है ।

(ख) "जवाहरान" का अभी पूरा पूरा वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) मानव उपचार के लिये इसका प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Night Shelters in Delhi

276. Shri R. G. Dubey;
Shri Kolla Venkatesh;
Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri Laxmi Dass;
Shrimati Vinla Devi;
Shri Vasudevam Nair;
Shri Maheswar Nalk;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri D. N. Tiwari;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Harada;

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether the night shelters provided for the pavement dwellers are adequate to meet the needs of the situation in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the watchmen and chowkidars appointed in the night shelters behave rudely towards the dwellers; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that sometimes there are persons who are gamblers and opium addicts in the night shelters?

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

(b) Not to our knowledge but if a specific case is brought to our notice the matter will be looked into.

(c) There may be some gamblers and opium addicts among the persons who come to the night shelters but it is difficult to detect them when they come there for sleeping at night. However, gambling or drugging is not allowed inside the shelters.

Mudaliar Committee on Health Survey and Planning

277. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of nurses in the country at present;

(b) the progress so far made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee on Health Survey and Planning; and

(c) the difficulties in the prompt implementation thereof?

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

(a) The total number of nurses in the country at present is about 45,000. There are also 35,000 Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and 3,500 Health Visitors.

(b) and (c). Most of the important recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee such as qualifications for admission to the basic course in nursing, medium of instruction, introduction of training in District Headquarters Hospitals, minimum number of annual admissions, free concessions to nurses, continuance of the training of Dais, promotion of graduate nurses to higher grades after experience training of men nurses for certain types of work have been or are being implemented by most of the States and Union Territories.

The Central Government are giving grants-in-aid to State Government institutions and private institutions in the States for training of Nurses and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. It is expected that the ratio of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives to population will be about 1:6,000 by 1971.

Nurses of different categories are eligible for higher training if they possess the requisite educational qualification and/or experience in nursing.

Refresher courses are being arranged by the Central Government to acquaint nurses of different categories with the latest developments in their respective fields of nursing.

Limited financial resources and inadequate availability of trained staff are the major difficulties in the way of speedy and full implementation.

Conversion of Provident Fund into Pension

278. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the conversion of Provident Fund into a pension scheme for the Central Government employees is under consideration; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a Family Pension Fund for workers who are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund.

श्रुत सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए सरकारी क्वार्टर

279. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
बी बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने
इसे कुछ नियम बनाये हैं जिन में सरकारी
कर्मचारियों का मृत्यु के बाद उनके बच्चों को
वार्षिक परीक्षा होने तक सरकारों क्वार्टरों में
रहने दिया जाय;

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

(ग) उनसे किराया किस आधार पर
वसूल किया जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास
शंखी (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) से (ग).
आबंटन नियमावली के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था है
कि आबंटों की मृत्यु के बाद उसका परिवार
वाह को उस किराये की प्रदायगो पर जो कि

अधिकारी अपनी मृत्यु से ठीक पूर्व प्रदा कर
रहा था, चार महीने तक अपने पास रख
सकता है। फिर भी, बच्चे की अन्तिम परीक्षा
अथवा परिवार में गंभीर बीमारी जैसे विशेष
कारणों के आधार पर इस अवधि के बाद कुछ
महीनों तक वह परिवार वास को अपने पास
रख सकता है। वृद्धि की ठीक अवधि प्रत्येक
मामले के औचित्य पर निर्भर करता है, किन्तु
अधिकतम अवधि छः महीने की है। वृद्धि की
अवधि का किराया मूल नियम 45-ए के
अन्तर्गत मानक किराये से दुगने दर पर अथवा
मूल नियम 45-ए के अन्तर्गत पूलड मानक
किराये से दुगना, इन दोनों में जो भी अधिक
हो, वसूल किया जाता है।

घोबियों के लिए क्वार्टर

281. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
बी बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ नाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय
विकास मन्त्रा 2 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अता-
राकित प्रश्न संख्या 1732 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध
में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में घोबियों को
रिहायशी मकान तथा अन्य सुविधाएँ देने के
सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गयी समिति का रिपो-
रिओं को सरकार ने लागू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ;

(ग) मकानों तथा घोबो घाटों का
कितना किराया वसूल किया जायेगा; और

(घ) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में इस
समय कितने घोबो हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास
शंखी (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली गयी हैं। सम्बंधित प्राधिकरणों, जिनके नाम हैं, दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय, से कहा गया है कि सिफारिशों लागू करने के लिए समुचित उपाय करें।

(ग) जैसे कि समिति ने सिफारिश की है, रिहायशी यूनिटों का किराया गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के निदानों के अनुसार इम्बर्दावी आधार पर नियत किया जायेगा और बगीर रिहायशी यूनिटों का किराया पूरी लागत के आधार पर।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में लगभग 5,000 तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में लगभग 740.

Deaths due to Cold

232. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kameshwar Tantis:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
Shri Paramasivan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Vinla Devi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Honsda:
Shri M. L. Divedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Jeev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Visuwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the number of deaths from the rigours of winter among the shelterless people, making the use of pavements in Delhi in December, 1965 and January, 1966;

(b) the steps taken to solve the problem of shelterless people and to devise measures to persuade them to sleep in night shelters;

(c) the order, if any, issued by the Delhi Administration making the use of pavements at night during winter, an offence, on the lines indicated by the Union Home Minister; and

(d) the response to the drive launched jointly by the police and the civic authorities to persuade the pavement dwellers not to sleep in the open in winter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) 17.

(b) 22 night shelters, having capacity for 5285 persons are being maintained in Delhi. Parties of the Municipal staff and Police also went round the city during the cold nights to persuade the pavement dwellers to move to the night shelters.

(c) No order has been issued as this is not free from legal difficulties.

(d) Average attendance in the night shelters rose from 1009 in November 1965 to 2336 in December 1965 and 3,030 in January, 1966.

Power Supply to Delhi from Bhakra

233. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Utiya:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Punjab State Electricity Board has informed the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in December, 1965 that Punjab power supply might be cut by 5,000 kw. a day because of the power crisis at Bhakra;

(b) whether the DESU has sought the intervention of the Union Ministry in the matter on the ground that it would not be possible to manage with the restricted power supply, if so, with what result;

(c) its impact on the industries in Delhi; and

(d) how far the DESU has taken steps to enforce austerity in the street lighting and illumination at weddings?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The matter was discussed with all the concerned parties and a cut to the extent of 3000 kw was accepted. However a further cut of 12000 kws. has been suggested by the Punjab Government; and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) There has been no cut in power supply so far as industries are concerned.

(d) Temporary connections for marriages have been restricted to 2 KW only and the sanction of new connections has been greatly curtailed. Street lights have been maintained so far as usual.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

284. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Sezhiyan:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently revised the Dearness Allowances of the Central Government employees in view of the rise of the cost of living index beyond 165 mark;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Chief Ministers have represented to the Central Government in this respect and have sought assistance from the Centre for giving additional Dearness Allowance to employees in their States; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, some State Chief Ministers have had discussions with the Central

Government in this respect and suggested that assistance from the Central Government may be requested if additional dearness allowance has to be given to employees in their States.

(c) The State Governments would continue to follow, as in the past, their own independent procedure of examining the rates of dearness allowance for their employees, having regard to increases made in scales of pay in the last two or three years, their overall resources position and the Plan requirements. Central Government cannot assure any assistance in this regard.

Recovery of Central Loans from Mysore State

285. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant-General, Mysore had recovered Rs. 52 crores as against Rs. 25 crores as repayment of the Central loans and interest, throwing the State's finances out of gear;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government and the Planning Commission were responsible for the excess recovery;

(c) whether the Central Government have advised the Mysore Government to liquidate its overdraft of Rs. 30 crores with the Reserve Bank; and

(d) whether the State Government has sought an ad hoc loan of Rs. 30 crores from the Centre repayable in ten annual instalments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There has been no over-recovery from the Govt. of Mysore. The amount due from the Mysore Govt. to the Central Govt. as repayment of loans was about Rs. 51 crores during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 and it is only this amount which has been recovered.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have been advised on the need for certain economies in expenditure in order to reduce the overdraft.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Grievances of C.H.S. Doctors

286. Shri Warior:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Onkar Lal Bawa:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether the Joint Action Council of the Doctors belonging to the Central Health Services in Delhi, decided to suspend the strike till the Indian Medical Association had the opportunity to discuss the issues involved;

(b) whether the Cabinet Secretary agreed to consider the issues raised by the Doctors;

(c) whether the Chief Commissioner Delhi, issued an order declaring employment in hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries in the Union Territory of Delhi as an essential service; and

(d) the latest development in the dispute and measures taken to settle it?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government have seen the resolution passed by the so-called Central Health Service Officers' Joint Action Council on the 23rd December, 1965, in which they decided to defer action about going on indefinite strike.

(b) Some of the members of the Central Health Service saw the Cabinet Secretary who told them that Government would look into their alleged grievances and finalise the amendment of the C.H.S. Rules as soon as possible.

(c) In 1964, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi had issued a notification declaring employment in hospitals and nursing homes in the Union Territory of Delhi as essential service. On the 22nd December, 1965, he issued another notification so as to include employment in dispensaries also as essential service as this had been omitted from the first notification.

(d) The representations made have been duly considered and Government

propose to further liberalise the terms granted to members of the Service.

Rural Manpower

287. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 402 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for the utilisation of rural manpower in the Fourth Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). As stated in the Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes—a sizeable rural manpower programme aiming at the effective utilisation of rural manpower resources for productive activities and for building up community assets in rural areas is envisaged for the Fourth Plan period. The financial allocation and the details of the programme have yet to be decided. The provision proposed at present is Rs. 148 crores for rural manpower programmes and for programmes in hill areas and special areas.

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

288. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिसये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या योजना मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने पिछली तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं को छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन योजनाओं की पूरी क्षमता का केवल 30 प्रतिशत ही कुषि प्रयोजनों के काम में लाया गया; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में कोई सुधार करने के बारे में दृग मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन में कोई हिदायतें दी गई हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

परन्तु योजना आयोग के अनुरोध पर कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन समूह ने 1960-61 में लघु सिंचाई की समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया था । इस अध्ययन के उद्देश्यों में एक यह भी था कि वर्तमान लघु सिंचाई साधनों के उपयोग की समस्याओं का विश्लेषण किया जाए और यह आंका जाए कि 1965-66 से फसल प्रतिक्रिया पर इनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

किन्तु अध्ययन से यह पता चला था कि लघु सिंचाई साधनों की सम्भावनाओं का काफी हद तक न्यून उपयोग हुआ था । नमूने के गांवों में (जिनकी कुल संख्या 126 थी), विद्यमान लघु सिंचाई साधनों की क्षमता का 1959-60 की खरीफ की फसल में केवल 48 प्रतिशत और रबी की फसल में 70 प्रतिशत उपयोग हुआ था ।

(ग) लघु सिंचाई की समस्याओं के अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट से कई विचारणीय विषय सामने आए थे । राज्यों के दूरदर्शन और मंचार आदि जो बड़े साधन राज्यों के स्वामित्व में हैं उनके न्यून उपयोग का कारण अधिकारियों और जेजिहों में फसल प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में निम्न पद्धति की भिन्नता थी । कुओं और पम्पों के न्यून उपयोग का कारण उनमें परस्पर पर्याप्त दूरी न होना होता है, यह स्थिति सच होती है । जल पड़े की जेजिह या सगाव की आवश्यकताओं की ध्यान में रखे बिना ये धनराशि स्थान पर नष्ट हो जाते हैं । रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था

कि पम्प गेटों और दूरदर्शनों की क्षमता और जेजिहों की सिंचाई आवश्यकताओं में सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जाए । उपयोग के स्तर को अंता उठाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दूरदर्शनों की किसी स्थान पर लगाने के पहले यह जांच अधिक सावधानी से कर ली जाए कि वहां पानी की माग कितनी रहेगी और क्या कमरे उगाई जाएंगे । जो लोग पम्पिंग लगाते हैं वे लोग अपना पानी दूसरों को बेचते नहीं हैं इस कारण से भी पानी का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है ।

Meeting of Indus Waters Commission-

200. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Shri Narayan Reddy:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has proposed to the Government of India to convene the next meeting of the Indus Waters Commission in Colombo; and

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

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

(b) Article VIII(5) of the Treaty specifically provides for the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission to be held alternately in India and Pakistan. At the last meeting of the Commission was held in Pakistan, Government of India had suggested that the next meeting be held in Delhi. Pakistan has since agreed to hold the meeting in Delhi.

Plan Aid for U.P. and Bihar

200. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Narayan Reddy:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments

have jointly approached the Central Government to increase the quantum of the Central assistance to the two States from 40 to 80 per cent. for implementing their next year's plan;

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

(c) whether these States have jointly made some plans for joint implementation;

(d) if so, what are those plans; and

(e) whether they have been examined by the Central Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

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

Resources for 1966-67 Plan

291. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Narayan Reddy:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had asked the State Governments to resort to emergency levies to provide adequate resources for the annual Plan for 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the State Governments' reaction to the proposal?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Planning Commission had suggested additional resources mobilisation of Rs. 120 crores by State Governments for financing the State Plans in 1966-67.

(b) In the discussions with Planning Commission, the State Governments agreed to raise additional resources of about Rs. 102 crores for the

State Plans for 1966-67 through changes in taxation and the revision of irrigation rates, electricity tariffs etc. in the current year and/or in 1966-67. Measures for raising a considerable part of this amount have already been adopted or announced by State Governments. As for the balance of the additional amount, which has yet to be raised, the position would be known only when all State Governments have presented their Budgets for 1966-67.

Tajewala Head Works

292. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Narayan Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in his Ministry has suggested the replacement of the Tajewala Headworks by a new barrage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this suggestion has been accepted and what are its likely advantages?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power suggested re-modelling of the existing works by building a barrage at the present site utilising the right under sluice portion.

(b) Uttar Pradesh has been experiencing some difficulty in drawing its share of waters in the Eastern Jamuna Canal from the present structure.

(c) The suggestion has been accepted by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The advantages will be that the Eastern Jamuna Canal, will draw its supplies without any difficulty.

Economy in Expenditure

294. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and in what way economies have been effected in Plan, non-Plan and non-development expenditure;

(b) whether any further steps are proposed to be taken in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The non-Plan expenditures of the Ministries were examined by an *ad hoc* Committee of three Secretaries presided over by the Cabinet Secretary. The Committee had before it the target of effecting reductions in 1966-67 wherever possible by 10 per cent to 15 per cent as compared to provision for 1965-66 by curtailing or suspending activities which could be dispensed with in the present context and by effecting other possible economies in general administrative expenditure. The non-Plan budgets of the Ministries

for the next year have been framed on the basis of the suggestions of this Committee.

The Plan outlay for 1966-67 has been formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission with due regard to the need for economy, the availability of resources and the essential needs including those of defence.

(b) and (c). In the context of the situation which developed in September, 1965, instructions have been issued to administrative authorities regarding measures for economy in administrative and works expenditure. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance have intensified their programme of studies of the staffing position of various Ministries and offices for locating surpluses and for reviewing work-standards wherever necessary, apart from the studies being conducted by the Department of Administrative Reforms in regard to Staffing patterns and improvement of methods of office work. Location of economy in Government expenditure consistent with efficiency is a continuing process and is receiving the constant attention of Government.

Evaluation of Irrigation Projects

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

(a) whether the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation as regards full utilization of the irrigation potential created under the Major Irrigation Projects in the country has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto with the reasons for not utilizing the irrigation potential so created; and

(c) the remedies contemplated by Government to bring under utilization the entire irrigation potential created under the Major Irrigation Projects with a view to step up agricultural production?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The studies made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission corroborate the reasons already known for the lag in utilisation of irrigation potential. The main reasons for this lag are the delay in the construction of water courses; lack of synchronisation of field Channels with availability of Canal Water; problems of land acquisition; financial difficulties experienced by farmers; etc.

In order to overcome those difficulties, most of the State Govts. have already enacted laws assuming powers for constructing water courses and field channels at the cost of beneficiaries and recovering the cost thereof from them. Most of the State Govts. have also provided for graded water charges in the commands of new irrigation projects as an incentive to farmers.

Central River Board

**295. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for constitution of a Central River Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been decided to strengthen the Central Water and Power Commission to carry out the essential functions that were contemplated to be assigned to the Rivers Boards.

National Defence Gold Bonds and Defence Loan Schemes

**296. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Dr. L. M. Singhal:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri D. O. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total subscription to the National Defence Gold Bonds Scheme so far;

(b) the total subscription to the National Defence Loan Schemes so far; and

(c) whether the public response to the schemes is upto Government's expectations?

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

Subscriptions received upto 14th February, 1966 are:

National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 9,917 kilogrammes

4½% National Defence Loan, 1968 Rs. 10.27 crores

4½% National Defence Loan, 1972 Rs. 15.81 crores

(c) The response on the whole has been satisfactory.

Night Shelters

297. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pavement dwellers taking shelters in the night shelters in Delhi are found to be ailing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sometimes they suffer from infectious diseases; and

(c) the steps being taken to segregate such patients in the night shelters to avoid the spread of diseases?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes; but the number of such persons is reported to be very small.

(c) Persons suffering from infectious diseases are not admitted in the night shelters but are sent to Hospitals. Other sick persons are either sent to the Hindu Rao Hospital or admitted in the sick-ward of the Kashmere Gate night-shelter where 8 beds have been provided for the purpose. Instructions have been given to the Hindu Rao Hospital to put up tents, if necessary, to accommodate sick persons.

अधिकारों द्वारा बिजली की आपत

298. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री भायक्त का जवाब :

श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिमंडल के सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों पर अगस्त, 1965 से जनवरी, 1966 की अवधि में प्रति मास बिजली की कितनी आपत हुई ;

(ख) क्या प्रेजिडेंट एम्प्लेट के अहाते में रहने वाले मन्त्रियों द्वारा बिजली की आपत का ब्योरा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या आगानवास की इच्छा में रखते हुए मन्त्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर बिजली की आपत में कुछ कमी हुई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) और (ख) . सू (ग) दाढ़डा का भा गही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दो जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) . बिजली की आपत जलवायु की स्थिति तथा समय समय पर विभिन्न कारकों के आधार पर व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है ; फिर भी, बिजली और तापी की आपत पर खर्च को सीमा स्वेच्छा में 2,400 रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक है तथा इसमें कोई भी इच्छा सम्बन्धित मन्त्री द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी ।

छैनिकों के लिए कमीन के आलों का आरक्षण

299. श्री भायक्त का जवाब :
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री प्र० चं० बबरा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री हुकूम खन् ब कछवाय :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री कजरीलकर :

(3) लड़ाई के क्षेत्रों (फील्ड एरियाज) में नैनात सैनिकों के परिवारों को जिनके पास कोई अपना मकान नहीं है ; तथा

(4) अन्य सैनिकों को ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया सामान्यतः अनुकूल है ।

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया है कि डेबलप्ले प्लानों का शीघ्र विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बनाये जाने वाले मकानों का सैनिकों के लिये भी आरक्षण किया जाए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्ताव का मुख्य व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे सैनिकों के उनके आश्रितों के लिए (1) हमारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में विकसित प्लानों, तथा (2) हमारा निम्न एवं मध्य आय वर्ग आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सीधे बिक्री अथवा किराया खरीद के आधारे पर बने मकानों/प्लानों को, 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षित रखें । इस आरक्षित कंटे का आवंटन निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता में किया जायेगा :—

- (1) वे अपंग सैनिक जिनके पास कोई अपना समुचित मकान नहीं है ।
- (2) जो सैनिक लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं उनको विधवायें अथवा अन्य आश्रित ।

Prefab Housing Factory

300. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prefab Housing Factory in Anangpur run with Austrian collaboration has been building houses in six months which are cheap and durable; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise this building method?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The factory run by the Indo-Astro Corporation at Anangpur Road (Punjab) is not a housing factory. It only manufactures certain prestressed roofing components and wood-wool boards etc. A typical house evolved by the Corporation is still under construction and is in the experimental stage. No cost data is available to compare its construction cost with other traditional types of construction. The structural strength and durability of the new construction method also needs examination. Preliminary scrutiny indicates that the new system of construction consumes larger quantities of cement for walling. As such, it would have limited scope at present in view of the scarcity of cement and its high price as compared to construction by bricks and other locally produced materials.

(b) Does not arise.

Contributions to Small Savings

301. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

small savings from the accumulations, in the various Provident Fund Schemes from 1956-57 to 1964-65, year-wise; and

- (a) the quantum of contributions to small savings in these years?
- (b) the total collection of small savings in these years?

Statement

	Total Net Small Savings collections.	Employees' Provident Fund.	Coal Mines Provident Fund.
(in lakhs of rupees)			
1956-57	61.52	76.24	29.10
1957-58	69.56	1,10.48	35.00
1958-59	78.45	1,26.27	46.50
1959-60	84.31	1,97.17	84.45
1960-61	1,05.16	3,24.70	80.25
1961-62	87.80	4,80.82	1,07.50
1962-63	72.93	5,14.20	1,07.50
1963-64	1,27.54	6,11.29	2,88.00
1964-65	1,29.77	7,72.70	1,45.00

(Balances in Central and State Provident Funds are not invested).

**Money Missing from State Bank's
Branch in New Delhi**

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

302. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

(b) to (d). The matter was investigated by the bank and was subsequently reported to the police. The person concerned has not yet been traced, but investigations by the police are still in progress.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 65,000 were found missing from the Patel Nagar Branch of the State Bank of India in New Delhi during December, 1965;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into this incident;

(c) whether any culprit has since been found and money recovered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Agricultural Labour

303. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an intensive employment programme has been recommended by the Study

Group on Agricultural Labour set up by the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the total number of labourers to be benefited by this programme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Directions in which employment opportunities for agricultural labour should be intensified have been recently considered by the Central Advisory Committee on Labour and the Study Group constituted by the Panel on Labour on Agricultural Labour, Contract Labour and certain other groups of workers. The main suggestions which have been offered concern:

- (1) expansion of agricultural employment through intensive development of agriculture;
- (2) resettlement of agricultural workers on cultivable waste lands and surplus lands;
- (3) intensive development of subsidiary programmes such as poultry farming, piggery and cattle breeding;
- (4) large-scale programmes for the utilisation of rural manpower, specially during the slack seasons, for works such as soil conservation, minor irrigation, afforestation, rural communications, etc.; and
- (5) promotion of village industries.

(b) and (c) Programmes along these lines have to be worked out in detail and incorporated into the Fourth Five Year Plan. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate the number of labourers likely to benefit.

Tuticorin Thermal Plant

304. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a controversy over the setting up

of the Tuticorin Thermal Plant between the Centre and the Madras State Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to resolve it?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The justification for setting up of Tuticorin Thermal Project in the Fourth Plan has been under consideration of the Government of India. The Project Report, which has been technically examined, has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Power Projects for consideration at its next meeting.

दिल्ली में बिजली तैयार करना

305. श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय :
श्री बाड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत् संबंधी 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारिखित प्रश्न संख्या 753 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बिजली का उत्पादन कब तक बढ़ाकर 140 मेगावाट कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) लघु उद्योगों को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने से उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत् संबंधी (श्री कलश-हीन ग्रहभट्ट) : (क) दिल्ली में 140 मेगावाट तक बिजली उत्पादन के आयोजन में निम्नलिखित स्कीमें सम्मिलित हैं :—

- (1) 15 मेगावाट का यूनिट
- (2) इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र विस्तार में 62.5—62.5 मेगावाट के तीन यूनिटों में से दो प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन हैं। (एक यूनिट पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का

है) यूनिटों को चालू करने की इस समय आशयित तिथियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) 15 मंगलावाट यूनिट मार्च/अप्रैल, 1966
- (2) पहली 62.5 यूनिट सितम्बर/अक्टूबर, 1966
- (3) दूसरी 62.5 यूनिट फरवरी, 1967
- (4) तीसरी 62.5 यूनिट अप्रैल, 1967

(ख) अभी तक दिल्ली प्रसाधन ने ऐसा कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया है। फिर भी, दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम लघु उद्योगों के लिये बिजली की मांग को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने की आशा रखता है।

कानपुर और जालोन में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

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

क्या वित्त मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 2211 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन बीच उन मामलों की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है, जिनके सम्बन्ध में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा जालोन तथा कानपुर, में 23 और 24 नवम्बर, 1965 को छापे मारे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीन चोबरी) :

(क) पूछ-ताछ अभी भी जारी है।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में अस्पताल

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

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में रोगियों को दवा आदि लेने में कई घण्टे लग जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रणाली को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जं. : हां।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियां

308. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :

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

(क) दिल्ली तथा उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में गन्दी बस्तियों को जब तक हटाने का सरकार का इरादा है ; और

(ख) ऐसी बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और ये कहाँ कहाँ हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द जग्गा) : (क) जं. ई अनुमान देना कठिन है। यह निर्णय करेगा (क) उन क्षेत्रों के माफिकों के सहयोग पर जो कि गन्दी बस्तियों के विकास और सफाई के क्षेत्रों के हैं ; (ख) जिन स्थानों पर इस समय गन्दी बस्तियों के रहने वाले रह रहे हैं उन स्थानों में दूसरे स्थानों पर जाने की उनकी स्वेच्छा पर ; (ग) शहर के

बाहर भूमि उपलब्ध होने पर ; तथा (घ) निधियों के नियतन पर ।

(ख) दिल्ली की गन्दी वस्तियां इन क्षेत्रों में हैं :—

- (1) दिल्ली नगर निगम के वार्ड न० I से XX तक ।
- (2) मल्लार्गज रोड, बोलवड रोड, रिज, पुरानी मोटीफाईड एरिया कमेटो का सीमा, मिबिल स्टेशन के छन्दर, मोरी गेट के बाहर का क्षेत्र ।
- (3) कोटला मयारकपुर ।
- (4) बान्सीजी मंदिर तथा रोडिंग रोड पुलिस स्टेशन के पीछे रिज रोड पर हरिजन बस्ती ।
- (5) कुशक नाला के साथ पिलन्जी गांव, मेन बिनय नगर के सामने "जेड" ब्लॉक ।
- (6) गन्जी मंडो के नजदीक गुड की मंडी तथा राजपुरा गांव ।
- (7) तम्नी जमील-शाहदरा—दिल्ली ।
- (8) पश्चिमी राहसाम नगर का क्षेत्र तथा रेहमान बिल्डिंग के पीछे का भूमि, शाहदरा—दिल्ली ।
- (9) मुदामा पुरी, नरफगढ़ रोड ।
- (10) नाउप गांधी नगर, शाहदरा—दिल्ली ।

Finance Commission's Allocations

309. Shri Ribhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items

published in the Calcutta issue of the *Statesman* dated the 23rd December, 1965 under the heading "Finance Commission's allocation unfair, State efforts explained";

(b) whether the Bihar Finance Minister told the Bihar Assembly on the 20th December, 1965 that the Fourth Finance Commission's allocation of Rs. 197.5 crores to the State from the Central pool during the next five years was 'unfair'; and

(c) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to satisfy the Bihar Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No Sir. The Calcutta City edition of the *Statesman* dated the 23rd December, 1965 does not contain any such news-item.

(b) An authentic copy of the Bihar Finance Minister's speech is awaited from the State Government. They have, however, informed the Government of India that although no statement as such was made by the Minister, a reference to the Finance Commission's award and its general effect on Bihar was made during the debate on the excess grants.

(c) The Government of India have not received any representation in the matter from the Government of Bihar. The Finance Commission's recommendations are treated as an award and there is therefore no question of taking any steps to satisfy any State Government.

C.H.S. Doctors

310. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how far the observance of the "work to rule" by the doctors of the C.H.S. affected the care of the patients;

(b) how many patients they were looking after before the strike and how many after the strike; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure that patients do not suffer due to "Work to rule" decision of these Doctors?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The observance of the so-called "work to rule" did not affect the care of patients in any of the hospitals.

In the case of Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries, instructions were issued as a precautionary measure to the Medical Officers-in-Charge of the dispensaries that they would be held personally responsible if there was any dislocation of work or inconvenience to the patients. This was followed up by regular visits to hospitals and dispensaries by various officers of the Directorate General of Health Services.

The number of patients attending the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in the weeks preceding and following the agitation is:—

19-11-1965 to 5-12-1965—21863
(6 days).

6-12-1965 to 12-12-1965—19095
(5½ days).

13-12-1965 to 19-12-1965—23952
(6 days).

Rehabilitation of Pong and Pandoh Oustees

311. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has reached any agreement with the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments for the grant of land to be given to the oustees of Pong and Pandoh Dams; and

(b) if so, the area of the land so agreed to and the method of its allotment to each family?

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

(b) Rajasthan would set apart 3.25 lac acres of land for allotment to the oustees from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The lists showing areas proposed to be allotted to each oustee would be prepared by the Government of Punjab and sent to the Government of Rajasthan, who would issue formal allotment orders.

War Risks Insurance

312. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 748 on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to enforce War Risks Insurance has been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). Government had prepared a scheme for voluntary insurance of buildings, goods vehicles and public service vehicles against "emergency risks". In view, however, of the Tashkent declaration and the resultant improvement in the general climate for peace, Government have decided to defer implementation of the scheme indefinitely.

Development of Hill Areas

313. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different Working Groups of the various Ministries have submitted their proposals for the development of hill areas in the country; and

(b) if so, their financial implications and how they will fit in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The reports of the Working Groups on Agriculture, Education and Health are being considered and the reports of the Working Groups on Khadi & Village and Small Industries and Transport are still awaited.

(b) In the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the programmes recommended by the Working Groups will be taken into account.

Raid by Income-Tax Authorities at Ramgarh (Rajasthan)

314. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer of the Income-Tax Department flew to Jaipur to force open a massive steel room at Ramgarh near Jaipur, belonging to a businessman;

(b) whether oxy-acetylene flame was used to open the room;

(c) whether the room was opened and what were the contents; and

(d) to whom the room belonged?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Five Income-tax Officers were sent to Ramgarh to undertake a search of the premises of a businessman.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The room was opened and 85.61 Kilograms gold bullion, gold and pearl ornaments weighing 12 Kilograms, cash of Rs. 15,784 and old silver coins of the value of about Rs. 7,000 were found.

(d) The room belonged to the businessman whose premises were searched.

Dearness Allowance Formula

315. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Das Commission regarding the changing of formula in respect of grant of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, what is the new formula adopted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Under the existing formula of the Second Pay Commission, the rates of Dearness Allowance are reviewed every time the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index registers a rise of 10 points on an average for the preceding 12 months. The Das Body suggested a fresh examination of the formula with regard to either or both of the factors involved, viz. the time factor and the number of points factor, with flexibility which will admit of special treatment in an abnormal situation, but no specific recommendation for the revision of the formula was made by that Body.

On examination it was found that reducing the time factor would mean that seasonal fluctuation in the price index would also be reflected in the revision of Dearness Allowance rates, while reduction of the number-of-points factor would necessitate too frequent revision which had to be ruled out on budgetary and administrative considerations. The State Governments were also consulted as any modification of the formula would have had repercussions on the policies followed by them in respect of their employees. Most State Governments were opposed to the present formula being changed. In these circumstances, Government took the view that no change in the existing formula of the Second Pay Commission was feasible.

Bridge over River Hooghly

316. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposal to construct a new road bridge across the river Hooghly to connect Calcutta with Howrah has proceeded;

(b) whether any plan and estimate have been prepared; and

(c) who will be entrusted with the work?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Studies on various aspects of engineering design of the project are in progress.

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

Transport in Eastern Region

317. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made by the Joint Technical Group on Transport Planning in the Eastern Region of India;

(b) whether in the survey work undertaken by the Group, any expert assistance from the concerned State Governments was asked for; and

(c) whether the data collected by the Haldia Port authorities will also be taken into consideration?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The transport survey of the Eastern Region is being conducted in two phases: study under Phase A will involve assessment of the available capacities on different transport media and the extent of utilisation of these capacities for the period ending 1965-66. The study under Phase B involves assessment of future transportation requirements of the region, keeping in view its potential economic development over a period of 10 to 15 years and the transport facilities required to sustain such development. Factual data under Phase A has been collected and is being analysed. The issues involved in the methodology for Phase B have also been considered in detail and work has been initiated on collection of data under Phase B.

(b) The survey is being conducted by a special Survey Unit set up in Calcutta under the auspices of the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning, an organisation established jointly by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping & Tourism. The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development has deputed a team of five specialists to work as part of the Survey Unit. The State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are collaborating in the Survey and have constituted technical cells to work with the Unit.

(c) The data collected by the Haldia Study Team will be taken into consideration by the Survey Unit.

Training of Leprosy Patients

318. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the nature of assistance which the West Bengal Branch of *Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh* will receive from the Central Government to establish a Centre for the training of leprosy patients or those cured of the disease in crafts, cottage industries, agricultural and elementary engineering?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A Committee which was constituted in January, 1964 is still engaged in formulating a scheme for the establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centres in 4 States including West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The question of grant of Central assistance to certain institutes for the project will be taken up after the report of the Committee has been received.

Cholera and Small-pox Epidemics

319. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether a Press Note has been issued by West Bengal Government stating that Midnapur and Nadia districts will have to face Cholera and Small-pox epidemics in the near future;

(b) whether temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act have been promulgated in those areas for

the prevention and control of the diseases; and

(c) how the Centre is going to help the West Bengal Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, as a precautionary measure on the eve of the Gangasagar mela.

(c) Does not arise.

Water-works Scheme for Raniganj Coalfields

320. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a Rs. 50 crores Water-works Scheme for the Raniganj coalfield areas;

(b) if so, who are the participants in the scheme; and

(c) the source of water supply?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Scheme for supply of water to the Raniganj Coalfields consists of three parts based on the three sources of Supply estimated to cost Rs. 7.70 crores. The Government of India have agreed to sanction the first part of the scheme (Source Maithon Reservoir) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.54 crores. The question of sanctioning the remaining two parts will be considered later.

(b) The participants in the scheme are:—

(i) Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

(ii) Coal Mines Welfare Fund (through the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation).

(iii) Government of West Bengal.

(iv) Beneficiaries *e.g.*, Coal Mines Owners, Panchayats, etc.

(c) Maithon Reservoir, Damodar River and Ajoy River.

Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

321. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed for the investigation of the flood control measures in Andhra Pradesh has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

I. Kolleru Basin:

1. Improvements to drains by widening and deepening to their design sections to reduce the submergence of large areas during floods.
2. Construction of detention reservoirs across the rivers Budameru, the Thammleru and the Yerrakalva.

3. Increasing the existing capacity of Brahmayya Lingam and Sag-guru Amani Tanks.

4. Providing a straight cut to the Budameru near Vijayavada.

5. Raising and strengthening of the existing embankments of Budameru river in the reach from Ellore Canal crossing to Kolleru Lake.

6. Protection of Ellore Town by constructing embankments.

7. Increasing the waterway of railway bridge across Thammleru and East Thammleru escapes.

8. Increasing the discharge capacity of Upputeru river and providing a straight cut to sea from mile 29 of the Upputeru just upstream of the confluence of Yenamadurru drain.

9. Constructing flood embankments along the Upputeru for preventing spilling of Flood waters on marginal lands.

10. Providing pumping arrangements on major drains for relieving congestion during high flood conditions of Upputeru.

11. Providing cutter suction dredgers for excavation and maintenance of Upputeru.

12. Survey of Kolleru Lake for ascertaining its capacity and rate of siltation; conducting silt observations on major streams like the Budameru, Thammleru and Gunderu etc.

II. Drains in delta areas:

1. Widening and deepening of drains to their design sections.
2. Providing straight cuts into sea or some other drains wherever necessary.
3. Conducting discharge observations of typical drains in all the deltas.

4. To give special attention for investigations, improvements and maintenance of drains.
5. Providing separate staff for the maintenance of drains.
6. Provide cutter suction dredgers for the maintenance of drains.
7. Levy of suitable drainage cess.

(c) The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Service Conditions of Nurses

322. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the terms and conditions of service of the nurses differ in different States; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to rationalise them?

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

(b) From time to time, Government consider recommendations made in this context by the Central Council of Health and the Trained Nurses Association and recommend to States Governments, in turn, for implementation. But this being a State subject, uniformity has not been possible.

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

323. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 302 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has since been finalised;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and conclusion; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The final Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination was signed on the 10th January, 1966. The report will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Committee are to be considered by Government.

Secular Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi

324. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 862 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the C.I.D. Crime Branch have completed the investigation against the Secretary, Secular Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Further action is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Energy Survey Committee

325. Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Energy Survey Committee; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The report of the Energy Survey Committee is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Devaluation of Rupee

326. Shri Ba'miki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri V. B. Gandhi:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to devalue the rupee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far the devaluation will help strengthen the Indian currency?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

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

कुष्ठ रोग की घोषधि

327. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगी कि

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि हाल ही में इजराइल में एक नई घोषधि का प्राविष्कार किया गया है जो कुष्ठ रोग के इलाज में बड़ी प्रभावपूर्ण सिद्ध हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसी घोषधि का यहाँ भी प्रयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के पास इस विषय की कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि सूचना एकत्र करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक

328 श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक ने, नियतक देशों के लिए एक नई योजना का प्रारूप तैयार किया है, ताकि वे उचित दाम प्राप्त कर सकें तथा दामों में गिरावट के खतरे न रहें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका माँटा रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). सम्भवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध कम विकसित देशों की नियति में होने वाला धाय में अग्रत्याशित काम होने के

कारण उनके विकास कार्यक्रमों के छिन्न-भिन्न होने का रोकने के अनुरूप वित्तीय उपायों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन से है। अध्ययन का संक्षिप्त व्योम, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा 9 दिसम्बर 1965 को जारी का गया प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में दिया गया है, अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेल्जिये संख्या

LT-5482/66]

दिल्ली में घड़ियों का तस्कर व्यापार

329. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में फतहपुरी, दिल्ली में चोरी-छिपे लार्ड गर्ड 300 से अधिक घड़ियां पकड़ा गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन-किन देशों से चोरी-छिपे लार्ड गर्ड थीं ;

(ग) उनका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है; और

(घ) इन तस्कर व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कां गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 14 दिसम्बर 1965 को फतहपुरी, दिल्ली में घड़ियों के एक व्यापारी से सम्बंधित कुछ मकानों का तलाशा सी गया था और 326 कलाई घड़ियां बरामद हुई थीं, जिनके बारे में विश्वास किया जाता है कि वे बाहर से चोरी छिपे लार्ड गयी हैं।

(ख) घड़ियां स्विटजरलैंड की बनाई हैं।

(ग) लगभग 30,000 रुपये।

(घ) मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रहा है।

Western Kosi Canal

330. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the proposed alignment of Western Kosi canal which was forwarded to the Nepal Government has been approved by that Government;

(b) if so, the final alignment approved;

(c) the important features of the agreement now reached in this regard; and

(d) whether any programme of construction has been drawn up and if so, details thereof?

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

(a) Not yet. The matter is still engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

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

Grievances of Delhi Nurses

331. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Delhi branch of Trained Nurses' Association of India has put forward their grievances as

to their insufficient allowances at present being given for uniform, messing and washing; and

(b) if so, whether their grievances have been redressed and if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The Dearness Allowance has been increased recently. Other matters are under consideration.

Stationery Office, Calcutta

332. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drastic changes in the organisation, administration and supply system of the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta are being made or are proposed to be made in the near future;

(b) if so, the broad features of such changes;

(c) the basis on which this is proposed to be effected; and

(d) whether a large number of employees would be thrown out of employment in giving effect to these changes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The intention is to introduce reforms in the procedure relating to supply of stationery and paper.

(b) The broad features are: (i) decentralisation of the consolidated budget of the Government of India Stationery Office and provisioning of funds with the indentors to meet their requirements;

(ii) the indentors to be allowed to obtain their requirements of small value items directly by local purchase

or by cash payments from the Stationery Office or its Regional Depots; and

(iii) the inspection work of the Government of India Stationery Office along with the staff to be transferred to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(c) With a view to the exercise of direct control on the budget by the Ministry of Finance and also to cutting down delays in supplies.

(d) It is intended to protect the service rights of the employees.

Reserve Bank's Credit Policy

333. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the success, or otherwise, of the Reserve Bank's new credit policy formulated in November, 1965;

(b) whether the Banks have exercised voluntary discipline in the matter of lending to their borrowers for certain priority industries; and

(c) if not, whether the Reserve Bank has taken any suitable steps to meet the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The trends in bank credit and the advances by commercial banks to the major industries or against particular securities are being examined by the Reserve Bank of India and the position is continuously under review. Although no specific order of priorities, apart from the requirements of the defence and export industries and the provision of finance for the procurement of foodgrains, has been prescribed or is being followed by the commercial banks, there is no reason to believe that any of the essential needs of the industry are being neglected.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's Visit to Japan

334. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, member Planning Commission has submitted any report on his recent visit to Japan; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission visited Japan from November 18 to 24, 1965 at the invitation of Dr. Ichire Nakayama, Chairman of the Japanese Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan. Joint meetings of the Indian and Japanese Committees were held to review the progress of work and to formulate the future programme of studies. On return to India Dr. Rao held a Press Conference on November 27, 1965 at which he gave an account of his visit to Japan. Dr. Rao will be submitting a report on his visit and a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Credit from Czechoslovakia

335. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 40 crores Czech credit to India has recently been contracted;

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

(c) for what purposes this credit is to be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Apart from the Agreement dated 11th May, 1964, extending a credit of Rs. 40 crores to India, there has not been any other recent agreement concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

(b) The credit of Rs. 40 crores extended in May 1964 is repayable with interest of 2-1/2 per cent per annum, in the case of Projects, in 12 equal yearly instalments and, in the case of components, in 8 equal yearly instalments.

(c) The credit is to be utilised for purchase of machinery, industrial equipment and other supplies for the construction of the Projects and in connection with the production Programmes of various projects as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments.

Incidence of Tax on Companies

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made about the incidence of tax on companies in India by the Indian Investment Centre; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Indian Investment Centre has, in their Monthly Newsletter dated December 15, 1965, analysed the effect of tax incentives on the incidence of taxation on companies in India.

(b) This analysis leads to the conclusion that the various tax incentives go a long way in lightening the tax burdens of newly formed companies.

National Defence Remittance Scheme

337. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Defence Remittance Scheme has been modified recently;

(b) if so, what is the revised scheme; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The modified scheme provides for non-residents making remittances to their own account. The details have been outlined in a press note issued on 11th December 1965, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5483/66].

(c) The modification has been made so that non-residents could make remittances not only by way of "gifts" and "family maintenance" to resident Indians but also to their own account with banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

Aid from Abroad

338. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the aid pledged by the different countries for India's development programmes for the last year of the Third Plan, separately;

(b) how much of it has been actually received or granted by them; and

(c) the reasons for not granting the aid in full?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A statement showing the aid pledged

by different countries for the last year of India's Third Plan, the amounts for which agreements have been signed, the value of orders placed and the amount disbursed is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5484/66].

(c) Some time lag between pledges and signing of agreements is normal and is accounted for by the time taken for presenting detailed project data and application for project or programme by the lending agency and negotiations regarding terms and conditions. This aspect has been brought out in Chapter III of V. K. R. V. Rao Committee Report on the Utilisation of External Assistance, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 16th April 1964. However, this year there has been additional delay in the translocation of the U.S. pledges into agreements (as indicated in the reply given to Starred Question No. 303 on 18th November, 1965 in the Lok Sabha).

Export of Coins

339. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow free export of coins;

(b) if so, in what circumstances this decision has been taken;

(c) whether it is likely to cause devaluation of the currency; and

(d) the rate at which the coins will be exported?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). With the issue of Nehru commemorative coins it was reported that there was considerable demand for such

coins from numismatists abroad. With a view to earning foreign exchange, the Government decided to allow more export of coins. However, the intending exporters of coins have to obtain permission from the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The rates at which the Government and the Reserve Bank of India will sell the coins are indicated below:

- (i) Current Coins at their face value.
- (ii) Uncurrent Coins at cost price plus 50 per cent thereof or face value plus 50 per cent thereof whichever is higher.
- (iii) Mint proof coins (Specimen coins) at cost plus 50 per cent thereof. The cost of such specimen coins is usually more than the face value.
- (iv) Nehru specimen coins at Rs. 15 per piece. Information regarding prices at which they will be exported is not available.

Revenue Collections

340. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue returns on a account of the Central

taxes and levies during the year 1965-66 so far have belied original estimates of returns;

(b) if so, the actual shortfall in the returns towards the different taxes/levies; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The returns of revenue collections on account of different Central taxes and levies upto the end of December 1965 as compared to the original Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 are as follows:

	Collections upto 31-12-65 (in crores of rupees)	Budget Estimate for the year 1965-66 (in crores of rupees)
Customs	403.16	499.83
Central Excise	630.96	827.92
Income tax	336.00	661.10
Wealth tax	5.44	13.50
Expenditure tax	23	1.55
Gift tax	1.06	3.10
Estate Duty	3.92	7.00
TOTAL	1380.77	2016.00

In so far as the commodity taxes (Customs and Excise) are concerned the actual realisations so far are broadly proportionate to estimates. Since the revenue collections are not uniform throughout the year particularly in respect of the direct taxes and the returns for the remaining three months are yet to be accounted for, it will not be quite correct to say at this stage that the returns so far have belied the original estimates.

(c) Does not arise.

Unused Irrigation Potential

341. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of unused irrigation potential is acute in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the utilisation of this unused potential?

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

(a) The utilisation of irrigation potential during 1964-65 in Gujarat and Maharashtra was 32 per cent and 65 per cent whereas in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh it was 100 per cent and 83 per cent respectively.

(b) Development of utilisation generally takes time. To improve the utilisation of the potential created, the State Governments have been requested to take up area development programmes for providing farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, improved communications to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of water. The Irrigation Departments have also been requested to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmers delay them. In some States, Compulsory irrigation cess is being levied. Some have fixed promotional water rates. Every encouragement is being given to the farmers to use the water as soon as it is made available.

Population Control Measures

342. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any population control measures have been taken especially in the thickly populated districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The reorganised Family Planning Programme is being extended all over the country. It is not necessary to have any special measures for population control in the thickly populated districts, since under the reorganised Family Planning Programme the number of Family Welfare Centres and staffing pattern takes into account the population of each area.

(b) Does not arise.

Unaccounted Money seized in Rajasthan

343. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department in Bombay made a big haul of gold bullion in its drive against unaccounted money and assets in a raid in Rajasthan in the first week of December, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 85.61 Kgs. of gold bullion, gold and pearl ornaments weighing about 12 Kgs. old silver coins valued at Rs. 7,000 and cash of Rs. 15,784 were found and seized.

(c) and (d). Investigations are still in progress.

Durgapur Thermal Power Station

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two units of power house at Durgapur Thermal Power Station were damaged on the 25th October, 1965 due to an accidental fire in the turbine lubricating oil;

(b) if so, whether a Committee has been appointed to go into the causes of the accident;

(c) whether it has submitted its report; and

(d) the findings of the Committee?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of L.I.C. Premium through Post Offices

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment for the payment of L.I.C. Premium through Post Offices has proved successful;

(b) the States in which this was experimented;

(c) whether the Postal Department has agreed to accept the L.I.C. Premium through all sub-offices; and

(d) if so, whether all Postal Circles will be covered in the current year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). Postal Department has agreed to extend the facility of accepting premiums through post offices in all Postal Circles in rural areas wherever the Corporation desires it for the benefit of its rural policyholders. The facility will be availed of in a phased manner as the need for it develops in each particular area.

दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह

346. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरग्रा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्दर लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह मनाया गया था

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले वर्ष का तुलना में इस वर्ष किये गये आपरेणनों का संख्या कितनी थी और उसमें वृद्धा तक सफलता मिली थी ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) जाँहों। 18 से 24 दिसम्बर 1965 तक दिल्ली में मनाये गये परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह का गतिविधियाँ तथा उन गति

विधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

गतिविधियाँ	भाग लेने वालों की संख्या
फिल्म शो—53	25195
प्रदर्शनियाँ—37	23533
सामूहिक बैठकें—57	15120
बग बैठकें—466	11490
विविध प्रदर्शन—7	4075
पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण शिविर—3	192
कठपुतलियों का खेल—11	2900
गोटियाँ—38	1903

100 बसों पर परिवार नियोजन संबंधी बोर्ड प्रदर्शित किये गये। परिवार नियोजन के बारे में विशेष पोस्टर लगाये गये तथा प्रचार सामग्री एवं गर्भ निराधारक बाँटे गये। 620 बघयीकरण ऑपरेशन (वैक्सीनोमी और ट्यूबेस्टोमी) किये गये तथा 1440 गर्भ-रोधक छल्ले लगाये गए जबकि 1964 में केवल 582 बन्ध्या-करण ऑपरेशन किये गये थे और 438 गर्भ-रोधक छल्ले लगाये गये थे।

(ग) 1964 में 9,474.02 रुपये के खर्च के विपरित 1965 में 8,130.10 रुपये खर्च किये गये।

Flu and Smallpox Epidemic in Delhi

347. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of cases of flu and smallpox in Delhi since December 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of deaths due to these diseases so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check these diseases?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The incidence of flu and smallpox in December, 1965 and January, 1966 is given below:—

FLU

December, 1965	9634
January, 1966	5126 (includes cases of upper respiratory tract infections)

SMALLPOX

December, 1965	36
January, 1966	54

(b) There have been 29 deaths due to smallpox during the above two months. No information is available of any case/s of death on account of flu. The increase in the incidence of flu and smallpox since December, 1965 is largely due to the characteristic seasonal variation of the diseases. The incidence of smallpox was largely due to the infection brought in by the migratory population.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to check these diseases:

- Vaccination campaign has been intensified in all the areas and flying squads have been employed to cover all vulnerable areas.
- The affected areas are under surveillance.
- Health education and publicity measures have been intensified.

Raid on Chit Funds in Delhi

348. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2218 on the 9th December, 1965 regarding Raid on Chit Funds in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the matter have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Investigations in five out of the six cases referred to in the earlier answer have been completed. The investigations in the remaining case are still in progress.

(b) The investigations revealed that the schemes being operated were lucky draw schemes which are lotteries within the meaning of Section 294A of the I.P.C. and are therefore illegal. The promoters are proposed to be prosecuted, if necessary, for contravening the provisions of the law.

"Gold seized from Passengers at Allahabad"

349. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2203 on the 9th December, 1965 regarding gold seized from passengers at Allahabad and state:

(a) whether the case has since been investigated by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The case is at present under departmental adjudication.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

"Gold Smuggling in U.P."

350. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2181 on the 9th December, 1965 regarding gold smuggling in Uttar Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the investigations against the arrested person have since been completed by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the person concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The case is under departmental adjudication. The question of prosecuting the person concerned in a court of law will be considered after the adjudication is over.

Reorganisation of Works Division

351. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 129 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) how the re-organised set-up of a Works Division compares with the old set-up;

(b) whether any difficulties are experienced in working the new system;

(c) if so, what are these; and

(d) the advantages of the new set-up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) In the old set up, before papers were submitted to a Deputy Secretary, they were noted upon at three different levels which have now been replaced by one in the reorganised set-up.

(b) and (c) Minor difficulties concerning the tracing of old references, the provision of adequate stenographic assistance etc. were encountered but they are being gradually overcome.

(d) The advantages are better quality of work and higher speed of disposal.

Flood Control in Delhi

352. Shri Kella Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 98 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the expert Committee on flood control in Delhi and the surrounding areas, having inter-State aspects have been discussed in an inter-State conference;

(b) if so, the decisions taken on the different recommendations at the conference; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). Most of the flood control works recommended by the Committee have already been taken up for implementation as a result of discussions held from time to time with the representatives of Punjab, Delhi

Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation. Position regarding other recommendations still to be implemented is given in the statement laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5485/66].

Alleppey Medical College

353. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the total amount due to the students which was collected by the management of the Alleppey Medical College, Kerala prior to July, 1965 on account of capitation fee; and

(b) the steps so far taken for the return of this amount to the students?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): Sums amounting to Rs. 11,40,900 as Capitation fees and donations were collected from the students by the T.D. Medical College, Alleppey. It is reported that the entire amount has been spent on buildings, equipment etc. The College has assured the concerned candidates of their admission during the coming three years and, therefore, considers that the question of return of fees/donations to the students does not arise.

The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Evictees of Purana Qila, New Delhi

354. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that evictees of Purana Qila, New Delhi were assured that they will be allotted alternative plots of 80 sq. yards within a period of six months when they were taken to transit camp of Madangir;

(b) if so, the number of families settled on 80 sq. yards plots upto December, 1965; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in settling them under the *jhuggi jhopri* scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to provide accommodation for about 50,000 eligible squatters, only 25 sq. yards plots are being developed at present. Plots of 80 square yards are therefore not available for allotment to them including those evicted from Purana Qila. They will be considered, along with others, for allotment of tenements and 80 square yards plots on rental basis as and when the tenements/plots are constructed/laid.

Dispensary for Madangir Colony

355. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one dispensary of Delhi Administration consisting of only one doctor is serving a population of more than twenty thousand of the *jhuggi jhopri* transit camp at Madangir; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate medical facilities to those residents?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). One dispensary and one Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-centre under the Administrative control of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, are functioning at Madangir. The dispensary is under the charge of a wholetime Medical Officer. The Sub-Centre, which remains open on all week days is visited twice a week by a lady doctor. Patients requiring hospitalisation are referred to the colony hospitals at Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar or Safdarjung Hospital. The medical facilities provided are considered adequate.

Jhuggi Jhopri Scheme

356. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the *Jhuggi Jhopri* scheme, allottees of 25 square yards plots in different *Jhuggi Jhopri* camps are to be allotted four-storeyed tenements instead of 80 square yards plots;

(b) if so, the number of such four storeyed tenements under construction with their respective sites and the actual rent proposed to be fixed; and

(c) the number of families proposed to be settled before the General Elections of 1967?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. There has been no change in the original scheme. To the eligible squatters either plots of 80 square yards or tenements will be allotted in due course. As the number of eligible squatters is more than 50,000 for the present only plots of 25 square yards are being allotted.

(b) 5,000 tenements have been sanctioned for construction. Out of these, 3,872 tenements are under construction at the following sites:

(i) Kalkaji	1,272
(ii) Garhi Jharia Maria	.. 384
(iii) Ranjit Nagar Khampur	496
(iv) G. T. Road Shahdara	.. 496
(v) Si'ampur	.. 224
(vi) Najafgarh Road	.. 1,000
TOTAL	3,82

The rent of a tenement has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 32 per month. In case of persons whose income is less than Rs. 250 per month, subsidised rent of Rs. 18 per month will be charged in the first year and it

will gradually be increased to Rs. 32 by the sixth year.

(c) It is not possible to give any correct estimate at this stage. This depends on (i) the availability of land (ii) provision of basic civic amenities and (iii) the allotment of funds.

Family Planning Clinics

357. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan;
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

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

(a) the number of family planning clinics functioning at the end of 1965, State-wise;

(b) how many people have benefited from these clinics, State-wise;

(c) how many sterilisation were made, State-wise; and

(d) how many loops were distributed, State-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The required information is contained in the Statements-I to IV, respectively laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5486/66].

Calcutta Metropolitan Sanitary Board

358. Dr. Ranen Sen;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether the formation of Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Board as proposed by the West Bengal Government has been sanctioned by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the functions of the Board?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Bill, 1966, which inter alia

provides for the formation of a Board of Directors, was passed by the West Bengal State Legislature during its last Session and is now awaiting the assent of the Governor and the President's assent will no doubt be given.

(b) The functions of the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority, which will consist of a Board of Directors and a General Council, shall be the promotion and operation of schemes for water-supply sewerage, drainage, sewage treatment and disposal of nightsoil in unserved areas.

The functions of the Authority also include the following:

(i) to control withdrawal of underground water and regulate drilling of tube-wells.

(ii) to prevent pollution of water including water source, water course or channel.

(iii) to regulate treatment of industrial waste before disposal.

Thermal Plant for Kerala

359. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the proposal for a thermal plant in Kerala was discussed with the Planning Commission in December, 1965; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The proposal was informally discussed in the meeting held in the Planning Commission on the 18th December, 1965 to discuss the Annual Plan of Kerala for 1966-67.

(b) No decision was taken in this meeting in respect of the scheme. The proposal has been placed before the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects for

consideration at its next meeting to be held by end of this month.

Soviet Assistance for Fourth Plan

360. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Soviet experts have discussed technical and other matters after visiting some places in India in connection with the Soviet assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plan and submitted their report to the Indian Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the kind of assistance which Russia has agreed to give for India's Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Soviet experts have had technical discussions in connection with further Soviet assistance. The question of Soviet assistance to India during the Fourth Five Year Plan is now under consideration of the Soviet authorities.

Vikas Dal

361. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to constitute a Vikas Dal to work in villages to push development at the grass roots has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) when it is likely to be constituted; and

(d) the total cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A tentative scheme was under preparation but, in view of the emergency, it was decided not to proceed with it at present.

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

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station

362. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:
 Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many M.Ws. of Power is expected to be generated by the end of Fourth plan at Kothagudem Thermal Power Station;

(b) how much coal is required for the generation of the expected power; and

(c) the arrangements made to get the required coal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The generating capacity at the Kothagudem Thermal Power Station by the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 240 MW.

(b) The coal requirement is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes annually.

(c) Yes.

Nizamuddin Bridge, Delhi

363. Shri Kajroikar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bado:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the completion of the Nizamuddin bridge, Delhi was delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the result of the enquiry held in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The work was started on 10th August, 1962 and completed on 23rd March, 1965.

(b) The following factors are reported to have contributed to the delay in the completion of this work:—

- (i) Arrangements had to be made for diversion of the traffic, shifting of services, such as Coaxial cables, filtered and unfiltered watermines etc.
- (ii) During the course of the demolition of the old bridge, a concrete apron about 2 to 4 ft. thick was found below the sub-soil water level at a depth of 7 ft. to 10 ft. below water level. This delayed the work of dismantling.
- (iii) The soil stratum at the designed depth was not of good quality and at the suggestion of the Central Road Research Institute which was consulted in the matter, certain modifications had to be made in the structure of the bridge to reduce the load on the foundations and the foundation walls had also to be taken down lower than the originally-designed depth.
- (iv) Due to heavy rains in July, 1964, the work of concreting had to be postponed until after the monsoon.

(c) The Committee constituted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to enquire into the circumstances leading to the inordinate delay in completion of this work has come to the following conclusions:

- (i) The need for diversion of the traffic and removal of service lines should have been foreseen well in advance, and the fact that the Engineers were

awakened to these necessities so late revealed lack of foresight, planning and co-ordination,

- (ii) Had the selection of the contractor been thoughtful and wise, many of the difficulties which arose would have been avoided. The contractor to whom this work was awarded had no experience of constructing bridges; he did not employ adequate labour and his work was neither adequate nor methodical.
- (iii) Shortage of material also accounted for part of the delay.
- (iv) Supervision over the work of the contractor was loose and ineffective.
- (v) Soil tests etc. should have been conducted before preparing the designs and estimates.

Smuggling by Haj Pilgrims

364. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Spain saffron is being smuggled by the Haj Pilgrims into India and sold in black markets;
- (b) whether any enquiries have been made in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. According to the information available with the Government, there has been no case of smuggling of Spain saffron by the Haj Pilgrims into India.

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

L.I.C. Investment in Punjab

365. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation of

India in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period, year-wise, either in Industry or in other sectors;

(b) whether any scheme has been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Corporation for further invest-

ment in the State;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of those schemes; and

(d) the decision taken by the Corporation thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):

(a):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Investments	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	1-4-61	1-4-62	1-4-63	1-4-64	1-4-65
	to 31-3-62	to 31-3-63	to 31-3-64	to 31-3-65	to 31-1-66
1. State Government Securities	99.99	1,20.69	55.60	0.03	1,69.70
2. Approves Securities					
(a) Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	24.85			17.54	24.86
(b) State Financial Corporation (Shares & Bonds)	24.75	59.85		..	47.35
(c) Others		0.19	
3. Debentures and Shares of Jt. Stock Companies	4.67	14.22	25.94	25.22	19.64
4. Loans for Housing Schemes	80.00	78.00	2,18.51	2,00.00	2,00.00
5. Loans to Municipal Committees		1,00.00		83.00	
6. Loans to Improve-Trusts				30.00	45.00
7. Loans to Electricity Board	2,00.00
TOTAL	2,34.26	3,72.76	3,00.05	3,55.98	7,06.56

(b) No scheme as such but certain proposals for investment were received by the L.I.C. from the Government of Punjab.

(c) One proposal was for a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the municipalities in the State. The other was for a further loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to certain

Improvement Trusts in the State.

(d) The first proposal is under negotiation between the State Government and the L.I.C. The second proposal is not acceptable to the L.I.C. as certain loans advanced in 1963 and 1964 to the Improvement Trusts of Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana and drawn upon in 1964-65 and 1965-66 are outstanding.

हड़तालें

366. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, श्रमिक तथा भराजपत्र घोषित सरकार। कमचारा प्रायः हड़ताल किया करते हैं :

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार कर रहा है ताकि हड़तालों न होने पायें और समाज में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को निश्चित रूप से अपनी जीविका कमाने का साधन प्राप्त हो ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) कुछ हड़तालों की सूचना मिली है और ये सामान्यतया वेतन-मानों तथा महंगाई भत्तों के बारे में हुई ।

(ख) योजना में जिन विकास कार्यक्रमों का शामिल किया गया है वे सभी को प्राजीविका के साधन प्रदान करने का यत्न करते हैं । परन्तु समय समय पर जो हड़तालों हुई हैं वे इसकी प्राजीविका के साधनों के प्राश्वासन के बारे में नहीं हुई जितनी कि वेतन मानों और कामलों में कोई भी बढ़ांतरां हां जाने से उपलब्ध जीवनस्तर पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के कारण ।

(ग) डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों, भराजपत्रित मन्कारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा समय समय पर की गई मांगों का पूरा करने के लिए, धर्म्य व्यवस्था का विकास करने तथा उसे बनाये रखने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनके प्रभाव का कोई अन्य विशेष कदम उठाने पर विचार नहीं किया गया ।

Re-organisation of D.V.C.

367. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for division of the duties and functions of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been finalised; and

(b) whether the three participating Governments have agreed to the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The proposal for the re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation is still under consideration in consultation with the participating Governments of West Bengal and Bihar.

Assistance for Minor Irrigation Works in Andhra Pradesh

368. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 892 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to release the promised aid of Rs. 7½ crores for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, how much and when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A decision was taken in December, 1965 to release Rs. 2.37 crores immediately and to provide Rs. 1.63 crores, later, if the State Government incur expenditure to the extent of the full Budget provision under Minor Irrigation. The sum of Rs. 2.37 crores had already been released.

Gold Recovered in Rajasthan

369. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Shri Gulshan: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of undeclared gold were recovered recently from a businessman of village Chhoti Sadri in Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold recovered; and

(c) the action taken against the hoarder?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 241.589 Kilograms.

(c) The case is under departmental adjudication.

Aid from Abroad

370. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Govts. have shown a certain amount of disinclination to increase or sustain the present level of aid to the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the nature of this disinclination as also the likely effect it might have on the World Bank as also ultimately on India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any circumstances which evidence a disinclination on the part of the capital exporting countries to increase

or to sustain the present level of aid to the developing countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Payments to Pakistan Under the Indus Waters Treaty

371. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of sixth instalment of Rs. 8 crores to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty was made in non-convertible Rupee with the approval of the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this type of transaction?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Under Article V of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, the annual instalment of £ 6,206,000 is required to be paid to the World Bank on 1st of November each year in Pounds Sterling or in such other currency or currencies as may from time to time be agreed between India and the Bank. Accordingly, the sixth annual instalment was paid to the World Bank on 1st November, 1965 in Indian currency in agreement with them. This rupee payment was subsequently converted into Pounds Sterling on 14th January, 1966.

Barrage at Anandapur

372. Shri Gokulnanda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the State Government for a barrage on the river Baitarani at Anandapur in the District of Keonjhar, Orissa;

(b) whether the proposal has been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(c) estimated cost for its execution?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The scheme as submitted by Orissa Government is estimated to cost Rs. 1893 lakhs.

स्वर्ण बाँड योजना

373. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रन्थिल भारतीय जीहरी संस्था ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि स्वर्ण बाँड योजना के अंतर्गत सोना प्राप्त करने का काम व्यापारियों को सौंप दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस विषय में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री श. चौधरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Farakka Barrage

374. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri S. M. Bamerjee:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the progress so far made towards the completion of the work of the Farakka Barrage within the target date;

(b) whether our present foreign exchange difficulties or relations with Pakistan are likely to have any adverse effect on the work; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The works in the river portion have been taken up from both the banks.

Briefly the position is as under:

(i) Left Bank Works.—Work is in progress. Stock Piling of aggregates for concreting is in progress. Erection of batching plant is in the final stage.

Some reaches of the Left Afflux Bund have been completed and the work is in progress in a few more reaches.

(ii) Right Bank Works.—Work on the right bank is also in progress. Excavation for the Head Regulator is almost complete. Concreting for the protection blocks, laying apron and filter, sheet piling etc. are in progress.

Certain reaches of the Right Afflux Bund have been completed and the work is in progress in the few other reaches.

(iii) Gates.—For the work on the Barrage and Head Regulator Gates, the workshop at Farakka with the machines installed is ready for fabrication works.

(iv) Feeder Canal.—The excavation work is in progress.

(b) and (c). No adverse effect is anticipated.

Strike in Kolar Gold Fields

375. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 103 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the terms on which the strike by the labourers in the Kolar Gold Fields has ended and whether they have been given effect to; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The terms of settlement arrived at in Conciliation on 21st October, 1965 between the Management of Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, Oorgaum,

and its workmen in the dispute regarding revision of Wages and Dearness Allowance are given in the Statement laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5487/66]. These have been given effect to. All arrears accruing on account of the settlement were disbursed to the workers on 18th November, 1965, before the stipulated date specified in the agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

Kamala River

376. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the river Kamala in North Bihar has changed its course thus resulting in an extensive damage;

(b) whether Government are also aware that similarly other rivers of North Bihar cause a great havoc; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government are formulating any scheme independently/jointly with the State Government to check the same?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Embankments along some of the rivers such as Kamla-Balan, Bagmati and Kosi, have already been constructed by the Government of Bihar, and further measures for preventing spills and stabilizing the course of the rivers, where necessary, are under consideration. The Government of India have, in consultation with the State Government, constituted an Expert Committee in August 1965 to go into the problem of the instability of the rivers in North Bihar and to make a close study of the effect of railways, canals, roads and embankments on the drainage of North Bihar including the regimes of

major river systems. Earlier another Expert Committee was appointed to study the flood problem of the Adhwara Group of rivers. The report of these Committees are awaited.

परिवार बचत का विनियोजन

377. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौबी योजना में परिवार बचत नियोजन संबंधी अध्ययन दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अध्ययन दल ने उस दल का जिस के विदेशी स्रोतों से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में धाने की संभावना है का भी अनुमान लगाया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री जसोक्त मेहता) :

(क) और (ख). चौबी योजना के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र में कितने बरतू साधन उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है, उसका अनुमान लगाने के लिए योजना आयोग ने एक दल का गठन किया था। दल ने जो अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा परिवार बचत के भी कतिपय अनुमान दिए गये हैं। प्रतिवेदन में परिवार बचत विनियोजन के ढांचे के बारे में कोई भी व्योरा नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Training for Managers for New Industries

378. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to make provisions for training adequate number of Managers for the new industries and development services in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed and if so, to what extent it has been achieved till 31st December, 1965?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) In view of the fact that managerial manpower is developed and recruited in a variety of ways, no specific scheme covering all the managerial needs of the public sector was formulated. Instead, facilities have been provided for education and training in modern methods of management in various institutions.

(b) Post-graduate diploma courses in Business Management and/or Industrial Management are available in seven universities and three technological institutions. One university has a course leading to a Master's degree in Business Administration. Further, there are two All India Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad which not only provide specialised short-term courses for executives from the Public and private sectors but also conduct two-year full-time course in business management. The Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad also provides a short-term training course for middle level managerial personnel. A number of industrial houses and banking concerns have their own arrangements for training managerial personnel. Besides these, there are also some other institutions.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a) of the question, this does not arise.

कलकत्ता में पकड़ी गई चीन की वस्तुएं

379. श्री चौकार लाल खेरवा :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जनवरी, 1966 को कलकत्ता के किदरपुर गोर्दी में सीमा शुल्क पदाधिकारियों द्वारा एक जहाज के इंजिन रूम से एक रुपये लाख के मूल्य की चीन की वस्तुएं बरामद की गई थीं ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख). 4 जनवरी, 1966 को किदरपुर गोर्दी में खड़े एक जहाज से 24,657 सिगरेट लाइटर, 1017 जोड़े नायलन के मोर्जे, 19 कलाई-घड़ियां और 4 ट्रान्जिस्टर रेडियो पकड़े गये । इनमें से 20,592 सिगरेट लाइटर और 597 जोड़े नायलन के मोर्जे, जिनका लागत, बीमा तथा भाड़ा सहित मूल्य अनुमानतः 34,327 रुपये है, जहाज के इंजिन रूम से पकड़े गये । केवल सिगरेट लाइटर चीन के बने हुए हैं ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में जहाज के चालक-दल के दो सदस्य तथा कलकत्ता के दो निवासी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली में राजनीतिक दलों के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

380. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या निर्वाच, छावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों के उन सदस्यों की जो उन दलों के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में काम

कर रहे हैं, सरकारी ब्याटनर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) . संसद में राजनीतिक दलों के कर्मचारियों के लिए, जिन्हें कि अध्ययन द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हो चुकी है, सरकारी निवास स्थानों की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । इस मामले में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

अफीम

381. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को अफीम का समान मूल्य दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसानों को दिये जा रहे मूल्य तथा इसके निर्यात मूल्य में बहुत अन्तर है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना अन्तर है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या किसानों को दिये जाने वाले मूल्य तथा सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये गये बिक्री मूल्य में बहुत अन्तर होने के कारण अफीम का तस्क़र व्यापार बढ़ रहा है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) अफीम खरीदने के लिये निश्चित की गई दर, काश्तकारों द्वारा पेश की गई औसत पैदावार पर निभर करती है, परन्तु अफीम

पैदा करने वाले सब क्षेत्रों के लिए यह दर एक-समान होती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) . 70 डिग्री घनत्व की अफीम की खरीदने की औसत दर 34 रुपये किलो बैठती है, जब कि उसी घनत्व की अफीम के निर्यात की दर 46 रुपये किलो बैठती है । अफीम विधिपूर्वक तैयार करने, लाने से जाने और रखने धरने की लागत, पूंजी पर व्याज प्रशासन सम्बन्धी व्यय तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्च के कारण दोनों दरों में फर्क है ।

(ङ) जहां तक सरकार को पता है हाल के वर्षों में अफीम के तस्क़र व्यापार में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Kamala River

382. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kamala River flowing into North Bihar from Nepal, has turned to be problematic river for both the countries;

(b) whether the proposal to tame the river in both the countries, has made any headway; and

(c) if so, when this project is going to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to construct a barrage across the Kamala River in Nepal under the Indian Aid Programme as a part of the East West Highway of Nepal. Government of India have accepted the proposal and detailed investigations are being carried out by the Government of Bihar.

Single Power Grid for U.P.

383. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the single power-grid for U.P. will be completed;

(b) the finances involved in it; and

(c) the power resources tapped for the purpose?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) By about March, 1967.

(b) About Rs. 19.5 crores.

(c) The major power resources in U.P., namely, Rihand, Obra, Gorakhpur Mau, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Matatila, Mainouri Harduaganj, Bareilly, Khatima and Yamuna (I) are expected to be interconnected by about March, 1967 when it would be possible to operate the various power systems in U.P. on an integrated basis.

Raid by Customs Officials in Bulsar District

384. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Officials and police raided a fisherman's house in Maroli village in Umbergaon taluka of Bulsar district in the first week of January 1966;

(b) if so, the value of the goods seized in the raid; and

(c) the types of goods seized and their quantities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 5,07,700 approximately.

(c) 934 wrist watches, 6 Transistors, 1 tape recorder, 343 boxes of playing cards, 1,175 fountain pens, 52 boxes of 7 o'clock blades, 464 dozens of cigarette lighters, 49 boxes of lighter stones and some perfumes and textiles.

Irrigation and Power Schemes of Orissa

385. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of Irrigation and Power schemes of the Government of Orissa pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits expected from them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5488/66].

Smallpox and Cholera Cases in Orissa

386. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of persons who suffered from Small pox and Cholera in Orissa during the last four months; and

(b) the number of deaths due to the above diseases in Orissa during the above period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The number of persons who suffered from Smallpox and Cholera in Orissa during the last four months (October, November, December, 1965 and January, 1966) and the number of deaths due to the above diseases in Orissa during the same period is given below:

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Smallpox.	252	48
Cholera	35	7

Accountant General, Orissa

387. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of all categories working at present under the Accountant-General, Orissa at Bhubaneshwar; and

(b) the number of employees from the said office who were provided with family quarters till the end of January, 1966?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 931.

(b) 412.

Evasion of Income-Tax cases in Orissa

388. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases regarding the evasion of income-tax in Orissa which are pending at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): 191.

Seizure by Customs of Currency and Imported Goods

389. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of imported goods and currency seized by the Customs Authorities during the period from November, 1965 to January, 1966;

(b) the value of the goods seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The details and value of the goods seized by the Customs, Central Excise

and Land Customs authorities, as smuggled, during the period from 1-11-1965 to 31-1-1966, are as follows:

	Qty.	Value
		(Rs.)
Gold	725 Kgs.	38,84,450
Wrist watches	26,252 pcs.	20,41,363
Indian currency	..	12,85,605
Foreign currency	..	1,05,618
Other articles	..	48,39,942

(c) Departmental adjudication, and where warranted, prosecution proceedings have been or are being initiated against the persons involved in the seizures.

Hostel on Curzon Road, New Delhi

390. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 845 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct a Hostel on the site of the Constitution House on Curzon Road has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal, as stated in the reply given on the 18th November, 1965, is to build a hotel on this site. The details are being worked out which should take about a year to complete. After that the construction would be undertaken if funds are made available.

Smuggled Gold

391. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized by Government in the country

during the period from 19th November, 1965 to-date with their location and the names of the smugglers; and

(b) the steps taken against them so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity and value of the gold seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities from 19th November, 1965 to 31st January, 1966, as smuggled and the places where the seizures were made is annexed. The position of these cases as on 31-1-1966 is as follows:

Out of this, a total quantity of 563 grammes of gold valued approximately at Rs. 3017 has been confiscated. In regard to the remaining

quantities of gold seized, adjudication proceedings are still in progress at the end of which decisions will be taken either about their release or their confiscation. Personal penalties aggregating to Rs. 100 have been imposed in departmental adjudication, and 9 persons have been prosecuted. The names are:

1. Mulchand Senaji
2. Goverdhan N. Reddy
3. Coutinho Eliterio
4. John Santan D'Cunha
5. Santan Francis Antao
6. Bhaverlal Phulchand Modi
7. Billal Salem
8. Verghese George
9. Patchara Venkar Krishna-moorthy.

STATEMENT

(i) Quantity of gold seized, by the Customs, Central Excise & Land Customs authorities, all over India, during the period from 19-11-65 to 31-1-66.	6,83,110 gms.
(ii) Value of above seized gold at international rate (approximate)	Rs. 36,60,103
(iii) Names of important locations where seizures were made.	Bombay, Alibag, Calcutta, Rangpo, Krishanagar, Trichy, Madurai, Sattankulam, Pettai, Tirunelveli, Aamanianagar, Servaikuntam, Kallurchandai, Tondi, Madras, Moolakadai, Vellore, Perumpulipakkam, Marwar, Auswa, Jaipur, Beawar, Ajmer, Delhi, Goa, Daman, Ahmedabad, Vizianagaram, Guntakal, Hyderabad, Warangal, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Hunnabad, Poona, Kalyan, Satara, Manmad, Nagpur, Ratlam, Khandwa, Jhansi, Farrukhabad, Allahabad and Varanasi.

West Bengal Plan for 1966-67

392. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a memorandum from the State Government of West Bengal setting forth the detailed reasons why the latter wants to go ahead 2435 (ai) LS-6.

with its 1966-67 Plan of Rs. 67.50 crores despite the Central Government's proposal for a cut in the volume of assistance to be given to West Bengal by 10 per cent as originally envisaged; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No

memorandum has been received from the State Government of West Bengal. The Planning Commission, however, had detailed discussions with State Government about their proposed Plan for 1966-67. There has been no cut in the Central Assistance provided for West Bengal. The figure finally decided upon remains the same as indicated to the State earlier.

In case the Government of West Bengal want to have the next year's Plan larger than the one indicated by the Planning Commission, the State Government will have to find the additional resources needed on their own. The Chief Minister of West Bengal wrote to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 31st December, 1965 requesting for an additional Central Assistance of Rs. 10 crores for 1966-67 Annual Plan. The resources available for Central Assistance to States in 1966-67 having already been fully allotted to different States, it was not found possible to comply with the request of the Chief Minister.

मेडिकल कालेजों में स्थानों का रक्षण

393. श्री लहटन चौधरी :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :
 श्री ए० ह० भील :
 श्री नरसिंहा रेड्डी :
 श्री रामपुरे :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार मेडिकल कालेजों में जाति और सामु-

दाय के आधार पर स्थानों के रक्षण की प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये भारत भर में स्थान आरक्षित किये जाते हैं । इस प्रकार के आरक्षण को समाप्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । कुछ राज्यों में पिछड़े वर्गों तथा कुछ सामुदायों और प्रदेशों के लिये भी आरक्षण किया जाता है । भारत सरकार है राज्य सरकारों को यह मलाह देती आ रही है कि वे मेडिकल कालेजों में दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर ही करें ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाना

394. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने के लेबोरेटरी प्रटेन्डेन्टों से प्राप्त अध्यावेदनों के बारे में 26 अगस्त, 1965 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 787 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) जी नहीं। मामले पर अभी भी
विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Credit Policy for Leather Manufacture in Madras

395. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit squeeze policy pursued by the Reserve Bank of India has affected the progress of production especially leather manufacture in Madras which has got good export market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to allow adequate credit to such industries having export potential?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There is no reason to believe that credit restrictions have affected production in the leather or any other industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Dam on Salandi River

396. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has given aid to build a dam and a power plant on the river Salandi near Bhubaneswar in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the extent of this aid?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The agreement with the International Development Association is only to provide development credit for the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Salandi River in Orissa State and for the canal system and other structures. It does not provide for Power Plant.

(b) Eight million dollars.

Progress of Projects in Mysore State

397. Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

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

(a) the progress of work and the amount spent on the following projects of Mysore State:

1. Upper Krishna project
2. Gataprabha project
3. Mallaprabha project
4. Kalinadi project
5. Hogenekel project
6. Sharavathi project;

(b) whether they are to be carried over as spill-over schemes to the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) when they are expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5460/66].

**Applications for change of
Government Quarters**

396. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the number of applications for the change of quarters from allottees in general pool accommodation received by Directorate of Estates upto the end of December, 1965 for each type and the number of cases in which the change was granted;

(b) whether there are cases where the applicants were granted the change of quarter but the changes were cancelled due to expiry of period assigned for acceptance of change;

(c) whether the cases of applicants for change of quarters, who fail to communicate to the Directorate of Estates within the prescribed time on account of circumstances beyond their control, are considered again for grant of a change; and

(d) if so, in what circumstances?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The number of applications received for change in the general pool upto the 31st December, 1965 and of the changes given upto that date is as follows:

Type	No. of applications received for change	No. of changes given
I	3386	390
II	2122	382
III	607	88
IV	780	110
V	415	116
VI	116	39
VII	7	5
VIII	1	—
TOTAL	7434	1130

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Every officer is given one option to apply on a prescribed form for a change in the same type in the locality of his choice. A copy of the Form is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5490/66]. If the officer asks for a house in a locality of his choice in the same type but declines to accept the same when allotted to him in his turn he is not considered for another change in that type. However, cases in which officers are unable to accept the changes in time due to circumstances beyond their control, are considered on merits.

Housing Loan in Delhi

399. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi the persons on the waiting list

for grant of loans under the low income group have not so far got the loan though they were registered in April, 1965;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to clear the backlog; and

(c) whether Government released a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs recently for the "Middle Income Group" but nothing was released for the "Low Income Group"?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). All applications numbering 258 for loans received from 1st April, 1965 to 10th February, 1966 have been considered and, where the required conditions have been fulfilled, loans have been sanctioned. Payments are, however, being made on first come first served basis. This is because, the total amount of loans sanctioned is about Rs. 95.0 lakhs, whereas the allocation for the current year is Rs. 64.20 lakhs. The allocation under this scheme has been progressively increased during the last few years, being Rs. 46.0 lakhs in 1963-64, Rs. 56.50 lakhs in 1964-65 and Rs. 64.20 lakhs in 1965-66.

Smuggling

400. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled goods so far detected by the Customs Authorities during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the value of such goods smuggled from China and Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken to check it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

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

Dearness Allowance

401. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri Ram Sewak;

Shri Chuni Lal;

Shri P. G. Sen;

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida;

Shri D. D. Mantri;

Shri Chandriki;

Shri Siddananjappa;

Shri C. M. Kedaria;

Shri Subbaraman;

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;

Shri K. C. Pant;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether in view of the steep rise in prices and the fact that the 12 monthly average of the All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index has reached 165, Government have taken a decision to grant dearness allowance to Central Government officers drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 1,800 in order to mitigate their hardships;

(b) if so, the scale of dearness allowance proposed to be given and from which date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No decision in the matter has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Salaries of Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries

402. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen.
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 457 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the salaries of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of the Government of India have remained practically static since 1947, Government have taken any decision to make an upward revision in their scales of pay on the same lines as has been done in the case of officers above the rank of Joint Secretaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and from which date they will be made effective; and

(c) if not, whether any revision is contemplated in view of the growing discontent among the officers of the categories referred to in part (a) above?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As already indicated in reply to Question No. 457 on 25th Novem-

ber, 1965, a revision of the salary structure at intermediate levels is not contemplated. However, without accusing them of discontent, the question of relief to employees drawing pay above Rs. 1000 is being examined, but no decision has yet been reached.

Jhuggi and Jhopris Scheme

403. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilized under the Jhuggi Jhopri Scheme in Delhi during 1965-66;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the fresh unauthorized construction of Jhuggis and Jhopris since July, 1961;

(c) how much land has been acquired so far under this scheme; and

(d) how much has been developed and how much is likely to be developed upto the 31st December, 1965?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The figure would only be known after the financial year is over and the accounts have been completed.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Housing Scheme in Third Five Year Plan

404. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for each State for different Housing Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilized by each State upto 31st December, 1965 and

likely to be utilized upto 31st March, 1966;

(c) the targets of houses fixed for each State; and

(d) the achievements likely to be made by them by the end of Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5491/66].

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected from States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as it is received.

L.I.C. Funds for Housing Schemes

405. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has agreed to allocate Rs. 12 crores for the housing schemes during 1966-67;

(b) if so, on what terms and on what basis;

(c) the requirements of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) how the balance will be met with?

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

(b) The terms have not yet been indicated but those for the current year are as follows:

(i) Rate of interest—6-1¼ per cent per annum.

(ii) Period of repayment—25 years.

The entire loan will be repayable in one lump sum at the expiry of the stipulated period, only interest being payable annually. The State Governments will set up sinking funds for repayment of the loans.

(c) The State Governments are expected to indicate their requirements

for 1966-67, by the middle of May 1966.

(d) Does not arise.

Rajendra Medical College and Hospital

406. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given so far as aid to the Rajendra Medical College and Hospital situated at Bariata, Ranchi; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to take over this Medical College and Hospital under their direct management?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Till 1957-58, the Government of India released an amount of Rs. 23,82,432 to the Government of Bihar for the establishment of the Rajendra Medical College at Bariata, Ranchi. Since 1958-59, Central assistance for establishment/expansion of medical colleges has been released to State Governments group-wise, under the Centrally-aided schemes and no assistance for individual schemes as such was released. The State Governments are free to utilize the assistance under a group for any scheme within the group.

Hospitals attached to medical colleges are not eligible for Central assistance.

(b) No.

Agartala Water Supply Scheme

407. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far given to the Union Territory of Tripura for Agartala Water Supply Scheme;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in undertaking works?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 48.44 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Scholarships for Girl Medicos

408. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to award a monthly scholarship to all girl medicos;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A scheme to award 500 scholarships each of Rs 100 per month every year to women medical students' undergoing M.B.B.S. Course has been prepared. The students will be required to execute a bond to serve in the Family Planning & Maternity and Child Health Programme under the Central/State Governments for a period equal to the period for which the scholarship is received by them.

(c) The scheme has already been introduced.

Pension Rules

409. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Central Government servants entered Government service during the last War at an age below 18 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the existing pension rules, service rendered until the attainment

of the age of 18 years is not counted for the purpose of grant of pension; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider a change in the pension rules to admit of such Government service also as qualifying service for the purpose of grant of pension?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme

410. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made by the Kerala Government to complete the work of Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme in Palghat district during the first year of the Fourth Plan;

(c) if so, amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Government of Kerala have proposed an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Project for the year 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The amounts sanctioned will be known after the budget for 1966-67 has been approved by Parliament.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 837 re. WATER AND DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR COCHIN

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): For the the reply given on the 18th November, 1965 to Unstarred Question No. 867 substitute the following reply:

(a) Rs. 39.8 crores.

(b) Yes.

(c) This has not yet been decided.

12 hrs.

RE. REMARKS OF A MEMBER

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक काम खत्म हुआ है और दूसरा शुरू नहीं हुआ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जो चल रहा है उसी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है नियम 40 के अन्तर्गत। कल एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य ने यहां पर गलत बयानी की। उस वक्त मैं ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का नोटिस मुझे अभी मिला है। आप भ्रम इस को न उठाइये मैं उस को पहले देख लूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सिर्फ यह बतला दूँ कि श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित ने जो कहा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देख लेने दीजिये कि उन्होंने क्या कहा और क्या गलत है। इस के पहले उसे कैसे ले सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि एक गलतफहमी फैली हुई है . . .

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OF
NORTH VIETNAM TO THE PRESIDENT
OF INDIA AND THE
REPLY THERETO.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I do not see the Minister here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is Parliament coming to? The Minister of State is also absent.

Mr. Speaker: When an item is called, the Minister ought to be here. . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government is disintegrating.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It is chaotic.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of the Minister of External Affairs I will read the statement when the question is raised. . . . (Interruptions).

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I see the objection raised today. I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members. I hope in future such things will not happen.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I will take up the next item.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very bad.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): We are not going to tolerate it.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All hon. Members will resume their seats. I have said that when an item is on the agenda the concerned Minister ought to be present here and that this should not happen. The Leader of the House has assured us that this would not recur. What else is required?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Now the Minister of State has come, it should be taken up. When an item is put down in the agenda, it should be taken up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी थे, और वे समय पर यहां नहीं थे तब आप ने सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी कि जब तक यहां कार्य चलता है, मंत्री लोगों को उपस्थित रहना चाहिये। उस समय आपने जो कुछ कहा था उसे सब लोग जानते हैं। आप के कहने के बावजूद भी उनकी धमकेना की जाती है और यह बार बार होता है। हम

[श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय]

ने कल भी देखा और आज भी देखा। कल ला मिनिस्टर अनुपस्थित थे और आज विदेश मंत्री अनुपस्थित हैं। यह जो बार बार अनियमितता होती है इस को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I can understand the Government telling you that for certain reasons one of their spokesmen was held up somewhere and that is why there was a little delay in his arrival. But I cannot understand how Government can, without assigning any ascertainable reason, ask for postponement of answer to a question in regard to a matter which has been put on the agenda by yourself. When we come here with this agenda paper in our hands we are entitled to have answers on whatever matter is here unless we are told on sufficient reasons that Government is not in a position to give an answer. When you put down this matter on the order paper, it is incumbent on the Government to give an answer. We suspect that the answer is being withheld on account of the presence at the moment in this country of a foreign dignitary. We take a very serious view of the matter. Parliament is inhibited from expressing its views and Government does not give a factual answer to a question asked because some foreign dignitary is in this country at this moment. Then we better quit and shut up shop as far as Parliament is concerned.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, there was such a lot of talk about the appointment of the Leader of the House and we do not know why and how they came to their decision after having mooted so many names. Now, the Leader of the House, unfortunately for himself, when he was functioning as Chief Whip, was a little more efficient than he seems to be today as the Leader of the House. Earlier also, only today, the Finance Minister was not here and the Planning Minister was asked to deputise for

him. There was some dissatisfaction expressed over that matter also in this House. Then, this Minister of State comes in like a *prima donna* as if he is not conscious of his duties towards this House and that he should be rushing in here as Pandit Nehru, the late Prime Minister, used to rush in here from his chamber as soon as he found that the House needed his presence and he had his duties here. He used to have the decency of asking for your pardon for being late. This gentleman comes here and shows as if he is not responsible to this House and as if he is not the Minister of State. The poor Leader of the House was obliged to apologise—I do not know whether he has apologised to you. He only mentioned in his usual fashion that he was sorry that the Minister was not there and, therefore, this item may be postponed. This sort of non-chalant treatment that the new Prime Minister has come to allow her Ministers to mete out to this Parliament would only show as if they are anxious to denigrate the prestige of this House so that democracy can be weakened and they can come to enjoy more and more autocratic power.

An hon. Member: It is very dangerous. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more.

I am glad that everyone is interested in upholding the dignity and prestige of this House. I am equally concerned about it and certainly, along with the cooperation of all Members, I shall see that it does not denigrate or degrade or go down. We will uphold it as far as we can.

Some observations have fallen from the lips of Mr. Mukerjee. Of course, I cannot agree with all of them and with such an agitated mind he ought not to have made them. I must repeat that when an item has been put on the agenda and if for some reason the Minister cannot be present at the time when it is expected to be called, then there ought to be some information conveyed to the House which I

should just communicate to the Members that that is the reason and that we shall take it up at some other time. Till that item was called, no information had come to me. Then too there is no Minister who can just answer that. There ought to be some arrangement made in this respect that either some other Minister should be briefed to answer that or some expiation might be sent to the House so that I can give it to the House and explain it and then we could proceed with the other business.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I entirely agree with your suggestions. As I have said before, such things will not happen in future.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Minister has come. Let us take it up.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का स्थान दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के नेता जो हैं वह अपने स्थान पर बैठे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री अपने स्थान पर बैठे हैं, लेकिन अभी श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी आये, उन का स्थान पता नहीं कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने स्थान पर बैठे रहिये।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported letter from the President of North Vietnam to the President of India and the reply sent thereto.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have first to apologize for having come late. I do not want to give any excuses. I fully agree that if one of us is not present, somebody else should be able to explain. This will be followed and I am sure that there would be no cause for complaint in future.

In regard to the Calling Attention Notice, may I say this?

A letter dated 24 January from President Ho Chi Minh addressed to the President of India was received through our Consul General in Hanoi. In this letter President Ho Chi Minh, besides reiterating the D.R.V.N. position, has expressed the hope that India as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control will fulfil its obligations under the Geneva Agreement. We have learnt that letters have also been sent by President Ho Chi Minh to other Heads of State.

In his reply to President Ho Chi Minh, the President of India has expressed sympathy for the sufferings of the people of Vietnam and for the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. The President has expressed disappointment that our hope that the stoppage of bombing would lead to a lowering of tensions and eventually to a negotiated peace in Vietnam has not materialised. He has reaffirmed India's objective to work for the reduction of tensions and elimination of conflict. The President has also reiterated India's resolve, as always in the past, to endeavour to secure the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement as far as it is possible in the present situation, impartially and with despatch.

The Government of India have always been of the view that a peaceful solution should be found to the Vietnam problem within the framework of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. To this end, the Government have been in touch with other countries interested in seeing the establishment of peace in Vietnam. It must be admitted, however, that so far it has not been possible to help those principally concerned in the reconciliation of their views.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since the position of India in this matter cannot be equated with that of the other

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

States to whom also President Ho Chi Minh had addressed a letter in view of the fact that India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission, and, therefore, has a special responsibility, may I know what specific steps or attempts Government has been making to bring about the convocation of a Geneva type Conference for settling the Vietnam question and whether it is a fact that such attempts are being obstructed by the stand of the United States Government to the effect that the United States was not a party to the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and if so, why is that not being made clear? Is it because of the fear of displeasing the Americans and losing their aid?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that India has a special position, being the Chairman of the International Control Commission and in that capacity, President Ho Chi Minh has rightly reminded us that India has to ensure that the functioning in the International Control Commission is in accordance with the Geneva Agreement and the Protocol and we have exactly reassured President Ho Chi Minh that we have always attempted and endeavoured to function in such a manner as to discharge our obligations under the Geneva Agreement and the Protocol.

About the second question that he asked as to what special steps we have taken for reconvening the Geneva type Conference, I would like to remind the hon. House that this is a matter in which we, as Government, would be very much interested if a Geneva type Conference could be reconvened. I would, however, like to add that the move for convening such a Conference does not exactly fall within the functioning of the International Control Commission as such under the Protocol and the Geneva Agreement. It is for the two Co-Chairmen to take an initiative in that respect. We have been in touch with the two Co-Chairmen also but at the present moment, it has not been pos-

sible for a Geneva type Conference to be convened.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The second part of my question which was most important has not been replied to. I wanted to know whether those attempts were really floundering against the stand of the United States Government that they were not a party to the Geneva Agreement, and, therefore, a Geneva type Conference could not be called obviously if the United States did not participate in it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot speak on behalf of the US Government as to what their attitude on this is.

Shri Ranga: I hope not.

Shri Swaran Singh:..But I have no information that they are opposed to the convening of a Geneva type Conference. At any rate, they have never said to us that they are opposed to the convening of a Geneva type conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): In view of the real danger of escalation of trouble there and our immediate anxiety and special responsibility, and in view of the fact that one of the main objects of the visit of the Vice-President of the United States is to discuss this matter with the hon. Prime Minister—she might correct me if I am wrong—may I know whether she has given any special consideration to this matter and taken any initiative to see that this trouble is ended?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I have not yet met the Vice-President of the United States.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of not having met the

US Vice-President. I want to know whether the hon. Prime Minister has considered this matter in view of the real danger of escalation and the immediate danger to this country and our special responsibility and interest in the matter. It is not as if she will consider it only after she has seen the Vice-President of the United States. The Vice-President of the United States has come, and he has stated that one of the main objects is to discuss this. So, as a matter of fact, the hon. Prime Minister must have already considered this matter. I want to know whether she proposes to take any initiative in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Would she disclose it to the House first and then discuss?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether she wants to take initiative in the matter. I do not want her to tell us what steps she is going to take. I want to know whether she has considered this and whether she will take the initiative and whether she realises the danger of escalation of trouble there.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think everyone is very acutely aware of the dangers of escalation of this conflict, and we are all deeply concerned also in trying to establish peace in the area. But, as we know from our own experience, it is not always easy to get or to find common ground for people to meet. If any propositions are made, we shall certainly consider them.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): In the context of the visit of the US Vice-President, may I know whether the US Government have made any specific proposals on their behalf in regard to the solution of the Viet Nam problem? Is it also a fact that the US Vice-President wants India to send a medical mission on humanitarian grounds to South Viet Nam to help the South Viet Nam Government there?

Shri Ranga: We should have sent it long ago.

Shri Swaran Singh: As the hon. Prime Minister has already said, the Vice-President of the USA has not yet met her. I did have a meeting with him, but it was not long enough, and this meeting might be continued in the afternoon. No proposal has yet been made to us for sending any medical mission.

Shri Ranga: We should have sent it on our own initiative.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am answering the question which has been put to me.

Shri Ranga: We had sent one to South Korea, and during the earlier days we had sent one to China also.

Shri Swaran Singh: The other part of the question was whether any specific proposal had been made for the settlement or the solution of the Viet Nam problem. We are not directly involved that any specific proposal should be put to us. The House is no doubt aware that the President of the USA did make some statements, and the other statesmen of the USA have also made statements on different occasions about their approach to this problem, and there is no specific solution which has been discussed with us on this issue.

Shri Ranga: We have a humanitarian mission; it was our responsibility to have sent the medical mission on our own initiative.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): May I know whether, in view of the fact that there is danger of a greater intensification of the conflict in Vietnam, we have requested both sides and asked the North Vietnam and South Vietnam Governments to give better cooperation to the Control Commission so that we may achieve some amount of cessation of hostilities as a prelude to finding ways and means for a settlement?

Shri Swaran Singh: It has always been our endeavour to function in a correct way according to the Protocol in the discharge of our functions as

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Chairman of the International Control Commission. We have always been urging upon all the parties that they should fully cooperate with the International Control Commission. The International Commission for their part have been trying to discharge their obligations in a most impartial way; while discharging these functions, sometimes one side and sometimes the other have grounds of criticism against us.

12.22 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions today also—the serious situation in West Bengal due to the Centre's failure to supply adequate rice, wheat and kerosene oil, and police firing in Basirhat resulting in serious injuries to 9 persons. . . .

May I know if the Minister has any statement to make?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have no information yet. We are trying to get information from Calcutta. As soon as it is available and it is adequate, I shall make a statement in the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I keep it pending till afternoon?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall try my best to get information. But if it is not available by then, I would crave your indulgence. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow?

Shri C. Subramaniam: On Monday it may be taken up. I shall try my best.

जी हुकम चरद कछवाय (देवास) :
यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है इसलिए यह प्राज
शाम को ही लिया जाना चाहिए ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इनफ़ोरमेशन तो
घा लेने दीजिये बाकी महत्व का सवाल समझा
है तभी तो उसे लिया है ।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker I can allow only one hon. Member at a time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The situation in West Bengal is nothing new. We do not get more than 129 grammes of rice, and outside the rationed areas, in those modified ration areas where we are supposed to get rice and wheat, we are not able to get it at all for weeks and months now. All this has come in the papers. Why is the Government not aware of this situation without giving extolling reports that everything is all right?

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to the hon. lady Member, it is not a new situation. It is an old situation; therefore. . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not that. Basirhat is a modified ration area. There is absolutely no kerosene, nothing at all in that area. Why has the Government failed to look into this situation and rectify this state of affairs? It has not done it. The result is that there has been agitation and shooting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kampur): The reason why I tabled this adjournment motion was that according to the press information available to us, there is a clear indication of failure on the part of the Centre, because it says, 'It is reported that the crowd had collected in front of the . . . building demanding increased supplies of rice, wheat and kerosene. . . . This is the situation not in Calcutta—if it was in Coucutta, one could understand it—this is a situation 30 or 40 miles away from Calcutta where the modified rationing scheme is there. The hon. Minister says that he has no information.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He has said it is nothing new.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There has been firing. Nine people have been seriously injured, four of them very seriously—they may die, students. May I request you to direct the Minister to see that the information is collected by this evening and we should be apprised of it. They cannot shift it to Monday because there will be more firing. We cannot allow firing to take place.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri rose—

Mr. Speaker: His name is not there. It cannot be open to general discussion now.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Kindly direct the Minister...

Mr. Speaker: I will do what I think proper and should be done.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The question of firing on the demonstrators may be evaded by the Central Government on the ground that it is a matter of law and order. But as far as the main reason for this incident which has taken place yesterday goes, it is directly the responsibility of the Centre. They have totally failed to maintain supplies of kerosene, not only of rice. There is a complete kerosene crisis now in Bengal. The system of kerosene rationing has gone to pieces in the case of Calcutta, let alone the mofussil. This matter must be taken up immediately.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): May I say that it must be taken up today because these days we have such efficient means of communication? It used to be said at one time that the telegraph, telephone and "tell a woman" were the only means of rapid communication. Now we have got the radio.

Mr. Speaker: I can only take up the adjournment motion if the facts are either admitted or established. Unless facts are known, how can I give my decision whether there has been a failure or not. The Minister wants time

to find out the facts and therefore I have to give him time, so that he might give me the facts and then I will take a decision, but because it is in the form of an adjournment motion, I will request him to get the information today if it is possible.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am making all efforts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the rules...

Mr. Speaker: I have read the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The rule says it is an urgent public matter.

Mr. Speaker: If I get the information, it is for your benefit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: Simply on the basis of a press report, how can I decide? Let me get the information. Don't be impatient in that respect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We should know the time.

Mr. Speaker: I will inform the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने भी दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का तो नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े (बारमोन) : कोमिंग घटेजन मोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बाद में लिया जा सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 18, 19, और 20 को छोड़ी है और इस तरह 21 तारीख को उत्तर दायेगा तब तक वहाँ कितनी उत्तेजना फैल जायगी और कितने लोगों पर गोशियां चम जायेंगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : मुझे एक बात बर्ज करनी है और यह उसी से सम्बन्धित है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे मंत्री जी से पूछ लेने दीजिये । अभी आप बैठ जाइये । किस वक्त तक उम्मीद करने हैं कि आप को इत्तिहा आ जायेगी ?

By what time would the Minister be able to get the information, because that rule is being brought to my notice that if it is admitted, it must be taken up at 4 O'Clock. Therefore, the information must be there. I have to get the information and then take it up.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I intimate the office by 3 O'Clock whether I have got the information or not?

Mr. Speaker: At 3 O'Clock I will inform the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन दिन पहले खाद्य समस्या को लेकर, विशेषतः केरल के बारे में, स्थगन में प्रस्ताव आया था । उस समय ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण का सुझाव कैरोसीन के अभाव के सम्बन्ध में और आसमान छूने वाले दामों के सम्बन्ध में दिया था । इस वक्त खाद्य को लेकर मैंने फिर स्थगन प्रस्ताव इसलिए नहीं दिया कि उस वक्त थोड़ी व्यापक बर्चा हुई थी । कैरोसीन के बारे में फिर मैं ने एक पत्र द्वारा आप को सूचित किया था । यह केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का सवाल नहीं है । बिहार का अभी मैं ने दौरा किया था । एक, एक रुपये कैरोसीन तेल की बोतल बिक रही है । कैरोसीन के दाम जब एक रुपये की बोतल होते हैं और उस का व्यापक अभाव होता है तो वह अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का सवाल नहीं बनता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से उसी रोज कह दिया है । इस वक्त मैं आप से इस बात में बहस नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि यह एक नई मिसाल कायम करनी होगी मगर मैं आप को यह बतला दू कि आप ने फिर मेरे पास जो

बिट्टी भेजी थी वह मैं ने मिनिस्टर के पास भेजी है । वह उस पर गौर कर रहे हैं और देख रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रेलवे मंत्री क्या वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अभी आता है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will you please ask Mr. Alagesan also to get the information because kerosene is also one of the points.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): There is another calling attention motion about the train accident.

Mr. Speaker: I have passed orders. They will be informed. It cannot be discussed in the House.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE ANNUAL REPORT OF KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Kerala Financial Corporation along with the statement showing Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation, for the year ended the 31st March, 1965 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5463/66].

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): We cannot hear anything. Please ask them to make their statements a little louder.

Mr. Speaker: The whole fault lies with me because I am not able to control the House. There is so much

of noise. If the Members observe silence and try to listen then probably they would be able to listen what is being said. Besides, it is also given in the Order paper. I would also request the hon. Ministers to be more distinct and more audible. Shri Asoka Mehta.

REPORT OF ENERGY SURVEY OF INDIA COMMITTEE, AND NOTIFICATIONS re. JENMIKARAM PANCHAYAT PAYMENT (ABOLITION) RULES, ETC. ETC.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Energy Survey of India Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5464/66].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Jenmikaram Panchayat Payment (Abolition) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. 105/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th March, 1965.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 131/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 159/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th April, 1965.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 166/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th April, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5465/66].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain

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amendments to the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Rules, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 161/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th April, 1965.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 219/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th May, 1965.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 353/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th September, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5466/66].

- (4) A copy of the Final Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5467/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I make a submission with respect to sub-item (4) of item No. 5. I am glad that after an unduly long and somewhat painful gestation, this transport policy Committee report has been produced. In view of its importance, may I request you to see that this report is circulated to Members?

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. Sanjivayya.

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, NIZAMNAGAR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri Sanjivayya,

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra]

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar for the year 1964-65 along with audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5468/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COIR INDUSTRY ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1795 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5478/66].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—
 - (i) The Export of Cast Iron Soil Pipes (Inspection Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2426 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1965.
 - (ii) The Export of Zip Fasteners (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2692 in Gazette of

India dated the 24th August, 1965.

- (iii) The Export of Enamelwares (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2696 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1965.
- (iv) The Export of Light Engineering Products (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3031 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1965.
- (v) The Export of Steel and Steel Products (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3096 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1965.
- (vi) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3100 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1965.
- (vii) The Export of Minerals and Ores (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3151 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1965.
- (viii) The Export of Manganese Ore and Iron Ore (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3153 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1965.
- (ix) The Export of Cast Iron Soil Pipes (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3406 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1965.
- (x) The Export of De-oiled Rice Bran (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3607 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1965.

- (xi) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3707 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1965.

- (xii) The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3783 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1965.

- (xiii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3920 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1965.

- (xiv) The Export of Minerals and Ores-Group I (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3977 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1965.

- (xv) The Export of Minerals and Ores-Group II (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3980 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5469/66].

3. A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

- (i) S.O. 3809 published in the Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1965, repealing the Cotton Textiles (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956.

- (ii) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3915 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1965.

- (iii) S.O. 23 published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5470/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. A copy each of the following Reports under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1965, along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5471/66].

- (ii) Fifth Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5472/66].

2. A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3984 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5473/66].

3. A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Sixth Amendment) Scheme 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3985 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5474/66].

REPORT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE 18TH SESSION OF THE W.H.O. REGIONAL COMMITTEE

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 18th Session of the

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

W.H.O. Regional Committee for South East Asia held in Kabul from 30th October to 6th November, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5475/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER TEXTILES COMMITTEE ACT

Shri Shafli Qureshi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1778 in the Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1965 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5476/66].

12.33 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th September, 1965, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th February, 1966, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "sixteenth" the word "Seventeenth" be substituted

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1965" the figure "1966" be substituted.

Clause 9

3. That at page 6, line 26, for the figure "288" the figure "228" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance

with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House

12.34 hrs.

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND BILL

AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1966 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.34½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairmen:

1. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty,
2. Shri T. H. Sonavane,
3. H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo,
4. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,
5. Shrimati Renuka Ray,
6. Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EXPLOSION IN 3 UP ASSAM MAIL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On 16th February, 1966

while train No. 3UP Assam Mail was running between Furkating and Kamarbandha Ali stations on the Lumding Mariani section of the North-east Frontier Railway, there was an explosion in the rear compartment of the Third class bogie attached 5th from the train engine, shortly after 21.00 hours while the train was passing KM 334/9-10. The train was brought to a stop at KM 334/13. It was found that one side of the coach had been shorn off and a number of passengers in the coach had been blown away. The coach remained on the track. While the Guard was rendering first aid to the injured and preparing to set up emergency lights for relief work, another explosion occurred in the front compartment of the same coach, approximately half an hour after the first explosion, blowing off the roof and the body of the coach causing more casualties.

Immediately on receipt of the information in the railway control office, medical vans and relief trains were rushed from Furkating, Mariani, Tinsukia and other places accompanied by railway officials including medical staff. The local civil and police authorities and the army authorities of the area were also advised.

According to the latest information available, 36 passengers lost their lives and another 53 sustained injuries of whom 9 are reported to have been seriously injured. The debris of the affected coach has not yet been cleared. The total number of casualties would be known after clearance of the debris.

The injured have been sent to the Golaghat Civil Hospital and the Lumding Railway Hospital for further medical attention.

Arrangements were made to tranship the passengers of 3 UP Assam Mail into another rake at the site. Thereafter, the unaffected portions of the train were drawn to the stations on either side of the accident site.

The spot has been cordoned off by the Police and Army personnel.

The train was escorted by two batches of the Railway Protection Force and one batch of Assam Rifles personnel who were travelling in the front and rear brake vans.

The General Manager and other senior officers of the Northeast Frontier Railway have proceeded to the site. The cause is under investigation. According to the first information, explosive material with a time fuse wire attached to it was discovered in another coach when the train was subjected to a search after it came to a stop and *prima facie* it appears that similar material had caused the explosion in the affected coach.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will allow a few questions one by one. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) On a previous occasion, it was assured on the floor of this House by the Government that the thick jungles in the Naga-affected areas of Upper, Assam especially along the rail track, would be cleared. They are not cleared. On the other hand, this is not the only one of its kind. There have been a series of such incidents, incidents of this type, all along this rail track, and the Minister would agree to that. Now, this has been done by the Naga hostiles. On the one side, the Naga hostiles have come to Delhi to have talks for peace with the Prime Minister, and, on the other hand, they are busy dynamiting the rail track all along upper Assam, and killing the people and blowing up the trains. This is an unhappy thing. One of the members of the peace mission said that it must have been done by a section of the hostile Nagas. I want to know from the Prime Minister what purpose she is going to serve by discussing matters with the Naga hostile leaders in Delhi, when a particular group functioning under them is busy dynamiting the

[Shri Hem Barua]

rail track all along in upper Assam. It has become very insecure. I have been travelling by these trains and I know the minds of the passengers. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is there any answer coming? The question boils to this. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is a question of political policy, Government policy; not a railway matter only.

Mr. Speaker: I am at present concerned with that incident that has happened and so other things should not be brought in, though they may be very material and very substantial.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a precedent; on a previous occasion, on a similar accident, you were compelled to ask the Minister of External Affairs to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I am asking about this.

Shri Hem Barua: I would like the Prime Minister to reply to this because a political thing is involved in this.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Though it had been promised last time that the jungle by the side of that portion of the rail track was to be cleared, the question is why it has not been cleared; and it remains as dangerous to travel there as it was before or even it has become more dangerous now. That is the point on which the hon. Member wants to get the information.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): This particular question does not relate to any clearing of jungles. As it appears—it is too premature to say that—since a similar bomb was found in the other section or compartment of the railway train that was not damaged, it stands to reason that this explosion must have

also due to that. It has nothing to do with that. I can understand the clearing of the jungle, etc. but I have no information just now. But this particular accident means that a bomb has been planted by somebody somewhere; that can be done even at any station or at any place. It was almost gone into. The evidence as was read by my colleague shows that there were two units of the RPF and also the military unit; they were guarding in the normal way. But this is something which is a new tactics that the Naga hostiles have thought of.

Shri Hem Barua: I thank him for this information. But I am sorry he has not replied to my question at all. The Naga hostiles are there because of the fact that there are thick jungles and forests which your predecessor promised to clear on the floor of this House. You have gone back on that promise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक बम पाया गया है जो फटा नहीं था। इस क्षेत्र में यह रेल दुर्घटना पहली बार नहीं हुई है। इससे पहले भी तीन बार हो चुकी हैं। इन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि जो बम पाया गया है वह कहाँ का बना हुआ है और भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ न हों, इसके लिये क्या कोई विशेष कदम उठा लिये गए हैं? जो लोग मारे गये हैं या जो घायल हुए हैं उनको तत्काल क्या सहायता पहुँचाई गई है?

डा० राम सुभगसिंह : कायदे के अनुसार लोगों को सहायता दी जाएगी। जो मारे गए हैं उनके परिवार वालों को सहायता दी जाएगी। जो घायल हुए हैं उनके दवा दारू का प्रबंध किया गया है।

जहाँ तक दुर्घटना की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने की बात है उसके लिए कड़ाई की जाएगी और उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था की जाएगी। बम हूँ का बना हुआ है इसका

। अभी पता नहीं है। उसको एग्जामिन किया जा रहा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement it appears that the bomb was placed inside the compartment; it was not found on the track. That is much more dangerous. I would like to know whether attempts are being made to comb the compartments before the train starts. Is there any arrangement being made with the RPF or the GRP to search each and every compartment before the train starts and also to make periodical searches?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a suggestion which we will keep in mind. But you can realise the difficulty, Sir. That particular train originates at Dibrugarh on that side and Barauni on this side. We can do that at the originating station. If it is possible, at every station, it will have to be done. Any passenger can enter a train and put a bomb there. So, that precaution will also have to be taken.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The railway employs a big staff of train examiners, scavengers and security men who at different railway stations examine the carriages. Since the bomb was planted and a time fuse and wire were used, did none of the above staff notice the wire and fuse or the bomb while examining the carriages?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The entire area—Lumding—Mariana and Lumding Badarpur—is under operational control of the military. Our RPF also work in Lumding area. Under their charge, every precaution is taken to control the situation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know whether the origin of the bomb has been located whether it is a country bomb. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has said they will find out.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether in view of the series

of accidents, the railways have any intelligence service to have proper information about such explosions and accidents?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not the normal work of the railways. This being a special case has been handed over to the military. It is impossible and impracticable that at every station, every passenger and his luggage should be searched to find out whether there is a bomb or not. Howsoever much we may try, I am sure it is not practicable.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buzar): A few days back, in the same area a track was blown up. I gave a call attention notice and you were good enough to disallow it.

Mr. Speaker: Now I am bad enough to allow it!

Shri A. P. Sharma: A few days ago, in the same area, the track was blown up and only two or three days after that this accident has taken place. This area being Naga hostile-infested, since the track was blown up in this very area, what special steps have the government taken to protect the life of the staff working on the railways?

Shri S. K. Patil: Because there was the possibility of the track being blown up, that is why the units of the RPF and units of the military were put there. Surely the planting of a bomb is something that is not done that way. This is another ingenious way of these Naga hostiles.

श्री बड़े (बारगोन) : जब कभी इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, फिश प्लेट्स के हटाये जाने की वजह से या किसी दूसरी वजह से एक्सीडेंट होते हैं तो घासपास के क्षेत्रों में जा कर इनवैस्टीगेशन किया जाता है। अभी बरुघा के सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया है कि जो जंगल साफ किये जाने से वे साफ नहीं किये गये हैं। ऐसा मामूल पड़ता है कि इस दुर्घटना के पीछे एंटीनैशनल तत्वों का हाथ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घासपास के क्षेत्रों में

[श्री बड़े]

जा कर क्या तलाशी ली गई है या आप यह समझते हैं कि नागा होस्टाइल का ही यह कार्य है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह काम तो रेलवे का नहीं है। मैंने कहा है कि वह काम मिलिटरी यूनिट का है। रेलवे के नामल फ्रंक्शज में वह काम नहीं आता है।

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): In view of the reply given by the minister, may I know whether he is satisfied with the steps that have been taken?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri S. K. Patil: This is a new situation. The planting of a bomb is something that had not occurred before. One has got to see—and the military also has got to see—what could be done. This is not something to which I can give a ready reply.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि सिर्फ चार हजार नागा होस्टाइल हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फेफुल नागाज हैं उन्होंने आज तक क्या किसी होस्टाइल नागा को एरेस्ट करके आपको दिया है, एक घाघ मिसाल भी आप क्या बता सकते हैं कि किसी फेफुल नागा ने किसी होस्टाइल नागा को गिरफ्तार करने में मदद की हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कैसे उठता है ?

श्री खोंकर लाल खेरबा (कोटा) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एक बम मिला है उन्होंने वह भी कहा है कि एक बम फटने के घाघ घंटे के बाद दूसरा बम फटा। जब पहला बम फटा तो क्या उसके बाद गाड़ी भी तलाशी नहीं ली गई ? अगर नहीं ली गई तो क्यों नहीं ली गई और यात्रियों को वहाँ कौन हटाने का क्या करण बा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में मैंने कहा है कि एक बम जब फटा तो गाड़ी रोक दी गई। उसके बाद गाड़ी वगैरह ने आ कर लाइट का इंतजाम करना शुरू कर दिया ताकि फर्स्ट एड दी जा सके। उनको जो घायल हुए हैं और जो मर गए हैं उनको इकट्ठा किया जा सके। इसी दम्यान दूसरा बम फटा और पहले और दूसरे बम के फटने में बाध घंटा लग गया। इस वास्ते तलाशी नहीं ली जा सकी दम्यान में।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह नागा होस्टाइल का काम है। होस्टाइल नागाज के नेता कहते हैं कि हमारे लोग इस काम में नहीं हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है कि यह तीसरी श्रेणी के होस्टाइल नागा कौन हैं और अगर नहीं ली है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पाकिस्तानी हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस वक्त पूरी कोई बात नहीं बताई जा सकती है। पूरी जांच हो जायगी उसके बाद ही निश्चित रूप से बता पायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जांच कब तक ो जाएगी ?

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Can we not have a chance to put questions?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जांच हो जाएगी तो फिर आपको चांस देंगे।

12.50 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We now go to the next item—Statement by the Leader of the House.

The Minister - of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 21st February, 1966, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the President's Address.

(2) Consideration and Passing of:—

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is the first week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is not a very good beginning though it is the first week.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only submit one thing. There are two discussions which were discussed partly here. One was very important, on the closure of textile mills, which was moved by Shri Madhu Limaye and which was partly heard also. The second one was about kerosene oil. I would like to know when these two discussions will be taken up and whether some time will be found after the discussion on the President's Address.

Mr. Speaker: There would be another Friday after the discussion on the President's Address. Then we can raise this point.

There will be no time at least in the coming week.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The discussion on the President's Address is for 15 hours. This is an important matter. The mills have been closed. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government will bring forward a motion to discuss the report of the Monopoly Commission. We have tabled a motion on that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I suggest, Sir, that we might invite Shri Banerjee to the Business Advisory Committee meetings, because every time he wants to say something on the report of the Business Advisory Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Is she sure that even if we invite him things will improve?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to offer a personal explanation. Do we always confine ourselves to the report of the Business Advisory Committee? There is a convention that we make our suggestions. I can quote instances where many hon. Members have suggested many things.

Mr. Speaker: All parties are represented on the Business Advisory Committee. Hon. Members stand up here even after that report has been accepted. They should wait for at least one or two weeks. There is enough business before the House. The President's Address is to be discussed. That will take one week. After that is over there is the Railway Budget. That will take the whole time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We only invite your attention, nothing else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask, at the outset, whether the doubts raised in a section of the Press as to whether the Leader of the House can also simultaneously function as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have been finally set at rest?

Secondly, I would like to remind him....

Mr. Speaker: Does it arise from the statement made today?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He made it in what capacity?

Mr. Speaker: It is written on the Order Paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he make it as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or as Leader of the House?

Mr. Speaker: That is written there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My second question is whether he has at the back of his mind the fact that another matter, a very important matter, was also part discussed in the last session. That was the first I think, report of the Vigilance Commission. It appears that only we on this side of the House are interested in vigilance and not the other side. I hope he will keep it in mind.

Lastly, I am glad to find that in this bulletin issued by your Secretariat, Bulletin—Part II dated 15th February, it is now rightly said, perhaps under your direction and wise guidance, that it is a tentative list of business. There are 47 Bills listed for this session. They must take up their mind sometime later as to how many Bills they would put through in this session.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I do find some anomaly in the position here, whatever the practice in other countries may be.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, whether it is the Chief Whip, whether it is the Leader of the House, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha is there.

Shri Daji (Indore): He is Trimurti, —Brahma, Vishnu,—Mahesh,—all the three together.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In this House, Sir, we are used to having statements regarding Government business for the ensuing week being made not by the Leader of the House but by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who as a member of Government is in the know about Government's negotiations with your Secretariat in regard to the arrangements for the ensuing week. That is the convention we in this have established. It may be, Sir that you in your wisdom and the Minister in his condescension have agreed that as the Leader of the House he would make the statement since that may be the practice, conceivably, in other countries. It may be so.

Mr. Speaker: It is not my wisdom.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What I am disturbed about is that as Leader of the House—Sir, I am going to make a serious submission—a statement is made on behalf of the Government while a little while ago I found that at a time when representatives of the so-called Naga Hostiles are here in Delhi for purposes of consultation with the Government of India directly with a view to a settlement, which we all hope for, things have been said by way of questions and insinuations along with these questions and also sometimes by way of answers which have militated against a helpful discussion with the Naga representatives, at that point of time neither the Leader of the House nor the Prime Minister nor the Minister of External Affairs nor any senior Cabinet Minister ever intervened to ask the House to exercise the kind of restraint and decency which is incumbent upon us in view of the presence of the Naga representatives whom we all welcome in Delhi. They do not do their job. The Leader of the House does not do his job, which is in decency required of him, and he comes forward, as a footling little member of the Government, to announce the business of the House for next week. It is amazing.

Mr. Speaker: Really, if I would to give my opinion, more dignity should be attached to the Leader of the House. This is a formal business, to announce the business of the next week. That ought to be left to some other member of Government. The Government might consider it. It is their job. It is not my job. But I feel that there ought to be some greater dignity given to the Leader of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, the matter is being looked into by two of our eminent lawyers who happen to be members of the Government. One thing I want to make clear here. Some of the functions which I was performing here as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were functions allotted to the

Leader of the House and those powers were then delegated to me by the then Leader of the House. Now I am doing those things in my own right.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Leader of the House wants to have this business to himself we have no objection. Certainly he may do it. We do not want to take it away from him if he thinks that it is his job.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I submit, Sir, that in my own experience in this House—I have known the working of the Leader of the House for many years—and also my experience after having worked as Leader of the House, is that the function of announcing the business for next week has always been the function of the Leader of the House and there is no loss of dignity in announcing that statement.

An hon. Member: Same is the procedure in the United Kingdom.

12.57 hrs.

DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954."

The motion as adopted.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.59 hrs.

MOTION RE: TASHKENT DECLARATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Sardar Swaran Singh on the 16th February, 1966, namely:—

"That the Tashkent Declaration be taken into consideration."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, may I ask whether we may assume the Minister will be called upon to reply on Monday?

Mr. Speaker: It is now 1.00. We have only 1½ hours before 2.30. Would the Minister like to reply on Monday?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I have no objection.

13 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I earnestly make a two-folded request to you? Firstly, the House may sit till 6 o'clock today; that is to say, Private Members' Business may be taken up at 3.30 instead of at 2.30. Secondly, may I request you to ensure that the Defence Minister who was in Tashkent when the declaration was signed, is present in the House, because certain questions might be raised here which he alone may be able to answer? For instance, I understand that under an agreement which General Choudhuri and General Musa arrived at in Rawalpindi last week the Government of India has agreed to withdraw to the 1949 position. He can throw light

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17-2-66.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

on this. It is still a secret. It has not been given to the press.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is a breach of privilege of the House. It was announced by Radio Pakistan. Though Parliament has been in session, no announcement has been made to the effect that our armies are going to the 1949 position.

Mr. Speaker: There is no breach of privilege of the House. He might resume his seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैंने प्राज रेडियो में समाचार सुना है अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह घोषणा करता है और हमें पता नहीं है। रावलपिंडी रेडियो चिल्लाता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बोलते चले ज.येंगे अपने आप जिसका जी चाहे ? क्या इसी तरह होगा ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When is the Minister replying?... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Because Shri Kamath has started it, therefore, it must be continued? I am sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only made a request that the Defence Minister should be present in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I would request Shri Kamath to give previous intimation if he wants to say anything—not in this manner obstructing the proceedings of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I say that I have given a Calling Attention notice on this very subject?

Mr. Speaker: I hope he will allow me to continue with the business.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): What is the decision regarding the allotment of time?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been decided. We will continue till 2:30

today and the Minister would reply on Monday. Now Shri Bakar Ali Mirza will continue his speech.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was saying that the two countries of India and Pakistan have taken a new turning of the road and there has been a new approach, there has been the development of a new character in the functioning of the two countries. If the Tashkent Agreement is implemented honestly and with all sincerity by both the countries, I feel sure that very soon there will be a re-union of the two countries. By that I do not mean that there will be dissolution of frontiers. An atmosphere of friendship and goodwill will be created in the place of the present ill-will and hatred and the two countries will be able to march in the road of progress. And it might be quite possible, in the wake of the European Economic Community, to form an arrangement where by surrendering or merging a part of their sovereignty they can progress together.

13.04 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

For example, it is quite possible and quite feasible to have a common authority for Jute. This should be tried. There has been talk of sovereignty in the context of withdrawal from Haji Pir Pass, Kargil and Tithwal. It must be remembered that sovereignty also involves the 400 million people of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now. His time is up.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I have just started my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give time to the Members of the Opposition also.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: You might give me one more minute. Otherwise that is the point in my coming here today and making a speech?

In conclusion, I would say that the way in which the body of Shastriji was received by this country when it came from Tashkent, by millions and millions of people not only with rose petals but also with love and reverence that fact itself is not only an expression of devotion to Shastriji but also puts the seal on the final act of the great and good man of the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on behalf of our party in Parliament I heartily support the Tashkent Agreement. It is a matter of pride and gratification for our party that such an agreement has ultimately been reached between our country and our neighbour Pakistan. It was precisely for suggesting this type of settlement and a peaceful solution of all the outstanding issues with Pakistan that our party, specially the General Secretary of our Party, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, was attacked and dubbed as a traitor and anti-national. Even Shri Nanda, the *sadachari* Home Minister, tried to be-fool the country by referring to a speech of Shri Namboodiripad in Bombay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here we are concerned with the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am limiting myself to the Tashkent Agreement. For making this suggestion, allegations were made against us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may take some other opportunity to refer to this, not now.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नारदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इरैलैंड बातें बोलने से क्या लाभ है ?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Our party was threatened with action. We were told that appropriate action will be taken at the proper time against our General Secretary for his speeches

and writings. Can anybody deny that our party and our General Secretary, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, had the guts to make this suggestion at a time. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with your party.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But I represent my party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should confine his speech to the Tashkent Agreement. He should not go beyond it. He can refer to other matters on other occasions.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: At a time when the two countries were confronting each other with war, the reactionary forces in the country tried to plunge the country into total war by creating war psychosis. Many people and countries were telling us to turn our economy into a war economy. Ultimately, however, good sense prevailed and thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Prime Minister and the boldness shown by our Prime Minister during the Tashkent Agreement, such a peaceful settlement has been possible. I hope that this Tashkent spirit will be taken seriously and every effort will be made to broaden the Tashkent spirit so as to settle all outstanding issues and disputes, including border disputes peacefully across the table. I congratulate our late Prime Minister for leading the country to such a situation in which peace and friendly relations can be brought about on the basis of the Tashkent Agreement.

There has been a voice of disagreement. I know that the voice expressed by certain forces here are not the voices of the people of our country. It is the voice and feeling of the imperialist reactionaries, under whose initiative our country was divided into two parts, with the intention that the two parts will always be at war and there will be no peace. In that way,

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya].

opportunity was taken by the imperialists to carry on their brutal exploitation of our poor people in this sub-continent. So, I caution the Government not to surrender themselves to those reactionary forces who are trying to see that again the feelings and the relations between these two countries be brought to such a situation that our jawans will fight with the jawans of the other part of the same land. Sometimes, our Government leaders surrender themselves to these reactionary forces. I mention it especially because the western world is not very happy with this Agreement. They may speak sweet words but their aim is to see that we fight each other. (Interruption).

I do not want to be interrupted. In this connection, I may again refer to the matter which I had placed here when the very proposal for the Tashkent meeting was placed in this House by our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. It is gratifying to note that before going to Tashkent, our late Prime Minister declared that we cannot conceive of any situation of perpetual enmity with our neighbour Pakistan. I say, the same should be the feeling in regard to China.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes; I boldly say that. The people must know that. Unless and until we come to a peaceful settlement with China—she is also our neighbour—our economy and our position cannot improve . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Sir, you are also interrupting me. Is it not in connection with our establishing friendly relations with our neighbours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with China now.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब एक व्यापक प्रश्न पर चर्चा चल रही है, जिसके कि कई पहलू हैं, तो चीन का अगर उल्लेख करते हैं तो इस में बुरा क्या है ? उस दिशा में हम लोग भी बोल सकते हैं, अपनी बात रख सकते हैं ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Any student of history, basing on realities, will say that it is not very impossible for India to come to a settlement with our other neighbour China. (Interruption).

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Pro-China.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Slanders are made against us that we want to sell out our country to our neighbour China. It is a slander. When we talk of peaceful settlement, we say that definitely with the intention that our national prestige and national integrity will be maintained. We have not surrendered anything to Pakistan while agreeing to the Tashkent Declaration. So, in this way alone we can settle our disputes. There are our friends. I remember, after coming from Burma, our late Prime Minister—I have read it in the newspaper, the Statesman—was asked a question by some correspondent as to whether such negotiations or such a meeting like Tashkent was possible with China. At that time, our Prime Minister remarked: Where is a Kosygin to arrange such a meeting? I say, there are our friends and there are non-aligned, neutral, nations who are friendly to us and to China and they can arrange it. Rumania has proposed such a thing; the UAR has also proposed it. There are proposals . . .

An hon. Member: The Colombo proposals.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They are not sacrosanct. We met in Tashkent without any pre-condition, without any condition. In the same way, without any pre-condition, our disputes with China can be settled in

a friendly atmosphere under the initiative and invitation of any friendly nation. It is not only that my Party has said it. Even some eminent persons like Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has suggested this. Is he a communist? Does he want to sell out any portion of our country to China when he suggests that a settlement may be made with China? The situation has changed. The Colombo powers must not be made sacrosanct. The relations of forces between Asia and the whole world have changed. At least, there must be an effort on the part of the Government of India to see whether it is possible to negotiate and settle our disputes with China without surrendering our sovereignty to any nation.

With these words, I fully support the motion and I hope in the spirit of Tashkent the peaceful settlement of all disputes with any neighbour of our country, including China, will be attempted and I hope the settlement will be arrived at. I hope the Government will not allow the reactionary forces to gain ground and to ruin our country by making it impossible to settle all our border disputes with our neighbours.

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir at a moment when India stands at a turning point in her history the Declaration of Tashkent is a sign-post pointing out the direction towards the future. It is of tremendous importance to the participating countries. It has strengthened the United Nations, it has given mankind a new hope, for it has shown, as Walter Lipman said the other day, "that it is still possible for nations to get on top of the intractable violence of human affairs. The word is better for what happened at Tashkent."

Sometimes ago, Jawaharlal Nehru said that the reason why so many problems defy solution was because of the wrong approach to them and

because the violence of our minds dominated our actions. He said:

" . . . Unless the world recognises the need for a passionate involvement with civilised behaviour, tensions and conflicts would continue throughout the world."

I submit that what happened at Tashkent is an involvement with civilised behaviour. It is a right step at the right time in the right direction. The results that flow from it will be good and a new day of co-operation and friendship will dawn for the people of India and Pakistan.

Nothing in the world is ever entirely immune from criticism and the Tashkent Declaration is no exception. But may I remind hon. Members who are dissatisfied with the Declaration that the world consists of two kinds of people, those who curse the darkness and those who light a candle. Prime Minister Shastri lit a candle at Tashkent and I have no doubt that the flame will be strong and the light will guide us on to still bigger and braver efforts.

For the last two decades the world has talked a great deal about the necessity for settling disputes by peaceful means and for abandoning the use of force. For us in India this was no new idea, for it has been the guiding thread in our philosophy through the centuries. We too had spoken this language in world Forums and pledged our adherence to this concept. But now, by putting her signature to the Tashkent Declaration, India has shown that we can act as well as talk. India has risen in her own estimation, in the estimation of her people and in the estimation of the whole world. All nations have welcomed the Declaration with the single exception of China and maybe, even here, there is a lining to what looks like a dark cloud, for, perhaps the fact that China has not realised the importance of this Declaration may show Pakistan the realities of the

[Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit].

situation and help to tear aside the pointed veil which prevented her from seeing her neighbour clearly.

This is the first time that two nations have taken so bold a step, so pregnant with possibilities for new life and new hope for millions of people. It is the first initiative of its kind taken by a great power such as the Soviet Union for bringing together two of her Asian neighbours and helping them to resolve their differences through discussion, through consultation, in a peaceful manner. The Soviet initiative and its success should be welcomed by every one by all people who are involved in the search for peace and stability and justice in the world, specially those of Asia because this step has established, beyond any doubt, that the Soviet Union is not only interested in peace in Asia but is prepared to take the necessary initiative to achieve this objective and safeguard it. The Tashkent Declaration, therefore, establishes the Soviet presence in Asia as a strong factor in favour of peace.

The essence of this Agreement is obviously the spirit which inspired it—a spirit to which both sides wholeheartedly subscribed. India is determined to observe the Agreement and the spirit in which it was conceived and we believe that Pakistan will do likewise. To doubt the honesty and intention of either nation at this time is not only grossly unfair to both but amounts almost to an insult to the two Heads of States. It is a pity, it would be a thousand pities, if such an attitude were taken up.

It was only after assurances from Pakistan that the use of force would be abjured that Shastriji agreed to our withdrawals from Haji Pir, Kargil and Tithwal. This was the condition he had made earlier in his letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to Parliament. His willingness to withdraw shows that he

had the fullest confidence in India's strength and ability to defend and protect herself. Pakistan's withdrawal on the other hand from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector is both politically and militarily of the highest importance to us.

I am sorry, some of the speakers who spoke yesterday, are not present in the House. Mr. Trivedi was among the most critical—he said that we cannot give up our own territory which we have recovered. The Tashkent Declaration is not an adjudication of the Kashmir question. We have made it clear time and again, in Tashkent and elsewhere, that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India and our sovereignty in this area is not negotiable. This fact remains.

There was a further doubt in the mind of Mr. Trivedi to the effect that an Act of Parliament would be necessary to part with our own territory. We have not given up anything of our sovereignty. We had accepted the Cease-fire of 1949 but no Act of Parliament was then considered necessary. Our withdrawal from Haji Pir, Tithwal and Kargil is a mere re-affirmation of the Cease-fire line of 1949 and we accepted it in the larger interests of peace and the peaceful settlement of a difficult and vital issue.

Questions are asked as to what are the guarantees for the future. These lie in the terms of the Agreement, namely, that both sides will observe the Cease-fire terms and the Cease-fire line, that relations between the two countries shall be based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Equally important are Art. 4, which mentions the need to encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two nations, and the first part of Art. 1, which speaks of neighbourly relations and the ending of tensions. I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that it is these aspects and not

merely the disengagement of troops that are the long-term objectives envisaged in the Declaration.

This House bears a heavy responsibility because we are the representatives of the people. It is not Government alone who are responsible for the promotion of friendly relations between nations. If we raise false bogeys, the work of our Government is going to be made immeasurably more difficult and the purpose we seek to serve will be defeated.

On what do agreements and treaties rest? What guarantees do they offer? In the final analysis, as we all know, it is the will of the people that is the surest guarantee. In this case we also have the firm and friendly support of a mighty nation, the Soviet Union, and on the far side of the world, the other giant of our time and also our friend, the United States of America, has applauded our stand. Tashkent was the first step on a long road, probably a hard road, but we must not lose faith in ourselves and we must walk forward with firm unflinching steps until our goal is reached.

There has been no departure from any principle. As I said before, there has been a clear and firm declaration on more than one occasion though the fears of our basic position on Kashmir. This was repeated at Tashkent. Kashmir is and will remain a part of India and India's sovereignty in this area is not negotiable.

Why then should we be afraid of discussions and talks on any subject which helps to ease tension and lessen suspicious and pave the road to peace between ourselves and Pakistan?

Yesterday one other doubt was raised by Mr. Trivedi, who posed a question to the Government as to what happened on the 10th of January. I believe I am right in saying—I say this subject to correction by those who were present at the time—that a reaffirmation of the Agreement was made

on the 9th and only a few verbal changes were made later. These were minor changes such as 'should' in place of 'will'. There was no question of pressure on the Prime Minister by any party and I think it is a slur on the memory of a great patriot and a noble son of India to imply that what he did, was done under pressure either from his colleagues or others.

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : घापने घापने वक्तव्य में खुद कहा है कि दबाव में घा कर उन्होंने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। उन पर दबाव डाला गया था।

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit: In fact the whole delegation unanimously agreed to the small changes.

The question is also raised and it naturally comes to our minds whether the sacrifice we have made in terms of blood and treasure was not in vain. I say that it was not. It proved to ourselves that we are made of stern stuff, that if our sovereignty is threatened, if the values we cherish are attacked, we can defend both. We have proved to those who sought to belittle us by saying that our form of dress and our food habits were impediments in our path that when the defence of our country is in question, we can fight and we can protect our honour.

श्री किशन पटनायक (भद्रनगर) : इतना इन्फॉरियरिटी कम्लेक्स क्यों घा गया है ?

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit: We have also proved that it is not always the weapon that counts but as Field Marshal Montgomery says it is the man behind the weapon that ensures the ultimate victory. We have by the action at Tashkent also shown that we refuse to be treated any longer as pawns on the chequer-board of world politics.

श्री किशन पटनायक : खुदने कहा।

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit: We can and shall come to our own decisions and plan our own destiny to suit ourselves. As I said earlier, the agreement may not be a perfect document, but it leads to a what may be a good end. For those who are fearful and critical I would like to paraphrase the Biblical injunction which says 'If thou shouldst err, let it be on the side of gentleness'. May I say—speaking politically—that if we err, let it be on the side of Peace. This is the spirit of India. This is the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration as I understand it.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I should imagine that the Tashkent Declaration has been acclaimed by the world except perhaps by China that seems to have a calculated and almost venomous interest in perpetuating trouble for India. I also believe that it would be correct to say that the Tashkent Declaration has been received by the Indian nation with mixed feelings. Because the Declaration was in a sense sealed with the death of a great and good man, there is a tendency for us to accept the Tashkent Declaration as an offering to his revered memory.

I am prepared to concede that there are groups in this country, fortunately still minority groups, that have a vested interest in tensions with Pakistan; every time Pakistan misbehaves it gives rise to their communal political mill. But I would ask the Government to recognise this that there are sober thinking people in this country who have received the Tashkent Declaration with considerable anxiety and with very grave doubts indeed.

First of all, I would ask the Government not to talk of the Tashkent Declaration as some kind of a diplomatic victory. Let us all recognise one thing. It is not any denigration of his memory, the memory of a man whom we loved. But let us recognise that the Prime Minister did give a

categorical assurance to this House. And what was that categorical assurance? It was that we would not vacate certain strategic areas and we would not vacate certain strategic passes unless there were certain pre-conditions, unless there were certain reasonable guarantees. What was the first pre-condition? It was that the withdrawal of armed personnel would comprehend and include first the withdrawal of Pakistan's infiltrators. Let us realise this that this was the pre-condition, and we wanted reasonable guarantees. The Tashkent Declaration reiterated that phrase 'armed personnel'. It meant that Pakistan had to agree to withdrawing her infiltrators first. Yet, what has happened? Pakistan has denied that she ever sent in infiltrators. She has, therefore, *a fortiori*, denied that there are any infiltrators to withdraw. And what have we done? I do not know, I see the Defence Minister talking to the Foreign Minister, 'would like to know whether we have already vacated Kargil, Tithwal and Haji Pir, which means that we have vacated these strategic passes through which alone we were able to plug this infiltration, without the pre-condition being fulfilled.

13.35 hrs.

[**SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair**]
What does it mean? That is the first tremendous casualty of the Prime Minister's categorical assurance to this House. I am prepared to concede this; Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit is not here; I am prepared to concede that Pakistan's affirmation that she will not resort to force in order to settle disputes is to the good; I am also prepared to concede this that Ayub Khan having seemingly given up his original demand that there would have to be some kind of self-executing machinery in respect of the settlement of Kashmir before he subscribed to such a Declaration, is also to the good.

I do not, like the Minister of External Affairs, attach undue importance to this expression 'non-interference in internal affairs'. I was a

member of the Indo-Pakistan Conciliation Committee. Nobody desired more passionately than I did an understanding with Pakistan. But let us also understand Pakistan's policies. Pakistan will take the plea that Kashmir is not an internal affair of India, that Kashmir is in dispute and she will exercise her right to interfere, day in and day out, week in and week out, year in and year out, in Kashmir, taking the plea that it is not an internal affair. So, this phrase 'non-interference in internal affairs' has no meaning and no value at all, so far as Pakistan is concerned. But my greatest anxiety is this. What is there to prevent Pakistan almost immediately from perpetrating fresh infiltration?

My hon. friend said yesterday that there was the undertaking to observe the cease-fire line and there was the undertaking to observe the cease-fire conditions. They were all there before. Did they prevent Pakistan from infiltrating? Were your impotent UN Observers ever able to prevent infiltration? Let us face facts, however unpleasant they may be. And remember this, last time Pakistan had prefaced that infiltration with fanfares and trumpeting: she had brazenly and unashamedly said 'We are raising 150,000 mujahids and guerillas. She boasted of her Gibraltar force including regulars and guerillas with the stiffening of her regular forces. She did all that; she proclaimed this thing and then sent them in. But when Pakistan infiltrates again, as I am certain she will, who will identify her infiltrators? Will the UN Observers or the Security Council identify them? I do not want to say anything harsh about the Security Council. How did the Security Council behave on the last occasion? Who deliberately suppressed the Nimmo report which identified Pakistan's guilt? Why did the Security Council deliberately turn a blind eye to Nimmo's identifying Pakistan's guilt? Why did they evade naming Pakistan as an aggressor, probably largely under the

inspiration of the British? Who did all that? Who will identify them when they infiltrate again? Let us remember that last time, in spite of their proclamation that they were sending them, again, in spite of their saying that they would send their Gibraltar force to help the Kashmiris, in spite of Nimmo identifying them, blatantly they reasserted their false claim that they never sent any infiltrators. The next time they do send them in, without all this other material, what will they say? They have learnt well from the Chinese; they will emulate the Chinese techniques; they will emulate even the Chinese language and they will say 'Oh, this is a fabrication of imperialist Hindu country, these are not infiltrators; these are internal freedom-fighters . .

Shri Nath Pal (Rajpur): It is a people's war'.

Shri Frank Anthony: And who will say 'Nay' to them?

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am speaking on behalf of my Group. I was told I would get at least 15-20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes more.

Shri Frank Anthony: I cannot finish in two minutes.

Shri Nath Pal: 15-20 minutes.

Shri Frank Anthony: That was what I was told.

I am among those who, for what it is worth, accept the Tashkent Agreement. I accept it essentially because it was the last hostage of a great and good man, to his passionate desire for peace with Pakistan, in spite of Pakistan's record of repeated aggressions. Very secondarily, I accepted it because it was a hostage to our slender hope—the hope of some people like myself—that it may lead to improved relations with Pakistan, that it may lead to the leaders of Pakistan seeing some sense; because I am

[Shri Frank Anthony.]

among those who believe ardently that if we can achieve improved relations with Pakistan, then both countries, India and Pakistan, will be benefitted immeasurably.

But having said that, I want Government to recognise certain hard and unpleasant facts, not to euphemise, not to explain them away, because my fear is that if the Government does that, sooner or later—perhaps sooner than later—it will be overtaken by these unpleasant facts. I do not want Government to become, as Ayub Khan, has become, the victim of its own false propaganda. I do not want that to happen.

What is the first hard, unpleasant fact? It is that this is not a diplomatic victory. Let us tell our people what the Tashkent Declaration is. It is for us, in our ardent desire for peace, a vast, a deliberate and a calculated risk of Pakistan attacking through Kashmir a third time. It is a deliberate and a calculated risk.

The next unpleasant fact is, while carrying this out, will the Defence Minister tell us that we must be completely vigilant. I was one of those who supported the Kutch Agreement, although there was a revulsion in the country against it. What did Shastriji tell us? He reminded us that the ink on the Kutch Agreement was hardly dry when Pakistan was preparing a careful, elaborate plan for yet another aggression. I do not want to say anything that may befoul the atmosphere. But let us remember that the ink on the Tashkent Declaration was hardly dry when Ayub Khan, having failed at Tashkent to get included, as he said he would get included, a precondition for a self-executing arrangement to settle the Kashmir problem, as soon as he got back to Pakistan, immediately tried to put a footnote to it. He let loose a barrage of propaganda through his leaders—after all, there is no public opinion in

Pakistan; it is the opinion of the Dictator channelled through his marionettes masquerading as public opinion—that Kashmir was in fact the dominant item in the Tashkent Declaration. Having failed to get his condition inscribed in the agreement, hardly was the ink on the Agreement dry when he introduced this footnote, that Kashmir was the dominant item.

Let us also recognise this. Let us hope and pray for peace with Pakistan. But do not let us delude ourselves into believing that there is going to be any let-up, for one minute, internally or externally, on the part of Pakistan with regard to agitating on Kashmir. Not for one minute will they let up. Let us realise this too, that for them, Kashmir is a symbol—a symbol of what? Of medieval, theocratic thinking, a symbol of the medieval two-nation theory, and worst of all, tragically a symbol of hatred for India. That is what Kashmir is to Pakistan. It is a symbol of all these terrible things for them. But for us, also, it is a symbol, but it is a symbol of an entirely different character. It is a symbol of our secularism. Two aggressions by Pakistan has further affirmed that symbolism. As I said as the leader of a recognised minority, Kashmir today has been sealed with the blood of all communities, in two aggressions, it has been sealed as an inseparable part of India. And any Government—any Government—that shows the slightest sign of betraying Kashmir will have to face a revolution in this country—I have no doubt about it.

Shri Nath Pal: They will not be allowed to do it.

Shri Frank Anthony: There is another hard and unpleasant fact, this double talk, this ambivalence, on the part of Government, people taking in official, quasi-official, semi-official, demi-official, semi-demi-homiofficial capacities, all purporting to speak on Kashmir, all purporting to propound their respective solutions of Kashmir.

I cannot understand this. I do not say —although I am a lawyer—indict them for treason, but I do say, kick them out of those positions of responsibility.

They do three things, I mean they damage India in three ways. They give the impression that there is a strong school of opinion over here in favour of handing Kashmir or a part of Kashmir over to Pakistan. They weaken us internationally. They give a handle to the enemies of India, to the friends of Pakistan, to beat us with. They deliberately encourage Pakistan to continue this agitation on Kashmir, to continue it as a symbol of hatred for India.

The other day, some people from Kashmir met me. This is their worst fear; they say, 'We want to proclaim our loyalty to India. But how do you expect us to say so? We do not know when a weak and dithering Central Government may betray Kashmir, may hand it over to the Pakistanis. Then what will happen to us? Even if we are not executed, we will at best be treated as infidels and as traitors'. This is another hard, unpleasant fact.

We are getting into some kind of euphoria. We are not only a naive people, we are impractical. I want to say this. While we say that we will accept the Declaration and will implement it in letter and in spirit, let us also leave Pakistan in no doubt that if there is a fresh infiltration, we will treat it as an act of war, and that despite what Mr. Harold Wilson or people of his ilk may say, we will take action to answer that act of war, not only in Kashmir but in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir or any other part of Pakistan.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, it becomes difficult to analyse the document that we are discussing today because the high dignitary who signed it on our behalf died at Tashkent in very tragic circumstances. But national duty has got to be performed.

Let us analyse the document, apart from its verbiage, apart from the expectations and hopes it foreshadows, apart from any prepossessions, what do we find as the essence of the document? We find that it is a rehash emphatically expressed of what was done by the Security Council. My hon. friend, Shri Anthony, said something about the Security Council and its attitude; I entirely agree with him. Russia spoke in favour of the Security Council Resolution. I cannot understand why we should have expected that Russia will take any other attitude than what it took at Tashkent. It was clear that in the present dispute, Russia was not with us but was neutral. It had abandoned its position that Kashmir belonged to India.

There are only two statements in the document that have any value at all. It is said that the Kashmir issue was stated by both the parties and they did not agree about its solution. We are told by the Foreign Minister that they were guided at Tashkent by a spirit of compromise. Both parties stuck to their position. Where is the question of compromise here? After returning to India and Pakistan, our spokesmen and Pakistani spokesmen have reiterated their respective positions, that Kashmir on our side is an integral part of India, and on their side it is said a plebiscite must be held in Kashmir.

The second statement that is of importance is that there will be no interference in the internal affairs of each country by the other. That has been absolutely repudiated and bluntly they have said that Kashmir is not an internal affair of India.

So, except for the platitudes that have been used that there shall be perpetual peace, that there shall be neighbourly relations, that the economic situation of the two countries impels them to act as friends, the two essential statements have been denied, one by both the parties and the other by Pakistan. There has

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

been no solution of the question which led to the last war.

But peace has been established for the time being. That is something good. That is what we welcome, and that is what the world has applauded. Nowadays wherever there is war, the other countries that are not involved in it put pressure upon those who are fighting to establish peace on any terms. It is only when the self-interest of a country is involved that it does not care whether there is war, whether there is atomic war, whether there is annihilation of the world. One can see this in Viet Nam. All countries excepting America and North Viet Nam are interested in peace, and they are pressing upon America to give up this war and work for peace.

Even when there is peace, when every country has welcomed this declaration at Tashkent, why are sections of our people dissatisfied? I would suggest that they are dissatisfied because of certain promises, very definite promises that were made in this Parliament and that were made before the people and that were made before the Members of the Opposition parties, that there would be no return of those territories in Kashmir which we have occupied beyond the ceasefire line. There have been given up. Also it was said that there would be no infiltrators left in Kashmir, that it would be the job of Pakistan to take them away. Both these conditions have not been fulfilled. Therefore, people are unhappy.

And people are unhappy because they do not understand politics. I did not expect that anything else would be done at Tashkent except to establish the status quo ante. It was inevitable because the world was against us, and our friends were neutral. And I do not see how this Government can take any revolutionary step. It is a Government wedded to status quo ante.

This has disappointed people. I never expected anything better than this, and I was not therefore disappointed. It is not I alone. I had talks with some Congress people who said the only possibility of all this was the restoration of the status quo ante.

People are disappointed because they do not know the meaning of the word "politician". A politician is not wedded to any idealism, not is he wedded to our private conception of morality. But we here, who have been brought up in the national struggle where we talked of equality, fraternity and liberty as they talked of in France and other dependent countries, believed that every politician would honour his word, but when politicians came to power they do not remember these things. People who are in power and people who aspire to be in power have got to do many things that are crooked, that are far removed from moral principles. This is what an English author says about the Prime Ministers of England. You will excuse me if I ask my neighbour to read it for me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May, I, by your leave?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "The British author says, 'cunning, ruthlessness and mendacity' are among the qualities of those who travelled the path to power in the years covered by the 16 Prime Ministers studied by him; it would be agreeable if it could be established he says, that the simple virtues of truth, sincerity, fairness, inflexible rectitude helped all men to reach the top; in actual fact, however, few of them embodied these qualities. Ramsay MacDonald, when hard pressed, was notoriously prone to seek refuge in prevarication. Those dealing with Lloyd George found he was a man who could 'never look on a belt without wishing to hit below it'. Highminded men have sometimes

reached positions of supreme power on the strength of the advocacy of a cause. But Prime Ministers have made no fetish of political consistency. To solve their difficulties in team making they have been prepared to enlist support without looking too carefully or conscientiously at credentials.

"They have been ready to accept as colleagues men they have previously denounced. Palmerston, it is said, did not care 'what dirt he had to eat so long as it was gilded dirt'. Gladstone, once the 'hope of the stern unbending Tories' grew even more radical as the years went by. Churchill deserted the Tories for the other side, and later deserted the Liberals to revert to true blue Tories. Nor is intellectual force a quality indispensable for men in power or men seeking power. The unassuming Attlee out-stayed more brilliant minds."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I will conclude. We have been brought up under Gandhiji and in the struggle for freedom. Therefore, we needlessly expect from our politicians high standards of integrity, morality, and we expect them to keep their word. If we remember what politicians are made of, especially those who aspire for power . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Even Gandhians when they become politicians.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was saying that when they aspire for power, they have to do all the things that have been mentioned above.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is another thing which was working at Tashkent. We know that there is a psychological process which brings about nervous exhaustion, by which the judgment of people is af-

fected, and their will and determination are undermined. This you will find described in the book *Darkness at Noon*. This process is applied in two ways, first of all by cruel methods, but it can be applied also by non-cruel methods, by the exhausting methods, and I am afraid that, consciously or unconsciously, our Prime Minister was under the stress of very high tension brought about by the many receptions that were given to him, by the banquets that in Russia last for a few hours, by being taken into conferences up to 3 O'clock in the morning and so this tension worked upon him. He forgot the promise that he had made here. In order to get rid of the tension he signed the document and when he had signed it, as our foreign Minister said, he was very happy because this tension was past. That was a temporary happiness, a temporary exhilaration. But when he went to bed he realised that he had not acted as he had promised to act in India, as he had given his word to the people of India and therefore the tragedy took place. That is my point of view. That is all I have to say.

14 hrs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): About the Tashkent spirit a number of speeches were made yesterday and today from both sides of the House and I shall not go into that immediately. Some discordant notes have been struck and I feel it my personal duty to speak about that first. A doubt was raised whether from the constitutional point of view we would be in a position to vacate the areas known as Haipir, etc. The hon. Minister of law may speak on this point. Since I am an Indian and I am also a resident of Kashmir I feel that we are not in a position to reconcile ourselves mentally to the Pakistani occupation of the portions on that side of the cease-fire line. Therefore when we take up this question simply by screening to hand over a few stones, it is not solved. It is a big question. By concentrating on these

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf.]

small slopes, I ask: are we not inadvertently giving up our claims, our affection and our sentiments towards the whole area under Pakistani occupation? From that point of view I feel that it will be wrong to say that by the handing over of one or two slopes to them which we had occupied, we will be doing something which will be very wrong to our interests. I do not agree with that.

In the context of the present agreement, Hajipir and a small stretch, or a small hillock in Kargil are supposed to be returned back; on the contrary we have to get back the whole Akhnoor tehsil. It is not only fertile land, plain land but more important still, it is the line of communication to all those areas that lie from Jammu right up to on the other side of Poonch, a distance of about 120 miles. Today, Pakistan has got Chhamb and Jaurian. There is the road, the life line of that area to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State; that is, it is at the throat of it and it can be strangled. I would like my hon. friends from Jan Sang and Mr. Kamath to know this. The small stretches of land which will be handed over to them are nothing practically when compared to the area which they have to vacate in Jammu and Kashmir State; the whole of Karen, 3/4th of Akhnoor and the area in Jaurian. In case the road that is the lifeline goes into their hands, that State is gone once for all.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Did that go? Were they in possession of that road?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If my friend listens he will learn something. If we keep that in view, I think that we are the gainers.

Shri Maurya: We have gained nothing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I respect the opinion of my friends even though they strike discordant notes. This is the material benefit that accrues to us

Secondly, for the last 17 or 19 years in that entire border line we have always faced trouble, turmoil, loot, plunder, killings and what not. I will certainly say that in Naushera, Akhnoor and Chhamb and Ranbir-singhpura tehsils, our people have suffered the most in a number of ways. I need not go into details. I think the Tashkent spirit will save us from all these things.

Shri Bado: What is the guarantee for the future?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: You please be a little patient; I will tell you. Then again we have suffered in a number of ways. Government of India have spent large sums of money in the Jammu and Kashmir State and I must say to the credit of the administration there that they have been giving us very good results. What happened; every second year Pakistan does some sort of mischief with the result uncertainty again prevails and tourist traffic that had risen very high sometimes comes to the lowest ebb; business and commerce comes to a stand still . . . (Interruptions). So far as Tashkent Agreement is concerned, there are two aspects to it—national and international. I had occasion to talk to a number of foreign dignitaries; they have not always believed our words so much as they believed our friends from Pakistan. Let us at least this time show to the world that we believe in sound professions and also sound practices.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have a few more things to say. Mr. Anthony has expressed some of his feelings with which I do not wholly agree. It is correct that nobody has taken the responsibility for these infiltrators. I can assure the hon. Ministers here that they could be dealt with any time. A few things have happened in the past. Politically questionable persons have found their way to the State of

Jamru and Kashmir in the last few years. I can name them. I will quote only one instance. Last August that is in 1964, I was coming from Srinagar to attend the monsoon session. One friend who happened to know me, a high dignitary in West Pakistan was flying in the same plane and we halted at Amritsar and stayed there for sometime. My friend knew me, and I knew him. I made a little probe, therefore, into his mind. Frankly, I may say that a statement came out in respect of it. He said, "Suppose, there is a dig on either side, from Naushera to Kargil, what would happen in Kashmir?" I asked him again to explain it to me. He told me plainly all that has happened today, and I perhaps reported about that to the hon. Minister also. Similarly, a number of people, who are politically questionable, have found their way to go there.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is he a Pakistani official?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He is a dignitary. I know him in person.

An hon. Member: What is his name? (Interruption).

Shrimati Lakshminkathamma (Khammam): Give him more time, Sir. He is coming from that area, and we would like to hear him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that.

Mr. Sham Lal Saraf: Now, the cease-fire line has been talked about. May I remind my hon. friends as to what happened there in 1964, when I too happened to be somebody in that State? At that time, when the cease-fire line was acceded from the State Government was not consulted; our Central Government did not consult us. If we had been consulted, the Hajipir question would not have been there; the current things the current happenings, would not have been there. Certainly, this cease-fire line would have been drawn in a rational way. Now, similarly, Pakistan too might have one or two difficulties. But it was not done and therefore, we have to be careful about these matters hereafter also.

Now, the entire success of this Tashkent agreement and the spirit which lies behind it may not be known to very many. It shows one thing: that the Government at the Centre has to be a firm government. They must give the impression that what they say, they mean it and what they mean, they say. It is only a strong Government that can deliver the goods; similarly, a strong government which can deliver the goods in Jammu and Kashmir State should be set up there.

Regarding the infiltration, the present infiltration would not have happened at this scale and those men would not have dared to come near our boundary anywhere; but unfortunately it had happened. Let me tell you what happened. I got up one fine morning, much earlier in the morning, and I heard the firing going on only a furlong and a half from my house. The infiltrators had come near there, right inside the heart of Srinagar. Has such a thing happened in the past 17 or 18 years? These are a few things which I wanted to bring to the attention of the House. I have very little time to cover all my points. But I would submit to the Ministers of the Central Government here, and to the Government as a whole, that the Government here must be very firm, and they must take a very firm stand. Whatever they have agreed to in this Tashkent declaration, certainly we are one with them, but let them give the impression to our country-men here and to the world outside that what they mean, they say, and what they say, they mean.

In regard to what has happened on our borders, and what happened later, we could count on our finger-tips who really were the trouble-makers on the borders either on this side or on that side, and we know how to deal with them. What is the position today? I met some hon. Members this morning and I told them only with the idea of helping our people and the Government that this Tashkent agreement indicates success. I beg to

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

submit, let this agreement be made a success. But then let us not forget one thing. It has appeared in the papers also this morning. That is, the content of troops, the content of the forces, was a thing with which we did not agree in 1949. (Interruption). We must not forget one thing, and we are sincere about it: and this is a thing which, God forbid, should not happen; the point is,—and my hon. friends should not forget it—Pakistan can rush its military reinforcements to our borders within just two hours, while it will take days together for us to reach our borders. These facts also should be noted by our people and our Government.

Even with all this, I beg to submit that I am lending my full support to this agreement. Let everybody be vigilant, all the same, about the happenings—whether it is the Defence Minister, the Minister of External Affairs or the Prime Minister. I would conclude by saying that if only care has been taken, if only greater care had been taken earlier I am absolutely sure that all that has happened would have been avoided and much could have been saved. With these few words I support the Tashkent agreement and the motion before the House.

श्री मधु निमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकंद करार पर विचार करते समय

श्री श्रीय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम हर एक पार्टी के एक सदस्य को तो समय दे दिया करे।

At least one Member from every group must get a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been discussed, and the Speaker has decided that we should close this at 2.30 (Interruption).

Shri Maurya: It is wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री मधु निमये : प्राप हमारा समय तो न काटिये। प्राप हम को बीस मिनट से कम न दें।

ताशकंद करार पर विचार करते समय केवल इस करार की भाषा को नहीं देखना चाहिए, बल्कि इन दो राज्यों के निर्माण की जो पृष्ठभूमि है और भारत-पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों का जो पिछला इतिहास है, उसको भी मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए, वरना इस करार में जो सुन्दर भाव व्यक्त किये गए हैं और जिन कर्ष-मधुर शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है, उन से प्रभावित हो कर हम लोग बड़ी भूल कर बैठेंगे।

पाकिस्तान के प्रश्न पर इस सरकार के पास न छठारह साल पहले कोई नीति थी, न बीच में कोई नीति रही है और न ही इस वक्त कोई सफ नीति है। सरकार का दिमाग हमेशा दो शिष्टों में बहल करता है और इसी से द्विधा की नीति पैदा होता है। श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित न कहा है कि ताशकंद में शान्ति की दिव्य ज्योति जलाई गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले छठारह सालों में कितनी बार ऐसी दिव्य ज्योति जलाई गई और इन ज्योतियों का रूपान्तर कुछ ही घरों में पृष्ठ की ज्वालाओं में हुआ। इन छठारह सालों में एक-प्राधम हीने शान्ति की बातें होती रही, फिर एक-प्राधम हीने सड़ाई चलती रही और बाकी समय बराबर तनाव की स्थिति कायम रही। इस तनाव की स्थिति का प्रन्दन्ती समस्याओं पर और जनता के प्रादोलनों पर भी भूरा असर होता है। कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं भारत की सरकार और पाकिस्तान की सरकार में कोई

समझौता तो नहीं है, जिस के अनुसार दोनों राज्यों की कोई पारस्परिक समस्या हल नहीं होगी, तनाव की स्थिति कायम रहेगी, बाव में छुटपुट लड़ाई भी होनी रहेगी और फिर दिव्य ज्योति की बात हमारे सामने आयेगी। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस दुविधा वाले दिमाग को बदले।

1947 में जब हमारा मुक्त आजाद हुआ, तो उस वक्त भी वार्शेन की ओर से जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया था, उस में भी यह दुविधा वाला बात थी। उस में एक ओर तो एक राष्ट्र के सिद्धान्त की मूर्त पर फुन चढ़ाए गये थे और दूसरी ओर उसी प्रस्ताव के द्वारा दो राष्ट्र के दो टुकड़े करने का सुझाव भी स्वीकार किया गया था। उस के बाद जिनेवा भी समझौते किये गये हैं, उस में बरबोर एक ओर तो एक की भावना है, अन्धे पड़ोसी की तरह रहने की भावना है, शांतिपूर्ण रिश्ते कायम करने की भावना है, मित्रता पैदा करने की भावना है और दूसरी ओर अलगाव और विभाजन को कायम रखने की प्रक्रिया भी बराबर जारी रखी गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जो एक करार 18 अप्रैल, 1948 में हुआ और फिर 14 दिसम्बर, 1948 में हुआ उसका एक वाक्य पढ़ कर आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे एक ओर तो एक की भावना और दूसरी ओर विभाजन और अलगाव को कायम रखने की भावना क्यों की क्यों बनी हुई है। इस में कहा गया है :

"Any propaganda for the amalgamation of Pakistan and India or of portions thereof including East Bengal on the one hand and West Bengal or Assam or Cooch-Bihar

or Tripura, on the other, shall be discouraged."

इस तरह की अलगाव वाली बात बरबोर जारी रही है।

जहाँ तक अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल है, एक ओर सरकार ने कहा है कि अल्पसंख्यक अपने अपने राज्यों में रहें, उनका निष्क्रमण न होने पाये। उनको समान अधिकार मिलें। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि उनके निष्क्रमण के लिये हर तरह की सुविधाय उपलब्ध की जानी चाहियें, उन को समान अधिकार देने चाहियें। इस को ले कर कई बजार भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में हुये हैं। नेहरू-लियाकत करार में इसी प्रकार की भावनाएँ व्यक्त की गई थीं। लेकिन इस करार में यह भी दुविधा वाला दिमाग हम बराबर देखते आये हैं। अभी जिस करार का मैंने उल्लेख किया, उसमें कहा गया था कि शरणार्थियों का जो निष्क्रमण हो रहा है, उस पर रोक लाई जाये और अल्पसंख्यक अपने अपने राज्यों में रहें। इतना ही नहीं, इस करार में तो यह भी कहा गया था कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाये, जिस में शरणार्थी अपने अपने इनके में बस जा सकें बानी जो लोग पाकिस्तान से यहाँ आये हैं, वे पाकिस्तान चले जायें और जो लोग यहाँ से उतर गये हैं, वे लौट कर वहाँ वापस आ जायें। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ इस करारों में निष्क्रमण के लिये सुविधा देने के बात भी बचनी है। हमारी सारा में नहीं भूल कि सरकार के दिन गम के साथ इस सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों को उन के राज्यों से हटाना चाहती है और निष्क्रमण की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखना चाहती है या वह दोनों राज्यों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती है, जिस में अल्पसंख्यक हिष्कार के साथ अपने अपने राज्यों में रह सकें ?

उस तरह आप देखिये कि इन करार में कहा गया है कि अन्तर्गत मामलों में हस्तक्षेप

[श्री क्यू मिन्ग्ये]

नहीं करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अठारह साल पहले जो एक देश था, हम एक बतन के नागरिक थे, क्या हमारे लिये यह कभी सम्भव होगा और पाकिस्तानियों के लिए सम्भव होगा कि एक दूसरे के अन्दरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करें या दिलचस्पी न लें। अभी इस ताशकंद करार के बारे में कहा गया है कि अन्तर्गत मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने का वादा किया गया है। लेकिन यह बिल्कुल झोटा वादा है। उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि श्री भुट्टो ने कहा है कि "काश्मीर में हम ज़राबर दिलचस्पी लेंगे और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चार्टर के आबजूद हमें पूरा अधिकार है कि आजादी की भी लड़ाई है उस में हम ज़रूर सहायता करें, उस में दिलचस्पी लें"। साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक वादा जो सरकार ने तोड़ दिया हाजीमीर के सम्बन्ध में, टि।शाल, कारगिल, उड़ी-पूछ के सम्बन्ध में जैकिन एक दूसरा वादा जो इस सरकार ने किया था इस सबल के सामने उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जिस का सीधा सम्बन्ध इस अन्तर्गत मामलों में दिलचस्पी लेने से है, इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने से है तथा इस को भी वह तोड़ेगी? अठारह साल पहले एक बहादुर आजादी की तहरीक के नेता खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान के साथ हम ने विश्वासघात किया था मगर एधर आगत वेदाहुई की सितम्बर, अहीने में, अक़्तूबर अहीने में और नवम्बर अहीने में कि सरकार अपनी आज की अधिकारों और जो आप अठारह साल पहले किया था उस को धोने का काम अब की बार करेगी। 17 नवम्बर, 1965 के यानी पिछले साल सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के भाषण से एक उद्धारण मैं देना चाहता हूँ और उन से मोघा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ने इस में जो साफ-गाफ बात कही है क्या उस बात पर वह दृढ़ता से अड़े हुए हैं? या जैसे अन्य चीजों को ले कर सरकार ने वादा फरामोशी की है, इस को लेकर

भी की पाएगी? 18 नवम्बर को लोक सभा में बोलते हुए सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने यह कहा था :

"We have suggested to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that he would be a most welcome visitor to India and we will, when he is here, afford him all opportunities to carry on whatever work he wants to carry on."

वह कोई रचनात्मक काम करने के लिए यहां नहीं आना चाहते थे, पश्तूनिस्तान की लड़ाई को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये यहां आना चाहते थे और उस के बारे में सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा था कि यहां वह आ सकते हैं और अपना काम चला सकते हैं और हम इस काम में उन को सहायता करेंगे।

आगे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा था :

"We are fully aware that the fundamental freedoms and the natural aspirations of the brave Pathans have been consistently denied to them and their struggle has got our greatest sympathy. We will support the efforts that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan might undertake in that direction."

मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो ज़रूर आप ने कहे और जो वादा आप ने किया कि पश्तूनिस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में हम हाथ बंटाने के लिये तैयार हैं और उस के लिये अग़र खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान आगत में आना चाहें तो उन का हम स्वागत करने के लिये तैयार हैं, आप इस वादे पर दृढ़ता के साथ आगे चलेंगे या जैसे हाजीमीर के बारे में, उड़ी पूछ के बारे में आप ने किया है इस के बारे में भी आप करेंगे? क्या खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान की पीठ में दूसरी बार छुरा घोंपने का पाप आप करने वाले हैं? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के रिश्ते ऐसे हैं कि एक दूसरों के मामले में दिलचस्पी लेना हमारे लिए स्वाभाविक है और यह कहना कि

अन्तर्गत मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जाएगा बिल्कुल एक बेमतलब बात है। आप जिस रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं उस पर चल कर सफल इसलिए नहीं हो पा रहे हैं क्योंकि जो भाई-भाई थे, जो एक देश के नागरिक थे, हमबतनी थे, उन को आप ने पराया बना दिया, दुश्मन बना दिया और बाद में आप उन को सिखाने लगे कि अच्छे पड़ोसी बनो। यह चीज कभी नहीं होने वाली है। इसलिए जो असल और बुनियादी सवाल है वह यह है कि क्या सरकार सचमुच तनाव दूर करना चाहती है? इस तनाव के जो कारण हैं, उन कारणों को खोज कर सरकार उन को दूर करने के लिये तैयार है? जिस रास्ते से सरकार चल पड़ी है उस रास्ते से जो तनाव है कभी कम नहीं होगा। इस में एक दो महीने शान्ति की ज्योति जलाने की बात होगी और फिर वही स्थिति पैदा होगी जो इधर घंटीरहं साल से बराबर चली आई है।

इस ताशकंद करार के अन्दर कहा जाता है कि बल प्रयोग न करने का वादा किया गया है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की घोषणा के आधार पर यह कहा गया है उसी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की घोषणा में दूसरे भी वाक्य हैं, दूसरी भी धाराएँ हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान दूसरा कुछ अवसरवार कर सकता है। आप का ध्यान मैं शुरू में ही जो वाक्य है उस की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह धारा 1 का दूसरा हिस्सा है। इस में कहा गया है :

"To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of the people."

इस में जो आत्मनिर्णय की बात कही गई है उस का अर्थ पाकिस्तान को बना सकता है कि "काश्मीर में हम दूना कर देंगे" और अगर आपें करना चाहें तो यद्वत् स्था। की मदद करने के लिए या पूर्ण बंगाल के लोग जो स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं उ। ने उ। का दाव बंगाल के लिए इस धारा की, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की

घोषणा में से मैं ने पढ़ कर सुनाई है, हस्तक्षेप कर सकते हैं। आप भी उसी तरह से कर सकते हैं जैसे भुट्टो साहब ने कहा है कि बलप्रयोग न करने का वादा तो हम ने किया है लेकिन 51 वीं धारा के अन्तर्गत हमें पूरा अधिकार प्राप्त है कि हमारे ऊपर कोई आक्रमण करेगा तो उस का हम बट कर मुकाबला करेंगे जिस को आत्मरक्षा का अधिकार कहा जाता है। पाकिस्तान का यह बराबर कहना होता कि "काश्मीर पर आक्रमण हुआ है हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ है इसलिए हम 51 वीं धारा के अन्तर्गत उस के खिलाफ हिंसात्मक कार्यवाई भी कर सकते हैं" यह जो बात मैं ने कही इस को वह बराबर कहते रहें हैं

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : उन की बकालत क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं उन की बकालत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जब आप कोई करार करते हैं तो उसकी धारा की आप को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिए, जनता में गलतफहमी पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वही तो नाक कटवा कर भा गए हैं और यहाँ बैठ कर बकवास करते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : उदाहरण महोदय, वह बहुत आबैरिंगेबल है। आप बकवास करते हैं। आप को तर्जुम नहीं है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : दूसरी बात यह कही गयी है कि दुबई रेखा का पाला अच्छी तरह से लिया जाएगा। दूरी का यद्वत् रेखा का पाला नहीं हो रहा है। दूरी मदन में कहा गया था कि काश्मीर के पूर्व पाँच हजार से अधिक मुआहिद प्राप्त हैं। जब राज्य सभा में पूछा गया मुआहिद मंशो कि कितने मुआहिद आप ने गिरफ्तार किये हैं या मार डाले हैं तो उस का धीकड़ा देने में मुआहिद मंशो ने दुर्काय किया। क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि चीज भी काश्मीर में मुआहिद भी है और

[श्री मधु सिमये]

उन को बं पिस लेने में पाकिस्तान ने साफ-साफ इन्कार किया है। पाकिस्तान ने कहा है कि वे हमारे मातहत नहीं हैं, उन का उत्तरदायित्व हमारा नहीं है और उन को हम वापिस : ह ले सकते हैं। पांच और दस हजार के बीच ये सशस्त्र सैनिक पाकि :ा के काश्मीर के अन्दर घुस आये थे। उन का क्या हुआ दस के बारे में सभाई होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धन आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मधु सिमये : मैं पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। पांच मिनट देने से कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है।

मवाल यह है कि क्या पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई नैतिक है या केवल शब्द आस :ा :ा रहा है, करिश्ता रची आ :ह है, साहित्य का निर्माण हो रहा है। हमेशा यह कहा गया है कि प्रभुत्ता के बारे में :म रोदा नहीं करेंगे, सार्वभौमिकता का प्रांच नहीं लाने देंगे, जो प्रादेशिक अश्वडता है उन में कोई कमो नहीं आने देंगे, काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न प्रांग है। मैं कहता हूं कि यह गारा आडम्बर है। अभिन्न प्रांग कित है ? प्रांच में / : का मो : का हिता पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : जबदस्ता है।

श्री मधु सिमये : अभिन्न प्रांग की ओर कहाँ है ? आप न तो उस की तंड दिया है और आप ने यह स्विकार भी किया है कि : / : हिता काश्मीर का उन के हाथ में रहेगा। और यह सतरह साल के :न के हाथ में बराबर रहा है। यूट्रबरी कारर का और क्या मतलब है ? उन दल के में उन का यिं ण रहेगा वहां को पता उन के मातहत रहेगी। उनो तरह आप ने उडे पंड, टिथराल कारगिल प्रादि दलाओं में वापिस आने का निर्णय कर लिया है। और बं के नागरिकों को जो कि

भा त के नागरिक हैं, जबदस्ता आप ने पाकिस्तान के शासन में और पाकिस्तान के विप्लरण में घबेल दिया है। दम का साफ मतलब होता है कि यह सार्वभौमिकता की बात निश्चुल बेमानी बात है। जनता

की आखों में धूल भ्रोकने के लिये यह नाम हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह दोस बातें किया करे। दो दिमाग वाला जो उन का काम चल रहा है उस को वह बदले। पिछले छटारह वर्षों में इतने करार हुए। सिंधु नदी के पानी के बटवारे का करार हुआ, कच्छ का करार हुआ, नेहरू-लियाकत करार हुआ, अभी ताशकन्द समझौता हुआ है। इस के बावजूब तनाव कम क्यों नहीं होता है उसकी अगर सरकार खोज करेगी तो इसी नर्ताजे पर पहुंचेगी कि तनाव का असली कारण देश का कृत्रिम विभाजन है। सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि उसको समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से वह क्या कारंवाई कर सकती है।

अन्त में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार हमेशा धर्म निरपेक्षता की बान करती है। लेकिन हमारे देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की बीच में, और जो दूसरे अल्पसंख्यक हैं उन के बीच में, एक किस्म की दीवार खड़ी करने का हमारे सत्तारू दल ने प्रयास किया है। चुनाव के समय वह एक ओर तो मुसलमानों से कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर हम नहीं रहेंगे तो आप का बचाव करने वाला कोई नहीं है और दूसरी ओर उन को धमकी भी देते हैं कि हमें वोट नहीं देंगे तो तुम यहां नहीं रह सकते हो। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच में जो अलगाव है उस को खत्म करने के लिये कदम उठाना चाहिये। यहां के मुसलमान इस वक्त दुखी हैं। ये अल्पसंख्यक मुसलमान उत्तर प्रदेश, बम्बई और बिहार के एक जमाने में विभाजन के हथियार बनाये गये थे। उन मुसलमानों

का मन बदल रहा है, इसलिये उनको, यहाँ की जनता को, घोर पाकिस्तान में जो प्रजा-सत्त्रिक शक्तियाँ हैं उन को विभाजन समाप्त करने का हथियार बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार दुविधा वाली बातों को छोड़ें और विभाजन को समाप्त करने के लिये ठोस कार्रवाई करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up non-official business.

Some hon. Members: We may extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter was raised when the Speaker was here and he has decided that this will go only up to 2.30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now you are in the Chair and you can decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I leave it to the Speaker. If he wants to extend the time, let him do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please consult him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the House is prepared to forego the Non-official Business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should we forego that? We can take it up at 3.30 and go up to 6.00.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, we are entirely in the hands of the House. If they want to cut into non-official business we have no objection. I only want to point out that I will have to go to the other House at 3.00.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We will continue this discussion up to 3.00 and then take up non-official business.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, on Monday there should be nothing on this except my reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. We will close this at 3.00 P.M. and take up non-official business. The Minister will reply to the debate on Monday.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, when the great Julius Caesar was murdered by Brutus and his friend Mark Anthony began to deliver his will distributing his lands and gardens Caesar became more triumphant after his death than when he was alive. So also, with regard to Shastriji, when he was alive he did his best and he died like a hero. This Tashkent Agreement is his last will and testament to the Indian nation. This agreement has made him more powerful, more potent, more influential, more respectable and more immortal after his death than when he was alive. He laid down his life for a noble cause. We cannot forget that the last breath of his life, the last drop of blood in his body, he sacrificed to bring the two countries, that formed Hindustan, together at Tashkent.

Sir, the Tashkent spirit is very extra-ordinary. When my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony was saying that we should do this and do that, I wondered whether he wanted us to go and occupy Pakistan. What is his objection? Does he want us to go and occupy Pakistan? Perhaps, Sir, through the Tashkent spirit we may arrive at a settlement on Kashmir. We have not closed the doors. We have kept the door open.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru for eighteen long years struggled with Pakistan asking for peace. But Pakistan banged the door on him. He proposed a no-war declaration which they rejected. But, finally, even through war and violence we have arrived at a settlement. We growled at each other. We looked at each other with dark fierce eyes. But today that bloody mood has vanished. The by-lanes and high-lanes between India

[Shri Joachim Alva.]

and Pakistan are open. We are ready to go there and they are ready to come here. Shri Hiren Mukerjee said yesterday that there should be more the spirit of such declarations and more of such cultural agreements behind.

Sir, you have to view history for the last twenty years. What did the British do? Before I touch upon the British, I should like to pay a tribute of praise to the defence forces of India. They have done a mighty job. Our airmen and jawans sacrificed their lives fighting on the front. They left their wills and children and went to the front when we were sitting comfortably on these benches. One can imagine what sacrifices they underwent. They were led by our gallant and patriotic Defence Minister. Also, our negotiations were carried on by a devoted and hard-working Foreign Minister led by an immortal, great Prime Minister unto victory, whose memorable words still ring in our ears:

“हिंसा का जवाब हिंसा है।”

Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest liberator of India. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was our gallant fighter who planted our flag outside India. But for him we would not have been sitting here for so long as we have done. Sardar Patel was the greatest integrator in our history. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest idealist and planner of India. But it was left to Shastriji to be the greatest leader both in peace and war. He had peace in his heart when he led us into war.

Now I come to the British. What happened? The British had played the game of divide and rule. So much blood has flowed down Punjab, so many thousands of people sacrificed their lives because the British rulers planned to divide us, just as they planned to divide Ireland, Iran, Cyprus and even America. North America and Canada would have been one but for the British. They still

want to play the game in the entire region of South-East Asia. They want to see that no one power in South-East Asia is paramount. That is why they put us one against the other. More British ships landed in the harbours of North Vietnam during the last few months giving them aid than of any other power. They played this game with us. The Communist leaders in Socialist Countries were right when they told our delegation that went there that a time bomb was delivered by the British in 1946 by cutting up this land and that bomb has exploded after 20 years resulting in rivers of blood.

Sir, the French had come into our country, the Dutch had come and the Portuguese had occupied our land. The British also invaded and occupied us. But it must be said to the credit of the Soviet Union, for being the only foreign power that has brought us together. It is Soviet Russia, the USSR, that has brought us together for the first time—praise beyond words unto Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin. The British by their manoeuvres always tried to keep us apart. They drove King Amanullah out of his throne from Afghanistan and I remember, as a student before the thirties, how wildly he was welcomed in Bombay. The Ranas of Nepal were impregnated with the reaction by the British so that the other side of India may never have anything to do with us across the Himalayas and an iron curtain was thrown between Russia, Afghanistan and India, and even China and ourselves. The hon. Member there referred to Abdul Gaffar Khan. I recall how when I met him at the end of the Gandhi-Irwin truce in Bombay in 1931, how that docile, patriotic, great man was requested by me to address the Christians. For that he was sentenced for sedition and awarded two years' imprisonment by the then Chief Presidency Magistrate who was later knighted. So, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was sentenced for

preaching non-violence and he got two years imprisonment. I wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi who, in his turn, wrote a letter to the Government. Shri Bhulabhai Desai also pleaded his case but in vain, because the Britishers were angry that he was preaching for independence. That same Ghaffar Khan is now in a friendly country, languishing there. We are not concerned with what happens in Pakistan; it is their business. According to the Tashkent Declaration we shall not interfere in the internal affairs of their country. But our hearts go out to Ghaffar Khan who is still suffering, even though we have become independent. His brother, Dr. Khan Saheb, one of the greatest Ministers in India or Pakistan, died at the hands of an assassin and was buried deep down. Shastriji was to go to Kabul to meet Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the King of Afghanistan nor call on Ghaffar Khan. Tashkent. But death came in his way. He was not able to meet the King of Afghanistan nor call on Ghaffar Khan. I remember his younger days when he was in Bombay. I remember, I was a student of the great Khadilkar then. The British put him into jail for two years. Shri Bhulabhai Desai defended him. I was present at the trial.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri Joachim Alva: This is the background in which we have to view the Tashkent Agreement. This is the background of the British policy—putting one community against another, one part of India against another. The Tashkent Agreement ushers in a new spirit. We are trying to forget the bitter past. We will proceed in a new direction.

We have also to remember the part played by China. They gave a green signal to Pakistan to invade our territory. She told Pakistan: creep and attack Kashmir, we shall close our eyes. This was the same China which had told us years ago that the Kashmir problem should be settled in a

peaceful manner. Marshal Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister of China was in Karachi on the 4th September, 1965. On the 5th September, Pakistan started the hostilities with the approval of Marshal Chen Yi. So, the Chinese danger is still not over.

After twenty years of bloodshed and war, the Tashkent spirit has come. Peace has settled on the region and there is an atmosphere of cordiality. It is not correct and proper for some of the Opposition parties to say at this stage that they do not agree to this. On the eve of his departure to Tashkent, Shastriji, the late Prime Minister, met the leaders of Opposition parties and this is what they told him: you do whatever you like, but deliver the goods; we shall support you.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा नहीं कहा था ।

Shri Joachim Alva: He spent his last drop of blood to achieve peace. It is our bounden duty to complete his unfinished task.

There is one thing which I want to say about the Tashkent Agreement. Let us not forget that there are a large number of Muslims in this country. There are more Muslims in India than UAR, Turkey, Iraq or Iran put together. They are happy here and everything is going on smoothly. They have no complaints about the treatment meted out to them here. In fact, even in the recent conflict, Muslim warriors have sacrificed their lives for the cause of India. I should not forget to mention here the gallant deeds of Havildar Abdul Hameed. He also died in the conflict along with so many Rajus, Tarapores and Tyagis and others. We cannot forget them all.

There is one rainbow in the sky. I remember the rainbow which came in the sky on the 15th of August 1947 at 5 O' Clock in Delhi. That rainbow in the sky was a wonderful sign for us. But at 7 O' Clock we heard of mir problem should be settled in a

(Shri Joacim Alva.)

Declaration is another rainbow in the sky.

The Tashkent spirit has to be preserved by us at all costs. We have to work towards it. We have to see that both countries march on the road to progress. We must help Pakistan to be on the right path. We should not permit her to falter in her steps. If we succeed in that mission, peace will reign in this sub-continent against all external dangers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have mistakenly said earlier that the House will sit up to 6 O'Clock. It will sit only up to 5-30 p.m. We will take up Private Members' business at 3 O'Clock. Hon. Members should be brief and should not take more than ten minutes.

Shri Sheo Narain: This is a very important subject. It is more important than non-official business. So, we should get a chance to speak on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I will have to close this discussion at 3 O'Clock.

Shri Seshiyan (Parambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on behalf of the DMK Party I welcome the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. It is a major step in the right direction of bringing in peace and friendship between these two countries. After a troubled history of 18 years, during which time there were strained relations between India and Pakistan, this joint declaration by the Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan has come. It gives a ray of hope for abjuration of violence for settlement of disputed points between the two countries in the sub-continent. That declaration is a signal contribution to the cause of peace in this part of the world for which we have to be thankful and grateful to those who brought about this situation. It symbolises the aspirations of millions of people on either side of the line to live in peace and concord.

We cannot forget that it is a geographical fact that India and Pakistan are neighbours and that we have to live as neighbours. Therefore, whatever may be the disputes that may arise between them, we have to choose between the two paths—whether it has to be settled by violence or by methods of peace. Whatever may be the past history, whichever may be the way to bring in concord and a ray of hope towards civilized manner in which these differences can be settled, that should always be welcomed. Here for a moment we have to pause and imagine what would have happened if the Tashkent Declaration had not been made. If both the countries had not made such a declaration, the tension would have been kept up, probably it would have mounted to a war, probably a bigger and fiercer one. The Tashkent Declaration has eased the tension and paved the way, and I think the right way, for amity and concord between these two countries.

Yesterday and today many points were raised about the constitutional manner in which this agreement is to be implemented. I leave that problem to the Government. It is for them to consider whether it is constitutional or not, come to a decision and implement it. So many things have been said from this side and that side. They have got an able Law Minister who would be able to decide this issue. I am sure they will do it according to the Constitution. So, I leave that bugbear to them. While taking into consideration the opinions expressed by experts, I hope they will also take into consideration the opinion given by a constitutional expert, who has said:

"out of sheer necessity, on the grounds of our sovereignty, those areas should not be allowed to be vacated."

This is his categorical statement. He is also a constitutional expert of many years standing. His worth was also recognised by this country

and the Prime Minister. I repeat his words:

"Out of sheer necessity, on the grounds of our sovereignty, those areas should not be allowed to be vacated."

This has been stated by Shri G. S. Pathak in the Rajya Sabha on 24th September, 1965, while speaking on the United Nations Security Council Resolution dated 20th September, 1965 regarding cease-fire between India and Pakistan. As this gentleman is the Law Minister of the Government today, I do not know how he is going to reconcile his own opinion with the view of the Government.

It does not mean that I am against the Tashkent Declaration. But whenever the Minister gives his opinion, I hope there will be some sort of uniformity with what he said previously and what he is about to say now.

With these words, I support the spirit of Tashkent which is to usher in an era of peace between these two countries. Let us preserve the spirit of Tashkent Declaration. Let us proceed on the difficult road of peace and strive to bring in an era of peace. Let us also take a pledge to remind ourselves that we are good brothers and good neighbours and that we have to remain so for a long time to come.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity that you have given me.

Sir, so much has been said about the Tashkent Declaration. From the course of the debate, I have come to understand that this Agreement has been judged from the contents of the Declaration, from the compulsions which brought the existence of this Agreement and also from the importance of this Agreement as a pointer

in the direction of peace. In order to have a proper judgement about this Agreement, we have to assimilate all its aspects, the contents of the Declaration, the compulsions which brought it about and its importance more as a pointer, as has been pointed out by the Foreign Minister, than as a conclusion.

There is no conclusion to Indo-Pakistan problems in the near future because the problems have been conditioned by historical perspective, historical antecedents, of not only today but, as Mr. Alva pointed out, of the time when the Britishers created the feeling of Hindus and Muslims and the Muslim League was born out of that kind of feeling. Since those days, this kind of misunderstanding has been generated and it is impossible for anybody to even presume or even to dream that a complete accord will occur with any such international agreement.

When I was a child, I had read the book *Alice in Wonderland* and I am reminded of a line mentioned in that book that Alice had to run very fast in order to be where she was originally. I did not realise the significance of those words at that time more than ever I realise today that either in the Indian economy or in any international relationship, we have to run fast even in order to be where we were. The Tashkent Agreement has achieved this very thing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Relatively.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The first and foremost achievement of the Tashkent Agreement is that it has brought us to a position where we were before this challenge of war, challenge of aggression, was cast on us. We had to meet all the obligations of this challenge. It is not a joke; it is not a small matter. The Defence Minister is sitting here and he realises the significance of war, the money, the men and the material that we were losing everyday. I do not know whether my figure is correct but I understand that everyday,

(Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.)

during all these days when we were meeting the counter-attack of Pakistan, the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 25-crores. Certainly, if a situation demands, we shall forgo everything for maintaining our honour. But in a country like ours, how can we be blind to the situation that it demanded Rs. 25 crores everyday to meet our obligations? It required 11,000 people to die or to be injured or to be missing to meet our obligations. And yet what did we do? We did not defeat Pakistan. We made Pakistan humble. For the first time, Pakistan realised that war would not pay. The coin which was a bad coin was in circulation and it could never be put into circulation again. This is a lesson that we have given to Pakistan and, I think, that has been one of our great achievements.

The statesmanship demands that we could not go on spending the money, the men and the material for an indefinite period of uncertainty. What was the position? For example, as Mr. Sham Lal Saraf pointed out, in Chhamb sector, they were not moving in spite of all the efforts that we were putting. It was a vital life-line of this country. They were not moving and we could not make them move. There were many other places where we were stuck up and there were many other places where they were stuck up. This was the situation though, comparatively speaking, certainly, we were in a better position. But we cannot say—I again repeat it—that we defeated Pakistan. We made Pakistan humble. We made Pakistan to realise that war cannot be fought with India any longer and we made Pakistan to join us at the conference table. This is the achievement. As Mr. Menon pointed out, Tashkent was a venue where two parties met. The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, came as only a person who was mediating between the two parties as to how they could be brought at the conference table. I

wish in the Vietnam war the two parties could come at the conference table. The Prime Minister pointed out today that it is very difficult to make two people to come at the conference table. It was not difficult for us. But it was most difficult for Pakistan to come at the conference table, to discuss the merits of the case and to accept the basic agreement of 'no-war'.

Most of the Members have raised the point of 'no-war' agreement. What is the sanctity of 'no-war' agreement with a party which does not have any sanctity for anything? We are presuming so today. Well, it is a fact. The past history of Pakistan has certainly made us feel suspicious. There are cogent reasons for that. Even today, this argument holds good. Even if we have a 'no-war' agreement with Pakistan, what is the guarantee that Pakistan will not violate that agreement in future? They are doing it right now and the apprehensions that have risen in the minds of the people are because of the interpretation that has been given by Mr. Bhutto, Mr. Ayub and Mr. Ahmed, the Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Government to the fundamental concept of the United Nations Charter which has been incorporated in the Tashkent Agreement itself. That creates a doubt and suspicion in the minds of the people. But this is Pakistan. The Members would have been very happy if a 'no-war' agreement had been signed. But I say: What guarantee is there that Pakistan would not violate it? No agreement would have carried that amount of sanctity if a party wants to violate it. It can violate any agreement, whether it is a 'no-war' agreement or any such other agreement.

This Agreement has brought into existence the end of war. The machine guns, the heavy mortar guns, the tanks, etc. are not moving. This is what has happened under the Tashkent Agreement. The peace has

come into existence. It has checked the imbalance of power which was being generated very rapidly. After all, China is there. It was our problem and not so much their problem. Therefore, whatever we have achieved has set in motion bilateral discussions for creating a peaceful atmosphere.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out this morning's report and the broadcast which was made by the All India Radio about the news from Rawalpindi that we are going back to the position as was obtaining in 1949. I would like to point out to the Defence Minister—he is no longer sitting here; I am sure his colleagues who are sitting here will report to him—that reorientation of strategy has to take place. We have been meeting our obligations through the defence forces. We have been meeting our obligations on all fours. We have to assimilate our position in such a way that we can to any situation and meet our obligations fully in any situation. Take, for instance, the border of Azad Kashmir with Pakistan. They have surrendered 3000 sq. miles of Azad Kashmir territory to China. It has become a danger not only from Pakistan but it is more from China. The border of Azad Kashmir goes into the border of Sinkiang a part of China and there is a place called Khotan very near the border of Azad Kashmir from where the operations on Tibet were carried out. From there, not only a track has been made but a regular air service has been started between Khotan and Peshawar. If we go back to 1949 position, do we realise the implication of reducing our strength in that area which is on the border of China? I do not think it is proper for anybody to agree to this situation that we shall go back to 1949 position.

I am appealing to the Defence Minister through this House that he should not allow such a rapid withdrawal of Indian troops because that kind of withdrawal can always cause

danger. This is a danger which we must realise before it is too late.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many Members are standing at a time! They may kindly resume their seats.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े महत्व का विषय है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर बोलना है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस विषय पर और चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए केवल साघ घंटे का समय प्रोबकार दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we extend it upto 3.30 P.M.?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Several Deputy-Speaker: All right; we shall go upto 3.30 P.M.

—

15:01 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
contd.

FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister for Food & Agriculture got the information?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes; I have got some information which I can supply to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the morning when we were speaking....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member got up without permission and goes on. He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am pointing out the same thing

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister make the statement; he said that he would make the statement at 3.00 P.M.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): He is consuming our time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is also government business. The hon. Minister may start.

Shri C. Subramaniam: During 1965 we had supplied 2·8 lakh tonnes of rice and 7·8 lakh tonnes of wheat to West Bengal. During this year, because of the overall rice scarcity in the country, we have tentatively agreed to supply one lakh tonnes of rice to West Bengal. So far we have allotted 15,000 tonnes of rice from Orissa. However, the supplies of wheat to West Bengal have been increased correspondingly to make up for the short supply in rice and in January we supplied 80,000 tonnes of wheat and for February we have allotted one lakh tonnes of wheat to West Bengal. It cannot, therefore, be said that there has been any failure on the part of the Central Government to supply foodstuffs to West Bengal. The maximum quantity that is possible taking into account the overall availability with the Centre and the demands of other States also, is being given to West Bengal.

With regard to the incident, this is the information that I have just now.

On the forenoon of February 16, local college and school students organized a demonstration on the food issue at Basirhat Court to demand increase in ration, regular supply of ration and supply of kerosene oil. The demonstrators ransacked SDO's Court Room, Circle Inspector's office and damaged government property. Some arrests were made, but this was of no help. The students

pelted stones at the police and attacked the jail and residence of the SDO. Police had to resort to firing (11 rounds) resulting in injuries to six persons. The police arrested about 100 persons of whom the students were later released. A dusk-to-down curfew has been imposed and Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated in Basirhat town.

As far as oil is concerned, the Minister concerned will be making a comprehensive statement with regard to kerosene oil supply in the country and also in West Bengal, on Monday.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): For want of kerosene, the practical classes of Chemistry are held up since the gas required cannot be prepared without kerosene....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four hon. members are standing. I have not called Mr. Priya Gupta.

Mrs. Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Do you want that this should be taken up now? I would like to say something on the kerosene oil situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister concerned will be making a statement on Monday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is alright.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the adjournment motion?

Shri Priya Gupta: The examinee students cannot read for want of kerosene oil.

Some hon. Members: What about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, I will keep it pending.

Now, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. I would request hon. Members to take as little time as possible.

15.05 hrs.

MOTION RE. TASHKENT
DECLARATION—contd.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकंद समझौते पर कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं सरकार का ध्याब इस और प्राकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने किये थे। इस दृष्टि से इस समझौते पर चर्चा भी प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा आरम्भ होनी चाहिए थी। इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर विदेश मंत्री या रक्षा मंत्री ने नहीं किये थे। वे तो प्रधान मंत्री के परामर्शदाता के रूप में उन के साथ गये थे। इसलिए इस चर्चा का आरम्भ भी प्रधान मंत्री को करना चाहिए था और इस का उत्तर भी प्रधान मंत्री को देना चाहिए था। आप मुझे यह कहने की अनुमति दीजिये कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां अपने उत्तरदायित्व से हटे हैं।

मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ, जो हृदय से यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के देहावसान का एक प्रमुख कारण यह रहा कि उन जैसे देशभक्त व्यक्ति ने जब ताशकंद समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये, तो उन के मन पर उस का इतना बोझ पड़ा कि वह उस को सहन न कर सके। इस का प्रमाण उस समय मिला, जब रात्रि को उन्होंने टेलीफोन पर अपने घर वालों, गृह मंत्री और अन्य व्यक्तियों से ताशकंद समझौते की प्रतिक्रिया जानने का प्रयत्न किया, यहां के समाचारपत्र उन्होंने काबुल मंगवाये और इस से भी बढ़ कर उन्होंने देश के वयोवृद्ध राजनीतिज्ञ, श्री चन्द्रबनी राजगोपालाचारी, को एक पत्र लिखवाया, जिस के बारे में सुना जाता है कि वह उस पर अपने हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर सके, जिस में उन्होंने यह संकेत दिया कि इस समझौते के अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने में श्री राजगोपालाचारी भी उन की सहायता करें।

मैं शास्त्री जी के मन को इस दृष्टि से भी जानता हूँ कि जिस समय यू० एन० ओ० के सेक्रेटरी-जेंनेरल, श्री ऊ घांट, भारत आये थे और युद्धविराम का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था, तो एक बैठक में, जिसमें रक्षा मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे—मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस बात की सखी देंगे—विरोधी दल के लोगों ने शास्त्री जी से पूछा कि सुरक्षा परिषद ने जो 5 अग्रस्त की लाइन पर वापस जाने का प्रस्ताव पास किया है, क्या उस के अनुसार भारत सरकार प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष, किसी भी बंग से, काश्मीर में 5 अग्रस्त की लाइन पर लौटने का विचार रखती है। श्री शास्त्री के ये शब्द थे कि चाहे कोई स्थिति क्यों न हो, चाहे भारतव को भकेले हो कर क्यों न सारी स्थिति का सामना करना पड़े, भारत काश्मीर में 5 अग्रस्त की लाइन पर हटने के लिए कभी भी तैयार नहीं होगा। ये शब्द शास्त्री जी ने मुझे भकेले को नहीं, बल्कि घठारह बीस व्यक्तियों के मध्य कहे थे।

अगर भारत सरकार इस देश को शास्त्री जी के मन की बात बताना चाहती है और देश की जनता के भ्रम को दूर करना चाहती है, तो ताशकंद समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद और अपने निवास-स्थान पर लौट कर शास्त्री जी ने अपनी व्यक्तिगत डायरी में जो शब्द लिखे उन को प्रकट किया जाये। इस से शास्त्री जी के मन का स्पष्ट रूप में पता चल जायगा।

जब शास्त्री के देहावसान की घाड़ में कोई यह कहता है कि ताशकंद समझौते को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह शास्त्री जी के बलिदान के प्रति अन्वय करता है। क्या शास्त्री जी के प्रति सब से बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि यह होगी कि मरते समय जो बोझ उन के मन पर था हम उस को हल्का करें या यह होगी कि जिस बोझ को वे कर वह हमारे बीच से चली गये उस को हम और बढ़ाये ? मेरा अनुमान है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बुद्धिमानी से काम नहीं करेगी।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

समझौते के लिए जाने से पहले हम ने शास्त्री जी को कहा था और इस सदन में भी इसी प्रकार की चर्चा आई थी कि इस में बड़ी सावधानी अपेक्षित है। मैं तो आज रक्षा मंत्री और भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हम को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बतायें कि इस समझौते से हम को क्या मिला। जहाँ तक घुसपैठियों का प्रश्न है, हमारे विदेश मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत यह बात आ जाती है कि भविष्य में घुसपैठिये नहीं आयेंगे। मैं मोटी भाषा में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस झगड़े के दौरान हाजोपीर, छम्ब, अखनूर, उड़ी और पूंछ आदि इलाकों से पाकिस्तान चले गये और अब जो फिर इन इलाकों में बसने के लिए आयेंगे, इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि उन्हीं की आड़ में ट्रेंड घुसपैठिये नहीं आ जायेंगे और वे फिर वही स्थिति पैदा नहीं करेंगे? भारत सरकार उन को किस प्रकार रोकेंगी? आज देश की जनता के मन में यह एक बहुत बड़ा सन्देह है, जिस का निराकरण किया जाना चाहिए।

हम को प्रसन्नता होती, अगर रूस और श्री कोसीजिन ताशकंद समझौते में कम से कम पाकिस्तान को हमलावर घोषित कर देते या पाकिस्तान द्वारा दोबारा आक्रमण किये जाने पर भारत की सहायता और समर्थन करने का आश्वासन देते। सुरक्षा परिषद् के प्रस्ताव में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि सब सशस्त्र सैनिक वापिस हो जायेंगे, चाहे वे वर्दी में हों या बिना वर्दी के लेकिन ताशकंद समझौते में वे शब्द भी नहीं आये। फिर समझ में नहीं आता कि यह समझौता किस प्रकार हमारे देश के हित में जायगा।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूब ने समझौते पर इस्ताफर होने के कुछ दिन बाद ईद के दिन वाषण करते हुए कहा कि काश्मीर के लोग

अपनी आजादी के संघर्ष को जारी रखें और पाकिस्तान जैसे अब तक उन का साथ देता रहा है, वैसे ही आगे भी बराबर उन का साथ देता रहेगा। पाकिस्तान के अन्य नेताओं ने भी इसी प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। जहाँ तक भारत के विरुद्ध प्रापेगेंडा का सवाल है, "आजाद काश्मीर" का रेडियो बराबर उसी तरह की बकवास कर रहा है। इस की तुलना में हमारी अपनी स्थिति क्या है? इस 26 जनवरी को दो विधवाओं को उन के पतियों की शहादत के बदले में परमवीर चक्र दिये गये। हमारे यहाँ यह अब तक परिपाटी रही है कि जिन लोगों को परमवीर चक्र दिया जाता है, उन का परिचय देते समय यह कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने अमुक देश के विरुद्ध युद्ध करते समय साहस का परिचय दिया। लेकिन इस बार भारत सरकार इस ताशकंद समझौते के भ्रम में आ कर इतनी ज्यादा मोहित हो गई कि उनका परिचय देते समय "पाकिस्तान" शब्द भी परिचय देने वाले के मुँह से नहीं निकला। केवल यही कहा गया कि यह अब्दुल हमीद की पत्नी हैं, यह कर्नल तारापुर की पत्नी हैं, जिन्होंने विरोधियों के साथ यह किया, और विरोधियों के साथ यह किया। पाकिस्तान शब्द कहने में भी हमारी जिह्वा हिचकिचाई।

दूसरी एक विशेष बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक काश्मीर का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में जिस स्थिति में अब हम खड़े हुए हैं, उसको आप देखें तो आज प्रातःकाल ही समाचारपत्रों में यह आया है और पाकिस्तान रेडियो बराबर यह कहता रहा है कि उनके सेनाध्यक्ष और भारत के सेनाध्यक्ष, दोनों ने मित्र कर एक निर्णय कर लिया है कि 1949 में काश्मीर में जितनी सेना थी उतनी ही सेना रहेगी। मैं रक्षा मंत्री से इसका स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह बतायें कि क्या यह बात सही है? अगर यह सही है तो फिर तो श्री जगजीवन राम के उस वक्तव्य

से जोकि उन्होंने आगरा में दिया था, इसके साथ शृंखला मिलती है। उससे एक भ्रम पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि युद्ध विराम रेखा को काश्मीर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेखा मान लिया जाय और पाकिस्तान के पास जो हिस्सा है उसे पाकिस्तान को दे दिया जाये। जब कैबिनेट रैंक के एक मिनिस्टर द्वारा इस प्रकार का सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य दिया जाता है और सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार उसका विरोध नहीं होता है और सेनाओं की संख्या कम करने की बात की जाती है तो देश में तरह-तरह के भ्रम का निर्माण होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भ्रम का भी निवारण हो जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं रक्षा मंत्री से सीधे एक विशेष बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। देश के अन्दर आज एक भ्रम है। शास्त्री जी ने जिन परिस्थितियों से विवश हो कर हस्ताक्षर किये यह सोचा जा सकता है विदेश मंत्री से भी हम को बहुत शिकायत नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि हमें उन से कुछ इससे ज्यादा उम्मीद ही नहीं थी लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री से हम को शिकायत अवश्य है। उन से शिकायत यों है कि उन्होंने भारतीय वीरों को बलिदान होते हुए अपनी आंखों से देखा है और वह इस चीज को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते भी हैं। वह वहां से आते हैं जहां मराठा यह कह कर चलते थे कि या तो हम मर कर हटते हैं या विजयी हो कर हटते हैं किसी तीसरी स्थिति में हटना हम ने नहीं सीखा है। वह उस प्रान्त के निवासी हैं जहां छत्रपति शिवाजी हुए थे और उनको उन्होंने अपना आदर्श माना है। ऐसी स्थिति में आज वह कृपा करके देश को यह अवश्य बतायें कि समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए शास्त्री जी को उन्होंने भी कोई अपनी राय दी थी? मेरा अपना निजी अनुमान है कि उन्होंने ऐसी कोई राय नहीं दी होगी। निश्चित रूप से उन्होंने इसके लिए अपनी सहमति प्रदान नहीं की होगी। इसका कारण यह है कि वह

देश की और जवानों की भावनाओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। लेकिन वह अपनी स्थिति को स्पष्ट अवश्य करें कि क्या उन्होंने भी राय दी थी। इससे देश के अन्दर जो उनके सम्बन्ध में एक भ्रम फैला हुआ है उसका निराकरण हो जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ताशकंद समझौते का विरोध करता हूँ और जो संशोधन मैंने रखा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाय।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I would like to make one clarification. The hon. Member has made some personal reference to me which might possibly create some misunderstanding. Therefore, I would like to say that I was in complete agreement with Shastriji when he agreed to the Tashkent Declaration.

श्री मौर्य : ताशकंद की घोषणा ने एक नए अध्याय को संसार के लिए खोला है। इससे कोई भी शान्तिप्रेमी या कोई भी बुद्धि-जीवी मुनकिर नहीं होगा कि शान्ति से समस्याओं को हल न किया जाए। ताशकंद की घोषणा ने, ताशकंद के समझौते ने इस अध्याय को खोला है। यह बहुत ही एक अच्छा कदम था।

मैं ताशकंद घोषणा के दो खंडों को लेना चाहता हूँ और यही उसके दो विशेष खंड भी हैं, यही दो उसके विशेष आसार हैं। एक है इसका भावना के साथ सम्बन्ध और दूसरा है इसका उद्देश्य के साथ सम्बन्ध। भावनाओं का सम्बन्ध है शान्ति से और उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है कि पाकिस्तान जो हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र है उससे हमारे भाईचारे के सम्बन्ध बढ़ें। ये दो ही इसके सार हैं, ये दो ही इसके स्तम्भ हैं जिन पर हमने इस घोषणा को खड़ा किया है।

मैं पहले भावना को लेना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह पाकिस्तान वह पाकिस्तान नहीं है

[श्री मौर्य]

जिसकी वजह से हमने भावना को लेकर ही इस देश के दो टुकड़े किये लेकिन पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद भी शान्ति नहीं हुई। क्या जब मैं यहां पर भावनाओं को लेता हूं, भावनाओं के साथ लगी हुई शान्ति को लेता हूं तो यह नहीं पाता हूं कि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद उसने काश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया, आक्रमण करने बाद रण कच्छ का समझौता हुआ और उसको क्या उसने तोड़ा नहीं, क्या उसने कराची में शान्ति का जो समझौता हुआ था उसको तोड़ा नहीं? इसी तरह से क्या उसने काश्मीर में चुसपैठिये नहीं भेजे? काश्मीर में चुसपैठिये भेजने की बात को आप छोड़िये, क्या उसने छ ब क्षेत्र में संसार के इतिहास में पहली बार पूरी शान्ति के साथ हिन्दुस्तान पर खुला आक्रमण नहीं किया? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ताशकन्द घोषणा जिसका कि सब से बड़ा सार था, सब से बड़ा आसार था "सद्भावना", सद्भावना, जिसके पीछे शान्ति छिपी थी, उस शान्ति के सीने में पाकिस्तान ने सदैव छुरा नहीं घोंपा है। ऐसा है एक पड़ोसी जिससे हमारा वास्ता परा है। जब हम शान्ति का नाम लेते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की सभ्यता वह है जो हमेशा पाकिस्तान को भाई कहती रही है, भारतीय हमेशा पाकिस्तानियों को भाई कहते रहे हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान वह पाकिस्तान है जो हमेशा हमको कुत्ता कहकर पुकारता रहा है। क्या उसकी यह भावना दूर हो गई है? क्या उसकी दूषित विचारधारायें खत्म हो चुकी हैं? (इंटरप्शन)। चैं चैं करके आप मुझे चुप नहीं करा सकते हैं। मेरी यह बात सत्यता से ताल्लुक रखती है। जो भावनायें बन चुकी हैं वे एक घंटे के अन्दर या एक क्षण के अन्दर किसी के दबाव में आकर दूर नहीं होती हैं भावनायें संकल्प करने से दूर होती हैं। पाकिस्तान ने आज तक ऐसा संकल्प नहीं किया है।

अब मैं उद्देश्य पर आता हूं। इस समझौते का उद्देश्य ही यही था कि पाकिस्तान के साथ

हमारे अच्छे ताल्लुकात रहें, भाईचारे के सम्बन्ध रहें। यदि भारत और पाकिस्तान की मैत्री भावना को आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वह काश्मीर की समस्या को हल किये रबगै नहीं बढ़ सकती है। जब आप वहां पर उद्देश्य को लेते हो, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में दोस्ती की बात करते हो तो मुझे आज बता दो कि आप उसी रास्ते पर आ गए हो जिस पर पूज्य स्वर्गीय बाबा अम्बेडकर साहब चल रहे थे और उन्होंने एक विचारधारा रखी थी और हमारे उस समय के नेता ने उसका विरोध किया था? या उस बात को आप कहना तो नहीं चाहते लेकिन चुपके चुपके करना चाहते हो? मंत्रीमंडल के एक मंत्री ने आगरा में जो कुछ कहा है क्या उस आसार पर आ गए हो? मैं कहूंगा कि अपने नाजुक कदमों को आप मजबूत करें और आप बार बार इस बात को न कहें कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न अंग है और हम उसको किसी हालत में भी नहीं जाने देंगे। यह जो दुहरी बात है, कपनी और करनी में अन्तर है, इसको आप मिटाओ। ये दोनों चीजें साथ साथ नहीं चलेंगी।

अब मैं इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स की बात को लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है। इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स का जब शब्द आता है तो जिस समय सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल यह फैसला लेती है कि दोनों पक्षों के ब्राम्ड परसनल को पांच अगस्त की रेखा पर चले जाना चाहिये, तब इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स से, चुसपैठियों से सीधा सम्बन्ध सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के रेजोल्यूशन से हो जाता है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जो यह कहते हैं कि हबियारबन्द लोग चाहे बावर्दी हों या गैर-बावर्दी हों सब को पांच

अगस्त की रेखा पर आना ही होगा, आना ही चाहिये। जिस समय पहली जनवरी को पश्चिम के लिये हमको बुलाया गया था तब मैंने अपने हल को धोर से बताया था कि पांच अगस्त की रेखा पर जाने का सिक्पोरिटी काउंसिल ने फैसला ले लिया है और विशेषकर तब जब कि वाशिंगटन भी आपका मजबूती से साथ नहीं दे रहा है, तो आपको पांच अगस्त की रेखा पर आना होगा लेकिन उसमें जो शब्द आम्ड परसनल हैं क्या उसमें इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज शामिल नहीं हैं? उस समय भी हमको यही बताया गया था कि वे वहां पर शामिल हैं। अगर इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज शब्द उस आम्ड परसनल में नहीं आता होता तो शब्द ट्रूप्स का इस्तेमाल किया गया होता। लेकिन वाशिंगटन के अन्दर और ताशकंद के अन्दर भी इस शब्द के ऊपर काफी झगड़े रहे। ट्रूप्स शब्द की जगह पर आम्ड परसनल रखा गया और इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज से हो जाता है। जब इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज की बात आती है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं वह बात जो बार बार इस सदन में कही गई है और बार बार इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाया गया है उस महा मानव की ओर से जिन पर हमारी तब भी पूरी आस्था थी और अब भी पूरी आस्था है और सर्व्व हम उन पर आस्था रखते रहेंगे। उसी महा मानव के शब्दों को मैं यहां पर आपको पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं। ये शब्द उन्होंने 24 सितम्बर, 1965 को कहे थे।

"I have made India's position absolutely clear in my letter of 14th September, 1965, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Our understanding of the three resolutions of the Security Council is that they are applicable to both regular forces and the infiltrators from Pakistan. Pakistan must own and discharge the responsibility of withdrawing the infiltrators from our State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, they are continuing to

disclaim all responsibility for the infiltration, despite the report of the Secretary-General himself. If Pakistan persists in this attitude, India alone must deal with the infiltrators effectively and force them out. . . . Moreover, we shall not allow any arrangement for the future in which there may be possibilities of further infiltration."

उन्होंने जो ये शब्द कहे हैं बार बार बार ये हमारे कानों में गूंज रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। इतनी सी बात ही कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज को वापिस लेने की बात की गई और अगर नहीं की गई तो 1949 की पोजिशन पर जब आने की बात आप करते हैं, फौजों की संख्या को काश्मीर में घटाने की बात आप करते हैं, तो यह भी मुझे बता दो कि क्या हाजांशीर पास को देने के बाद तुम उन हथियारबन्द लोगों से जो गुरिला के रूप में आयेंगे, काश्मीर को बचा सकेंगे, काश्मीर के लोगों की जो अपने क. आपका अमित्र अंग समझते हैं और काश्मीर के लोग तुम्हारे साथ खड़ी भी हैं, रख कर सकेंगे? तुम्हारी गर्दन में खम नजर आता है, बाजुओं में कम ताकत नजर आती है, हमेशा जो तुम कहते आए हो उस पर कहीं भी टिके नहीं हो, पाकिस्तान नहीं बनेगा, यह तुम कहते रहे, लेकिन पाकिस्तान बना और तुम ने बनवाया। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि ताशकंद का जो डिक्लेरेशन है उस की भावना को समझे रखते हुए हमें देखना चाहिये कि कौन उसकी भावना के सीने में छुरा धोंकता है, और शांति के सीने में छुरा धोंकता है। जो कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के घरेलू मामलों में दखलअन्दाजी नहीं करेंगे लेकिन काश्मीर उस में शामिल नहीं है, वह अस्यूब शांति के सीने में छुरा धोंकता है। वह झूटो शांति के सीने में छुरा धोंकता है और मित्रता के बंधन

[श्री मीर]

को कमजोर ही नहीं करता बल्कि तोड़ता है जो बार बार कहता है वहाँ पर कि काश्मीर के लोगों को अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने का हक है और हम उस लड़ाई में पूरा पूरा सहयोग देंगे। जब यह स्थिति सामने आती है तो यह देखना होगा कि जिस ईमानदारी के साथ और जिस सिद्धान्त को सामने रख कर भारत के सपूतों ने अपनी बलि दी थी और जिस भावना का परिचय हम दे रहे हैं उस ईमानदारी का परिचय पाकिस्तान दे रहा है या नहीं? अगर नहीं दे रहा है तो हमें अपनी फौजों को काश्मीर में कम नहीं करना होगा। अगर ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपनी फौजें 1949 की स्थिति में ले जायेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बहुत बड़ी गद्दारी का सबूत देंगे और हमारी भाबी सन्तानें हमें कभी भी इस के लिये माफ नहीं करेगी।

Dr. M. S. Aney: I thank you for the chance given to me to speak in the debate on this Tashkent Declaration. This is a unique occasion. 18 years after independence, for the first time, India has sat at a table in a conference with another country with which it fought a war, and both came to an agreement aimed at bringing about peace between the two countries. What strikes me as a peculiar position in this is that India was more or less the victorious party and the other party was in the position of the vanquished. With the patience and perseverance of friends, the two parties came to a conference and concluded a treaty between themselves to the effect that hereafter they will live like friends. That was the condition so that there should be no recourse to arms for the settlement of any dispute between them.

In judging this agreement, we have to remember one thing. Initiative was taken by a common friend to bring the two parties together. As a result

of the discussions that followed between the parties, an agreement was arrived at without creating any feeling of defeat for either side. Although one may be victorious for the time being and the other might be the vanquished for the time, the agreement arrived at was of such a nature as to show to the world that they do not consider one party as the victor and the other as the vanquished. This treaty has been arrived at in true spirit of friendship. If there are certain things here and certain things there not to our liking if there is anything wanting in language, the essential fact that the two parties have been brought together on a common pledge to renounce resort to arms to settle their disputes should not be lost sight of.

I mention this for this reason. It is a matter of pride for India that for the first time, we have come to an agreement with another country after a fight in the field of battle in which our armed forces acquitted themselves creditably. We suffered a loss of prestige in the world by reason of the reverses we suffered at the hands of another enemy only four years ago. China was practically the victor at that time and she is still in possession of a considerable part of our territory. The stigma that was attached to our armed forces then has been completely wiped out by the bravery, skill and daring that they displayed in the recent fighting, and they have covered themselves with glory. It was at that time that we were called upon to sit with the enemy, through the good offices of common friends, and come to an agreement.

We lost something in the agreement. Mention was made of those three strategic places which we had occupied for the purpose of flushing out the infiltrators. We have had to give those places back. That was not done because we have not got the courage to hold on to them, but it was done with a view to show to

the world as proof of our intention that we do not want to speak in terms of our being the victor and their being the vanquished, and that our only aim in view was the establishment of peace. That was the consideration which impelled Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to take the step that he took. We have done that to create conditions in which there would be no feeling of bitterness; we have done that to see that both sides agree to abjure resort to arms to settle their disputes, but solve their problems by peaceful methods, by negotiations at the table, by consultations with each other and live as good and sincere friends of the greater glory of both. That was the motivation behind this magnanimous action by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Therefore, I say he has lost nothing for India. On the other hand, if this agreement is carried out faithfully in the spirit in which it was made, there would be nothing lost but we would have done much more by way of conferring immense good.

What was the position when this war began? There were those friends of us who were at that time more or less reluctant to come to our help. On the other hand, they were helping Pakistan. That was the position. I am sure that if this treaty is carried out by us faithfully, and if the other party does not do so, we shall be in a much better position vis-a-vis those friends who were reluctant to help us at that time. Their friendship and their goodwill is not a matter to be scoff at. In that sense also, it would be a distinct gain for us. I am sure by agreeing to make this treaty, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had created an atmosphere where there would be more faith in us in case the other party goes wrong. It has also paved the way for the solution of some other problems without which peace in the world cannot be properly established. It is a step in the direction of that larger goal, but it is a proper and important step.

I do not wish to take any more time. I only want to say this that notwithstanding a petty loss here or a petty loss there, the immense moral gain we have secured should not be lost sight of and on the strength of that again, we shall cheerfully support this agreement. I wish this Government would carry it out faithfully. At the same time, I would warn my hon. friend, the Minister of Defence, about one thing. He has a responsibility which he should always keep before him. Although peace has been ushered in, he has to be watchful, vigilant and careful and be prepared to face any kind of eventuality that may arise in case our expectations do not fructify. There can be no let-up on that score. While hoping for the best, we must also be prepared for the worst.

But I say this, that by this treaty we have opened a new chapter and we shall see that that chapter will be a glorious chapter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will reply on Monday.

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCUSSION BETWEEN C-IN-CS (ARMY) OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I would like to inform the House that the Chief of the Army Staff, India, held discussions between with the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, at Rawalpindi, on February 9 and 10, 1966. Honorable Members will recall that the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, had come to Delhi on January 21 and held discussions with the Chief of the Army Staff about the arrangements to be made for the withdrawal of armed personnel in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement. The visit of the Chief of the Army Staff to Pakistan was to continue discussions regarding further arrangements in the same direction.

(Shri Y. B. Chavan.)

Under Article II of the Tashkent declaration, the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan had agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries should be withdrawn not later than February 25, 1966 to the positions they held prior to August 5, 1965 and both sides should observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line. In accordance with the arrangements arrived at on the 21st, the forces on both sides have become disengaged and defences on either side of the cease-fire line all along the western sector are in the process of demolition. Exchange of prisoners has also made substantial progress. In the agreement that has been now arrived at by the Chief of the Army Staff with the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, it has been agreed that "in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of regular troops, para military forces and armed civilians who may be considered to constitute a military potential, to be located in the State, will not be more than as accepted by UNMOGIP in the context of the 1949 Karachi Agreement. The bringing down of armed personnel to these numbers will be completed by April, 1 1966 and be certified as having been done by UNMOGIP".

"This arrangement is to give effect to the provision in the Tashkent agreement to observe cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line. It is expected to reduce tension all along the cease-fire line and prevent a recurrence of the sequence of events which led to infiltration and armed clashes last year. The provision under which in the context of the Karachi Agreement regular troops, para-military forces and armed civilians are restricted should be of great value in establishing a state of affairs which will prevent a recurrence of the events of last year."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give an opportunity to discuss it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a separate matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up Private Members' business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has made it after 3:30. Naturally there are some points which are very disturbing. I will only ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow only two or three questions.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had raised it earlier.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): He has raised a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पहले एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने आज सबेरे इसी प्रश्न के संबंध में एक ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस दिया था और मुझे इतिला मिली थी कि वह विचाराधीन है। जब वह आ रहा है तो अब इस वक्त बयान देने का क्या मतलब है? यह कार्य प्रक्रिया हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। अब इस वक्त सदन में उपस्थिति भी कम है। दूसरे लोग भी सवाल पूछना चाहेंगे। यह सोमवार को लिया जाये। (व्यवधान) इस वक्त जो बयान पढ़ा गया है उसको ऐसा माना जाये कि नहीं पढ़ा है और सोमवार को लिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Only one call attention motion is taken up every day. One was taken up today. This was sent to the Minister, and the Minister has made a statement. I will allow one or two questions. There is no point of order. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want your guidance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): या तो कालिग प्रॉप्शन न मानियेगा... (व्यवधान) नहीं तो जिन्होंने सिगनेचर किये हैं सबको टाइट मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a statement by the Minister, not in reply to call attention motion. There is no point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): या तो सबाल पूछने दिया जाय... (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had raised earlier why this agreement between the Chief of the Army Staff of India and the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan was kept a secret from the Parliament and the people, and why we had to learn about it from Radio Pakistan; and further, why it is, when the Tashkent declaration does not provide for the reduction of forces to the 1949 position but only withdrawal to August 5, 1965, position, we have agreed to this so as to expose our country to danger again.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In answer to the first part, I would like to say that it was a part of the understanding between the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan and the Chief of Army Staff of India that this fact of agreement should be made known to the public on 17th February, that is today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have broken the agreement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We could have given to the press yesterday as they did, but we thought that as Parliament was sitting, we should not give it to the press. Really speaking, I was myself thinking of making a statement, but I thought I would be perhaps intervening in the debate, but when I saw that notices of calling attention were given, I thought I should *suo moto* make a statement...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did Pakistan violate it? Last night Radio Pakistan gave it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That was the understanding that they should so release it that the public knows it on the 17th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The radio is a public communication medium, and last night it came.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They announced it this morning.

Then, about the second question, we have agreed that there will be less tension, less cause or no cause for tension on the cease-fire line, because we are party to an agreement that we shall observe the terms of the cease-fire on the cease-fire line itself. This particular position can be achieved by only reducing the number to the one that was agreed. It is a very logical step.

Some hour Members rose—

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: But in view of the fact that one of the clauses of the Tashkent agreement...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five people standing at a time. Please sit down. Unless I call you, please do not put the question. Shri Limaye.

श्री जयु लिये: पहला मेरा सबाल यह है कि क्या ताम्रकन्द करार में कोई ऐसी गुप्त बातें थी हैं जो अब धीरे धीरे सामने आ रही हैं? यह तो इतना महत्वपूर्ण सबाल है कि अगर वह कोई समझौता भी करते तो इनको पहले सदन के सामने धाना चाहिये या धीरे सदन में इस बात को रखना चाहिये या धीरे दूसरा यह है (व्यवधान) कि कार्मौर धीरे जम्मू में हमारी सेना दो सेनाओं का मुकाबिला कर रही है, एक धीरे तो पाकिस्तान की सेना है धीरे दूसरी धीरे चीन की। अगर हमारी सेना की संख्या को घटाया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जायेगा तो उसका लड़ाख में जो चीन के सामने हमारी सेना है उसके ऊपर क्या भ्रसर होगा ? (व्यवधान) लड़ाख में जो सेना है वह भी तो घटेगी और उसका चीन के रुख को देखते हुये हमारी प्रादेशिक सुरक्षा पर क्या भ्रसर पड़ेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no secret part of the Tashkent declaration. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We hope not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: . . . which is kept secret from the people. What, really speaking, is being done is that there will have to be a series of agreements to implement the Tashkent declaration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why, why should you reduce forces? Tashkent agreement did not ask you to do that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When we have agreed that the cease-fire terms will be observed, in order to observe that term, we will have to take certain steps, a series of steps. (Interruptions)

As for the other question, it has nothing to do with the army that we have there to defend the position against the Chinese in Ladakh.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसमें फर्क कैसे किया जायेगा ? मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब साफ नहीं हुआ ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये . . .
(व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कहा है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में जो सेना है वह हटायी जायेगी तो क्या लड़ाख जम्मू और काश्मीर में नहीं है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: A part of the Tashkent declaration says that neither Government should permit anything through mass media which will create tensions and especially something which is not correct. May I ask whether the Government is going to take up with the Pakistan Government the unfortunate statement which was broadcast by Radio Pakistan yesterday. It was a wrong statement which they made and this leads to tensions. May I know whether this can be taken up?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What is that statement?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This statement that we have withdrawn to the 1949 line.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of 1949 line. I do not know what the other statement is. Unless I know the exact statement, how can I make that statement . . . (Interruptions.) Without verifying it, I cannot make a statement on that. I will certainly look into that matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let it be held over till that time, then.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को भारत अपना अभिन्न अंग मानता है और जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य की अंतरिकता सीमा संबंधी सुरक्षा का सारा दायित्व भारत का अपना है तब ऐसे समय पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठ कर इस तरह का कोई समझौता करना कि 1949 में जो सेनाओं की संख्या पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में थी उतनी ही संख्या केवल मात्रा रहेगी उस से अधिक नहीं रहेगी कहां तक ठीक है ? शांति के नाम पर यह तो शमशान शांति खरीदी जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार से आप धीरे धीरे करके अगर तासकन्द में नहीं हुआ लिखित समझौता तो रहस्य में जो चीजें बहां

पर बातचीत के रूप में हुई है या यहां बाद में आप ने तय की है और आप जम्मू काश्मीर का कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को देने के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं। इस तरह क्या धीरे धीरे एक, एक बात इस ढंग से आप करते जा रहे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; the suggestion that the hon. Member is making in that question is not correct; there is no question of giving up any part of Kashmir.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Why is no action taken against the Cabinet Minister who says in the public that there would be partition of Kashmir. . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot go on like this. Order, order.

Shri Maurya: Why do they not say that it is not the policy of government? I want to know what is their policy. Why cannot they take action against that Cabinet Minister

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not merely a unilateral reduction of our armed forces. I would request hon. Members to go through my statement. It has been agreed by both parties to maintain the proportion of military potential as was agreed to when the cease-fire agreement came into force in 1949. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pakistan should vacate aggression first under that agreement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is in our interest to implement the Tashkent declaration. Those who have got doubts, basic doubts about the Tashkent declaration have all the doubts arising out of that basic doubt. Once you accept the position that the Tashkent declaration is the right step, in the right direction, and that it has

to be implemented, then in the implementation of that we will have to take a series of decisions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप मेरा सवाल सनसं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर का वह भाग जो इस समय भी कानूनी रूप से हमारे हाथ में है वहां हम कितनी पुलिस रखें, कितनी सेना रखें इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे को निर्णय लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है : अगर हम वहां से किसी दूसरे के या पाकिस्तान के कहने से सेना हटाने का या कम करने का निर्णय करते हैं तो क्या हम स्वयं अपने इस निर्णय के द्वारा जम्मू काश्मीर को संदिग्ध स्थिति में लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते यह मेरा प्रश्न है जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ? (इंटरप्शंस)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। श्री कछवाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने के पूर्व जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार से आप ने कुछ विचार किया है कि उनकी स्थिति क्या है और क्या जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार इस बात को करने के लिए तैयार है ? अब मान लो पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया तो वह दो घंटे के अन्दर वहां पर आकर हम को दबा सकता है जबकि हम उसके मुकाबले कितने समय में पहुँच सकते हैं तो क्या इन सारी बातों पर विचार कर लिया गया है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी हां (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने 20 नॉटिस दिये हुए हैं।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I want to know if the attention of the government has been drawn to the authoritative statement made by spokesman of the Pakistan government to the effect that the Tashkent declaration or accord does not cover the question of infiltrators for whom they have not till now accepted any responsibility? Are the

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]
government sure that in agreeing to reduce our forces to the 1949 level we are not reducing our strength to fight the infiltrators effectively because that danger is always there? I want to know whether that aspect of the matter has been kept in mind and the government have satisfied themselves that there would be no effective reduction in the strength to meet the danger of infiltration?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can assure the House that when we have agreed to this Tashkent declaration, the basic concept of the Tashkent accord is a balanced agreement. We will take all care. There is no need to suppose that there is any possibility of letting down India by this agreement. Certainly we will be in a position to face any situation. . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे दूसरे प्वाइंट का उत्तर नहीं आया कि वह दो घंटे में आ सकता है. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंडर, आइंडर ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि वह दो घंटे में जम्मू कश्मीर पर चढ़ाई कर सकता है जबकि हमें बहुत ज्यादा समय लगेगा तो उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह कोई उत्तर नहीं है । मेरे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ही नहीं दिलवाया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंडर, आइंडर ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (वाराणसी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब ताशकन्द के बारे में बार्ता हो रही थी तो उस समय यह प्रश्न उठा था कि नहीं कि 1949 में जिननी फौजें हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की रहेगी उतनी फौजें इस वक्त रहेंगी, यदि हां तो कितनी फौजें हिन्दुस्तान की और कितनी फौजें पाकिस्तान की रहने वाली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This question was not gone into in great details. The whole matter was discussed in Tashkent. But these matters came up when we are now sitting down to consider the implementation of the Tashkent agreement. This question was raised; after that both the chiefs of staff met and they had to handle the question of the size and the units and they had to decide where they had to locate them, etc. Naturally these questions are more relevant in the light of the agreement that we have to observe the terms of the cease fire of 1949. It is in that context that we will have to see this particular issue . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question has not been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You did not give me a chance.

Shri A. P. Sharma: You are allowing the Opposition Members to ask so many questions but only one question from the Congress Benches. The Congress party has got 350 Members.. (Interruptions.)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to know whether under this agreement the para military forces of the so-called Azad Kashmir which are believed to be considerable will also be withdrawn or disbanded or will they remain effective?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The connotation of the word 'military potential' does include para military forces.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want to ask. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because he is shouting you are giving him a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Congress Party has 350 Members but I am allowing only two questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question about that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing any further questions. I have called A. P. Sharma.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is discrimination. How can you gag the freedom of a Members I walk out against your decision.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House)

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : पाकिस्तान का जो पिछले दिनों में रवैया रहा है और जो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछले दिनों में पैक्ट हुआ है पाकिस्तान ने उस को नहीं माना है और ताशकन्द डिक्लेरेशन के बावजूद भी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फौजों तो कम कर दी जायेंगी 1949 की लेबिस पर लेकिन हमारी सरकार कसै सन्तुष्ट होगी कि पाकिस्तान ने भी अपनी फौजों को कम किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I may refer to that part of the statement. If the hon. Member sees it, it will be certified by the UN officers and it is there in the agreement; it will have to be certified by them.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta: Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Priya Gupta: Going back to 1949—does it mean that the strength of the forces—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order? Has any rule been infringed?

Shri Priya Gupta: What I mean to say is, I want to ask whether going back to 1949—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry you are arguing. Please sit down, Mr. Priya Gupta.

Shri Priya Gupta: Please hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not hearing. Please sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want you to say whether any rule has been infringed. Which rule has been infringed? You are not showing which rule has been infringed. Please sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: Rule 407.

The Deputy-Speaker: There is no such rule as rule 407.

Shri Priya Gupta: I mean rule 47. Going back to 1949—does it mean that the number of forces as well as the improved military weapons, will be reduced or given up? Will it mean shelling off all developed and mechanised arms received after 1949? That is the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That rule does not apply; there is no point of order.

15.51 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th February, 1956."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th February, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.52 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 13)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gudaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of articles 152, 370, etc.)

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1926 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 1 and 393)

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी : (उन्नाव) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17-2-66.

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of the Seventh
Schedule)

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी (उनाव) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

PREVENTION OF COW SLAUGHTER
BILL*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारत में गोवध को रोकने के लिए विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the slaughtering of cows in India.”

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, I do not know what exactly is the rule on this subject. Can we again bring forward a Bill which has already been introduced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not in the same session. Anyway, it has been permitted by the Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS (DISCONTINU-
ANCE OF AID) BILL*

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad (Maharajganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the discontinuance of Government aid to educational institutions having religious, denominational or sectarian names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the discontinuance of Government aid to educational institutions having religious, denominational or sectarian names.”

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of section 5)

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad (Maharajganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17-2-66.

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 31)

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 16)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 22, 32 and omission of article 359)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 83 and 172)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 352)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, when a motion is made, introducing a Bill to amend the Constitution of India, no mention of the article to be amended is made there. How can the people understand it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the form in which the motion is made. You might tell the Chair. If he permits, I shall be happy to mention the article.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi,

TREASON BILL*

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (दमीरपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि राजद्रोह के लिए अपराधी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने तथा सत्सर्वजन मामलों का उबरबुध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment to persons found guilty of treason and matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

ALL-INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 3A)—by
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** on the 3rd December, 1955:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya to continue his speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, last time when you called upon me to move the Bill, I had just time to make the motion. Now, after these heated controversies raging in this House, I will just state in a short summary what I would like to say in justification of the Bill before the House.

My object in bringing forward this Bill has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which I will read out:

"There is a growing tendency, of late, on the part of senior Government officials to join private firms or companies on lucrative remuneration after retirement. These officials, having held key

[C. K. Bhattacharyya]

positions in the Government, are in a position to influence the administration and obtain discriminatory favours and valuable inside information for the benefit of the private concerns in which they accept service. This practice of persons in high places, who, in the course of their official career come into contact with big business, going into private employment, has not only a deleterious effect on the morale of public services, but also goes against the fundamental principles of social morality and conduct. Hence the need for a prohibitory and penal measure to check such practice."

I propose that the All-India Services Act, 1951, be amended by the insertion of a new clause 3A after section 3. Section 3 reads:

"The Central Government may, after consultation with the Governments of the States concerned, including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, make rules for the regulation of the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to an all-India service."

After this, I want to insert a new clause to this effect that the members of the All-India Services including the Indian Civil Service, shall not, after retirement from such service accept employment in any capacity, either honorary or otherwise, in a company or firm which is owned, controlled or managed, wholly or partly by a private individual or body of such individuals.

While moving for the consideration of this Bill, I should state in the beginning that I am dealing with a very delicate matter. To propose restrictions on persons earning their livelihood or propose restrictions on the rights of citizens of India which they have got under the general laws of the country is rather a delicate thing. I would not have brought this

Bill but for a certain sense of being compelled by the circumstances raging around us. In fact, what I have tried to do is in a way trying to implement the suggestion in the report of the Santhanam Commission. This Commission has given its opinion in no uncertain terms that such restrictions are necessary. This matter has been agitating the public mind after independence, because since independence, it was found that quite a number of persons belonging to the highest services of the State began to accept employment in private firms after their retirement from service. The difficulty that we felt was this. After independence, the persons in the highest services were not only holding service for their employment, but they were exercising the ruling authority of the State and as such their association with private interests after their retirement raises a question of fundamental public morality.

If in any way the agencies through which the State exercised its own authority became allied with private interests which wanted advantages out of the State organisation, that would create difficulty not only for the Government but also for the public. That is the feeling with which the Santhanam Committee made that recommendation and that is the feeling with which I have brought this Bill.

I should mention here, after independence one of the first beneficiaries of independence were men belonging to our public service, particularly persons in the highest strata of service. With the handing over of power, with the change of Government, the British element in the topmost strata of service retired and persons who were much below in grade jumped up to a scale of salary which they could not have expected so early and which perhaps they could not have expected even in their whole career. I know persons who were getting Rs. 700 per month suddenly jumped up to Rs. 2700. This

is the situation which came about with the handing over of power, when the British left. But what we felt is that even after this quite a good number of them, as I have stated, accepted services in commercial firms and commercial undertakings, and that tendency seems to be growing.

As I have stated, this matter has been agitating public mind and the public mind has been reflected, I believe, in questions in both the Houses of Parliament. I have tried to collect questions put in the Lok Sabha only. I find questions raised on this ground in the Lok Sabha from 1963. These questions have been raised as to whether persons belonging to the highest public services should be allowed to accept such appointments after their retirement. This matter also came to the notice of our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, because in 1962 the Cabinet Secretariat issued a circular intimating that the Prime Minister disfavours close contact between the administration and retired government employees in private concerns. A special reference was made to those officers who worked in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Steel, Heavy Industries, Mines, Fuel, Finance and Railways, because these are the ministries with which the public came in contact and through which interested persons might get undue advantage for themselves at the cost of the public and at the cost of the Government.

Then, the question was referred to by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Home Minister in 1962 in the Lok Sabha. As a result of the announcement that he made, the Santhanam Committee was appointed. The Committee, as I have stated, makes their recommendation very clearly. It is said here:

"After very careful consideration we gave a report on 20-12-1963 on the question of government servants accepting commercial employment after retirement." That is a very detailed report and I have no time to reproduce that—it is given on pages 199 to 201 of this report. Then it is said here:

"Our report is in Annexure E. We have recommended that there should be a complete ban against government servants accepting private commercial and industrial employment for two years after retirement.

We consider that such a strict restriction is necessary to dispel any impression that there is any sort of league or partnership or community of interest or collusion between the echelons of atmosphere and the private corporate sector, as such an impression, whether justified or not, not only affects the prestige of the civil services but also affects the social climate."

From what I have gathered, Government have considered the report and recommendation of the Santhanam Committee but they have not been able to make up their mind whether to accept it and, if so, in what form and whether the acceptance of such a recommendation will be warranted by the Constitution and the laws. These are the difficulties facing the Government. I have brought this Bill to focus the attention of the Government as well as the public to the need for such a restriction being put. In what form it will be necessary, it will have to be decided by Parliament and Government.

There was a question in the Lok Sabha on the 10th November 1965 in reply to which the Government stated that they are considering whether the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee could be implemented and that a decision was expected to be taken shortly. That was in November 1965. I do not know whether Government have been able to come to a decision as yet.

The report which I collected from newspapers is that among the different grades of lawyers there is some difference of opinion as to whether a ban like this can be imposed and, if so, to what extent it can be done. That will be for the Government to decide in consultation with their legal advisers.

[C. K. Bhattacharyya]

There is already a Government order, putting a restriction of a certain type, on public servants in accepting such appointments after their retirement, and I hear that order is not being liked by members in services and the lawyers are also aching their heads over that order as to whether it can be maintained and, if so, in what form. Whether it can be done in the present form or not, my suggestion would be that the services themselves build up a tradition and a convention by which they will not accept such appointments after retirement. There is a convention like that among the Judges. They do not accept private employment after retirement. In the same way, a convention can be built up, at least in the higher strata of the services. I will not say that about persons in the lower scales of salaries because it will be rather hard upon them to put such restrictions. But persons in the higher strata of service are, I believe, given sufficient emoluments to help them after retirement. So, they may build a convention themselves, even though legislation of the type I have mentioned might be required.

I shall make reference to one instance that has come to my notice. Many members of the public service after retirement have taken to editorial jobs; rather, they have encroached upon my sphere, I should say. The views that they give expression to in their publications take my breath away. They have occupied top-most posts in the Government and if the views which they now give have expression to in the editorials were their views when they were in service, there is no surprise if the Government come to grief some day or the other. That is an indication that some restriction is required to be put even after the retirement so that persons may not be in a position or may not have the chances of coming in contact with private interests and secure undue advantage for them from the administration.

That is the whole object with which the Bill has been moved. I leave it

to the Government. In fact, I have tried to do what the Government should have done and what the Government has been thinking over. I only suggest that the strictest rectitude for public services should be built up and should be set up in the country in the interest of this Government or any Government that India may have today or tomorrow or day after.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

1 hour is the time allotted. Only 45 minutes remain. How much time will the Minister take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. C. Shukla): Only 10 minutes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ श्री चपला कान्त भट्टाचार्य ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विधेयक बहुत आवश्यक है इसलिए कि हिम्कुस्तान में लोकतंत्र है और अगर लोकतंत्र की रखा करनी है तो अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को भी किसी प्रकार के सन्देह की भावना से ऊपर रखना है। अगर हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का सन्देह हुआ या उनमें किसी प्रकार की स्वार्थ भावना हुई तो सबसे ज्यादा खतरा जो उत्पन्न होने वाला है वह खतरा भारत में लोकतंत्र को उपस्थित हो सकता है क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में जो सरकार चलती है वह जनरल बिल के ऊपर चलती है, यहां के जो वोटर हैं उनकी सम्भावना के ऊपर चलती है और उस जनमत में, उस सम्भावना में ऐसा अगर कुछ भी सन्देह पैदा हो गया तो वह सरकार लोकतांत्रिक सरकार नहीं होगी, वह सरकार सिर्फ नौकरशाही होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार में जो एक मनोवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को गवर्नर बना देना, हाई कोर्ट के

जजेड को बड़े बड़े स्थानों पर बैठा देना, इससे वह जूडिशियरी की स्वतंत्रता जो है उसके बारे में लोगों को सन्देह होने लगता है क्योंकि जब हाई कोर्ट का जज यह समझेगा कि मैं सरकार को खुश रखूंगा, प्रधान मंत्री को खुश रखूंगा तो सम्भव है कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद कहीं का गवर्नर बना दिया जाऊँ, अगर इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति हाई कोर्ट के जजेड के घनर रही तो वह हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेड भी न्याय करने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जहाँ तक लोकतंत्र का सम्बन्ध है उसमें हमने नेचर का भी बहुत बड़ा स्थान ढूँढा है। हम बड़े अच्छे प्रादमी हैं, बहुत अच्छे प्रादमी हैं, बड़े आनेस्ट प्रादमी हैं लेकिन संसार की माया ऐसी है कि विश्वामित्र जैसे प्रादमी, नारद जैसे प्रादमी और भगवान विष्णु जैसे प्रादमी भी माया के फेर में पड़कर फिसल चुके हैं तो हम लोग तो मनुष्य हैं, हम लोग तो मरने वाले जीव हैं, जो लोग भ्रमर हैं, जो देवता हैं, अगर देवता को भी अपने प्रलोभन में माया फँसा सकती है तो हम मरने वाले जो कि माया के कारण उत्पन्न हुए हैं, हम तो माया में फँस ही सकते हैं और फँसने के बाद अपने स्थान से चूँ ह। सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल कानून बना देना चाहिए। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूँ। एक प्रादमी इंडस्ट्रीज और कामर्स का संकेटरी है। वह एक ऐसा स्थान है कि अगर प्रादमी चाहे तो लाखों रुपया, करोड़ों रुपया बड़ी आसानी से बना सकता है। अगर उसका सम्बन्ध दो तीन फर्मों से है और वह दो तीन फर्मों को लाइसेंस देता है, दो तीन फर्मों की सहायता करता है, इस बुनियाद पर करता है सहायता कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद मैं इस फर्म में एग्जाय हो जाऊँगा, दो हजार रुपया मुझ को मिल जायगा तो वह जो बेचारा कि करंट नहीं है, जो प्रादमी

बूँस नहीं दे सकता, जिसकी बूँसपैठ मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है, उस प्रादमी को मिनिस्ट्री से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि मिनिस्टर भी चाहे कि हम न्याय करें, मिनिस्टर भी चाहे कि हम निष्पक्ष रहें, लेकिन उनका धर्म, उनके हाथ-पैर निष्पक्ष न रहना चाहें तो मिनिस्टर भी निष्पक्ष नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि अगर हमारा कान ठीक से नहीं सुन सकता तो धाँवरकार हम जवाब क्या देंगे? इसी प्रकार मिनिस्टर के हाथ-पैर उन के कर्मचारी होते हैं अतएव श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है मैं उस विधेयक का इसलिए स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में इस समय जबकि अच्छाचार बड़े जोरों के साथ मौजूद है सरकारी कर्मचारी रिटायर होते ही किसी न किसी प्राइवेट फर्म में नौकर हो जाते हैं। वे रिटायरमेंट के बाद ऐसी फर्म में नौकर हो जाते हैं जिस फर्म की वह आफिस में रह कर सहायता किये होते हैं। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति में अगर भारतवर्ष में लोकतंत्र की नींव टाँस करनी है, लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो जनता में और व्यापारियों में भया किसी भी वर्ग में यह संदेह उत्पन्न नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम को डिपार्टमेंट से कोई न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। जब आप कानून बना देंगे कि कोई भी प्रादमी कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी फर्म में नौकर नहीं हो सकेगा तो सरकारी कर्मचारी के सामने कोई माया नहीं होगी कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और वह उमानदारी के साथ काम कर सकता है। इंग्लैंड की जूडिशियरी को हम क्यों अच्छा समझते हैं। इंग्लैंड की जूडिशियरी को हम इस वामने अच्छा समझते हैं कि वहाँ पर जो जज हैं वह रिटायरमेंट के बाद कभी नौकर नहीं होता है, पब्लिक में वह मिनग नहीं है। उस का एक प्रयोग काम है, निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से वह काम करता है। इसी वजह से इंग्लैंड की जूडिशियरी का वर्ल्ड में प्राज भी सब से बड़ा स्थान है। वहीं कारण है कि वहाँ पर बेमोफेसी कायम है। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

में इंग्लिश पैट्रन की डेमोक्रेसी कायम करना चाहते हैं तो हम को उस से सबक लेना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और हम आशा करते हैं कि सरकार इस स्वीकार करेगी। वैसे जैसे सरकार हमेशा करती है कि सब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के बिल फेल कर दिये जायं ऐसी प्रतिज्ञा कर के सरकार यहां पर बैठती है तो मैं समझता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हाथी साहब अपनी प्रतिज्ञा को थोड़ी सी ढीली करेंगे और ढीली करके वह कुछ ऐसा उपाय निकालेंगे कि लोगों के मन का सन्देह दूर हो।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह ठीक ही है कि जो जज और मिनिस्टर्स आदि रिटायर हों, बड़े सरकारी अफसरान सेक्रेटरीज जब अपने पदों से रिटायर हों तो उन्हें प्राइवेट सर्विस न करने दी जाय। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उन लोगों को पेंशन इतनी समुचित दी जाय कि उन्हें सर्विस करने की आवश्यकता ही न महसूस हो। अब आप ही बताइये कि अगर एक जज को 200 रुपये पेंशन मिले तो वह बाजार में भुट्टे नहीं बेचेगा तो क्या करेगा? इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार ऐसे बड़े बड़े अफसरान मंत्री और जजेज वगैरह को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पेंशन दे ताकि वह इज्जत के साथ अपना गुजर बसर चला सकें क्योंकि अगर वह अपनी गुजर नहीं चला पायेंगे तो लाचार होकर उनको किसी न किसी फर्म में नौकर होना ही पड़ेगा या किसी सरकारी कार्य में लगना पड़ेगा।

यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि 58 वर्ष के बाद आमतौर पर सरकारी अफसरान को

उनकी जगह पर किसी न किसी बहाने बने नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। आज जो हमारे नवयुवक वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियर्स व टैकनीशियंस तैयार हो रहे हैं उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। अक्सर भाई भतीजा-वाद चलने के कारण सरकार द्वारा यह बहाना कर दिया जाता है कि हम क्या करें उस जगह के लिए उपयुक्त आदमी हमें मिलता ही नहीं है और उन्हीं अपने पुराने चहेतों को 58 के बाद भी ऐक्स्टेंड करते जाते हैं तो वह भाई भतीजावाद बन्द होना चाहिए और नये योग्य व्यक्तियों को उन जगहों पर काम करने का चांस देना चाहिए। इस भ्रष्टाचार के चलने के कारण नीचे से जो वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी योग्यता प्राप्त किये हुए लोग हांते हैं, बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स, बड़े बड़े जज आदि वह बेधारे चांस पाने से रुक जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह अनहेल्दी प्रैक्टिस बन्द होनी चाहिए। आज अगर आप चाहें तो आप को हर क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक, टैकनीशियंस, इंजीनियर्स आदि सैकड़ों और हजारों की संख्या में मिल सकते हैं। इसलिए उन नये लोगों को चांस मिलना चाहिए।

बाकी जैसा मैं ने कहा अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप के जज, मिनिस्टर्स आदि रिटायर होकर प्राइवेट सर्विस न करें तो आप उनको पर्याप्त पेंशन दें क्योंकि चाहिए है कि अगर आप उनको 100 या 200 पेंशन देते हैं तो उतने में तो उनकी गुजर हो नहीं सकेगी और उन्हें बाध्य होकर प्राइवेट सर्विस करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह चाहूंगा कि सरकारी अफसरान जजेज वगैरह को प्राइवेट सर्विस की तरफ न जाने के लिए पर्याप्त पेंशन दी जाय जिससे कि वे इज्जत के साथ अपना गुजारा कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) :
जब सदन में इतने महत्व का बिल चला रहा
हो तो गणपूर्ति न होना उचित नहीं है। सदन
में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is
being rung. Now there is quorum.
Shri D. C. Sharma.

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur):
I first of all congratulate you on
being elevated to this Chair. I hope
it will be a precursor of greater hon-
ours which you deserve so richly.

I beg to support this Bill for three
reasons. My first reason is that re-
cently the age of retirement for these
persons has been upgraded; formerly
it used to be 55 but now it has be-
come 58.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It
is 60 for ICS officers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My feeling is
that unless a man happens to be in
public life—because public life has
an electrifying influence on a person—
he ceases to be very useful after the
age of 58 or 60; his mental potential,
his physical potential and his psy-
chological potential all dwindle after
that age. Therefore, in view of the
fact that we have raised the age
limit for retirement of these persons
we should try to see that they have
a comfortable, easy and peaceful
life after retirement and they do not
run after other jobs after they have
retired.

My second point is this. I have
seen that somehow the people who
are in services suffer from one great
disease, an occupational disease, if I
might so put it, and it is this that
they want that they should be able
to draw their salary up till the last
minute of their breath of life. I have
seen some persons who go from one

post to another; they retire from one
post but they go on to another; they
thus manage to go from one post to
another and then to another and so
on. Of course, there are some persons
who can manage ministerial jobs, and
they have the knack of doing that,
and they go from one job to another.
But I feel that this kind of lust for
job-hunting is something which does
not do credit to free India. Unfortu-
nately, it was not there to this extent
before India became free, but it has
now become an infectious disease all
over India, and so people go on
moving from one job to another.

If you see the records of the per-
sons, you will find that some who
have retired after occupying the
highest places in the educational ser-
vice become the agents of some pub-
lishing firms. I do not want to men-
tion names. Some who have retired
from the highest posts in the police
become labour welfare officers in some
of these mills and factories. Some
who have retired from the Indian
administrative services become the
managers of this concern or that con-
cern.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Go-
betweens.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They may be
worthy of those jobs. I do not deny
that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति
महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।
इतने अच्छे और पुराने बकाए बोन रहे
हैं, लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being
rung—Now there is quorum. Shri
Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But somehow
the public has a feeling that those
persons are all the time inching for
one job or another. This only means
that while they are holding one job
in government, they have their eye
on some job which they will occupy
after their retirement from govern-
ment service. I know of a gentleman.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

who was one of our ambassadors—I can cite many other instances. First of all, after retirement from ambassadorial service, he took service with a commercial firm. After he had served his full term there, he has become a member of a political party. Perhaps he will contest the election. I have no grouse against that.

Shri Raghubunath Singh: May I know his name?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want to give any name here.

But I say that this Bill makes a wholesome bid, a noble bid for providing facilities for our services. I do not know if there are any constitutional hurdles in the way. I believe it is only a question of rules. I do not think there is any bar to doing that. Government is always changing rules. Even today, papers show to us how many rules they have changed. So everyday they are changing rules. There is no constitutional issue involved, no legal point involved. It is only a question of change of rules. I think that the rules should be changed so that our services enjoy that kind of status, prestige and public esteem which they deserve so richly, because I know our services' performance in this country is great and they should not sully that performance by running after a job here or a job there after retirement.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, मैं श्री चपलकान्त भट्टाचार्य के इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। देश में छद्म-आचार उन्मूलन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। सरकारी दायरे में सरकारी अधिकारियों के बीच से भी छद्म-आचार किस प्रकार से दूर हो सकता है, उधर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाता है। छोटे छोटे अधिकारी तो उस दृष्टि से देखे जाते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, वे

सरकार की की पोस्ट्स पर रह कर बड़े बड़े वेतन पाते हैं और उस के साथ ही वह भी देखते रहते हैं कि किस प्रकार से घागे भी लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में वे सीक्रेमी की, भेद न खोलने की जो शपथ ग्रहण करते हैं, उस की ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वाणिज्य, उद्योग, इस्पात, भारी उद्योग और प्रायः-कर आदि विभागों में काम करने वाले अधिकारी बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों और कंपनियों में भी छन्दर ही छन्दर सम्बन्ध रखते हैं वे कभी न कभी ऐसे भेद लेते रहते हैं, जिन से उन फर्मों और कंपनियों को अधिक लाभ या किसी अन्य प्रकार का लाभ होता रहता है। इस प्रकार राष्ट्रहित को हानि पहुँचाते हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, ये अधिकारी इधर वेतन से और उधर बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों और कंपनियों के साथ छन्दर ही छन्दर सम्बन्ध रख कर दूसरे तरीके से लाभ उठाते हैं और जब उन के पास दो चार लाख रुपये जमा हो जाते हैं, कुछ भेद भी खूब जाता है और उन पर कुछ दोषारोपण भी होने लगता है, तो वे चुपके से इस्तीफा दे कर सरकारी नोकरी छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं। बहुधा इस प्रकार के अधिकारी उन फर्मों और कंपनियों में चले जाते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : पंटी बजाई जा रही है — प्रश्न कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं कह रहा था कि जो अधिकारी बड़ी बड़ी की पोस्ट्स पर होते हैं, वे बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों और कंपनियों से छन्दर ही छन्दर सम्बन्ध रख कर अपने पद का गलत फायदा उठाते हैं। यह भी

देखा जाता है कि जब वे अपने पद छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं, तब भी उन का सम्बन्ध उन विभागों से बना रहता है। वे वहाँ पर धाय के बहाने या किसी भी तरह से जाते हैं और अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस प्रकार से दोर-प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारी इस प्रकार से कर्मा या कम्पनियों में जा कर लाभ उठाएँ, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। छोटे अधिकारियों की बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन बड़े अधिकारियों के द्वारा ऐसा किया जाना उचित नहीं लगता है।

यहाँ तरु रिटायरमेंट की उम्र 58 वर्ष से 60 वर्ष करने का प्रश्न है, 60 साल की उम्र में मानसिक, शारीरिक और मनो-बैज्ञानिक शक्ति का ह्रास हो जाता है। हम सोच सकते हैं कि उनमें पैसों में वे अपना काम चला सकते हैं। सन्तानम कस्टडी की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप अगर उन से कोई श्रैय्य लिया जाता है, तो वह मैं मान सकता हूँ। फिर भी इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना ही जाना चाहिये।

अष्ट प्रवृत्ति को दूर करने के लिये एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि सरकार अपने पंजे को, अपनी श्रिप को कड़ा करे, और छोटे बड़े अधिकारियों पर इस प्रकार का प्रभाव डाले कि वह लोग गलत काम न कर सकें। तभी इस बारे में सफलता मिल सकती है। लेकिन अगर उन लोगों का प्रभाव अन्दर अन्दर रहता है, चहे वे किसी भी प्रकार से रहने हों तो अन्त में वे राजनीति में आ जाते हैं। राजनीति का दरवाजा सब के लिये खुला हुआ है लेकिन वहाँ भी उन के ऊपर किसी प्रकार की रोक होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वह इस प्रकार के बड़े पद पर होते हैं कि उन्हें पेंशन भी एक हजार रुपये से ऊपर की मिल जाती है, साथ ही वे अपनी पौजीशन का अनुचित फायदा भी उठाते

हैं। इस उद्देश्य से सरकार को इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय श्री भट्टाचार्य को इस सुन्दर विधेयक के लिये बहुत-बहुत कांप्रेचुलेंट करता हूँ। लेकिन अर्ज यह है कि इस में हमारे तीन वर्ग ऐसे आते हैं जिन की हमें बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मिलिटरी के पेंशनर्स, डाक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स। इन के बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। हमारे यहाँ करप्शन इस लिये नहीं होता कि मिलिटरी पेंशनर्स, या इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स करप्शन करते हैं। करप्शन का कारण दूसरा है। इसका कारण यह रहा है कि हमारे यहाँ प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है। जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा करप्शन होता रहेगा। धाय को पैदावार का नारा लगाना चाहिये, अष्टाचार का नारा नहीं लगाना चाहिये। अगर अष्टाचार का नारा लगायेंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अष्टाचार होता रहेगा। चिक आफ बि डेबिल ऐंड बि डेबिल इज बेटर। सब में अच्छा तरीका इस के लिये यह है कि पैदावार बढ़े। अगर धाय प्रोडक्शन का नारा लगायेंगे तो यह अष्टाचार खत्म हो जायेगा।

बहरहाल यह विधेयक बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड लोग, इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स को हमारे यहाँ बहुत कमी है। यह नीतियाँ नहीं मिल रहे हैं जिस से कि हमारे देश की उन्नति हो सके। इस लिये इन को एग्जेंट कर दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जो लोग आज प्राफिटेज में बैठे हुए हैं और उन का कम्पनियों से सम्पर्क है, उन का विश्वास है कि वह कम्पनियाँ उन को ले लेंगी और बड़ा जा कर वह करप्शन करेंगे। यह बात निश्चित है कि धाय जितना एक्सपेंशन देंगे लोगों को, धाय लोग में

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० लोगों को, उतना ही उन नौजवानों को महत्त्व करेंगे जिन्होंने ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा पाई है। वह लोग कभी भी आफिसेज में नहीं आ सकेंगे। पहले आप ने 55 से 58 साल किता और फिर 60 साल किया। जो लाइनें मैं ने बतलाई हैं उन लाइनों में एक्स्टेंशन कम किया जाये ताकि उन में के प्रेजुएन्स आगे आ सकें। अब भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो श्रद्धेय भाभा साहब से अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। मैं भाभा साहब के चरणों में नतमस्तक रहा हूँ, मैं उन की आत्मा को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, उन को महान मानव मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में और भी अधिक काम लोग कर सकते हैं। परन्तु उन की बुद्धि का कोई उपयोग नहीं किया गया। उन की जीनियस को यूटिलाइज किया जा सके ऐसा मौका सरकार ने नहीं दिया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य से तबक्को करता हूँ वह इस बिल को वापस नहीं लेंगे। यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती है कि यहां पर समय बरबाद किया जाये, कृपया बरबाद किया जाये, एनर्जी बेस्ट की जाये उस के बाद श्री भट्टाचार्य कह दें कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस लेते हैं। हमारे यहां कहा गया है कि :

“रामोदितेविभाषते”

राम जो कुछ कहते हैं उस को वापस नहीं लेते हैं। मंत्री जी से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह श्री भट्टाचार्य के ऊपर जोर न डालें कि इस बिल को वे वापस ले लें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को मंजूर कर लिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri B. K. Das (Contd.): Mr. Chairman, the object of the Bill is laudable but I am afraid in the form it has

been brought, it will not serve the purpose. I think all aspects of the matter should be considered very minutely and a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the House in order to cover all aspects of the matter. Among the All-India Services, there is the Engineering Service, the Medical and Health Service. The Agricultural and Educational Services and so on, are going to be included in the All-India Services. If a company or a firm has any organisation in which some research work has got to be done, and if a retired government servant who belonged to the All-India Services is in it, I think there will be difficulty, and the object of the Bill will be affected. When there is somebody in a commercial firm or any industrial firm and he works as a go-between and exerts his influence to have work from the Government, in these matters, care should be taken so that his position as a servant of the company is not used in a way that influence is brought to bear on the Government for the company.

There are posts such as Members of the Public Service Commission and also the Auditor-General and such other big posts in respect of which our Constitution provides some prohibitions and restrictions regarding the services of the Chairman or the Members of the Public Service Commission with respect to services under the Central or the State Governments, but not under private individuals or private firms. I think when the Bill is drafted, these matters will also be included there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Hathi should be counted as 100 Members: His name is Hathi and he is bulky also!

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Das: Those persons will be debarred from taking any private service after retirement. Such things might also happen: that just before retirement, a person in that position may resign his post and may try to seek employment under a private firm, which is not desirable. So, keeping in view all these aspects of the question, a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the House and the Government should examine the matter very carefully and then this House will be in a position to consider the matter fully and pass an enactment.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभापति महोदय, कहा गया है कि सीजर्स बाइफ शुड बी एक्जक् सस्पेंशन। हमारे देश की मर्यादा यह रही है कि बड़ों की इज्जत करते आये हैं। आज इस गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये ताकि जो रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स हों उन पर हम डाउट न कर सकें। मेरे मित्र श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कहा कि मिलिटरी आफिसर्स को एग्जैम्प्ट किया जाये। हम किसी एक प्रकार के आफिसर्स को फ़्लग नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, हमारी नहीं। अगर टूम इस मुल्क में सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं तो उस का एक ही उपाय है कि जितने बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हैं गवर्नमेंट उन पर कंट्रोल करे। हमें किसी को भी इस विधेयक में छूट नहीं देनी चाहिये यह मैं मानता हूँ। हम एक स्टैंडर्ड मुल्क में कायम कर दें कि 55 वर्ष के बाद कोई प्राइमी नहीं जायेगा। लेकिन इस से ही सारी प्राब्लेम दल नहीं हो जायेगी। इस के लिये सब से अच्छी चीज यह है कि यहाँ की सारी इंडस्ट्रीज नेशनलाइज कर दी जायें।

तो सब मोह माया से छुट्टी मिल जायेगी और 55 या 65 के बाद रिटायर होने के बाद राम राम जपा करेगा, चोचो, अन्तिम यात्रा की तैयारी करेगा। लेकिन आज तो माया में इतना फँसे हुए हैं कि जिसकी कोई हद्द नहीं। हमारी संस्कृति में 100

वर्ष तक जीवन का मापदंड माना गया है। 25 वर्ष तक ब्रह्मचारी, उसके बाद गृहस्थ, इस तरह से उसमें व्यवस्था है। लेकिन आज वह व्यवस्था उठ गई हमारे देश से और क्यों उठ गई कि हम माया से लिपटे हुए हैं। स्पिरिचुअलिज्म की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं रहा जो कि हमारी भारत की पुरानी संस्कृति रही।

तो इस सरकार से हमारी यह मांग है और होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने नेशनलाइज नहीं किया तो यह माया बनी रहेगी। इसी हाउस में रिटायर्ड लोग हैं जो कि रिटायर होकर यहाँ आये हैं। आप उनको रोक नहीं सकते। उनका यह संवैधानिक अधिकार है। लेकिन जब आप कोई ठीक नियम बनायेंगे और नेशनलाइजेशन कर देंगे तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह तमाम सस्पेंशन दूर हो जायगा और यह भट्टाचार्य जी का जो बिल है यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है बहुत ही अच्छा है और बड़े भारी विद्वान का लाया हुआ है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri V. C. Shukla rose—

श्री ठाकुर लख कल्याण : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी पहला बक्तव्य हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Sir, Shri Bhatlacharya's Bill seeks to insert a new section 3A in the All-India Services Act, 1951 with the intention of preventing the members of any all India service from accepting any private employment. As one of the hon. members who preceded me said, the object of the Bill is quite laudable. The mover is obviously trying to follow to a certain extent the recommendation made by the Santhanam Committee. Government are also in full sympathy with the recommendations

[Shri V. C. Shukla]

of the Santhanam Committee. Therefore, they sent this recommendation to the Attorney-General and the Law Ministry for their advice. A constitutional difficulty has been pointed out by the Attorney-General and the Law Ministry. Before I come to that, I would explain to the House the position as it stands today.

The present position about accepting a commercial assignment by a retiring government servant is governed by article 531B of the Civil Services Regulations in the case of former Secretary of State's government servants, including the ICS. As regards the IAS, IPS, etc., Rule 26 of the All-India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 regulate the position. I would like to read the provision as it exists. It says:

"A pensioner shall not accept any commercial employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government. No pension shall be payable to a pensioner who accepts a commercial employment without such sanction in respect of any period for which he is so employed or for such longer period as the Central Government may determine."

"Provided that a pensioner who has been permitted by the Central Government to take up a particular commercial employment during leave preparatory to retirement shall not be required to obtain subsequent permission for his continuance in such employment after retirement."

श्री वृत्तम चन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Bell is being rung. The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat.

There is quorum now. The hon. Deputy Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I was mentioning, Sir, the point raised by the Attorney-General about the constitutional validity of the proposed Bill as well as the recommendation made by the Santhanam Committee. The Supreme Court has firmly laid down in the case Kameshwar Prasad Vs. State of Bihar, that the Government servants are as much entitled to the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution as any other citizen. I would like to read out the relevant part from the Supreme Court Ruling:

"We find ourselves unable to accept the argument that the Constitution excludes Government servants as a class from the protection of the several rights guaranteed by the several Articles in Part II save in those cases where such persons were specifically named. . . . We consider that other classes of servants of Government in common with other persons and citizens of the country cannot be excluded from the protection of the rights guaranteed by Part III by reason merely of their being Government servants and the nature and incidence of the duties which they have to discharge in that capacity might necessarily involve restrictions of certain freedom."

The Law Ministry also considered this matter and they have also given their opinion to the Home Ministry on this. For the information of the House I will read out the relevant paragraph from the opinion of the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry says:

"The Government servant, therefore, is entitled to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business guaranteed by Article 19(i)(g) subject only to reasonable restriction 'in the interest of the general public' as provided in Article 19(6). Now it is quite reasonable that a Gov-

ernment servant should be prevented from carrying on any occupation trade or business while he is in service; and also for a reasonable period after his retirement provided the business is in any way connected with the position occupied by him. But to ban a Government servant from entering any private undertaking whatsoever for a period of four years irrespective of its connection with his official position would not appear to be justified as a reasonable restriction in public interest. This question, I believe, has been referred to Shri Santhanam's Committee . . .

17hrs.

Sir, I am quite sure the House knows what the Santhanam Committee's recommendations are. I would only give the reaction and the decision taken by the Home Ministry on this matter. One hon. Member was enquiring whether the Government have taken any decision in the matter or not. We have taken a decision in this matter. We have decided to fortify the rules that already exist and follow them very strictly, and whenever any applications are received from the Government servants for re-employment after retirement, in order to decide on those applications in a fair and sound manner the Government have laid down the criteria so that there is no injustice and no invidious distinction between one officer and the other. For the benefit of the House I would read out the criteria, as has been laid down by the Home Ministry. These are the criteria:

- "(1) Has the Officer while in service had any such dealing with the proposed employer as might provoke the suspicion that he had shown preference to the latter?
- (2) Will his commercial duties be such that his official knowledge and experience could be used to give his employer an unfair advantage?

(3) Will his duties be such as might bring him into conflict with the Government?

(4) Is the proposed employer a thoroughly reputable man?

(5) Are there any exceptional circumstances which would make the refusal of consent real hardship?"

These are very fair and sound criteria. If the applications received from officers are decided in accordance with these criteria. I am sure there would be no complaint and there could be no doubt about the soundness of judgment in giving or refusing permission to the officer concerned.

I may also mention that after the Santhanam Committee Report was received the Home Ministry received 14 applications from retired officers for re-employment. The Home Ministry rejected all applications, excepting one which satisfied these criteria. This will show how strictly Government is following the recommendations of that Report.

Some hon. Members have referred to a few things like military service, doctors etc. I may point out that the Bill before the House does not relate to military service at all; it relates only to the Central Services. In view of the position that has been explained by me, I am sure that the hon. Member who has moved this Bill with a laudable spirit would consider the feasibility of withdrawing this Bill and approving the measures that have been taken by the Government.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Chairman, I have heard the very helpful speech made by our new Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. My object was very simple, to concentrate the attention of the Government as well as of the services. Because, the Government and the services are almost identifiable, because it is the Secretary who represents the Government and signs, on behalf of

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the Government when the Government enters into an agreement. The object of my Bill is to bring in a clean civil service, a clean all-India service which can stand in comparison with any service in the world in rectitude and integrity. The British Government in India was a foreign government. But that Government was very particular about the conduct of its civil servants. If I had the time I would have given many instances. Sir Thomas Holland, who was a Member of the Executive Council of Lord Chamberlain as Commerce Member was thrown out because he has entered into some conspiracy with some businessmen to cheat the Government. The entire civil service revolted against the action of Lord Chamberlain. But Lord Chamberlain stuck to his guns and the Commerce Member had to go. That was the standard that they set up here because it was felt and known that it is in the interests of the Government that the civil service should be a service of unimpeachable rectitude and integrity.

This Bill is something like an appeal to the services to play their part well. It is an appeal to the Government to see that the Services play their part well. I regret to say that after Independence, the part has not been played well in all its entirety. That is my inner feeling and I say at times if after Independence the Services and the business community in India had played their part fairly and squarely, India would have been a much better land to live in today than what it is. That is my inner feeling with which I had brought forward this Bill. If the Government is devoting its mind and its attention and its consideration to the same question, I have no hesitation in withdrawing the Bill. I only leave it to the Home Minister and to the Government. I also leave it to the Services to be actuated by the same spirit with which this Bill had been brought before the House.

The Bill was by leave, withdrawn.

17.07 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 92) by Shri
D. C. Sharma

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for this Bill is 1 hour. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration. Mr. Chairman, Sir, every time a private Member brings forward a Bill before the House, he finds a death-knell to it . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
हाउस कब तक चलेगा ?

समाप्ति महोदय : हाउस छे बजे तक
चलेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that whenever a private Member's Bill is put forward in this House, we always find a kind of a hang-man to stifle the Bill, to give a death-knell to it or to make it what I might call a case of infant mortality. For instance, my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya had, as a hang man, a new Deputy Minister who quoted from this place or that place . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
सदन में इस समय गणपति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 21st February, 1966.

17.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 21, 1966/Phalgun 2, 1887 (Saka).