

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 14, 1966/Vaisakha 10 to 24, 1888 (Saka)]



Fourteenth Session, 1965-66/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LV contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 9, 1966/Vaisakha 19,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नेपाल में विकास कार्य के लिए सहायता

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- * 1541. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती मंमूता सुल्तान :

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

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना
अवधि में नेपाल में विकास कार्यों के लिये
कोई धन राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि
नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले
कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बेंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री विमल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). चौथी
पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने
तक नेपाल के लिए कोई निश्चित धनराशि
नियत नहीं की गई है। तीसरी योजना के
दौरान जो कई प्रायोजनाएं प्रारम्भ की

गई थीं, उन पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है
और इन पर यह कार्य स्वभावतः चालू योजना
काल में चलता रहेगा। सरकार चौथी योजना
में कुछ नई प्रायोजनाएं भी प्रारम्भ करने को
राजी हो गई है। इनमें महत्वपूर्ण हैं—पूर्व-
पश्चिम राजमार्ग और कमला बांध।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो पश्चि-
म योजनाएं सरकार ने नेपाल में चला करवाई
थीं, उन में भारत सरकार ने कितनी धन-
राशि दी तथा जो योजनाएँ चौथी पंचवर्षीय
योजना में मंजूर की जा रही हैं, उनके लिये
कितनी धनराशि निश्चित की गई है या की
जा रही है ?

श्री विमल सिंह : जो योजनाएँ चल रही
हैं, उनके लिये जो धनराशि निश्चित हुई थी,
वह 20 करोड़ थी। धाने के लिये जैसा मैंने
अजं किया, अभी पूरी योजनाएँ तय नहीं हुई
हैं, कुछ को हमने माना है और कुछ के बारे में
हम सोच रहे हैं, शीघ्र ही हम निर्णय करेंगे
कि उनमें कितनी धनराशि हम देंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि क्या नेपाल सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में
भारत सरकार से परामर्श किया है या उन्होंने
कोई प्रार्थना की है कि कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ
भारत सरकार के सहयोग से नेपाल में चल
सकती हैं; यदि हां, तो उन पर भारत सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री विमल सिंह : उन से बातें हुई हैं,
और वे बातें अभी चल रही हैं।

श्री भागवत सा आचार्य : चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में धरती कुछ परियोजनाओं को शामिल करने के लिये नेपाल सरकार ने अगर आपके पास कोई सिकारिश या सुझाव देने हैं तो वे योजनाएँ क्या हैं और उनके धनराशि वे आपके कितनी धनराशि की माशा करते हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि अभी इन पर बातें चल रही हैं और शीघ्र ही इन पर कुछ निर्णय लिया जायेगा, उसके बाद ही मैं कुछ इस हालत में हो सकूंगा कि आपको पूरा विवरण दे सकूँ। उन्होंने जो कुछ मेजी है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उनके बारे में ज्यादा कहना मुनासिब होगा, उनके तय हो जाने के बाद मेरा यहां कुछ कहना मुनासिब होगा।

Shri Subodh Hansda: This is the last year of the Third Five Year Plan and the Minister has stated that some of the development projects are under construction. I would like to know whether all the projects will be completed within the amount earmarked for the Third Five Year Plan or whether extra amount will be necessary to complete all those projects.

Shri Dinesh Singh: There will be a spill-over. As I have mentioned, we have already spent about Rs. 20 crores whereas the original scheme was for about Rs. 33 crores.

So there is already a spill-over of Rs. 13 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Of the Rs. 20 crores, may I know how much is in the form of grant and how much is in the form of loan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry, I cannot say anything off hand.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Notice of this question was given months ago. This is regarding the Third Five Year Plan and he says that he is not in a position to tell. How can we accept it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that they are going on; they have not been completed.

श्री रिश्राम प्रसाद : समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ने से मायूम होता है कि नेपाल चीन से भी कुछ करा और इस तरह के व्यापार में करा लेना चाहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी यह तो बजह नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार उसकी डेवेलपमेंट के लिये पूरा रुपया नहीं दे रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : पूरा रुपया कितना है, यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है, जहाँ तक हमारे लिये सम्भव है, वहाँ तक हम उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: How does the aid given by us to Nepal compare with that given by Pakistan and China to Nepal during the same period?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our aid is very much more.

श्री क० ना० त्रिशरी : अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, नेपाल यहाँ आये थे और उनके साथ हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फॉरेन मिनिस्टर की बात हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कितनी मदद मांगी है, और उसमें सरकार इन्डस्ट्री वगैरह के लिये कितनी धनराशि देने के लिये राजी हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दे दिया है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know to what extent the Government of India has helped Nepal under the Colombo Plan, and how many students have been trained or given education here in this country under the Colombo Plan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid I do not have the details of the number of people trained. If the hon. Member gives me separate notice, I shall give the information.

श्री प्रतापीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, भारत ने नेपाल को जो सहायता अब तक दी है, वह केवल उम्मीदी औद्योगिक या आर्थिक परियोजनाओं के लिये ही दी गई है, अथवा भारत और नेपाल के जो शतान्दियों और सहस्राब्दियों से सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध चले आये हैं उनको भी बढ़ाने के लिये भी कोई धन दिया गया है, या आगे देने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अभी सांस्कृतिक चीज का कोई खान काल नहीं है, सिवाय इसके कि त्रिवेनिया जा बना है, उन में मदद की है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any such industries are going to be started in Nepal as are essential for its economy in collaboration with Indian business people and the Government of India, and if so, the details thereof?

Shri Dinesh Singh: About collaboration with Government of India, I have already indicated. About Indian businessmen, it is largely for them to work out an arrangement.

श्री जगदेव सिंह तिष्ठान्सी : क्या इन योजनाओं में भारत राष्ट्र की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रख कर बातचीत की जा रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : हमारी तो कोशिश यही है कि नेपाल की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो, जितनी उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होगी, उनके सुरक्षा के साधन भी बढ़ेंगे ।

Campaign Against Panchen Lama

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*1542. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report about the campaign

carried out against Panchen Lama in Tibet by the Chinese authorities;

(b) whether it is true that some Tibetan monks preferred committing suicide to denouncing Panchen Lama under pressure; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this latest development?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware that an intensive anti-Panchen Lama campaign has been carried out in Tibet by the Chinese authorities. The Government have also seen reports that many monks in Tibet preferred to commit suicide rather than denounce the Panchen Lama.

(c) The Government deplore the suppression by Chinese authorities of Tibetan Institutions and the denial of fundamental human rights in Tibet.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार के पास इस बात के समाचार पहुंचे हैं कि तिब्बत में पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर इलाके में बड़े पैमाने पर "हैन" चीनियों को बसाया जा रहा है, करीब 25-30 लाख चीनी वहां बस चुके हैं और वहां तिब्बतियों की हत्या की जा रही है ? यदि यह समाचार है ठीक है तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ? यदि यह सत्य है तो भारत-राष्ट्र संघ के सामने यह मामला उठाने का अधिकार के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: At the 20th session of the UN General Assembly last year, India supported a resolution in the General Assembly calling for the cessation of all practices which deprived the Tibetan people of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which they had always enjoyed.

श्री मधु लिमये : जेनोसाइड के बारे में नहीं बताया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक उन्हें ने जो किया है वह बताया दिया है ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : क्या चीनी सरकार के द्वारा भारत के खिलाफ यह आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि भारत तिब्बती विद्रोहियों को प्राथिक और फ़ौजी सहायता कर रहा है ? यदि हाँ तरह के आरोप चीन के द्वारा लगाये गये हैं तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया है कि चूँकि चीन अपनी आक्रमणकारी नीति को नहीं छोड़ रहा है, हमारे मुल्क की हित्ताजत की दृष्टि से तिब्बती जनता को फ़ौजी, प्राथिक तथा हथियारी सहायता की जाये ? क्या इसके करने के बारे में कोई मुद्दा सरकार के सामने है और सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसा कोई मुद्दा नहीं है ।

श्री शिवनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पंचेनलामा के विरुद्ध तिब्बत में जोरों से आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वहाँ तिब्बती साधू उनके विरोध में कुछ कहना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि आत्म-हत्या करना पसन्द करते हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में दलाई लामा ने सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र दिया है, यदि ऐसा है तो सरकार को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दलाई लामा ने पंचेनलामा के भूतल्लिक कोई खास वाकफ़ियत नहीं दी है, लेकिन जो कहा है, उस की बिना पर हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में स्टैंड लिया है ।

Shri Hem Barua : In view of the fact that China has been demanding self-determination for Kashmir, an integral part of India, why is it that our Government, because of changed conditions in Tibet, have not repudiated Chinese suzerainty over Tibet where the massacre of the people has almost become a rule of law?

Shri Swaran Singh : These are not considerations which are strong

enough to repudiate any agreement, and we cannot really adopt that attitude merely because they have adopted an incorrect attitude. We should meet that incorrect attitude by pointing out the inconsistency in the Chinese stand rather than ourselves take a stand which may not be fully justified.

Shri Hem Barua : My question was not that. First I said....

Mr. Speaker : He asked why don't they repudiate. But they say these considerations are not enough to do that in their opinion. What should I do

Shri Kapur Singh : May I know if any reliable news is available concerning the whereabouts and safety of the Panchen Lama, and whether we have done anything to show our concern in the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh : His present whereabouts are not known and there is precious little that we can do in this respect.

Shri Kapur Singh : We should show our concern.

Mr. Speaker : Question No. 1543.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I suggest that Question No. 1565 may also be taken with this as it relates to the same matter

An hon. Member : No.

Mr. Speaker : Question No. 1543.

Missions in South-East Asian Countries

*1543, **Shri P. R. Chakraverti :** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after his trip to Burma, the late Prime Minister stressed the need for having fairly powerful Missions in South East Asian countries;

(b) the steps taken to strengthen the Diplomatic Missions in South-East Asia;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the smaller countries have for long nursed a grievance against India that she did not attach sufficient importance to them; and

(d) how far the grievances have been sought to be redressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No such suggestion was received from late Prime Minister Shastri.

(b) The need for adequate staff in missions in South-East Asian countries has been accepted by the Government. Within the limits of our resources, we have fulfilled this need.

(c) No, Sir. India has attached due importance to the countries of South-East Asia and has very friendly relations with them.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How far has the Government of India through its diplomatic channels been able to band together the South-East Asian countries to fall in line with its own thinking with regard to Vietnam, namely, that bombing will not carry Vietnam to a final settlement of the question?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not undertaken any programme of the kind the hon. Member has mentioned. We have not asked them ourselves to fall in line with our view.

So far as the Vietnam question is concerned, there must be a peaceful solution, and it should not lead to any military solution. This view is shared by almost all the countries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: With the exit of Dr. Subandrio, who has been indulging in fulminations against India, from the political hierarchy of Indonesia, may I know whether our relations with Indonesia will now be better?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our relations with Indonesia are very much improving. May I say that our relations with Indonesia have been very good all the time? Individuals apart, the relations between our two peoples have always been very good.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may add, we welcome the latest statement made by the Foreign Minister of Indonesia where he has made a reference to India and expressed a desire to normalise Indonesia's relationship with India. We ourselves have always taken this stand that there is friendship and understanding between the people of India and the people of Indonesia, and we hope that the indication that has been given by the Indonesian Foreign Minister will produce a situation where the relations between India and Indonesia will improve very much on governmental level also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that an official of the External Affairs Ministry recently visited Laos, and it was interpreted in some quarters that he had gone to North Vietnam and other countries of South East Asia in order to bring about some kind of cease-fire and cease-bombing operations? If so, what was the result of the itinerary of this official who was sent to Laos and other countries?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The official of the Ministry of External Affairs went to the countries where the international control commission is functioning largely to look into the administrative matters of the commission and to effect the necessary economies. As the House is aware one of the members, China, has not paid its dues for sometime and we have been anxious to cut down the cost as much as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The welcome statement to which the hon. minister of external affairs referred stated further that there had been certain misunderstanding between the two countries.

Shri Swaran Singh: Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He also said that he expected very soon a meeting at the ministerial level; that very statement said this. What are these misunderstandings to which he referred and what is his reaction to a meeting at the ministerial level?

Shri Swaran Singh: I welcome a meeting at the ministerial level. The misunderstanding to which I would like to make a reference and about which the House is fully aware was the attitude of the Indonesian government and the foreign minister, Dr. Subandrio at the time of Indo-Pakistan conflict. We were really surprised that he should have taken such a partisan attitude.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Has the government of nationalist China (Taiwan) made any effort, whether direct or indirect, to establish any relation between our country and theirs and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We do not recognise the separate identity of Taiwan; Taiwan is part of China.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Therefore, we have not entertained any idea of establishing any such relationship.

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. S. Pandey . . . (Interruptions.) Mr. Pandey may put his question.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I had also the privilege of visiting some of these countries in South-east Asia and I found a great deal of friendly feeling towards India and at the same time they wanted to have closer economic contacts with India. I want to know what the Government proposes to do.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall welcome the strengthening of economic relations with the countries of South-east Asia. We have a division in the Ministry of External Affairs which is

looking into these matters and we shall make every effort to strengthen it.

Shri Swell: In view of the hostile role played by Indonesia in our last conflict with Pakistan and in view of the friendly role played by Malaysia, will the Government consult the government of Malaysia before they take further steps towards normalisation of our relationship with Indonesia?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been in touch with the government of Malaysia throughout and we have got complete understanding with the government of Malaysia. We have been in touch with the representatives of Malaysia and I am sure that any normalisation of relation between India and Indonesia may also be in the interest of the relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Minister in his reply said that Government had taken certain steps to strengthen the missions in these areas. May I know what were those steps which were taken very recently?

Shri Ranga: Nothing.

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as taking of the steps is concerned, I mentioned that we have this new division in the EA Ministry. It is going into the question of having closer economic relations with these countries.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: My question was this. I never wanted to know about the economic side of it. I wanted to know what practical steps you had taken recently to strengthen the missions in these areas because you yourself said that you had taken certain steps. What are those steps?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Strengthening of Missions is a question in which it is very difficult to explain. We have some course; we have got to see how they can be better utilised; it is a question of the reorganisation of these things, but I have not said that we are going to make any basic changes as

such. It is only that we constantly review this matter to see how best we can utilise them.

Returns of Assets of Ministers

*1544. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the members of the Union Cabinet have submitted the returns of their assets;

(b) if not, the names of those who have not so far submitted the returns; and

(c) when they are likely to comply with the requirement?

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

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछली दफा बताया गया था कि दो मिनिस्टर्स ऐसे हैं जिनका विदेशी बैंकों में रुपया जमा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद से क्या कोई ऐसी लिस्ट आई है जिसमें यह पता चलता हो कि और भी मिनिस्टर हैं जिनका विदेशों के बैंकों में रुपया जमा है ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: No, Sir.

Some hon. Members: What is no?

अभ्यक्त सहोदय : और किसी का नहीं।

Shri Ranja: On behalf of the Cabinet Ministers, a Parliamentary Secretary is to answer? Beautiful! (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: What is beautiful?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अपने चाचा के नाम से, अपनी धर्म-पत्नी के नाम से, अपने भतीजे के नाम से किन लोगों ने रुपया जमा किया है, क्या इसका भी सरकार ने पता लगाया है ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Detailed statements regarding the properties and assets and liabilities were submitted by all the Ministers and the Home Minister has answered this question on the 31st March, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In answer to part (a) of the question, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said "Yes." I would like to know whether the returns submitted by the Union Cabinet Ministers included both moveable and immoveable properties and, if so whether the copy of the returns will be laid on the Table of the House for the satisfaction of the Members and of the country as a whole?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The statement showing assets and liabilities means that it should also include the assets of moveable and also immoveables. It is a fact that they were submitted but because the details are a matter of confidence, that is submitted only to the Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your protection. My purpose in putting this question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has asked two things: whether the moveables and the immoveables, both, are included and whether the statement will be laid on the Table. These are the two things that he asked. The first answer was "yes", and the second has also been answered, Shri Buta Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She said it is a matter of confidence. It has not been laid before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it could not be laid.

श्री बुता सिंह : केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की जायदाद के बारे में जो ब्यौटा प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास छाया है, उसके बारे में मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रिमंडल में सब से ज्यादा घमौर कौन है और

सब से ज्यादा गरीब कौन और क्या ऐसा भी कोई मंत्री है जिसके ऊपर कोई कर्जा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Details cannot be asked.

Shri Buta Singh: I did not ask for any details, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती कौन है और गरीब कौन है, यह वह नहीं बता सकते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Members of Parliament can openly help Ministers' funds. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Prime Minister aware that in the Constituent Assembly, when the issue was first raised, Dr. Ambedkar, who piloted the Constitution Bill, not only agreed that such returns might be made statutorily compulsory and be laid before Parliament, but went further to suggest that only punitive measures for non-implementation and for false returns could ensure such filing of proper returns, and, if so, does the Government propose to reconsider the matter as regards the laying of the returns before Parliament and, if not, the reasons therefor? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): In the code of conduct for Ministers, it was laid down that . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the Constituent Assembly. (Interruption).

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The question is about the code which has been drawn up and which is being followed. Under it each Minister discloses to the Prime Minister the details of his assets and liabilities

and the business interests of himself and of the members of his family.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do we take it that in that case Dr. Ambedkar, as reported to have said in the Constituent Assembly, propounded a principle which the Government has chosen to discard by putting a certain kind of interpretation of what is euphemistically called code of conduct?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This matter was presumably considered and a code was drawn up. We are functioning according to this code.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जायेगी कि इन मंत्रियों में कितने ऐसे मंत्री हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति उद्योग और व्यवसाय से भी सम्बन्ध रखती है और क्या उसमें उन के लड़कों की सम्पत्ति भी उद्योग और व्यवसाय की शामिल है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : चाहे कोई मंत्री है या गैर मंत्री है, लेकिन जिन लोगों के एकाउंट फारेन कंट्रीज में हैं और वहाँ उनका रुपया जमा है, उसको एक स्टेटमेंट की शकल में क्या मदन की टेबल पर रखने के लिए मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is against public interest to disclose who have got foreign accounts in foreign banks? We do not want to know the amount.

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा बहुत ही सिम्पल सवाल है । रेणु चक्रवर्ती को इसको समझना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन के एकाउंट फारेन बैंक्स में हैं, उनके नाम अगर गवर्नमेंट को मालूम हैं तो क्या वह उनको टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : हर पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लीडर्स के एकाउंट को इस हाउस में पेश किया जाए ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : मंजूर है ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think so.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने हमेशा यह कहा है कि किसी प्रश्न का जवाब प्रगर नहीं देना है तां तीन कारणों को देकर ही या इनमें से किसी एक कारण को देकर ही ऐसा किया जा सकता है । एक तो यह है कि ऐसा करना सांख्यिक हित में नहीं है, दूसरा यह है कि जानकारी इकट्ठा करने में इतना पैसा और समय बरबाद होगा कि उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और तीसरा यह है कि यह जानकारी कहीं मिल नहीं सकती है । इन तीन कारणों में से एक भी कारण प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है । क्या वजह है कि मंत्रियों को जायदाद और सम्पत्ति के बारे में, साथ साथ उनके कुटुम्ब के जो सदस्य हैं और मेरा खयाल है कि सदस्य का मतलब होना चाहिये एक पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदार, इनकी सम्पत्ति और जायदाद के बारे में जानकारी सदन के सामने रखने में प्रधान मंत्री तैयार नहीं है । इसमें आपको क्या एतराज है? इन में से एक भी कारण उन्होंने नहीं कहा है ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The code of conduct was accepted and everything is being submitted according to the provisions of the code of conduct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are we concerned with the code? We never discussed it.

Mr. Speaker: I might be given time to look into it as to whether the Government can withhold any information on any other account, apart from these three counts, or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन में से एक भी उन्होंने नहीं कहा है ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that this so-called code of conduct was supposed to have been evolved only by the leaders of the ruling party or the leaders of the Government, has not the time come when the Government should be willing to consult Opposition leaders also before they finalise it, as otherwise it would be only a one-sided code of conduct, which is not accepted by the country as a whole? Otherwise, there is no sense in that. Let us all put our heads together (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The reaction of the Government is desired. They want to know whether the Government is prepared to consult the leaders of the Opposition just now.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): No, Sir.

Implementation of Tashkent Agreement

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- *1545. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the progress made up-to-date in the implementation of the Tashkent agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Except for military withdrawals and disengagement, restoration of normal diplomatic relations, exchange of prisoners of war and limited resumption of postal and tele-communication links, the progress on implementation of other provisions of the Tashkent Declaration is held up as Pakistan does not seem interested in further normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Prime Minister is reported to have stated that she was not feeling happy about the implementation and she was attaching great importance to restoring the Tashkent spirit. She indicated she will take certain positive steps. May I know what positive steps the Prime Minister has in her mind and what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I said I would think about this matter and we are thinking about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what the External Affairs Minister's own assessment is about the volte face of Pakistan? What is his own assessment of the reason why Pakistan has completely changed its attitude, and instead of talking about the letter and spirit of the Tashkent agreement, the External Affairs Minister on the other side is talking of nothing but confrontation? May I know what is his assessment and reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that Pakistani leaders had given us the impression that they are implementing the Tashkent declaration. This was their attitude for about 4 weeks or so after the signing of the Tashkent declaration. Thereafter, they suddenly changed their attitude and we noticed a complete reversal of their original attitude, when we went to Rawalpindi for the inter-ministerial meeting. About the reason for it, it can only be an assessment and I attempted some such assessment when the debate took place on the Ministry's demands. There are two things which I would like to mention. There is a school of thought which holds that the internal situation in Pakistan is such that to meet that, they are whipping up the hate-India campaign. Secondly, the growing closeness of relations between China and Pakistan also appears to

be responsible for this change of attitude. It has deteriorated ever since and the latest Press report I saw—I cannot confirm it—says that the Pakistani Foreign Minister is reported to have said that Pakistan is to continue the confrontation with India. That is a very unfortunate expression. It would have been good if he had taken note of the result of this attitude of confrontation that was adopted by other countries. We on our side still continue to hope that the Tashkent declaration to which the Pakistan President has solemnly subscribed should be the guiding principle of relationship between India and Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the late Prime Minister of India met President Ayub Khan of Pakistan at Tashkent, it was decided that we could not have any no-war pact with them, but it was also decided that in future the use of force for the settlement of disputes between India and Pakistan would be abjured. In the light of that, may I ask how far it is in keeping with the Tashkent spirit that they are building a duplicate of the Ichhogil Canal near Sialkot and they are settling Mujahids and Razakars on the border between India and Pakistan, and that they are still trying to send infiltrators into Jammu and Kashmir, if not in large numbers at least in sizeable numbers?

Shri Swaran Singh: Obviously, any such acts of the type mentioned by the hon. Member are not consistent with the Tashkent Declaration, and these actions which have been resorted to are certainly not consistent with the main objective of the Tashkent Declaration, to reduce tensions and to create an atmosphere where all outstanding differences and disputes between the two countries should be resolved by peaceful means. With regard to the third part of the hon. Member's question, about sending infiltrators, I have information that whatever may be their intentions they have not succeeded in

sending infiltrators into Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the statements and actions by the Government of Pakistan against the spirit of the Tashkent Agreement, may I know whether any reaction of the Soviet Union has been known to the Government of India; if so, what is that reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have informed this House before, we have kept the Soviet Union and other friendly and interested countries informed about the attitude of Pakistan in relation to its obligations under the Tashkent Declaration, and the Soviet Union, naturally, do not feel happy when they see that Pakistan is not observing its duties and responsibilities under the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether the breach of the Tashkent Declaration has been brought to the notice of the Security Council—U.N.O.—and, if so, what is their reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not necessary. Because the Tashkent Declaration was not signed in the Security Council or within the framework of the Security Council functioning, it is not necessary for us to go to the Security Council to make a complaint, about Pakistan's non-observance of the terms of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the Government do appreciate that in the international world it is always the position of strength that pays dividends. Pakistan, despite the fact that they are making friends with China, have not yet lost their western allies. In the light of this fact, are the Government keeping vigilant about the citizens of India on the other side of the cease-fire line? The other day the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the other side of Kashmir was also an integral part of India. The latest information which I wanted to ascertain was,

whether it is a fact that after our vacating of the land on the Haji Pir side Pakistan has evacuated about 20 villages to build up its defence installations on our territory and, if that is so, whether the Government has not made any protest to the U.N.O. or the Security Council about their building these defence installations on our territory which we vacated on the understanding that Pakistan would not take to any offensive measures? And, same is the case on the Sialkot front. I wonder if the Government is vigilant enough....

Mr. Speaker: The question has been too long.

Shri Swaran Singh: The actual conditions that have to be observed by either side in relation to the cease-fire line are embodied in the cease-fire agreement to which both India and Pakistan subscribed in the United Nations. That is the governing factor and any contravention of the cease-fire terms about the violation of the agreement is brought to the notice of the Security Council as also of the Observers. It is no doubt correct that Pakistan always raises a propagandist tune in relation to what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India. They conveniently forget that the conditions of the people in the Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir are much worse and also forget the type of things that they sometimes demand about the people in Jammu and Kashmir who, I may add, are enjoying democratic rights; there is a constitutional Government functioning. They do not at all compare the condition of the people in Jammu and Kashmir with that of those who live in Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, my question definitely was about heavy installations which they are putting up and which will make it impossible for us to recover our territory. Has the Government taken any action or have they got information that those installa-

tions are being put up there on that side?

Shri Ranga: Have they made any protest?

Shri Swaran Singh: I did try to cover this when I said that the addition to the defence potential on either side is covered by the agreements to which we subscribed.... (Interruption.)

Shri Tyagi: That everybody knows.

Shri Swaran Singh: ...at the time of signing of the cease-fire agreement. On this actual fact that they are trying to strengthen their position, we have received information.

Shri Tyagi: In that case why not attack in advance?

Shri Swaran Singh: Any violation of the cease-fire agreement will certainly be taken up with the appropriate authority.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, we wanted factual information.

Shri Warior: Apart from the growing relationship of Pakistan with China which has encouraged the violation of the provisions of the Tashkent Agreement, has the attitude of USA also encouraged Pakistan? Has Government made any assessment of that?

Shri Kapur Singh: No, no.

Shri Swaran Singh: The Chinese attitude was known in the form of the joint statements and the highly provocative speeches made by the Chinese leaders at the time of their last visit to Pakistan. It is very difficult for me to pinpoint any statement that might have been made by United States leaders which could be construed as giving any encouragement to Pakistan to go back upon the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that in contravention of the Tashkent Agreement Pakistan is massing troops on our borders; if that is so, what action Government proposes to take?

Shri Swaran Singh: This question also is covered by certain arrangements about which the Defence Minister made some statement, about the presence of troops, and I am sure that any contravention of that arrangement and agreement will be taken up by our Defence Ministry with their opposite number.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: In reply to the question of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, the Foreign Minister replied that Government will approach the proper authority at the proper time. May I know which authority Government proposes to approach at the proper time?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I mentioned earlier, the cease-fire agreement is there and violations of that have to be brought to the notice of the UN Observers and the Security Council.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since our experience has been that the United Nations as a possible arbiter of our difficulties with Pakistan should be ruled out because they cannot help, how does Government proceed to secure a solution of the Kashmir problem which Pakistan claims as a dispute and we deny it and Tashkent calls upon us to settle all disputes by peaceful negotiations? Are we not having a kind of rethinking in regard to the settlement of the Kashmir question; or, are we thinking in terms of what the External Affairs Ministry's words seem to indicate very threateningly, namely, that we are likely to go again before the United Nations for some kind of a settlement?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know wherefrom the hon Member has got the feeling which he has mentioned in the concluding part of his question.

I have said it before, and I repeat, that for all differences and disputes between India and Pakistan, the two countries have agreed, according to the Tashkent Declaration, to resolve them by peaceful means and not to resort to the use of force for the settlement thereof. We have never shown any unwillingness to discuss any matter that might be raised by Pakistan and we will continue our efforts to resolve whatever may be the disputes and differences between our two countries by peaceful means.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: One part of the question has not been answered that there is no rethinking on the Kashmir issue. If you don't say that, that will create a lot of difficulty.

Shri Swaran Singh: What I understood from Mr. Mukerjee's question was rethinking on position rather than on the substantive question. On the substantive question, I have reiterated the position more than once that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: From the replies of the hon. Minister, we are not able to understand what the position of the Government of India is. What the country requires now is a directive. A certain situation exists. What is the Government's position on that? Pakistan and India have approximately 5000 miles of contiguous land border. Is it the Government's policy to retaliate or to project our desire for friendship and, if it is the latter, are we only going to depend on Government to Government negotiations or are we going to channelise other processes like propaganda machinery to project the Government's stand to Pakistan and the international world because apart from the Pakistan Government there are the Pakistani people and it is as necessary to reach them as it is necessary to reach the international world? May I know from the hon. Minister what is the Government's stand, what is the directive to the country?

Shri Swaran Singh: I broadly agree with the analysis of the lady Member and also the suggestions that are implicit in a part of the question. The two are not mutually contradictory or exclusive. We have to continue our efforts at the Governmental level to resolve differences by peaceful means. Our attitude should be to work for conditions in which good neighbourly relations should be established between the people of India and the people of Pakistan and any non-governmental effort is most welcome in that direction. I would like to add a warning that at the present moment this is likely to be met with considerable difficulties as Pakistan leaders are always trying to say that they believe in confrontation rather than in easing of tensions. At the same time, we should continue our efforts to ease tensions rather than heighten tensions.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I wanted to know....

Mr. Speaker: He has agreed with most of what the hon. lady Member has said. She should be satisfied now.

Shri Hem Barua: Just now the hon. Minister said that the violations of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan have been brought to the notice of Soviet Russia. On the other hand, Pakistan has lodged a complaint with Soviet Russia that it is India who has violated the Tashkent Declaration and not Pakistan. In that context, may I know whether, of late, the attitude displayed by Soviet Russia, because of her growing economic ties with Pakistan, is lukewarm so far as our complaints lodged with Soviet Russia are concerned?

Shri Swaran Singh: For one thing, there is no question of lodging any complaint....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Informing them.

Shri Swaran Singh: Being a friendly country, we inform them about all the developments

Shri Hem Barua: Whether they are aware that Pakistan has lodged a complaint.

Shri Swaran Singh: We are not aware of any complaint as the hon. Member describes as having been filed by Pakistan and I cannot imagine as to what complaint they can have. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan have lodged complaints.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as making allegations is concerned, any allegations can be made whether they are right or wrong. But the hon. Member should be clear in his mind that there is no cause for any such complaint and if any complaint or any allegation based on incorrect facts is made, he should ignore it rather than highlight it here.

On the last part, I would request the hon. Member not to suggest things for which there is no justification. There is no question of any thing lukewarm in these things. It is not fair that these things are raised on the floor of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: A personal clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing that should be explained here. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister does not know whether Pakistan has lodged any complaint with Soviet Russia against India. When the hon. Minister suggested about sending an emissary by Soviet Russia to Pakistan, Pakistan wrote back to Soviet Russia telling her, "you need not send an emissary to us because it is India who has violated the Tashkent agreement and not we".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhawrat Jha Azad: May I know whether the reported statement

of Mr. Bhutto to have prolonged confrontation with India in collusion with China and Pakistan building up very heavy concentrations at Haji Pir by liquidating 20 villages has been brought to the notice of the United Kingdom who called us an aggressor then and the U.S.A. who has now decided to supply lethal weapons to Pakistan and if so, what are their reactions on this—of U.K. as the senior partner of the Commonwealth and of the U.S.A., our benefactor?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the supply of arms or any agreement to supply arms, I do not think that there has yet been any assurance by any of the Western countries to supply lethal weapons to Pakistan. On this question we are keeping the friendly countries, including U.K., U.S.A., USSR, France and other important friendly countries, informed of the developments in our relationship and whereas we should continue to keep them informed, it is perhaps too much to expect that immediately their reactions would be available. It takes some time before the other countries make up their minds and they want generally to listen to the other side also; that is part of international life.

Admission of China in the United Nations

*1546. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attitude of Government with regard to admission of China in the United Nations has since changed in any way;

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

(c) whether there has been any change in the attitude of other important countries which have been opposing Chinese admission to this World body; and

(d) if so the nature of such change discernable?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In 1964, the question of the Representation of the People's Republic of China was not considered, as the XIXth Session of the General Assembly concluded without transacting much of its normal business due to the Article 19 controversy. A comparison of the voting pattern during the XXth Session of the General Assembly with that of the XVIIIth Session in 1963 shows a change in the attitude of some countries which had opposed the admission of China in 1963. This change is shown in the Statement which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6256/66].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of India has given consideration as to if and when the People's Republic of China's membership will be accepted by the United Nations, that country will become a member of the Security Council *ipso facto* and if so, whether the implications of that situation have been studied and whether the presence of China in the Security Council will not be disadvantageous to those countries which are not on good terms with China?

Shri Swaran Singh: When the People's Republic of China get their representation in the United Nations, they will also get a seat in the Security Council. The implications of this have been studied and there may be some countries whose interest, as the hon. Member put, might be affected. If the People's Republic of China is entitled to be represented in the United Nations, then the international community has to take it that they will be in the Security Council, and there will be other forces, and by their functioning in the United Nations, they will have to conform to the pattern that is there. This has to be watched in an overall manner; while there are advantages, there may be disadvantages and there may

also be temporary difficulties, but in the long run it is believed that their presence in the U.N. will have a sobering effect on the Chinese also when they face the representatives of other countries and there is a forum where they put forward their viewpoint and listen to the viewpoint of others.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of India while supporting the entry of the People's Republic of China into the U.N. also support the other conditions laid down by the People's Republic of China with regard to her entry into the U.N., as for example, the ousting of Formosa from that body and the other condition that the U.N. Charter should be amended?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have made the position quite clear. In fact, I clarified that position in my statement before the General Assembly on the last occasion that it was amazing that the Chinese Foreign Minister had laid down impossible conditions and that those conditions could not at all be accepted and that they had to accept the Charter as it was.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: With reference to part (c) of the main question, I would like to know whether in recent weeks or recent months there has come about a change of attitude in the U.S. Administration's thinking with regard to the admission of the People's Republic of China which they were really responsible for holding up for so long, and whether our Government have studied this question, especially the proposals which have been recently made and are being discussed by Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Robert Kennedy.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not aware of any change in the U.S. policy....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Not policy, but the Administration's thinking. It has come in the papers, and the hon. Minister does not know about it!

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not guided by what appears in the newspapers, and I would request the hon. lady Member also not to be influenced by what appears in the newspapers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In foreign affairs, one need not be guided by what comes in the papers, but we who are not in Government do read the papers, and it is up to Government to tell us what their intelligence report is, and what their Embassy Report is. This is a very important thing. Why should the hon. Minister deal with it in such a light manner?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not dealing with it in a light manner. I am dealing with it in all seriousness. I have made the position quite clear that I do not see any change in the thinking or in the policy of the USA about the representation of the People's Republic of China.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : जब हम सिफारिश कर रहे थे फारमूसा के मुकाबले में तब चीन हमारा मित्र या दोस्त या मगर अब जब कि वह हमारा दुश्मन है तो क्या उसे बुलाने की भाषा में फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिए और क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि उसे हम एक मुलजिम की हैसियत से अपनी सफाई देने के वास्ते बुलायें ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : भाषा कोई भी हो असल में तो यह बात कि प्राबिन्सी नतीजा उसका क्या होगा? किसी भाषा से करें उसमें कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। अगर हमारा यह फैसला हो कि हम पीपुल रिपब्लिक प्रोफ़ बाइन के यूनाइटेड नेशंस में रिप्रेजेंटेशन के हक में हैं तो वह हक में रहेंगे। जहां तक भाषा की बात है तो जिसे कहना होगा उस पर छोड़ा जायगा कि क्या भाषा वह कहता है।

Shri Ranga: In view of the serious consequences that would follow from the admission of Communist China into the U.N. and the Security Council, have Government considered the advisability or possibility of canvassing among the other nations in the U.N. in order to change its constitution so that the permanent membership of the Security Council would be enlarged and India and some other countries of Africa and Asia would also find permanent seats in the Security Council?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has not been taken up with a view to effect a change in the U.N. Charter for increasing the number of permanent seats.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government noted the liberal campaign waged in the U.S.A. by the Kennedy brothers that China should be contained but not isolated, a view which was rejected by the State Department? But in today's papers we find that Vice-President Humphrey has upheld that view. Does Government recognise that this development is remotely a recognition of our own principle?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He says it is not serious.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know what I should do. Our position is clear. We have been in support of the People's Republic of China getting representation in the U.N. But if among those countries which have been opposing this—and there are several of them which the hon. Member will find from the statement that I have placed on the Table—there is some rethinking or some expression of opinion which alters the original U.S. position, I do not know how I should react except that I will be happy if they also change their mind and facilitate the entry of the People's Republic of China into the U.N.

Shri Joachim Alva: The American ice berg is melting.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर वाले धाबेदल-पत्र की मांग

S.N.Q. 27. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानून सहायक के पद के लिये दिये गये एक धाबेदल-पत्र को रेलवे सेवा आयोग, कलकत्ता, ने 5 फरवरी, 1966 को इस आधार पर नामंजूर कर दिया था कि प्रार्थी ने धाबेदल पत्र पर अंग्रेजी में हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये थे

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रशासकीय नियम (क्रियाविधि) है जिसके अधीन हिन्दी, जिसको संविधान में राज भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, अथवा अन्य किसी भारतीय भाषा में किये गये हस्ताक्षर प्रामाणिक नहीं माने जायें ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं, जब तक कि ऐसा करने के लिए खास तौर पर न कहा जाय ।

(ग) मौजूदा हिरायत यह है कि उम्मीदवारों को धाबेदल-फार्म अपने हाथ से अंग्रेजी में भरना चाहिए । तदनुसार, उम्मीदवारों को हस्ताक्षर भी अंग्रेजी में करने चाहिए । नहीं तो, यह सन्देह हो सकता है कि उम्मीदवार ने फार्म स्वयं भरा है या नहीं । फिर भी संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रचार के महत्त्व को देखते हुए, यह सोचा गया है कि अंग्रेजी में भरे हुए धाबेदल-फार्म पर हिन्दी

के हस्ताक्षरों को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये । लेकिन, शर्त यह है कि हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षर के नीचे उम्मीदवार अपने हाथ से अंग्रेजी में अपना नाम लिखे और यह भी शर्त है कि नौकरी में आने के बाद वह सभी सरकारी दस्तावेजों पर हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर करे और उसके नीचे अंग्रेजी में अपना नाम लिखे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी को सखी बनाने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पूरा-हिन्दी इलाकों में हिन्दी के प्रति तिरस्कार बढ़ रहा है और इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय रेलवे में यह हिदायत देंगे कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी न रह कर के उस प्रदेश की भाषा रहे, यानी यह कलकत्ता है, तो बंगला रहे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह हिदायत दी गई है कि हर एक रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के फार्म रहें और जो अंग्रेजी का फार्म लें, वे अंग्रेजी में दस्तखत करें और जो हिन्दी में फार्म लें, वे हिन्दी में दस्तखत करें । यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी का सामाजिक प्रार्थनाओं में अधिक है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है । अगर वह साफ तौर पर जवाब देते कि हिन्दी और बंगला को महत्ती बनायेंगे, तो बीच कुछ आगे चलती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी यह पालिसी है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में दरखास्तें दी जा सकती हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन का वह पहेली बना कर रखेंगे, ऐसा वह कह रहे हैं ? ठीक है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस सम्मेलन माहव को नौकरी मिल गई है अथवा नहीं ; अगर हाँ तो इस तरह के कितने लोगों को नौकरी मिली है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चूंकि उन्होंने अंग्रेजी के फार्म को अंग्रेजी में भरा था और हस्ताक्षर किया था हिन्दी में, इसलिये रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया। लेकिन अगर वह चाहें, तो हम लोग उनको दोबारा सुविधा दे सकते हैं।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : अंग्रेजी के फार्म में केवल अंग्रेजी में दस्तखत होने चाहिए और हिन्दी के फार्म में हिन्दी में होने चाहिए। लेकिन अगर किसी प्रत्याशी ने अंग्रेजी के फार्म में हिन्दी में दस्तखत किये, तो फिर उसमें अंग्रेजी में दस्तखत क्यों होने चाहिए? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस आशय का आदेश जारी करेंगे कि एक ही भाषा में, अंग्रेजी में या हिन्दी में दस्तखत होने चाहिए?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम लोग मानते हैं कि जिस भाषा का फार्म हो, उस में हस्ताक्षर हो। अब तक यह मवाल नहीं आया है कि किसी ने हिन्दी के फार्म को अपने ही हाथ से अंग्रेजी में भरा और अंग्रेजी में दस्तखत किये। लेकिन यह एक उदाहरण आया है कि अंग्रेजी के फार्म को अपने ही हाथ से अंग्रेजी में भरा गया और दस्तखत किए गए हिन्दी में। इसलिए यह दुविधा पैदा हुई। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि जिस भाषा का फार्म हो, उसी में दस्तखत किये जायें, लेकिन हमने यह एक नई सहूलियत दी है कि अंग्रेजी के फार्म में हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर किये जा सकते हैं।

Shri Kandappan: It is unfortunate that the Government should persist in thinking of Hindi only. I would like to know whether it will be against the spirit of the Constitution if the Government allows the forms to be signed in Tamil or any other national language.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are having before the Railway Public Service Commission only these two questions, whether it should be in Hindi or in English.

Shri Kandappan: I am raising a specific issue whether it would be ultra vires of the Constitution to allow people to sign in their own national languages.

Mr. Speaker: It is the policy they have decided and prescribed.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य तमिल या बंगला आदि के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। उनका प्रश्न बिल्कुल सही है। इन बातों को लेकर सारे मुल्क में काफ़ी गलतफ़हमी पैदा हुई है और दंगे-फ़साद हो रहे हैं। उनका सवाल बिल्कुल ठीक है।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को यह हिदायत की है कि वह अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में फार्म इश्यू करें और जिस आदमी ने हिन्दी में दस्तखत किया हो क्या उसको सर्विस में लिया जायेगा?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हाँ, इन बातों से हमारी सहमति है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know why it became necessary to reject the application? The candidate could have been called and made to sign in English if he had made a mistake. Was that not too heavy a penalty for a little error?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : फार्म में लिखा गया है;

"All entries must be made in the candidate's own handwriting either in English only or in Hindi only, and not in both. No column should be left blank."

इसी की वजह से ऐसा हुआ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: Some time back the Government announced a policy of taking examinations for services in all the national languages. A formula was evolved

ed. Now it seems that so far as the Railway Service Commission is concerned, apart from examination, simply for filling up of forms, this two-language formula is still there. May I know whether the railways have thought of the general formula that was evolved, so that forms can be filled up in all national languages and forms may be made available in all national languages?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a wider question, and it was decided earlier, but only after it has been worked out properly by the Home Ministry and accepted by the Union Public Service Commission, it will come into the picture in the railways.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Government like to issue instructions to the Public Service Commission that signatures as a rule, legally, are always in one language, not in more than one language; only the name can be written in another language. In that case if we insist that the signatures should be in two languages, it would be rather difficult. That means that Hindi signatures are illegal and all files which I have dealt with in the Ministry are illegal.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He signed files as a Minister, not an application as a candidate.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is over-aged.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In the case of a citizen from any part of India who does not know Hindi and who is accustomed to sign in his own native language, Malayalam or Tamil or Bengali, what should he do when he fills up the form, whether it be in English or in Hindi? As has been pointed out by Tyagiji, his signature is only one and it is in his native language. Do you mean to say that the applicant's official signature should be translated into Hindi? It is again illegal because he could be prosecuted for changing the signature. He may not sign in Hindi or in English. Do you consider the

word 'entry' to include signature also because entry has got a different meaning. Do you insist that a man who signs in his own language should translate his signature and put it in either Hindi or English.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. Is it possible for anyone to sign his name in a language? I suppose the script is invariable; no language is involved, but only the script, Devanagari Roman script, etc., is involved, not the language.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath has understood it rightly; there was no point in raising it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has used the word 'language'.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here, the question pertains only to the two forms regarding which rules and regulations have been clearly made.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My question was whether signature was not different from entry.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. We will take up call attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Jets with U.A.R. Collaboration

*1547. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 477 on the 21st February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the detailed report submitted by the team of Technical Officers from the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., who were sent to U.A.R. in October, 1965, in connection with the manufacture of jets with the U.A.R.'s

collaboration has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The report of the Team of Technical Officers from HAL, who visited Cairo in October, 1965 has been examined. One HF-24 prototype has been sent to UAR for flight tests with the engine developed in Cairo. The results of the flight tests would be studied further in consultation with the UAR authorities.

Agreement with Burma

*1548. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 257 on the 28th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since reached any agreement with the Burmese Government regarding the movable and immovable properties of the Indians left by them there at the time of migration; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under discussion.

Chinese Protest Re. Anti-Chinese Activities

*1549. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of China have protested to the Government of India that the Indian Government was conniving with the supporting followers of the K.M.T. Chinese President, Chiang-Kai-Shek in anti-Peking activities in India; and

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

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

(b) The Government have rejected these allegations as baseless and unwarranted.

Article in Pravada about Arrest of Indian Communists

*1550. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Pravada* of the 5th March, 1966 in which it has declared that The Soviet Press, *Pravada* in particular, and Soviet society condemn the arrest of Indian Communists and other democrats?;

(b) if so, whether the attention of U.S.S.R. Government has been drawn to it; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Although complete understanding and approbation of this action of the Government of India is not to be expected, nevertheless, during our discussions with Soviet officials, we have formed the impression that there is understanding of the problems faced by us and of the reasons for the action taken?

Research in Science of Rocketry

*1551. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1044 on the 11th April, 1966 and to supplementaries thereon and state:

(a) the names of countries with which India has concluded agreements

with a view to co-ordinating research in (i) Science of rocketry, (ii) exploration of outer space;

(b) the terms and conditions of each such agreement; and

(c) the names of countries, if any, which have refused to co-operate with India in this field?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). India has acquired the know-how for making the French Centaure sounding rockets under licence from its manufacturers, Sud Aviation of France. These rockets are being fabricated in the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay. The Department of Atomic Energy is also developing its own rockets under the guidance of a Japanese rocket expert, who has been appointed as consultant in his individual capacity.

The Department is co-operating in research in and exploration of space for peaceful purposes with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States, the Hydrometeorological Service of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales of France. Copies of the exchanges of letters and memoranda of understanding relating to co-operation with these organisations were laid on the table of the House in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1470 on November 29, 1965.

(c) No country has refused to co-operate with India for research in and exploration of space for peaceful purposes.

भूटान-तिब्बत सीमा पर चीनी सैनिकों का जमाव

* 1552. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूटान-तिब्बत

सीमा पर चीनी सैनिक भारी संख्या में जमा हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी, तिब्बत से भूटान सीमा तक एक सड़क बना रहे हैं और वे उस क्षेत्र में गश्त भी लग रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनियों के डर के कारण अप्रैल, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में तिब्बत के हजारों निवासी भारत में आ गये हैं ; और

(घ) चीनियों की इस हरकत के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) सीमा के साथ-साथ चीनी सैनिकों का जमाव हुआ है ; इसमें भूटान-तिब्बत सीमा भी सम्मिलित है । लेकिन भूटान सीमा के पार कोई नया जमाव नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों ने भूटान सीमा तक जाने वाली कुछ सड़क बनाई है और पता चला है कि उन्होंने गश्त की है ।

(ग) अप्रैल 1965 से मार्च 1966 तक की अवधि में, कुल मिला कर 172 तिब्बती शरणार्थी सीमा पार कर भारत आए हुए हैं ।

(घ) सरकार सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

* 1553. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के प्रत्याचार के कारण तिब्बती शरणार्थी लगातार भारत में आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में अब तक कितने तिब्बती आ चुके हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें कहाँ कहाँ बसाया गया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) कुछ तिब्बती शरणार्थी अब भी बोड़ी संख्या में भारत आ रहे हैं ।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर लगभग 50,000 ।

(ग) मैसूर जिले में बाइलाकुप्पे, उड़ीसा में चन्द्रगिरी, मध्य प्रदेश में मैनपेट, नेपा में तेजू और चंगलांग, और भूतान में पारो और थिम्पू में लगभग 15,000 तिब्बती शरणार्थी फिर से बसाये जा चुके हैं । कुछ शरणार्थियों को तिब्बती दस्तकारी में लगाया गया है । कई हजार तिब्बती बच्चे ऐसे बोर्डिंग स्कूलों में हैं जो खास तौर से उनके लिए चलाए गए हैं ।

Secret Pact between Pakistan and China

*1554. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported secret pact between Pakistan and China under which China will enable Pakistan to raise, train and equip 50,000 guerilla fighters in addition to giving large amount of heavy arms and weapons and aircrafts, so as to reduce the gap between armed and air-might between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with China and Pakistan and others concerned; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have no information of the existence of any secret military pact between China and Pakistan. It is known, however that military equip-

ment, including heavy armour and aircraft have been provided to Pakistan by China.

(b) and (c). Government have not taken up the matter with the Governments of China and Pakistan. It is obvious that these two Governments are collaborating with each other against India. The Government have expressed their concern in public and explained the significance of Sino-Pak collusion to friendly Governments through appropriate diplomatic channels.

West German-Chinese aid Agreement

*1555. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the West German-Chinese aid agreement in regard to a steel mill to be set up in China;

(b) whether this aid is likely to augment China's war-making capacity; and

(c) if so, whether Government have done any thing to dissuade the Bonn Government from going ahead with this agreement, which is detrimental to India's national interests?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India's attention has been drawn to an agreement between a Consortium of European firms and China for setting up a steel mill in China. The Consortium consists of West German, French and Belgian firms. The Government of F.R.G. has agreed to stand guarantees to the firm concerned for approximately DM 280 million.

(b) The Government of India has been informed that the steel mill is only for processing steel and not for producing it. The federal Government

of Germany have further assured us that the products of the proposed steel mill cannot be used for the manufacture of shells, tanks, armour plates and the like. Nevertheless, in the view of the Government of India, this will help to augment the heavy industrial base of the People's Republic of China.

(c) The Government of India has communicated its views to the Government of F.R.G.

Letter Written by Rev. Michael Scott to Government of Burma

1556. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have in its possession a copy of letter written by the Rev. Michael Scott, member of the Nagaland Peace Mission, to the Burmese Government protesting against the action taken by that Government to check the smuggling of arms by Naga hostiles from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government take a serious view of this sort of collusion with the Naga hostiles indulged in by a member of the Nagaland Peace Mission; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government against Rev. Michael Scott?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). According to information available with us Rev. Michael Scott had forwarded to the Burmese Government a letter of the Underground Nagas addressed to the Peace Mission in which they have protested against—the action of the Burmese Government in arresting some armed Naga personnel who had intruded into Burmese territory. It was pointed out to the Peace mission that such action is beyond the charter of the Peace Mission and it should confine itself only to its role as peace maker within Nagaland.

(c) The Government of India have asked Rev. Scott to leave India and he has already left the country.

Statement of Shri Sukhai

1557. Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 12th April, 1966 of Shri Sukhai, who claims to be the Prime Minister of Nagaland, that Nagaland was Sovereign State and it became so on the 14th August, 1947; and

(b) whether Government are holding talks with him in that capacity?

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

(b) No, Sir. The position of Government has been made clear on several occasions.

Government Officials in Mizo National Front Detention Camp in Pakistan

1558. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Pirodia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.D.O. of Lungleh is in East Pakistan in the Mizo National Front detention camp;

(b) whether State Government officials including the Border Security Forces were taken captive and are kept in Pakistan by Mizo National Front in detention camp; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; according to reliable reports the S.D.O., Lungleh, and some other civil and military personnel kidnapped by hostile Mizos and taken to East Pakistan have not yet returned to India.

(c) Government have addressed a number of communications to Pakistan asking for return of Indian personnel taken to East Pakistan by the Mizo hostiles. 46 persons have returned and about 50 are still believed to be in East Pakistan. Their return has also been asked for from the Pakistan Government.

Chanda Committee's Report on A.I.R.

1559. **Shri R. C. Pandey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether the Chanda Committee on Information and Publicity Media, appointed by Government has since submitted its report;

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

(c) whether Government have considered those recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media has since submitted its final report on "Broadcasting in India". It has taken up examination of the other media units of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The various recommendations contained in the report will shortly be taken into consideration. It is proposed to lay the report

on the Table of Lok Sabha during the current session.

U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan

1560. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports to the effect that the U.S. Government is about to resume military aid to Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) Government is greatly concerned about these reports in the light of the use to which such weapons have been put by Pakistan.

Enquiries against Government Servants

1561. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have come to his notice where Government servants, against whom an enquiry is conducted, had represented against the integrity of the Enquiry Officer or against the mode of enquiry;

(b) whether it is a fact that such representations have not been considered and replied to in spite of repeated reminders from the aggrieved parties; and

(c) if so, whether it is open to the aggrieved Government servants concerned to write direct to the Minister concerned in case no reply is received to the representations at the lower level?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. The aggrieved Government servant cannot write to the Minister direct. He has to submit his representation to the appropriate higher authority, through proper channels for appropriate disposal according to rules.

Military Trucks and Jeeps

1562, Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether to acquire self-sufficiency in defence truck production within two to three years, a separate truck manufacturing factory is being set up at Jabalpur exclusively for manufacture of Shaktiman and Nissan trucks;

(b) whether several countries are interested in selling capital goods for the purpose; and

(c) the indigenous content in the production of the trucks and how foreign exchange components are going to be met?

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

(a) A Vehicles Factory is being established at Jabalpur for the manufacture of 6000 Shaktiman 3 Ton and 7200 Nissan Trucks and Patrols per annum.

(b) The Director General of Ordnance Factories has been authorised to call for quotations from suitable foreign and Indian firms.

(c). In about a period of 2 years from the date of commencement of production, the indigenous content of Shaktiman/Nissan trucks is expected to reach 90 per cent. Till indigenous production is fully established, the inescapable components will be imported.

Annual Conference of Foreign Ministers of Central Treaty Organisation

1563. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Central Treaty Organisation Foreign Ministers annual conference held at Ankara and the final communique issued deploing the outbreak of hostility between India and Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) Government regret that the CENTO communique, while venturing to refer to the Indo-Pakistan conflict, evaded the issue of Pakistan's aggression and responsibility therefor.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र से होकर रास्ता

1564. श्री बृजबासी लाल:

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा:

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सरकार से भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में से हो कर जाने के लिए पुनः अनुमति मांगी है ताकि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सके ; और

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

बैरोलिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पूर्व और पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए भारतीय प्रदेश से होकर गुजरने की कोई अनुमति नहीं मांगी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशों में भारतीय राजनयिक अधिकारी

- * 1565. श्री म० ला० ठिबेदी :
श्री भागवत झा प्राजाप :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० खं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० खं० बरहमा :

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशों में हमारे राजदूतों तथा उच्चायुक्तों और उनके अधिका-रियों एवं कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर भारतीय हितों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में जानकारी देते रहने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है जिससे कि वे भारतीय दृष्टिकोण के सभी पहलुओं को भलीभांति समझ सकें और उसे विदेशों में तर्कपूर्ण ढंग से प्रस्तुत कर सकें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि बड़े-बड़े देशों में नियुक्त हमारे राजदूत भी भारतीय दृष्टिकोण की सही-सही जानकारी नहीं रखते और वे उचित ढंग से भारतीय दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते; और

(ग) जिस प्रकार मुख्य मंत्रियों और राज्यपालों के सम्मेलन होते रहते हैं क्या उसी प्रकार राजनयिक अधिकारियों के भी कोई सम्मेलन होते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां । भारत के हितों से सम्बद्ध विषयों पर मिशन प्रमुखों को पूरी तरह सूचित रखने का पूरा-पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है ।

(ख) यह कहना ठीक नहीं कि हमारे राजदूतों को भारतीय पक्ष की पर्याप्त धारणा ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं है या वे हमारे पक्ष को ठीक तरह से पेश नहीं करते हैं ।

(ग) 1963 में दिल्ली में दो सम्मेलन हुए थे जिनमें एशिया और अफ्रीका स्थित हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था । पिछले महीने विदेश सचिव ने यूरोप के मिशन प्रमुखों से जेनेवा में विचार-विमर्श किया था । इस तरह के सम्मेलनों की आवश्यकता पर बराबर ध्यान रखा जाता है लेकिन, जूँकि इन पर बहुत खर्च होता है, इसलिए इनका आयोजन जल्दी जल्दी नहीं किया जा सकता ।

एशियाई संसदीय संघ का सम्मेलन

* 1566. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान टोक्यो में हुए एशियाई संसदीय संघ के सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों ने उस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है; और

(घ) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष तथा भारत को चीन की घमकी के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विमल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संसद् के दो सदस्यों, श्री बैकटा सुर्बैया और डी० बसुमतारी ने भाग लिया था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) एशियाई संसदविदों के संघ द्वारा जारी की गई सम्मिलित विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार, प्रतिनिधिगण "भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान का जोरदार समर्थन करने के लिये" सहमत हुए । भारत को दिये गये चीन के अस्टीमेटम का उक्त विज्ञप्ति में जिक्र नहीं किया गया ।

Missing Army Personnel

*1567. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers and army men who were found missing in the course of operations in the Mizo Hills District have been traced;

(b) if not, the steps taken to trace them; and

(c) whether a number of such personnel are reported to have been captured by the rebels?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (c). During these operations, three Army officers are missing and are believed to have been held prisoners by the MNF. Two of them were serving with Border Roads Task Force and the third was in charge of the Assam Rifles post at LUNGLEH. They have not yet been traced and are believed to have been taken away by the MNF into East Pakistan.

(b) All possible steps to trace them are being taken. Government have also issued protest notes to Pakistan Government in this behalf.

Central Border Security Force

*1568. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Border Security Force has taken over from the Army the defence of areas along the borders of Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and Tripura in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is an internal arrangement and is not connected with any obligation under the Tashkent Agreement.

Damage done to Public Property by Pak. Forces

*1569. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Forces, while withdrawing in pursuance of the Tashkent declaration destroyed much of public property, particularly railway property;

(b) if so, the extent of destruction caused to (i) railway stations and railway lines, (ii) telegraph lines, and (iii) other public property;

(c) whether water in some Rajasthan areas was also found poisoned after the withdrawal of Pak. Forces; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Pakistani forces before vacating certain sectors, damaged the railway station buildings, staff quarters, check-post halls, relieving lodges, water tanks, and demolished the rest houses. They also took away the entire furniture, large lengths of Railway track, signal equipments, etc. Besides, the Pakistani forces caused considerable damage to draw wells, tube wells and tanks at several places. They filled the wells with sand and twigs and in a few cases with bones of dead cattle.

(d) Necessary action to clean the wells and to relay the railway lines and repair the railway property, is in hand.

Talks by Leaders of Opposition on A.I.R.

*1570. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to

invite leaders of Opposition Parties to discuss important topics on All India Radio;

(b) if so, the topics proposed to be discussed; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Members of opposition parties are already being invited to participate in discussions on important topics arranged by All India Radio, from time to time. It is now proposed to introduce a more frequent series of discussions on a wider variety of subjects of topical interest in which representatives of different shades of public opinion may be invited to participate. The topics to be covered in these discussions will ordinarily relate to such matters as are uppermost in the minds of the people or on which there may be divergence of views.

Ex-Servicemen in Rajasthan

4954. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study survey has been carried out with regard to the difficulties and handicaps of ex-servicemen and their dependants in the country with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether the findings of the survey will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). According to information available a survey of difficulties and handicaps of ex-servicemen, serving personnel and their dependents has been carried out by a study group appointed by the Government of Rajasthan. The report of the Study Group is under preparation and will be placed on the Table of the House when received from that Government.

Film Finance Corporation

4955. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Finance Corporation had sustained a loss in 1964-65;

(b) if so, what the loss was; and

(c) the main causes of this loss?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,28,917.00.

(c) An important object of the Corporation is to finance the production of good films with a view to raising the standard of Indian films. Some of the films financed by the Corporation have not fared well at the box-office and the loss represents mainly the amounts of bad debts written off on this account.

Employees of A.I.R. who visited Pakistan privately

4956. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the number of employees of A.I.R. who visited Pakistan for private work since 1947 up-to-date, year-wise;

(b) whether any one of them was involved in the case of taking secret maps from A.I.R.;

(c) whether any official enquiry was made; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6257/66].

(b) to (d). The inquiry is still in progress and it is not in the public interest to give the information.

National Defence Council

4957. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the composition of the National Defence Council has recently been materially revised;

(b) if so, the details of the revised Council; and

(c) its powers and functions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No Sir. Only vacancies caused by the demise or resignation have been filled up.

(b) The present composition of the Council is as follows:

Prime Minister—Chairman.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda

Sardar Swaran Singh

Shri Y. B. Chavan

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri

Shri Asoka Mehta

Shri G. M. Sadiq, Chief Minister, J. & K.

Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, Mysore.

Shri Ram Kishen, Chief Minister, Punjab.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, West Bengal.

Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister, Assam.

Chief of the Army Staff.

Chief of the Naval Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff.

Lieutenant General Sant Singh (Retd.).

Lieutenant General S.P.P. Thorat, A.C., D.S.O. (Retd.).

Shri Kamaraj Nadar.

Shri Atulya Ghosh.

Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri N. Dandekar.

Shri S. S. Khara.

Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai.

Dr. D. S. Kothari.

Cabinet Secretary.

Defence Secretary.

Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence.

All Chief Ministers, other than those named above, attend the meetings of the Council if they are in Delhi when the Council meets.

(c) The National Defence Council is an advisory body. Its functions were laid down as follows when it was first set up:

(i) To take stock of the situation and arrangements for national defence, from time to time, and to advise Government on matters relating to national defence.

(ii) To assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor.

(iii) To suggest to the Central Citizen's Committee such measures as may be considered necessary, for the utilisation of public participation in national defence.

(iv) To advise Government generally on such other matters as may be helpful in prosecuting the fight against the aggressor.

Writings and Speeches of Late Savarkar

4958. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for arranging the publication of writings and speeches of late Savarkar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Naval Training Establishment at Visakhapatnam

4959. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to change the location of the Boys Naval Training Establishment at Visakhapatnam to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the location of the establishment now proposed?

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

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

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

Ex-Gratia Awards to Dependents of Deceased Commissioned Officers

4960. **Shri Manoharan:**

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-gratia awards are given to the dependents of deceased

Commissioned Officers who die while in service but whose deaths are not due to causes attributable to or aggravated by service;

(b) if so, the rates at which they are paid;

(c) whether similar grants are paid to the non-Gazetted officers and jawans; and

(d) if so, at what rates?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The awards are made from the Compassionate Gratuity Fund (Defence Services), if they are admissible in accordance with the rules of the Fund.

(b) The rates of the awards in cases where they are payable to the specified dependents of the deceased officers, are as follows:

	Maximum	Minimum
(i) Widow and children	1½ months pay last drawn for each year of Commissioned service of the officer or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less.	Rs 3,000
(ii) Father & mother jointly	Rs. 7,500	2,500
(iii) Father or mother singly	Rs. 5,625	1,875
(iv) Minor brothers and sisters collectively	Rs. 5,000	2,000

The award will not however in any case exceed the sum total of the amount, which will be payable if each beneficiary is granted child's allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. till he/she attains 18 years of age.

The award will not exceed the amount which will be payable if the beneficiary is granted child's allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. till he/she attains 18 years of age.

(v) Single dependent minor brother/sister.

(c) No, Sir. When the Compassionate Gratuity Fund (Defence Services) was created in 1958, certain benefits in the form of gratuity or pension were already admissible in respect of all Defence Services personnel below officer rank who died due to causes neither attributable to nor aggravated by service (unlike the position in respect of officers at that time).

(d) Does not arise.

Cannanore Cantonment Board

4961. **Shri Manoharan:**

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Cannanore Cantonment Board in

Kerala under the ordinary grants-in-aid and special grants-in-aid scheme in 1965-66; and

(b) the amount set apart for this in the budget for 1966-67?

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

(a) The amounts indicated below have been paid to the Cantonment Board, Cannanore during 1965-66:

(i) Ordinary	grant-in-aid—
Rs. 15,443.00	
(ii) Special	grant-in-aid—
Rs. 27,541.00	

(b) A sum of Rs. 63 lakhs has been provided in the Defence budget for the year 1966-67 for ordinary and special grants-in-aid for all the Cantonment Boards in India. No amount is specifically set apart for a particular Cantonment Board. The Cantonment Board Cannanore, has, however, provided in its budget estimates for 1966-67 for an ordinary grant-in-aid of Rs. 19,967 for balancing its budget and special grant-in-aid of Rs. 68,000 for carrying out developmental works. These will be examined along with the demands of other Cantonment Boards in the country.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

4962. Shri Manoharan:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought any assistance under the scheme of resettlement of ex-servicemen in agricultural occupations;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sanctioned; and

(c) the amount set apart under this head in the budget for the year 1966-67?

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

(a) No such request has recently
598 (a) LSD—3

been received from the Government of Kerala.

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

नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन को कारतूसों का सम्भरण

4963. श्री रजजय सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन प्रायः इंडिया तथा राइफल क्लबों को प्रायुध कारखानों में बने हुए कारतूस देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी बोर के; और

(ग) कब तक ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० बाबू) : (क) जैसे के अन्य इन्स्ट्रुमेंटों की हालत में, घाईनेस फैक्ट्रियों में निर्मित स्पोर्टिंग काट्रिज नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन, भारत को बेचे जाते हैं, जैसे कि उन के द्वारा कारखानों को घाईर भेजे जाते हैं ।

(ख) एसोसिएशन को बेचे जाने वाले काट्रिज प्रायः 12 बोर के गन काट्रिज और .22" रिमफायर गोली-बारूद होता है ।

(ग) नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन और उससे संलग्न क्लबों के बकाया घाईर हैं 68000 12 बोर का गोली-बारूद, और 25000 .22 रिमफायर गोली-बारूद । इन घाईरों के विरुद्ध सप्ताई शोध ही की जायेगी ।

Indian National Council of Space Research

4964. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Council of Space Research has been reconstituted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the powers and functions of the reconstituted body?

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

(b) A copy of the notification showing the composition of the reconstituted Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) issued by the Department of Atomic Energy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6258/66].

(c) The Committee is an Advisory Body and its terms of reference are as follows:

- (i) to advise the Government on the promotion of research in and exploration of space and its utilisation for peaceful purposes;
- (ii) to promote international co-operation in space research and exploration, and in the peaceful uses of space;
- (iii) to liaise with the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and other national and international organisations interested in the research in and the peaceful uses of space and generally to contribute and support national and international activities likely to contribute to the development of the peaceful uses of space;
- (iv) to advise the Government on its participation in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other international organisations with similar objects.

Regional A.I.R. Directorate in South

4965. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to establish a

regional A.I.R. Directorate in the South; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Views and Comments on Indo-Pak Conflict

4966. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 240 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of pamphlets containing views and comments on Indo-Pak conflict prepared so far; and

(b) the names of the languages in which they have been published?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In view of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, the proposal to bring out pamphlets containing views and comments on the Indo-Pak conflict was not pursued.

छावती बोर्डों में हिन्दी

4967. श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी

श्री भगवन्त झा प्राचार्य :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या एका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छावनी बोर्डों को हिन्दी में काम करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय ऐसे किनने बोर्ड हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी में काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) तथा (ख). छावनी अधिनियम के

अन्तर्गत हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए किसी अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं। तदपि हिन्दी की पुरस्थापना के लिये बड़ी संख्या में कई कठिनाइयाँ हैं, जिनके बारे में कई छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। फिर भी 33 छावनी बोर्डों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को टिप्पणों और पत्रव्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दे रखी है।

Indian Refugees from Zanzibar

4968. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian refugees from Zanzibar have been allowed to bring only some clothes along with them, which have also been confiscated by the Customs Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trade between Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet

4969. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the impact of the Indo-China conflict on the pattern of trade between Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet; and

(b) the action proposed by Government to help these territories develop their own indigenous resources and alternative channels of trade with the rest of India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Prior to 1962, the restrictive policies adopted by the Chinese Government in relation to Tibet resulted in the dwindling of Tibet's trade with Bhutan, Sikkim and India. Following China's aggres-

sion against us in 1962, Bhutan and Sikkim have placed a ban on trade with Tibet.

(b) The Government of India have given all necessary financial and technical assistance to Bhutan and Sikkim for the implementation of their respective Development Plans. Government propose to continue such assistance in the Fourth Plan period. The trade of Bhutan as well as Sikkim has expanded considerably in recent years.

Surveys in Uttar Pradesh

4970. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) the expenditure on these surveys during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6259/66].

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Surveys is incurred for (1) technical design, including drawing up of samples schedules, instructions, etc., (2) data collection and (3) tabulation. For data collection, field work in Uttar Pradesh is conducted by the staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey. Most of the work relating to design and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The duration of the National Sample Surveys do not synchronise with the financial years; and, therefore, some of the surveys listed in the attached statement fall partly outside the period in question. The design and tabulation are done on an all-India basis. State-wise and survey-wise apportionments of the expenditure incurred on these items are not available. Because of these factors, the total expenditure on the surveys for the year 1965-66 cannot be specifically indicated.

However, the expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1965-66 is approximately Rs. 10.43 lakhs.

Peace Corps Volunteers

4971. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 American Peace Corps volunteers from America arrived in India on the 29th December, 1965; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

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

A group of 60 volunteers arrived in India on December 29, 1965. They are intended for Maharashtra and Mysore for assisting the Rural Public Health Programme in those States.

American Wire Service Despatch from New Delhi

4972. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.A. State Department spokesman expressed surprise on or about the 8th December, 1965 at an American Wire Service despatch from New Delhi that President Johnson was being virtually attacked in all sections of the Indian Press and that this was doing permanent damage to Indo-American relations;

(b) if so, whether it was checked up;

(c) whether any enquiry was made as to how this false propaganda news was sent there; and

(d) the action taken to counteract it?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report was based on a collection of stray comments by some Indian newspapers at different times.

(d) Our Ambassador in Washington immediately contradicted the statement which was published in the U.S. Press.

Pugwash Conference in Addis Ababa

4973. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the final recommendations of the fifteenth Pugwash Conference held recently in Addis Ababa;

(b) if so, the broad features of these recommendations;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

(d) whether the Indian scientists and philosophers participated in the Conference; and

(e) if so, the nature of such participation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The printed proceedings of the 15th Pugwash Conference are expected to be released only in June, 1966.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Prof. V. A. Sarabhai, Prof. M. G. K. Menon and Mr. A. Rehman were the Indian participants at the 15th Pugwash Conference.

Tenure of Service Chiefs

4974. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of office of

the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the incumbent of office should retire; and

(d) when the present Chiefs will attain the superannuation age?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The tenure of the office of the Chief of the Naval Staff which was three years has not been reduced. The tenure of the Chief of Army Staff and Chief of the Air Staff have been reduced from 4 years to 3 years to bring the tenure of all the three offices on par. As the tenure of the rank immediately below is four years, this arrangement spreads out the selection for promotion and retirement of service officers.

(c) The incumbent of the office of Chief of the Army/Naval/Air Staff retires either when he completes his tenure of such office or on superannuation, whichever be earlier.

(d) The present Chiefs of the Army and Naval will attain the age of superannuation as follows:

Chief of the Army Staff—10th June, 1966.

Chief of the Army Staff—10th January, 1975.

The age of superannuation of the Chief of the Air Staff in the rank of Air Chief Marshal has not yet been laid down.

Trichur Radio Station

4975. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for Trichur Radio Station to be raised from 20 K.W. to 100 K.W.; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal to install a powerful medium wave transmitter at Trichur is included in the Draft Fourth Plan of All India Radio. The work will begin after the Fourth Plan is approved.

Calicut and Trivandrum Radio Stations

4976. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the development of Calicut and Trivandrum Radio Stations; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A permanent studio block is proposed to be constructed at Calicut. At Trivandrum the power of the existing transmitter and the studio facilities are proposed to be augmented.

Linking of A.I.R. Stations with Co-axial Cables

4977. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for linking All-India Radio Stations with co-axial cables; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The circuits are to be provided by the Posts and Telegraph Department either through co-axial cable or microwave links. So far only a portion of the country has been so linked. It is proposed to connect stations for which such co-axial links are made available by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Air Force Plane Crash near Borjhar

4978. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government constituted an enquiry Committee regarding the I.A.F. plane crash near Borjhar Airport (Gahuati) in February, 1966;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main features of the Report are given below:

The aircraft was fully serviceable for the flight. The Pilot was competent to carry out the training exercise, which was correctly briefed and authorised. The aircraft was correctly loaded. The Court have opined that accident was caused by an error of judgement on the part of the pilot.

(d) Does not arise.

Article by Pandit Sunder Lal on Indo-China Border Dispute

4979. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pandit Sunder Lal, a veteran Gandhite has written an article in the *Swadhinata* a Hindi weekly, published in the issue dated the 26th January, 1966 on Indo-China border dispute; and

(b) if so, whether any proposal as stated in the article was brought to the notice of Government which hints at the return to India of the whole of

disputed area except Aksai Chin belt which China felt it essential for its self-defence against U.S.A. and for which an equivalent extent from Chinese territory is to be given to India?

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

(b) Government have no information regarding any such proposal.

Abolition of Ministries

4980. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons and advantages of abolishing the Ministries of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation and Social Security; and

(b) what is the idea of the merger of the Ministries of Community Development and Social Security with Food and Agriculture and Industry respectively?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). When the present Council of Ministers was formed in January 1966, opportunity was taken to reorganise some of the Ministries and Departments and to re-allocate the subjects dealt with by them. The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was merged with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the combined Ministry was named as the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation with four Departments under that Ministry. The Department of Social Security was neither abolished nor merged with the Ministry of Industry; it was renamed as the Department of Social Welfare.

The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was integrated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for securing maximisation of their combined impact on agricultural production.

अध्यक्ष-विभाग के कर्मचारियों के संबंधियों द्वारा कर्म खसना

4981. ड० राम मोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री जिन पटनायक :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मर्य :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि अध्यक्ष-विभाग के अनेक कर्मचारियों ने अपने पिता, पुत्रों, पत्नियों आदि के नाम से फर्में खोल रखी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ये फर्में सम्बन्धित विभाग से बड़े पैमाने पर काम ले कर अनुचित लाभ उठा रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार वा इस मामले में समुचित जांच करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). 1964 में एक गुमनाम शिकायत पर सेन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्व्स्टीगेशन ने जांच की परन्तु आरोप सिद्ध न हो सके। सरकार को ऐसे फर्मों का पता नहीं है जो अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हों। अभी हाल में दो और शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनकी विभागीय जांच हो रही है। विभागीय जांच के परिणामस्वरूप आवश्यकता हुई तो प्रागे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

अखबारी कागज का अभ्यंश नियन्त्रण

4982. श्री प्रोफ़ासर लाल बेरबा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामान्य

निर्यातों के लिए अखबारी कागज के प्रति-रिक्त अभ्यंश के आवंटन के बारे में घोषणा करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन समाचार-पत्रों को यह प्रतिरिक्त अभ्यंश दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) और (ख) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की सार्वजनिक सूचना सख्या 54-आई०टी०सी० (पी० एन०)/66 तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 1966 के अनुवन्ध 1 के पैरा 9 (ख) की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस सूचना की एक प्रति उसी दिन लॉक-सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई थी। मांगने पर, अखबारों को अखबारी कागज का प्रतिरिक्त कोटा मिल सकेगा।

Trade Mission in East Germany

4983. Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri R. S. Pandey

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided or are considering to open a Trade Mission in East Germany; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of proposal under consideration?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in order to assist mutual trade, an office of the State Trading Corporation is to be opened in East Germany.

Peace Corps Workers in Kerala

4984. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers are serving in Kerala State;

(b) if so, their total number and the various fields in which they are engaged;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase their number; and

(d) if so, how many more volunteers are being sent to Kerala.

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

(b) The skill-wise breakdown of Volunteers in Kerala is as follows:—

(i) School teaching	2
(ii) Poultry Development	20
(iii) Rural Public Health	24
(iv) Volunteer Doctor	1
(v) Mechanics	2
(vi) Nurse	1
	...
Total	50

(c) and (d). Volunteers are assigned in response to specific indents from the State Government. The following requests have to be fulfilled:

- (i) Small Scale Industries 20
Volunteers
- (ii) Urban Lok Karya Kshetra 6
Volunteers

Indians Detained in Burma for Economic Offence

4985. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 670 on the 21st March, 1966 and state:

(a) the details of "economic offences" alleged against the Indian nationals detained in Burma;

(b) whether all those held in detention have since been released; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Details are not available as these have never

been specified by the Burmese Government.

(b) and (c). All the detenus have not been released. The Government of India has taken up the question of their release with the Government of Burma.

Works of the Late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru

4986. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on the 21st February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a separate unit for bringing out the collected works of the late Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) and (b). The proposal has not yet been finalised.

Use of Hindi by Indian Embassy in Nepal

4987. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 467 on the 21st February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal of the Indian Embassy in Nepal to use Hindi for Official purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no difficulty in implementing the proposal as long as it is not disadvantageous to non-Hindi knowing personnel, and there is no extra expenditure.

Border Violations by Pakistan

4988. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any violation of our borders by Pak forces have taken place since 15th March, 1966;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the action taken so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There have been fourteen incidents of intrusions and firing as also air space violations, 6 in J.&K., 4 in Rajasthan, one in Tripura, 2 in Assam and one in West Bengal.

(c) Protests have been lodged with the Pakistan authorities wherever necessary. In regard to the incidents on the cease-fire line in J.&K., cease-fire violation complaints have been lodged with the UN Military Observers.

**Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen
Along the Border**

4989. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1202 on the 28th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the suggestions for the resettlement of ex-servicemen in some border areas have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Import of Newsprint

4990. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to get newsprint under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No. Sir, not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

अणुशक्ति संस्थान के लिये अनुयान (ट्रेलर)

4991. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अणुशक्ति संस्थान के लिये कांडला बन्दरगाह से 200 टन वाला एक अनुयान (ट्रेलर) लाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कांडला से इसे भेजने में विलम्ब हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसे चलाने के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में चालक (ड्राइवर) तथा तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत प्रायोजना के लिये 200 टन का एक अनुयान (ट्रेलर) कनाडा से खरीदा गया है परन्तु यह ट्रेलर अभी भारत नहीं पहुंचा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) आशा है कि ट्रेलर को चलाने के लिये तकनीकी स्टाफ भर्ती करने में कोई मुश्किल पेश नहीं आयेगी ।

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी

4992. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बड़े :

श्री दाजी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी

के सभी केन्द्रों में अंग्रेजी के प्रेमी अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी के कार्यक्रमों की उपेक्षा की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कार्यालयों का समस्त कार्य अंग्रेजी में ही किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इनके बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). इन आशय की कुछ खबरें अखबारों में छपी थीं । किन्तु यह बात गलत है कि आकाशवाणी हिन्दी के प्रेमियों का उचित आदर नहीं करती या उनका ध्यान नहीं रखती । जहां तक कार्यालय के काम काज का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कार्यालयों की तरह, आकाशवाणी के कार्यालय भी टिप्पणी तथा पत्र-व्यवहार मुख्यतः अंग्रेजी में ही करते हैं । फिर भी उन कर्मचारियों का जो हिन्दी में नोट लिखना चाहते हैं, ऐसा करने की इजाजत है । हिन्दी के पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिये जाते हैं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Resolutions Passed at Shillai Congress of I.N.T.U.C.

4993. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the I.N.T.U.C. Resolutions falling within the purview of his Ministry passed at the Shillai Session of the Congress of the I.N.T.U.C. in December, 1955; and

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

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

(b) Government have noted the resolutions adopted by the I.N.T.U.C. on "Pak. Aggression" and "Rhodesia" and are gratified by the spirit actuating the resolutions. Meanwhile, the Tashkent Declaration has been concluded affirming the firm resolve of India and Pakistan to restore peaceful and good neighbourly relations between them and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their people.

As regards the resolution on Rhodesia, the Government will continue to support African States and the Organisation of African Unity in such action including the use of force as may be considered necessary, to bring an end to the illegal white minority regime in Rhodesia and for the independence of Zimbabwe on the principle of 'one man, one vote'.

Next Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers

4995. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Commonwealth Secretariat for holding the next Conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at any place in Commonwealth countries other than London;

(b) if so the proposed venues for the conference;

(c) whether Government have made any offer for holding the conference at New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Commonwealth Countries thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sawaran Singh): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such proposal

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Movement of Paddy and Rice from Nepal to India

4996. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has removed all restrictions on the movement of food-grains specially paddy and rice from the territory of Nepal to India;

(b) whether any conditions have been laid down in this regard; and

(c) if so, what they are?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of Nepal have removed restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice from Nepal to India.

(b) and (c). Exports are subject to an export levy at 10 paisas (N.C.) per kilo-gram for paddy and 9 paisas (N.C.) per kilo-gram for rice.

भारत से भाग कर जाने वाले लोगों को पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण

4997. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर से भागकर जाने वाले लोगों को अपने कब्जे वाले राज्य-क्षेत्र में खुदराटा के निरुद्ध शिविरों में रखकर उन्हें गुरिल्ला युद्ध-प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण दिया है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रशिक्षण लेने में इस्कार करने पर पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने 85 व्यक्तियों को गोली मार दी और सरकार ने इन मामलों में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनं सिंह)

(क) यह सच है कि पिछले साल भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप जो लोग जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से भागकर पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर चले गये थे, उनमें से नोजवान और समझदार मुसलमान पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर के विभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों से पाकिस्तान द्वारा राजाकारों के रूप में भर्ती किये गये हैं। सरकार के पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि उन्हें खुदराटा के निकट एक शिविर में गुरिल्ला युद्ध में प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सरकार के पास सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसी रिपोर्टें हैं कि फरवरी, 1966 के पिछले हफ्ते में, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के शरणार्थियों ने कथित पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर की सरकार के विरुद्ध खुदराटा में प्रदर्शन संगठित किया था। खबर है कि पुलिस ने गोली चलाई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ लोग मारे गये। कई शरणार्थी गिरफ्तार किये गये।

Election to Delhi Cantonment Board

4998. Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bado:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1710 on the 16th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a double-member ward still exists in Delhi Cantonment for the purpose of election to the Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, the justification for the existence of a double member ward in Delhi Cantonment when such wards have been abolished in the neighbouring civic body viz. the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(c) whether the existence of such double-member wards are not against the declared policy of Government for the abolition of double-member constituencies?

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

(b) and (c). Scheduled castes/tribes are scattered all over the areas in a Cantonment and reservation of a seat for them is essential to give them representation on the Cantonment Boards. Double-member constituencies were abolished in elections to Parliament and State Legislatures as these involved more expenditure and trouble, besides being inconvenient and cumbersome from the administrative point of view. Wards in Cantonments are much smaller in size and do not involve such inconvenience trouble or expense; and double-member wards secure better representation to both the scheduled castes/tribes and other Sections of the public than single member wards, one or two of which are reserved for the former. Government consider it essential to have a uniform system in all the Cantonments in the country and, as far as they are aware, double-member wards continue to exist in a number of Municipal bodies in the States.

Commentators in Films Division

4999. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2049 on the 14th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the facilities to be provided to the Commentators in the Films Division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Tapes Librarian

5000. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2092 on the 14th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of conversion of the post of Tapes Librarian engaged at present as Staff Artistes into a regular (civil) post has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to create an adequate number of regular (Civil) posts for managing libraries of recorded material at the various Stations and Offices of All India Radio. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Use of Force against Rhodesia

5001. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's call for use of force against Rhodesia at the U.N. has met with any support; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A very large number of countries including the majority of African and Asian States favour the use of force for the removal of the illegal white minority regime in Rhodesia.

(b) The question of Rhodesia was discussed on 9th April at a meeting of the Security Council convened at the request of Britain. India is not a member of the Security Council, but India, as a member of the 24-member Special Committee on Colonialism, co-sponsored a resolution proposed by all the Afro-Asian members of the Committee on 21st April, 1966, recommending that the Security Council should invoke the mandatory provisions envisaged under Chapter VII of

the U.N. Charter. The resolution was carried by 19 votes in favour, with the five remaining members—Australia, Denmark, Italy, U.K. and U.S.A.—abstaining.

Kashmir issue in Security Council

5002. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwal:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Badi:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement in Dacca on the 12th April, 1966 about Pakistan's intention to raise the Kashmir issue once again in the United Nations Security Council; and

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

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

(b) India's position on Kashmir has been stated time and again in Parliament and in the Security Council. The mere fact that the Government of Pakistan chooses to consider the question of raising the issue in the United Nations, can make no difference to that position. If Pakistan does raise the issue in the United Nations, Government will deal with the situation.

Indo-Pakistan Summit Meeting

5003. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold another Indo-Pak summit meeting on the Soviet soil;

(b) if so, the agenda of such a meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this proposal?

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

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

Advertisement about 'Who Suffers'

5004. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some advertisements captioned "Who Suffers" and "Rationing in West Bengal" were issued upto the 6th April, 1966 by Government in several newspapers (both English and vernacular) in Eastern India only;

(b) if so, the names of such newspapers with total space of advertisement and approximate amount of expenditure incurred;

(c) whether such advertisements were issued at the request of the Government of West Bengal and with the object to forestall the "Bengal Bandh" call of the 6th April, last; and

(d) if so, in what way it has affected the "Bengal Badh" call?

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

(b) The advertisements, captioned 'Who Suffers' and 'Rationing in West Bengal', were issued to the following newspapers published from Calcutta:

1. Statesman
2. Amrita Bazar Patrika
3. Hindustan Standard
4. Ananda Bazar Patrika
5. Jugantar

6. Basumati
7. Jansevak
8. Viswamitra
9. Sanmarg
10. Desh Darpan
11. Rozana Hind
12. Azad Hind
13. Lok Sevak
14. Vishwabandhu.

The total space used for the advertisements was 19,219 column cms. The expenditure involved is expected to be about Rs. 1,08,000.

(c) and (d). The advertisements were not issued at the request of the Government of West Bengal. The purpose of the advertisements was to mobilize public opinion against the activities of anti-social elements. It was considered necessary to present the correct picture to the public relating to distribution of Foodgrains in West Bengal and the evil effects of wanton destruction of and damage to public property in its proper perspective. The advertisement 'Who Suffers' was intended to bring home to the people that rioting and vandalism, far from achieving any useful results, meant misery and avoidable hardship to the people. The advertisement "Rationing in West Bengal" dealt with rationing in the State and was aimed at removing the impression in the minds of some people that West Bengal was being discriminated against in the matter of food supplies. The advertisements served the purpose in view.

Meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and Government's Representatives

5005. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held between the Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and Government's representatives in April, 1966; and

(b) if so, main subjects discussed?

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

(b) The talks which the Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister had with the Indian authorities covered political, economic and cultural aspects of the relations between Czechoslovakia and India as well as important international problems.

किर्की रिपब्लिक् कारखाने में विस्फोट

5006. श्री हुसम खाद बख्शबाय :
श्री युट्बेर्ग सिंह :
डा० नरमोदसिंह सिधधी :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1966 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 5005 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किर्की में भ्रायघ कारखाने में हुए विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरूप जिन दो अन्य व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और जो दो व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे, उनके परिवारों को सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

(ख) क्या इस मामले में की गई जांच की रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसकी कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री डा० स० बख्शबाय) : (क) से (घ) : एक विवरण मन्त्रा पटल पर रख गया है । [प्रत्यक्ष-सभ में रखः—देखिये सभा एम०डी-6260/64]

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

5007. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघबी :

श्री हुसम खन् बख्खाय :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में जेवरात, सोना तथा चांदी के साथ-साथ अब तक कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) इसमें से अब तक, मदवार, कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) सैनिक कर्मचारियों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में 30 अप्रैल, 1966 तक प्राप्त हुए अंशदान इस प्रकार हैं :—

नकद . 77.48
करोड़ रुपये* ।

सोने के जेवरात और अन्य वस्तुएं 24.67
लाख ग्राम

चांदी के जेवरात और अन्य वस्तुएं 15.65
लाख ग्राम

*कोष में दान किया गया कुछ सोना और चांदी सरकारी भण्डारों में से लिया गया है। उसके बदले में कोष के खाने में 1.16 करोड़ रुपये जमा किये गये हैं जो इस रकम में शामिल है।

(ख) तथा (ग). कोष से 30 अप्रैल 1966 तक किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :

सुरक्षा के उपकरण की खरीद के लिये . . . 27.27

नागरिक केन्द्रीय परिषद द्वारा जबानों के कल्याण और उन के लिये सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए 00.84

हताहतों और लापता बताये गये व्यक्तियों के प्रायित्तों को प्राथमिक सहायता के लिए 00.33

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापन के लिये 04.35

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा छात्रों को राइफल प्रशिक्षण के लिये 00.13

योग 32.92

दक्षिण कोरिया में भारतीय दूतावास

5008. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुसम खन् बख्खाय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघबी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की ही दक्षिण कोरिया में अपना दूतावास खोलेंगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) इससे सरकार को क्या लाभ होंगे ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference

5009. Shri D. S. Patil:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the observations and suggestions made at the 18th Session of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference recently held; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A copy of the resolutions adopted by the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, at the 18th annual session, held at Pachmarhi, on April 16, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6261/66].

(b) The contents of the resolutions have been noted for such action as might be necessary and feasible.

National Income Estimates

* 5010. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth has urged the Central Statistical Organisation to publish the revised series of National Income Estimates; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira

Gandhi): (a) The President of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, has, in his address to the conference of the Association held at Ahmedabad from the 12th to the 14th April, 1966, urged the Central Statistical Organisation to expedite finalisation of the revised series of national income estimates.

(b) The Central Statistical Organisation is already seized of the matter, matter.

Export of Heavy Water

5011. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is in a capacity to supply heavy water produced at the Nangal Heavy Water Plant and has supplied 10 tonnes of heavy water to Belgium;

(b) if so, how much heavy water can be exported yearly; and

(c) the steps taken to explore markets abroad for the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). India is not yet in a position to spare heavy water for sale to meet external demand. 10 tonnes of heavy water only have been released to Belgium for 3 years and will be returned before the Rajasthan and Madras Power Stations are due for commissioning. To meet the requirements of these Stations, it has been found necessary to set up a Plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes of heavy water per annum.

Transfer of Engineers in M.E.S.

5012. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Engineers in the M.E.S. getting salaries over Rs. 1000 and having no special training have managed to stay at Delhi

far in excess of the prescribed period of their tenure; and

(b) whether Government propose to make no exception in the observance of the rule relating to the rotational transfers in case of Engineers with no special training for such long periods?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. There is no prescribed tenure of service for MES civilian officers in Delhi. As regards Service Officers in the MES, no officer has exceeded the prescribed tenure of four years in any appointment.

(b) Does not arise. Government is, however, examining the question of transferring some of these civilian officers subject to administrative convenience.

Special Services Funds for reconstruction and Rehabilitation

5013. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Manoharan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to the States and Union Territories so far under the Special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation;

(b) the amount allotted to the States and Union Territories from the Fund; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite outstanding payments from the Fund?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts allotted and paid to the States/Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6262/66].

(c) Those State Governments to whom their shares have not been paid have been requested to expedite setting up of the State Managing Committees for the administration of the Fund so that their shares may be released, to the Secretaries of those Committees.

598 (A) LSD— 4.

वायु सेना मुख्यालय में स्टोर कीपर

5015. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीनत्स सिन्हा :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री बाजी :

श्री प्रिय मुत्त :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायुसेना मुख्यालय में काम करने वाले स्टोर कीपरों के क्या कार्य हैं ;

(ख) जुलाई 1965 में कितने स्टोर कीपर नियुक्त किये गये ; और

(ग) क्या उन यूनिट क्लर्कों को स्थानान्तरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिन्हें वायु सेना मुख्यालय में स्टोर कीपरों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये नियमित कर्मचारी बनाया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राश्व-मंत्री (श्री ज० म० बाल्ल) : (क) वायु सेना मुख्यालयों में नियुक्त असीनिक स्टोर कीपर अधिकारियों के संरक्षण और आवश्यकताओं का पहले से अनुमानों संबंधी पत्रव्यवहार के उत्तरदायी हैं, संबंधित अधिकारियों के अनुमोदन के लिए इण्डेंटों के मसौदा तैयार करने और उपलब्ध करने वाली अधिकृत एजेंसियों को इण्डेंट भेजने तथा सत्याई को प्रगतिशील बनाने के लिए भी ।

(ख) एक भी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

प्रतिरक्षा कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5016. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बाजी :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

डा० लक्ष्मीभट्ट सिन्घवी :

प्रकार की बाधा पैदा किए बिना हिन्दी के प्रयोग को उन्नति दी जाए।

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के सब कार्यालयों में अंग्रेजी में काम किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कार्यालयों में अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को अंग्रेजी में ही अपना काम करने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है ;

(ग) सरकार ने इन कार्यालयों में सरकारी काम-काज के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग करवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने कार्यालयों में सरकारी काम-काज हिन्दी में करना प्रारम्भ किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ) . सरकारी काम के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यालय प्रायः केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कार्यालयों पर लागू समतुल्य निर्देशन द्वारा ज्ञासित है। यह निर्देशन कुछ उद्देश्यों के हिन्दी के प्रयोग का उपबन्ध करते हैं, उदाहरणतः उन राज्यों से पत्रव्यवहार, जिन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनी सरकारी भाषा के तौर पर अपना लिया है, हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों का हिन्दी में उत्तर देना, इत्यादि। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक तौर पर साधारणतः हिन्दी में टिप्पण इत्यादि लिखने की अनुमति है, परन्तु अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद या साथ संक्षेप देना आवश्यक है, अगर हिन्दी में टिप्पणों सहित फाइल किसी अन्य कार्यालय या उसी कार्यालय के किसी दूसरे अनुभाग में भेजी जाए। सभी सरकारी काम के लिए एकेक हिन्दी को अपनाना संभव नहीं है, और सरकार की नीति है कि काम में किसी

वित्तीय छावनी में ट्रक की दुर्घटना

5017. श्री बाजी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

डा० लक्ष्मीभट्ट सिन्घवी :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 अप्रैल, 1966 को दिल्ली छावनी में सप्लाई डिपो के निकट एक ट्रक दुर्घटना में एक सैनिक की मृत्यु हो गई तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) क्या घायल व्यक्तियों में कोई असैनिक कर्मचारी भी थे ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री श्री स० बाबू) : (क) 16 अप्रैल, 1966 को कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी। तदपि 17 अप्रैल 1966 को 15 हफ्ता डेवेल एक सेना ट्रक दिल्ली छावनी सप्लाई डिपो के पास उलट गया था, जिस के फलस्वरूप एक जवान की मृत्यु हो गई और 5 घायल हो गए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक सैनिक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी घाटित कर दी गई है। दुर्घटना का कारण कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही पता लग पाएगा।

रेडियो-समस्यानिकों (राइसोडोन्स) का निर्यात

5018. श्री यशवन्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से अब तक कुल कितने रेडियो-समस्यानिकों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) इसका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया और वह कितने मूल्य का था ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). मन् 1961 से अब तक लगभग 40.7 लाख मिलीक्यूरी रेडियो-समस्यानिकों, जिनका मूल्य लगभग 81,200 रुपये है, का निर्यात अफगानिस्तान, अलजीरिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, लंका, फ्रांस, जर्मन लोकतन्त्र गणराज्य, घाना, जापान, दक्षिणी कोरिया, पाकिस्तान, फिलीपीन, तैवान और थाईलैण्ड को किया गया।

Cost of Production in Ordnance Factories

5019. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question to bring down the high cost of production in Ordnance Factories is under consideration;

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

(c) whether steps are also being taken to eliminate the difference between the cost of production of the same articles in different factories?

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

(a) Presumably, the Question is based on the observations made by

the Public Accounts Committee in paras 4.13 to 4.18 of their 48th Report (III Lok Sabha). The position is that where as the cost of production of some items in the Ordnance Factories specially those produced in the stress of emergency is higher than that in the trade, the cost of production in the case of most items is considerably lower in the Ordnance Factories. Further, broadly speaking, the cost of production in Ordnance Factories despite their old plant and machinery, as compared to other countries is competitive and, in many cases, lower. The cost of production, is, however, constantly kept under review with a view to bringing it down as far as possible.

(b) The main steps being taken to reduce the cost of production in Ordnance Factories are:—

(i) Rationalisation of production in various factories.

(ii) Rehabilitation and modernisation of the old plant and machinery.

(c) Presumably, this Question is based on the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in paras 4.1 to 4.12 of their 48th Report (III Lok Sabha), bringing out the position that the cost of production of the same item manufactured in two different factories showed a large variation. The reasons for the variations have been explained, and it will be seen that the differences between the costs of production in different factories were due to the difference in manufacturing facilities. Government had to use the existing capacities to the maximum extent for ensuring the required supplies; it was, therefore, not always possible to restrict orders only on the factory where production was more economic.

Air Space Violations by Pakistan

5020. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2910 on the 28th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the reply of the protest which Government made to Pakistan about the air space violations by Pakistan on the 13th and 17th November, 1965; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Resident Mission in Ulan Bator

5021. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2908 on the 28th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding opening of a Resident Mission in Ulan Bator; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken regarding opening of a Resident Mission in Ulan Bator.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles

5022. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2906 on the 28th March, 1966 regarding firing by East Pakistan Rifles and state:

(a) whether any reply from the Government of Pakistan has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

जैसलमेर में सैनिक तोपखाने के लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण

5023. श्री तन सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसलमेर में सैनिक तोपखाने के प्रशिक्षण के लिये मीलों भूमि अर्जित की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या जैसलमेर के निवासियों ने इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण किये जाने के विरुद्ध एक स्मरण पत्र दिया है और क्या उस स्मरण पत्र में किसी दूसरी भूमि का भी सुझाव दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) लगभग 600 बरबं मील भूमि जिस में राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिला में राज्य और निजी भूमि शामिल है, फील्ड कार्याग रेज और सैनिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अधिग्रहीत किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) वर्तमान स्थान अन्य वैकल्पिक स्थानों पर विचार करने के पश्चात राज्य सरकार की सलाह और स्वीकृति पर चुना गया है। स्थान प्रसैनिक जनता के यथा संभव कम से कम स्थानान्तरण की आवश्यकता को सामने रखते हुए चुना गया है। तदपि सरकार प्रत्यावेदन का निरीक्षण कर रही है और जापन पर पूर्ण विचार करेगी।

Persecution of Christians in Pakistan

5024. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to publicize, in western countries and also in United Nations, the persecution of Pakistani Christians by the Government of Pakistan and

the resultant immigration of such persecuted Christians' into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with an assessment of the impact of such efforts on Governments and people of Western Countries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The persecution of Christians in Pakistan and the resultant immigration of such Christians to India has received publicity abroad and was noted with concern by some sections.

(c) Does not arise.

Naming of Atomic Energy Establishment after Dr. Bhabha

5025. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether a proposal to name the Atomic Energy Establishment as Dr. H. J. Bhabha Centre of Nuclear Research in memory of the great nuclear scientist who died in the recent air crash at Mont Blanc, is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether there is also a suggestion that India's first atomic power station at Tarapur, scheduled to go on stream in 1968 be named after Dr. Bhabha; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to honour the memory of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha by re-naming the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay as the "Bhabha Atomic Research Centre". There is no proposal to name the Atomic Power Station at Tarapur after him.

Kissing on the Screen

5026. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to suitably amend the existing Films Censorship Rules to allow kissing on Indian Films; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons compelling Government to take this step?

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

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

Admission to Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun

5027. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the introduction of Higher Secondary Scheme and abolition of Intermediate Courses in almost all the States, Government propose to reduce the qualifications for eligibility for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun from Intermediate to Higher Secondary;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the age limits and other conditions at present for admission to the said Academy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. But in those States, where the Intermediate has been abolished, passing of the first year examination in a College after the Higher Secondary is accepted as equivalent to Intermediate for admission to the Indian Military Academy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Age limits and other conditions for Direct Non-technical Civilian into the Academy at present are as under:—

Age limits	18-21 years on the first day of the month in which the pre-Commission training course is to commence.
Education Qualifications	Intermediate or an equivalent examination of a recognised Indian University or a Board.
Medical fitness	Category 'A1' i.e., Fitness in all respects to serve in any part of the world.

New Projects launched by the Atomic Energy Department

5028. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Department has finalised certain plans to launch a number of new projects in the country within this year like the irradiation laboratory; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plans finalised in this regard with the names of projects and also the extent of foreign collaboration in those projects?

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

(b) Besides the Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory, the following important new projects are planned for execution during the current year:—

- (i) Uranium Oxide Plant
- (ii) Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plant
- (iii) Zirconium Plant

- (iv) Heavy Water Plant
- (v) Electronics Factory
- (vi) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (II Unit)
- (vii) Madras Atomic Power Station
- (viii) Manufacture of Centaure Sounding Rockets and Propellants for them
- (ix) Space Science and Technology Centre
- (x) Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station.

2. The successful completion and commissioning of the Uranium Oxide, Ceramic Fuel Fabrication, Zirconium and Heavy Water Plants will enable the country to launch on a full scale nuclear power programme.

3. The Electronics Factory will produce electronic instrumentation and components mainly required for nuclear power stations and research establishments.

4. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (II unit) and Madras Atomic Power Station, which will provide 200 and 400 MWe power respectively, will be set up mainly by Indian engineers utilizing the basic designs obtained from Canada under the Technical Co-operation Agreement concluded by the Department of Atomic Energy with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Financial assistance to cover the cost of these projects are expected to be provided by Canada and France respectively.

5. Manufacture of Centaure Rockets and Propellants:

The manufacture of Centaure Sounding Rockets under licence from Messers Sud Aviation, France, is being undertaken at the Central Workshop of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay. A plant for the manufacture of propellants for fuelling the rockets is also being set up near the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station. The necessary know-how for the manufacture of the pro-

pellant and technical assistance for the setting up of the Plant will be provided by the Government of France.

Space Science and Technology Centre :

The Space Science and Technology Centre planned near the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station will (a) provide research and development facilities for designing and fabrication of various types of rockets and payloads, (b) develop and extend ground support telemetry tracking, timing, data processing and communication facilities (c) carry out test and evaluation of components and systems, etc. The Department has secured the services of a Japanese Rocket Expert to serve as Consultant for this project.

Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station:

This Station will serve as a centre of research and training in use of Satellite Communications which will track satellites in orbit, participate in practical tests, conduct training and investigations in Satellite Communication techniques. It is being established with technical and financial assistance provided by the United Nations Special Fund.

Rocket and Space Research

5629. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has finalised some plans for a programme of rocket and space research and also on the use of laser beams for communications;

(b) whether a plant for the manufacture of solid propellants for Centaure rockets will also be set up during this year; and

(c) if so, the main features of these programmes?

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

(b) The construction of the factory for making the propellant for the Centaure rockets will commence during the present year and is expected to be completed during the next year.

(c) the programme of space research *inter alia* includes (i) X-ray Astronomy experiments using rockets (ii) the study of the dynamics and composition of the atmosphere (iii) the study of D and E regions and of sporadic E and its relationship with the electrojet (iv) the study of the relationship between the neutral wind and electron density (v) development of technology of communication via satellites.

The rocket research programme envisages the designing, development and fabrication of various types of payloads, ground support facilities and instrumentation and of rocket-borne electronic and other hardware. The Department has also drawn up a programme for the manufacture of meteorological and sounding rockets of Indian design and specifications under the guidance of a Japanese expert, who has been appointed in his individual capacity.

The use of laser beams for multi-channel communication and ranging has been planned.

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

5630. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3521 on the 11th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outstanding arrears of pay and allowances still due to ex-I.N.A. personnel (Officers and other Ranks) amount to Rs. 1 crore or thereabout;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-payment of those arrears;

(c) whether Government propose to pay the arrears; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2494 answered on the 21st March 1966, no arrears of pay and allowances are due to be paid to the ex-INA personnel. These personnel forfeited their pay and allowances for certain periods. The question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances has been considered by the Government in the past, but not agreed to.

(b) to (d). In view of the position stated above, these questions do not arise.

Post of a Purchase Officer in Ministry of External Affairs

5031. Shri Nardeo Snatak: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Purchase Officer has been recently appointed in the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) the duties of the Purchase Officer; and

(c) whether there are other officers also in the Ministry who are required to make such purchases?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The first Purchase Officer was appointed in the Ministry in 1962. On his death in 1965 another Purchase Officer was appointed consultation with Union Public Service Commission.

(b) His duties relate to bulk procurement of all equipment and stores required for Headquarters and our Missions abroad.

(c) With the exception of purchase of presents for dignitaries which are handled by Protocol Division, practically all other purchases on behalf of this Ministry are made by the Purchase Officer.

Assistants in Ministry of External Affairs

5032. Shri Nardeo Snatak: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Grade IV officers in the General Cadre of L.F.S.(B) (Assistants) in the Ministry of External Affairs who have rendered 15 to 20 years of service as Assistants;

(b) the reasons for their not being promoted as Section Officers so far; and

(c) when they could expect their promotions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There are at present 138 permanent officials in Grade IV of the General Cadre of the IFS(B) who have rendered between 15 and 20 years service as Assistants including service rendered in equivalent grades before their appointment in the IFS(B).

(b) These officers could not be promoted due to:-

(i) limited number of vacancies in the Section officers' Grade; and

(ii) Many of them were considered for promotion but were not found suitable and others are not yet senior enough to be considered.

(c) Promotions of these officers will depend on the availability of vacancies as well as on their suitability and their seniority.

Rehabilitation of Disabled Army Personnel

5033. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a panel to work out a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the disabled army personnel since the Chinese aggression;

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

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. The Government have, however, taken various measures for the rehabilitation of Disabled Army personnel. The information regarding such measures was supplied to the House in the replies to Unstarred Questions Nos. 522 and 531 on the 21st February and Nos. 2075 and 2110 on the 14th March, 1966.

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

Defence Clubs

5034. **Shri R. S. Pandey :**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Defence Clubs at various places in the country to provide recreation and other facilities to the Army Officers;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal in this regard;

(c) the total number of Defence Clubs at present in the country; and

(d) the number of Clubs to be opened during the next two years with names of places?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). Defence Clubs are run at various stations under local arrangements and their number is not known. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to open such Clubs.

Mizos who crossed over to Pakistan

5035. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1320 on the 25th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have received a reply from Pakistan in regard to their request to intern all the Mizo nationals who recently crossed over to East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the attitude of Pakistan Government in the matter; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the total number of Mizos who have thus crossed over to East Pakistan recently?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Pakistan Government has not yet replied to our request to intern the lawless Mizos who might have crossed over into East Pakistan.

(c) It has not been possible to make a firm estimate of the number of Mizos who may have crossed over to East Pakistan.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SPYING BY CIA OF USA ON INDIA'S NUCLEAR ENERGY CAPACITY

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कुरुवाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धनिलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की घोर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

“संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के केन्द्रीय गुप्तवार्ता अधिकरण द्वारा भारत की अणु क्षमता के विषय में जासूसी किये जाने के समाचार।”

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): I would request that no supplementaries should be allowed.... (Interruptions.)

Some hon. Members: Why?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): All along we have been conscious of the importance of security and protection of our atomic energy establishment and installations. It has been repeatedly made clear that it is for peaceful purposes that we are developing our nuclear capacity. All possible steps to ensure the protection and security of our atomic installations have been taken and these steps are constantly under review.

The atomic installations are protected places entry into which is strictly regulated. Employment in Atomic Energy Establishments is subject to careful scrutiny to ensure the reliability of the employees. In addition, every person on entering service under the Atomic Energy Establishment is required to sign a declaration that he has read the provisions of section 5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 and again before leaving service he has to sign a declaration that he understands that the Official Secrets Act will continue to apply in future regarding the information he had acquired during his service under the Atomic Energy Establishment. There is, further, a police officer of Superintendent of Police's rank, on full time duty with the Establishment as Security Officer. Hon. Members can judge the adequacy and effectiveness of the measures taken from the fact that there has not been a single case of suspected leakage from the Atomic Energy Establishment.

I may add that Government have no material to support the report of the alleged spying by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America on India's nuclear capacity. These precautions will continue to be taken and there need be no uneasiness amongst the hon. Members on this score.

Sir, I may add a word. I shall certainly welcome any observations and any questions that may be asked, but

considering the nature of the subject—things like C.I.A., etc. etc.—I may not be able to say much regarding some of those things.

Some hon. Members: Why not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He has given out a statement already. But in his concluding statement, now, he has said something else. I do not know which of the statements is correct.—His earlier statement which was made available or his present one. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other statement, or is it the same statement?

Shri Nanda: Only slight changes have been made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Last minute changes; last second practically.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसके बारे में दो इतिहास मालूम है—एक तो घणु के सम्बन्ध में कि घणु की खोज शान्तिपूर्ण चीजों के लिये इतनी धीरे बढ़ गई है कि कई देशों में घोर ख़ास तौर से अमरीका के प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ शेयर, प्रोजेक्ट नोम, के नाम से कोशिश की जा रही है कि पहाड़ों में सड़कें वगैरह बनाई जायें, जिसमें खर्च बहुत कम पड़ता है। लेकिन वह कोशिश ऐसी है कि कामयाब होने के पहले ही वह घणुबम अपने प्राप बन जाता है, यानी उससे धीरे बढ़ कर के। तो शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों में घणु का इस्तेमाल इस बात को मानकर चलता है, लेकिन वह लड़ाई के इस्तेमाल में धीरे बढ़ जाता है, लड़ाई का इस्तेमाल उसमें प्रा जाता है। दूसरी इतिहास यह है कि सेन्टा-बारबरा में सेन्टर फार दी स्टडीज प्राफ डेमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टीचूशन (जनतान्त्रिक संस्थाओं के अध्ययन के लिये केन्द्र) है, उसने वियतनाम में जो सी० घाई० ए० है, उसके बारे में बड़ी खोज की, वहाँ पर मिचिगन स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी, खोजकर्ता,

अध्यापक और सरकार के सलाहकार गये, लेकिन वास्तव में वे जामूस लोग थे। जहाँ ये दोनों इस्तिस्नायें दे दी गई हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय अब भी धार्यवस्त हैं कि जो कुछ यहाँ पर घणु खोज हो रही है, उसके बारे में धमरीकी अपने इतने बड़े भारी जाल के द्वारा नहीं जान पाये होंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आखिर में कहा है, उससे मुझे यह डर लगता है कि बहुत से मबालों का जवाब यही देंगे कि इसका मैं पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में जवाब नहीं दे सकता। अगर मेम्बर साहबान इजाजत दें, तो आपने जो कमेंट्स करने हों, वे कर लें, मजेश्चन्द्र देनी हों, वे दे दें, क्रिटिसिज्म करना हो, वह कर लें, उसके बाद मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इजाजत दे दूँ कि अपने स्टेटमेंट में वह जितना बोलना चाहते हों, वह बोल दें। बजाय इसके कि वह हर एक मबाल का जवाब दें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इसमें क्या दिक्कत है, वह जवाब देते जायें। (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मान लीजिये मेरे मबाल के बारे में जो आपने उनको . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपके मबाल के बारे में खाम तोर से नहीं कहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मैंने दो इतिहासों का जिक्र किया है, प्रोजेक्ट प्लाज शेघर की इतिहास और मिचिगन यूनीवर्सिटी की इतिहास, इन दो इतिहासों के बाद भी इनकी तमलनी है कि इनके यहाँ की सूचनायें धमरीकियों के पाम नहीं पहुँची है।

श्री १ महोदय : इसके बारे में क्या कह सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन इतना तो बताना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें मालूम है या

नहीं मालूम है, आखिर भारतवर्ष के गृह मंत्री हैं।

Shri Nanda: I have read something of the literature on the subject; all the articles in the New York Times and other means of information I have tried to avail myself of.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह क्या मामला है, कुछ जानते हो नहीं, भारत के गृह मंत्री बने हुए हो।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं पहले मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में 26 अप्रैल से 31 अप्रैल तक जो पांच लेख छपे हैं, उनकी तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मैंने पढ़ लिये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह तो जानते ही हैं कि पंद्रह हजार लोग करीब करीब जासूसी का काम, सैट्रम इंटेलीजेंस एजेंसी के मानहत कर रहे हैं सारे विश्व में। कई देश ऐसे हैं जहाँ धमरीकी कूटनीतिक काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनमें से 75 प्रतिशत तक जासूसी का काम करने वाले हैं। 26 तारीख के लेख में हम एजेंसी के कार्य को लेकर एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था। उसमें कहा है :

"Whether or not political control is being exercised (over the CIA by the United States Government), the more serious question is whether the very existence of an efficient CIA causes the US Government to rely too much on clandestine and illicit activities, back-alley tactics, subversion and what is known in official jargon as "dirty tricks"."

उसके बाद हम सी० आई० ए० के खिलाफ जिनने धारण लगाये हैं उनकी एक सूची दी है। जिनका हिन्दुस्तान से, हिन्दुस्तान की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नीति से सम्बन्ध है, उसी का मैं उल्लेख करता हूँ। इससे आपको पता चलेगा...

एक माननीय सदस्य : पढ़े हुए हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाकी लोगों को भी पता चलेगा।

1. Blotting the assassination of Jawaharlal Nehru of India
2. Provoking the 1965 war between India and Pakistan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी चीज को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दो वाक्य जो हिन्दुस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं वही मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कह रहा हूँ। मैं दो-तीन ही पढ़ रहा हूँ जिनका हिन्दुस्तान से सम्बन्ध है। फिर कहा गया है इंडोनेशियन जनरल को खत्म करना। और

"Murdering Patrice Lumumba in the Congo"

इस तरह के सारे आरोप हैं। हमारा जो जासूसी विभाग है, गृह मंत्रालय के मातहत या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के मातहत उनकी प्रकार्य-क्षमता के कई सबूत सदन को मिल चुके हैं। जब काश्मीर में घुसपैठिये घाये थे तब उनको पता तक नहीं चला था। और भी कई ऐसी बातें हैं। अभी एक मेमोरेण्डम...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पर आयें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल पर आ रहा हूँ। यह मेमोरेण्डम खरबूजा और तरबूजा बेचने वाले के पास से मिला है। यह हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बंट रहा है। जासूसी विभाग को पता नहीं है। इसमें क्या है, इसको आप देखें।

"Memorandum to His Excellency, Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China."

यह पाकिस्तान में छपा है और इसको काश्मीर के कुछ लोगों ने लिखा है, ऐसा हममें बताया गया है। और नीचे लिखते हैं :

"We are Your Excellency's most oppressed neighbours."

उसमें से एक वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूँ और खत्म करता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है :

"We would only like here to express our deep sense of gratitude to you and to the great Chinese people for the sincere and courageous help given by you to us for crushing the Indian aggressors. This has cemented our relationship with China into an indissoluble bond of friendship and will for ever remain a treasured fact of our history."

श्री स्थायी (देहगढ़न) : कहां बंट रहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां दिल्ली में। हमारे एक दोस्त को यह मिला है खरबूजा और तरबूजा बेचने वाले की दूकान से। यह जो दाग लगा हुआ है, यह खून का दाग नहीं है, यह तरबूज का दाग है। मैं इसको सदन पटल पर रख देता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक चीज को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर गुप्तचर विभाग की कार्यक्षमता के बारे में बहस चल रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहस नहीं चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ। सी० आई० ए० के बारे में यह जो निष्ठा

है यह जो छप कर चीज आई है, क्या इसको जामूस विभाग को दिया जाएगा ? इस तरह के मेमोरेण्डम बंटने के जो काम इस वक्त देश में चल रहे हैं, देश को तोड़ने वाले, देश को खत्म करने वाले काम, उनके बारे में क्या जामूस विभाग सावधानी बरतेगा ? आपका गुप्तचर विभाग हमारे जैसे लोगों के खिलाफ जामूसी का काम कर रहा है और जो देशद्रोही है, देश को तोड़ने वाले है उनके साथ रियायत कर रहा है । मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैंने प्रश्न भी पूछा है कि क्या कर रहे हैं सी० आई० ए० के सम्बन्ध में जो लेखों में बताया है और मेमोरेण्डम के बारे में ?

Shri Nanda: We shall take note of this information, which is partly precise and partly imprecise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad (Bhagalpur): A series of articles have been carried in the New York Times and since many of the happenings reported in that paper have come true, so far as sabotage by CIA in different countries is concerned, may I know from the Home Minister, while taking the precaution of stationing a police officer and prohibiting entry into atomic installations, whether his attention has also drawn to the article in New York Times where it is said that the CIA agents themselves have got gadgets through which they transform the electric fittings in any house into receiving stations and get every news that they want? If so, may I know what precaution he is taking against such CIA spying in this country?

Shri Nanda: For several days past I have been discussing with the Director and officers of the Atomic Energy Establishment and also, on the other side, with our own Intel-

ligence Agency, regarding the implications of the information that has been given there.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) :
एटोमिक एनर्जी एस्टेबलिशमेंट में क्या कोई घमरीकी भी काम करते हैं और यदि करते है तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

Shri Nanda: There are no Americans.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): In view of the nature and work which is being carried on in our nuclear installations, I would like to know whether the whole security arrangement is a local arrangement of that very plant or it is being looked after by the Central Intelligence Agency?

Shri Nanda: It is both. Our Intelligence is concerned and it is also looking after it. There are also local arrangements that are necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): May I know whether the hon. Home Minister has thought it necessary and whether he has discussed this matter with the U.S. Ambassador here, in view of the fact that such things are likely to generate a lot of lack of goodwill, which is already there, and which is likely to be very seriously affected?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; I have not discussed this with the Ambassador. About what we further need to do in regard to that, my colleague may consider that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (बीकानेर) : मिनिस्टर माहब को क्या ज़रूरत पड़ी है कि बार-बार यह कहते फिरते रहे कि हम पीसफुल यूटिलाइजेशन के लिए इसको पैदा कर रहे हैं ? यही चीज है जोकि दूसरों को भड़काती है और उन्हें इन चीजों को करने के लिए मजबूर करती है । उनको खुलेघाम कहना चाहिये कि हम पैदा कर रहे हैं और जिस तरह से

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जल्द ही उस तरह से इसका इस्तेमाल करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पर आपने गौर किया है ?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, this statement which has been given by the hon. Home Minister gives a very complacent reply. He says that there has not been a single case of suspected leakage from the Atomic Energy Establishment. He is very clear on that point. I would like to know, having read the various reports, whether he realises that the net-work is much wider than the exact establishment, that, we now fear, even organisations like the cultural freedom cultural organisations are being utilised and in that way this information is gathered; if so, I would like to know whether the Government is really aware of the dangers inherent in this vast net-work and whether our Intelligence Service is capable enough to tackle the problem? After having known these facts, I would like to know whether we feel confident that the Central Intelligence Bureau is in a position to ward off any espionage activity in this country?

Shri Nanda: I agree with the hon. Member that there is need for constant increasing vigilance in view of all that we know about the methods etc.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी आफ दी यू० एस० ए० जो है और जिसके बारे में यह सवाल पूछा जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सवाल को पूछने से पहले भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस चीज की ओर आकर्षित किया गया था ? यदि किया गया था तो क्या यह बात भी सही

है कि केवल अमरीकी ही जो हमारे देश में हैं या दूसरे-दूसरे देशों में है वही जासूसी का काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि कुछ हिन्दुस्तानियों की मार्फत भी उनको तरह-तरह की आर्गो-नाइजेशन में लेकर, पैसा दे कर और बाहर भेजने का लालच दे कर ऐसी चीजें वे कराते हैं ? यदि यह ठीक है तो इसको काउंटर एक्ट करने के लिए, इसको रोकने के लिए क्या इंतजाम हम लोगों ने किया है ? सी० आई० बी०, सी० बी० आई० या और किसी सेंट्रल एजेंसी की मार्फत आपने जांच कराई है या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : जो कहा गया है वह हमारे ध्यान में है। उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान है। वह जरूरी भी है और कर भी रहे हैं। जिस एजेंसी का जिक्र किया है, इंटेलिजेंस का जिक्र किया है, वह कई चीजों की देखभाल करती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was as to when it was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जिस एजेंसी के बारे में कहा है उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वह ध्यान रखती है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बहुत डर कर कह रहे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिम्मत . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह चीज उनके ध्यान में कालिग एटेंशन के पहले आई थी या इसका नोटिस मिलने के बाद आई थी ?

श्री नन्दा : इससे बहुत पहले मैं जानना था।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): While commending the efforts made by Government in that not a single leakage has occurred in our atomic energy establishment like what has occurred both in the United States and in the

United Kingdom, may I know whether Government has read the points that have been pinpointed in those articles of the New York Times, specially that the Central Intelligence Agency has been held as the invisible government of the United States, that this secret body is known to have overthrown governments and installed others, raised armies, staged an invasion of Cuba, spied and counter-spied, established airlines, radio stations and schools and supported books, magazines and businesses? Also, may I add, during the middle of the 1950s an attempt was made to subvert the Government of the mighty Jawaharlal Nehru but they were only afraid that because of popular opinion it could not be done. The most important thing in this article is about the last Director, Allen Dulles:—

"For instance, they say, he was slow to mobilise the CIA to obtain information about nuclear programmes in India".

All that I wanted to know is whether the hon. Minister has noted how these points have been pinpointed in these articles.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know what Government has done?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : गोपनीयता की शपथ लेने के बाद भी क्या इस संगठन में कार्य करने वाले कुछ व्यक्तियों की गतिविधियाँ पिछले सप्ताहों में सन्देशास्पद पाई गई थीं, यदि हाँ तो क्या इन सन्देशास्पद गतिविधियों के कारण किसी कार्यकर्ता को इस संगठन से पृथक् भी किया गया है ?

श्री मन्वा : हर एक व्यक्ति जो एस्टेब्लिशमेंट के धन्दर दाखिल किया जाता है उसके बारे में जांच की जाती है, और जहाँ तक मेरा ज्ञात है ऐसा मौका नहीं आया कि किसी के खिलाफ कोई एक्सायरी करनी पड़ी हो ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The Home Minister is simple enough to believe that mere reiteration of the fact that our atomic energy establishment is confined to peaceful purposes will shy off potential American agents from the Establishment. In view of the fact that CIA agents function in more divergent ways than the Home Minister can comprehend, may I know whether he has kept surveillance on all potential personnel of the American Embassy?

Shri Nanda: I have already covered that aspect. We have to do our best in all directions.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that there are certain startling disclosures in a certain section of the American press to the effect that the Central Intelligence Agency of America is having cells in the universities also not only in their country but in other countries also where America has got an opportunity to make an inroad through economic aid, may I know whether our Prime Minister is in a position to give us an assurance against this pattern of the CIA conspiracy being perpetrated in the proposed Indo-US Foundation that is going to be established in this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): As I have already said in this House, we shall certainly not allow any such activities and we shall see that the Foundation will function.... (Interruption).

Shri Vasudevam Nair (Ambalapuzha): Why should it function? It should be scrapped rightaway. Scrap it rightaway.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I was asked a specific question whether these activities would be permitted. Naturally, we will do our best not to permit them and to curb them when they show any signs.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a question of permitting these activities. No sane government will ever permit them. But the question is whether they are in a position to stop such activities because America has got a tendency to make an inroad into the country—it has happened all over—through economic aid.

डा० राम मरोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उनकी आज्ञा ले कर वह करेंगे।

12.35 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: There is a privilege matter raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: One thing has not finished; the other thing has not begun.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to raise a point of order about the rules.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान की धारा 105 और नियम 224 के अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि 29 अप्रैल को उड़ीसा में जो प्रकाल की स्थिति है और भुखमरी से जो मौतें हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में आप ने एक ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस स्वीकार किया था। उसके बारे में अन्न मंत्री ने वादा किया था कि मैं सदन में उपस्थित रहूँगा और इस नोटिस के जवाब में जो वहाँ की स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करूँगा। लेकिन उस दिन खाद्य मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब सदन में उपस्थित नहीं थे। उनके द्वारा जो पत्र आपको लिखा गया था उसे आप ने पढ़ कर सुनाया था। उसमें उन्होंने माफी वगैरह भी मांगी थी और कहा था कि पहले से उन्होंने यह सब कार्यक्रम ले लिया

था इसलिये वह वहाँ उपस्थित नहीं रह सके। उसके बाद मुझे पता चला कि पूना के दैनिक "सकाल" में एक खबर छपी है और उससे पता चलता है कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब जो जालना गये वह प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह पर गये। इस रिपोर्ट में साफ बतलाया गया है, मराठी में है। दो वाक्य ही हैं। उसकी हैडिंग दी है :

"लोकसभा काही अन्न देणार नाही"

यह सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का भाषण है जालना में जो उन्होंने एक परिसम्वाद में किया। उसमें वह कहते हैं :

"आज भला लोकसभेत प्रोटेस्टाबाबत निवेदन करावयाचे होते, परंतु इकडे यावयाचे असल्यामुळे भी पतप्रधानाना विचारले, 'तुम्ही अगोदर शेतकऱ्यांकडे जा कारण ते आपणास धान्य देतील लोकसभा काही धान्य देणार नाही।"

इसका हिन्दी में मतलब है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से कहा कि आप जालना जाइये। वहाँ किसान धार्येंगे। किसान आप को खाद्य देंगे, लोक-सभा तो खाद्य देने वाली नहीं है। इसलिये लोक सभा में उपस्थित रहना कोई जरूरी नहीं है।

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन जिस विषय पर हम विचार कर रहे थे वह कोई मामूली विषय नहीं था। उड़ीसा के बारे में था। वहाँ प्रकाल की स्थिति इतनी गम्भीर है, प्रखबारों में खबरें आ चुकी हैं। विधान सभा के सभापति ने निर्णय दे दिया कि मौतें भुखमरी के कारण हुईं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह सवाल नहीं है कि उस दिन रहना जरूरी था या नहीं। सवाल यह है कि जो लफ्ज प्रखबार में निकले हैं वह ठीक हैं या नहीं। आप मुझे उनसे पूछने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिख्ये : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी गम्भीरता इसलिये ज्यादा होती है कि उस दिन कोई मामूली प्रश्न नहीं था। खूब से मौत का सवाल था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गम्भीरता हर तरह से ज्यादा है

श्री मधु लिख्ये : इस तरह निवेदन कर के धीरे इस तरह की सलाह दे कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने धीरे साध मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा की अवहेलना की है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं तो आगे जाकर कहूंगा कि इन्सानियत की भी अवहेलना उन्होंने की है क्योंकि भुखमरी से मौत का सवाल था। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने प्रापकी बात सुन ली।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं सिर्फ इतना घबड़े कर दू कि सवाल खानी यह नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह शब्द कहे अथवा नहीं कहे, क्योंकि प्राप इसको बखूबी जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के यह कह देने के बाद कि उन्होंने यह शब्द नहीं कहे—बढ़ सिर्फ इतना कह दे—भारत वर्ष में एक भी दैनिक प्रखबार ऐसा नहीं है जो कह सके कि उन्होंने कहे। इस लिये उनके कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। वास्तव में हमें यह पता लगाना है कि यह शब्द कां गये थे या नहीं क्योंकि “सकाल” वाला हमेशा कह देगा जब उस पर डाट पड़ जायेगी, वह बेचारा कहां से इतनी जोखिम उठायेगा, हर प्रखबार वाला यह कह देगा कि मुझसे गलती हो गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बड़ी घबराहट पोखीरन डाक्टर साहब ने रख दी है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री कह देंगी कि मैं ने नहीं कहे तो कोई भी प्रखबार वाला या दूसरा नहीं कहेगा कि यह सफ़र कहे गये थे। तो फिर क्या बकि उन्होंने प्रखबार में 39: (A) LSD—1.

निकाल दिया, इस को मैं मान लूँ, चाहे वह खुद भी कह दें कि यह मैं ने नहीं कहे। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिख्ये : जो व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे वह भी कह रहे हैं। प्राप पूछ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस बक्त माननीय सदस्य की नोटिस प्राई, मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा। उन्होंने इन्कार किया धीरे कहा कि उन्होंने ऐसे कोई शब्द नहीं कहे।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : वह बैठी हुई है, प्राप उनको कहने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री जी कह दें कि उन्होंने यह लफ़्ज़ कहे थे या नहीं।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) rose—(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात का बहुत धक्का होता है कि सभा को इतना नीचे गिराया जा रहा है कि कोई भी इसका स्मरण करने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ रहा था। मैंने पहले भी उनसे दरयाफ़्त करवाया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने नहीं कहा। अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब अगर यह कहें कि नहीं कहा तो फिर दूसरी तरफ से सवाल प्राये कि वह झूठ बोल रही है, तो यह बड़े धक्कास की बात है कि कोई इस तरह की बात प्राये। कोई भी मेम्बर, प्राइवनी मेम्बर भी हो तो भी कुछ इस तरह की कटौती चाहिए। छोड़िये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, कोई मेम्बर भी कहे, डाक्टर साहब भी कहें तो मैं कभी यह जुरत नहीं करूंगा कि यह कहूँ कि डाक्टर साहब झूठ बोल रहे हैं। मैं हर बक्त उनकी कद्र करूंगा कि जो उन्होंने कहा है उम पर बजन दिया जाय। हर मेम्बर जो कहे उम पर बजन दिया जाना चाहिए, उनकी रेस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह लफ़्ज़ ऐसे कह देना, यह बहुत बुरी बात है। . . . (व्यवधान) अब मैं पूछ मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह लफ़्ज़ कहे ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Two points arise. One is whether the Prime Minister told me the words which are attributed to her, about which I am alleged to have made a statement. I categorically say that she did not say so as it is reported in the paper. As a matter of fact, what happened was that when this matter came up, I went and consulted her, "this matter has arisen, but now I have an appointment and the farmers would have gathered there". She said, "ordinarily we should not dis-appoint; you have to take the permission of the Speaker and the permission of the House through the Speaker". She advised me to see you and that is why I came and saw you and sought your permission and wrote to you also a letter to the effect that I am unable to avoid this appointment. I do not think that I mentioned this in the meeting at Jalna, but in an informal meeting. As a matter of fact, I mentioned there that I had to make a statement, but in view of the importance I have taken the permission of the Prime Minister and the Speaker and I have written to the House also apologizing for it. That is the importance that I have attached to this. At no time I uttered anything which is likely to bring down the prestige of the Parliament. I have been a Member of Parliament—a Member of the Assembly also—and I can give an assurance that I am not likely to bring down the prestige of the Parliament at any place.

श्री मधु लिषये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल यह था, उसका साफ जवाब नहीं दिया कि जालना में जो परिसंवाद हुआ जिसकी अध्यक्षता शायद श्री धनवीकर जी ने की और मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र के भी वहां उपस्थित थे,—उस परिसंवाद का यह रपट है, परिसंवाद कोई खानगी चीज नहीं थी, वह एक खुली सभा थी,—उस परिसंवाद में सुबहसुष्यम साहब ने यह कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की सलाह पर मैं आया हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि लोक

सभा आपको भ्रम नहीं देगी, आप जालना जाइए, इसका खंडन उन्होंने नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने साफ तौर पर कहा है कि न प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मुझे ऐसा कहा और न मैंने वहां ऐसा कहा। यह उन्होंने साफ तौर पर कहा है। (व्यवधान) इस बयान के बाद मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि इसका कोई और नोटिस लिया जाय। अब यह खत्म होता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस तरह से अगर आप इस मामले को रफा-दफा कर देंगे तो कहीं किसी जगह यह लोक सभा नहीं पहुंच पायेगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं पहुंच पायेगी तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? (व्यवधान) . . . अब डाक्टर साहब, यह मामला खत्म हो गया। और ज्यादा मैं इसे नहीं चला सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर किसी और के सम्बन्ध में होता तो आप इसको विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने भेज देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हर एक मेम्बर पर ऐतबार करता रहा हूं, लेकिन डाक्टर साहब, भ्रफ़ोस है, आप इस तरह से मेरे पर भी इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) अब आप इसको चलाये जायेंगे क्या?

12.44 hrs.

POINT UNDER RULE 377

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before we proceed further, I want to make a submission. I gave a notice under Rule 377.

Mr. Speaker: I did not give my consent. How can he force me?

Shri Kapur Singh: Do you propose to use your discretion to suppress evidence and argument which go to show that you contravened the Rules of Procedure?

Mr. Speaker: Not at all. But I have to decide. This matter was decided the other day.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not referring to that matter. I am referring to what you did in the House. You acted in contravention of the Rules of Procedure and I want to bring it to the notice of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot bring it like this. He can bring a regular motion against me.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I take it that you are going, in future also, to use your discretion to suppress all evidence and argument which go to show that you had acted in contravention of the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I give consent to anything being raised, I will not allow anything. I am not going to allow this.

Shri Kapur Singh: I take a note of this.

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S ORGANISATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpati): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part I) of the study Team on the Textile Commissioner's Organisation—Cotton, Cotton Textiles and Textile Machinery Manufacture. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6253/66].

INDIA'S NOTE DATED THE 30TH APRIL, 1966, GIVEN TO THE EMBASSY OF CHINA IN INDIA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's note dated the 30th April, 1966, given to the Embassy of China in India in reply to the note dated the

31st January, 1966, given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6254/66].

12.45½ hrs.

PRODUCE CESS BILL

MEMORANDUM RE: DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a statement with regard to the Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation appended to the Produce Cess Bill, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. -LT-6255/66].

12.46 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information. You will recollect that sometime ago, three or four members of the Joint Committee resigned from the said Committee and immediately afterwards, in accordance with your very wise guidance given in the House on the 21st April when I raised the question—I asked you whether it was open to Members to move for filling the vacancies and you said, "certainly", "yes"; my question was—

"Is it open to members to give notice of a motion to fill the vacancies. . . ."

and you said,

"yes"—

on the same day I gave notice of a motion. That was never taken up and I was told that the motion would not be considered. I want to know why the vacancies on the Committee were not filled up.

Mr. Speaker: I will get that and see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The report of the Joint Committee was laid on the Table without filling in the vacancies on the Committee. I do not think that it is in order.

EVIDENCE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: LIBERALISATION OF INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): As the House is aware, both in this House and outside, leaders of Public opinion belonging not only to the Congress party but also to some other parties, have from time to time suggested the need for a review of the continuance of various controls in the economic field. The Prime Minister has also on more than one occasion recently reiterated Government's policy that controls would be maintained only where it is necessary in the public interest to do so. Government have been therefore keeping under review the various controls in existence.

As regards the specific control relating to the licensing of industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, over the past two years Government have announced some relaxations. All Industries with fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs were exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act in 1964. Some relaxations regarding diversification of production by manufacture of 'new articles' by existing units and relating to 'substantial expansion' of the licensed capacity in cases not involving any foreign exchange expenditure were announced last year. The possibility of making further relaxations has been under Government's consideration for some time.

Though efforts have been made to streamline the licensing procedures, it cannot be denied that the system of licensing inevitably involves some delay. Some speeding up in the establishment of capacities can be expected in industries in respect of which it is practicable to eliminate the licensing requirements. In the present context of somewhat sluggish investment by the private sector, it is important that all legitimate encouragement should be given to the speedy setting up of further capacity, particularly in priority fields. It has accordingly been decided that the industries specified below should be exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act:—

S. No.	Industry	Scheduled Ind. Nos.
1	Iron & Steel castings & forgings	1.A(3)
2	Iron and Steel Structural	1.A(4)
3	Electric motors (not exceeding 10 Horse power)	5(2)
4	Pulp—Wood pulp—mechanical, chemical including dissolving pulp	24(5)
5	Power Alcohol	26(1)
6	Solvent extracted oils	28(1)
7	Glue and gelatin	32
8	Glass—Other than Hollow ware	33(2), (3), (4), (5) & (6).
9	Ceramics:	
	Fire bricks	34(1)
	Furnace lining bricks	34(3)
10	Cement and Gypsum products:	
	Portland cement	35(1)
	Insulating boards	35(9)
	Gypsum boards, wall boards and the like	35(4)
11	Timber Products	
	Plywood	36(1)

Two basic considerations which have been kept in view in the preparation of this list are:—

(i) The items are those in respect of which there is no substantial import of components or raw materials.

(ii) Industries in respect of which protection to the small and cottage industries is of importance have been left out.

The above list is by no means exhaustive. It is proposed to examine the schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act with a view to announcing further additions to this list from time to time. Apart from the two considerations mentioned in para 4 above, an additional factor which will be taken into account in preparing further lists will be the need for the accelerated development of industries with export potential.

It is proposed to exempt the industries listed in para 3 only from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It will no longer be necessary for any of these industries to apply for industrial licences. These industries will, however, continue to be included in the schedule to the Act and the powers conferred on the Central Government under the remaining provisions of the Act will continue to be operative. In particular, for purely statistical purposes, the industries will be required to register themselves with the Directorate General of Technical Development.

In conclusion, I would like to make it clear that the exemption from the licensing requirements now announced is on an experimental basis. It is proposed to review the effects of this decontrol after a year or two and to take this review into account in the further formulation of policy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The hon. Minister has promised that a larger number of units are going to be decontrolled. Every time decontrol takes place, I would submit that a statement should be

made, just as he has made a statement today. Secondly, I would submit that a review should be specifically within a year and not a year or two or even further than that. A review should be there after a year so that we know exactly how things have worked.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We shall certainly take the suggestion into consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): When the hon. Minister says that timber products will be exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, does he mean only plywood or all the timber products?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Only plywood.

12.50 hrs.

RE: HEALTH OF A MEMBER

(SHRI SARJOO PANDEY)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): With your permission, under rule 376(1), I want to raise a point of order relating to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules. The conduct of the business of the House is governed by a set of rules.

You are aware that under rule 197 we have been tabling calling-attention-notice, and you are aware that I and some other Members also have been bringing to the notice of the House that a Member of this House, Shri Sarjoo Pandey has been on hunger-strike. There was a tradition in this House, and you had perhaps established a convention, as, for instance, when Shri A. K. Gopalan was on hunger-strike in jail that the Home Minister or the Deputy Home Minister or any other Minister used to inform us. In this case, ten days have passed, and today is the 11th day of the hunger-strike. Before the UP Assembly at Lucknow, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, one of the Members of this House, along with other members is on hunger-strike. The matter is one which purely concerns the Centre. I would never have

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

wanted to raise this matter here, had I not been convinced that this was a matter where the Central Government had to answer.

Now, what are the things involved here?.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has raised this point of order under rule 376?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, relating to the interpretation of the rules.

Mr. Speaker: He is raising it because it has been rejected?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After rejection, I am raising this. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee is an old Member of this Parliament and an experienced Member. The rule says that a point of order may be permitted to be raised during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business, before, the House. Does his point of order relate to any of these two things?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It relates to the business of the House. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee should realise that I have disallowed, —it may be wrongly—the calling-attention-notice. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may have disallowed it. I am saying nothing against you. I would only request you to permit me. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can always pursue it. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have received a telegram and I have sent it to you already. Shri Sarjoo Pandey is urinating blood, and the man may die. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why should he go to the extreme? The only question before me is how this can be raised by way of a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It arises this way. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The rule reads thus:

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or. . . ."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the rules you have disallowed it. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had read out rule 376(2)?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, I had read out rule 376(1), which says:

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question. . . ."

You may have rejected my calling-attention-notice regarding Shri Sarjoo Pandey, but under some rule. Am I not entitled to point that out and appeal to you. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I should tell him the rule under which I have disallowed it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want the rule. I simply want that you should ask the hon. Minister to make some enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. I shall make enquiries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should I not presume that you have disallowed the calling-attention-notice on the basis of some rules?

Shri Sarjoo Pandey has been on hunger-strike for the last ten days. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. He might not be satisfied with my order, but then he has other methods to pursue it. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me for one minute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): He is a colleague of ours. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me for one second. This is a Central matter pure and simple. What are the things involved? One is the revocation of the Emergency. That is a matter concerning the Centre. . . .

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised in this manner. It might be done in any other manner. The hon. Member may have my sympathies, but the matter cannot be raised in this way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How to raise it then unless he dies?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he think of the extremes now?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You have just now said something about your giving orders. May I respectfully point out that it is hardly your position to give orders? You are here to give rulings and to regulate the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Rulings are orders. They have to be obeyed, and, therefore, they have the characteristic of orders also.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I explain the difference between the two?

Mr. Speaker: I do not need that difference.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Shri S. M. Banerjee whether rightly or wrongly has raised this matter, and it is for you, Sir, to decide. He has referred to certain rules in order to substantiate his bringing it up before the House,—and he has already done so, and it is already on record—on the basis of the information which he has received and some of us also have received about the condition of health of a Member of this House. I remember that you perhaps relaxed the rules to a certain extent to permit calling-attention-notice regarding the health of detenus who were held even under the aegis of the State Governments, and we welcomed that, and we appreciated that gesture, because we think that when Members of this House with whom day after day we are in association are in bad health or in very

serious jeopardy, then the whole House is concerned. My hon. friend has substantially brought out that matter. Even at this point of time, he has tried, according to the rules also, to bring it within the ambit of the constitutional position. I would beg of you to see to it that least a statement is made here on the health condition of Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

Mr. Speaker: If it concerns the health of any Member, certainly I shall be the first person to make enquiries and find out. But this is not the method in which it can be raised. The hon. Member has raised it by way of a point of order. That was not fair. That was what I was dealing with. As to whether it could be a point of order, I would request Shri S. M. Banerjee to consider this. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may have quoted a wrong rule. That is a different matter. But I would only request you. . . .

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised as a point of order. So far as his health is concerned, certainly I shall make enquiries and ask the hon. Minister to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Centre should direct the State Government to concede the demands.

Mr. Speaker: That is not my business; it is not for me to tell the Central Government to order the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Centre has failed. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not fair, that I should ask them to order the State Government. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may request the Home Minister to make some enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: But certainly it is my job and it ought to be my concern that I should ask the hon. Minister to find out the state of health of the Member and report it to the House. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is a statement on the health only, then it is better to send a doctor there than ask the hon. Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee does not seem to stop at any limit.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीज्योर में दिये 389 नियम की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जो कि रैजीड्युरी पावर्स के बारे में है। इस नियम की तरफ मेरा ध्यान वैसे शायद न भी जाता लेकिन जब मैंने वह तन्दुरुस्ती का मामला सुना तो मेरा ध्यान उसकी तरफ चला गया जिसमें कि रैजीड्युरी पावर्स आपके हाथ में हैं। 389 में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

इसके अन्तर्गत आपको पूरी ताकत मिल जाती है कि ऐसा कोई भी मामला या सवाल जो कि किसी एक ख्याम कानून के मानहती में नहीं आते उन को ले सकें हैं और उनको अपनी तरफ से उठा सकते हैं। मैं यह सुन कर बहुत खुश हुआ मैं जानता था कि आखिर एक माननीय सदस्य की तन्दुरुस्ती का मामला है और वह जितना हमारे दिल के नजदीक है उतना ही आपके दिल के नजदीक है तो फिर आप 389 की मानहती में इस मामले को यहां उठने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा। वेपंडर बि लेट ध्यान दि टेबल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो आप इस मामले को उठने दें न।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चांडर, चांडर : बैठ जाइये, डा० साहू।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): This is the eleventh day of the hunger strike. Any report that they give about his health condition later will not suffice. We want the information before 5 P.M. today.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to get it as early as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Can the House be assured that you are making necessary enquiries into the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes.

13 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under rule 72, I oppose the introduction of the Bill. I have got the Bill before me. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that it is considered proper to amend this article, article 3, to make it clear that 'State' in clauses (a) to (e) includes Union Territories.

May I invite your attention and the attention of the House to the Lok Sabha debates of 10th September 1965 when the Direct Elections to the House of the People Bill was on the anvil of the House or before the House? In the course of the debate, I raised this

point specifically that the word 'State' in the clauses of that Bill did not envisage Union Territory as well and therefore, the lacuna should be cured by an amending Bill. At that time, the Minister of State—luckily he was the same Minister piloting that Bill, not the senior Minister—hummed and hawed and could not lay his finger at once on the relevant clause that might come to his rescue, the relevant provision in some Act. Almost till the fag end of the debate, till the last utterance of anyone in the House on the Bill, after which we passed on to the next item, he could not specify how it could be cured, or rectified. At last, however, he said:

"Shri Hathi: Under the General Clauses Act, 'State' includes Union Territories also."

He thus got over the difficulty which I had posed. He cannot eat the cake and have it too. When I confronted him with my difficulty, he said, 'No, no; the General Clauses Act is in our favour'. If under the General Clauses Act, 'State' includes 'Union Territory', why have they sought to introduce this amending Bill? Then that Bill which we passed was out of order, if an amending Bill is necessary now to remove the lacuna that State does not include Union Territory. How is he going to answer this point? This is a wholly unnecessary, redundant and superfluous Bill.

Shri Hathi: That is exactly the reason why we wanted to make it absolutely clear in the provisions of the Constitution. It may be that under the General Clauses Act, 'State' may include a Union Territory for the purpose of the Representation of the People Act or other things, but where the question is of altering the boundaries of a State or annexing part of a State to another, perhaps there may be some question raised. We wanted to make the position absolutely clear by an amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am constrained to say that when a Member here raised the particular point, they tried to beat about the bush

and did not concede its validity and agree to rectify it. But later on they come to the House for the same purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wholly redundant Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

13.05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN KERALA

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Hathi on 6th May 1966, namely:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March 1965 in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from May 11, 1966".

Out of 4 hours, 1 hour and 10 minutes have been taken, leaving 2 hours and 50 minutes.

Shri Vidyalankar may continue his speech.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, the other day I had extended my support to the Resolution. But while doing so, I said, we should not take the imposition of presidential rule very lightly. I really felt dismayed and deeply shaken when I found that many members of different parties when they talked of the imposition of presidential rule do so very lightly; they talk about it glibly and unhesitatingly and without any feeling of remorse or regret. In fact, the imposition of presidential

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

rule should not be taken so lightly. As a matter of fact, we should not impose Presidential rule only in order to tide over immediate difficulties and as a matter of expediency. We expect that true democrat must feel a natural sense of revulsion and repugnance against such an idea because it is a reversion of the democratic process to authoritarian rule. If it happens, we should feel that democracy is in danger. This was my feeling when I heard talks of the imposition of Presidential rule in Punjab as if it is a normal thing.

Recently there was some talk of imposition of Presidential rule in the Punjab itself, where majority party is functioning and where, if there is any difficulty, it was within the ruling party or the majority party and not of such nature as one could say that the Constitution has failed. Moreover, any failure of democratic constitution cannot be cured by imposition of authoritarian rule or autocracy. Autocracy is no cure for the failure of democracy where certain party or political bosses want to impose their will on the democratically installed executive. A genuine effort should be made to check them, and for checking the persons running the democratic apparatus, the real persons are the members of the democratically elected legislatures.

Therefore, I object to the way in which the matter talked about and is usually taken up. We all feel really jealous in protecting the democratic institutions. If there is a failure, we should construe it as our collective failure. I sometimes see Opposition Members also talking so lightly about all these things.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When they have their political differences, they say 'impose President's rule'. I say this is a wrong way of approach. On the other hand we should be jealous in protecting our

democratic institutions and where they are tampered with or their functioning is interfered with, we should not take it very lightly.

I also think that it is a serious reflection on the majority party if we ourselves say 'impose presidential rule or suspend the democratic institutions'. It implies that the party accepts failure and incapacity that where it is in a majority and where it is still the ruling party, it wants to have authoritarian rule imposed. These implications are logical, and must be taken into account. We should not give any logical excuse to anybody or any pretext to anyone to say that the ruling party does not want democratic rule but wanted to impose authoritarian rule.

Therefore, I feel that this imposition of President's rule has serious implications, and these implications should not be taken lightly. We should always be jealous guardians of democracy and democratic institutions. We should try to work them, and where there is any failure, we should be worried about that. It is not a good women for the future of democracy.

Therefore, I submit that although I support this resolution, I have spoken all this because I feel that that kind of remorse, regret, disappointment, that kind of anxiety is not there, I do not say only in the members of ruling party, but even in the other parties, who every day make a demand for the imposition of President's rule. For them any stick is good enough to beat the ruling party with. Because they differ from the ruling party, because they have certain complaints, they at once say that President's rule should be imposed. So, this way of loose thinking about the imposition of President's rule and the suspension of a democratic Constitution is not a good omen for the future of democracy, and therefore I wanted to submit all that. I hope that the Home Minis-

try will take it into account, and in the matter of imposition of President's rule in any State, they will not take it lightly, they will not hastily jump upon a decision, where there is slightest failure somewhere or there are certain inner party conflicts, in order to overcome them or to punish those who did not behave properly by imposing President's rule. This should not be our attitude.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I rise to oppose the extension of President's rule in Kerala proposed by the Home Minister. **Shri Nanda.**

There is perhaps no other State in the Indian Union where the constitutional device of President's rule was so often resorted to as in Kerala in the narrow political interest of the ruling party. Congressmen who talk so loudly about democracy and respect for the Constitution seem to forget that they are the grave-diggers of democracy in this country, particularly in the State of Kerala. They have systematically sought to pervert and stifle the democratic process, nullify the gains of representative institutions. The history of my State and the role of the Congress there provides the most striking illustration of my contention.

We are all familiar how a democratically elected non-Congress Government in Kerala was ousted from power by the Congress Party with the connivance of the Central Government in 1959. Our present Prime Minister, we all know, provided the leadership to the unconstitutional agitation by a minority of the population. The Congress had then no compunction, as it has none today to give effective leadership to this motley collection of communalists, casteists, reactionaries and other vested interests.

The removal of the constitutionally, democratically elected Communist ministry in 1959 was the first blow struck against democracy in India. If

people's faith in the Congress profession of democracy was shaken then, the events that followed had completely destroyed it. The second blow struck against democracy was as recently as 1965 when the then Governor of the State, under obvious inspiration from the Centre, deliberately avoided calling on the leader of the largest group in the newly elected Assembly to form a ministry. This flouting of the constitutional provision became even more blatant, when the Home Minister shamefacedly refused to release the detenus whom the people had returned to the Assembly.

The Communist Party, as you all know, entered the 1965 elections under unprecedented difficulties. The entire leadership of the Party were arrested under the DIR just on the eve of the election with the deliberate intention of paralysing the activities of the Party and eliminating it as the most serious challenge to the Congress Party. The Home Minister, in justification of this Fascist-like measure, came out with a so-called White Paper on the CPI in which he maliciously charged the communist leaders of being traitors and pro-Chinese. This was the most cowardly and despicable thing that any politician had resorted to in the interests of his party. The Home Minister did not have even the decency, or common courtesy, to permit the communist leaders answer his slanderous allegations or to bring them before a court of law where the latter could have exposed his charges. That the people of Kerala refused to be blackmailed or deceived by the Home Minister and voted massively for the Communist Party, returning them as the largest single group in the Assembly, is a tribute to their political wisdom. If the Home Minister had any sense of shame or decency, he would have resigned from his post and apologised to the people of Kerala.

Let us now see how the people of Kerala have fared under the President's rule. It is common knowledge that the introduction of Centre's rule

[Shri P. Kunhan]

in the State has not only not improved the condition of the people, but, on the contrary, it has become even worse. A point of grave importance to the people of the State is the deteriorating situation of food.

When rationing was introduced in Kerala, the scale of ration was 160 grammes per adult per day. After a time it was reduced to 140 grammes. Then it took the people of Kerala to wage a great struggle to force the Government to restore the cut.

Why did all these things happen? It is because the procurement policy is totally biased and anti-people. In the name of levy, the poor cultivators are squeezed, while the rich landlords are allowed to go scot-free. The rich landlords are hoarding foodgrains. The Government are not making any attempt to get them. A machinery to procure grains from the hoarders and rich landlords should be set up. The existing machinery, I regret to state, is as a whole in favour of the hoarders, big landlords and black-marketeers.

In Kerala, thousands of cultivators are in debt to the blocks and co-operative stores for the loan of fertilizers. What is the use of fertilizers when there is no water for irrigation? The scope for minor and medium irrigation in Kerala is great, but there is no attempt to tap these resources. As far as the irrigation works are concerned, it has been a very poor show during the Third Plan. For example, the Plan documents of Kerala, 1966-67, themselves admit the utter failure of the Government in this regard. It says that at the end of the Third Plan, out of 20.22 lakh hectares, the net area irrigated would be 3.47 lakh hectares, which is not more than one-seventh of the total. How are you going to solve the food problem? The Government are squeezing the people in the name of levy water cess and other taxes without number.

During the third plan no new industries have been set up in Kerala. The second shipyard at Cochin which has been hanging fire for the last ten years is not even in the agreement stage. The existing industries are closing down or working under capacity because of power shortage. Last year nearly one lakh of workers have been unemployed and no alternative job has been given to them. To this mounting unemployment comes the projected strike of the plantation labourers. The plantation owners are not prepared to give bonus to the workers according to their earnings. Take the government employees. Recently, the government announced a revision of pay scales. As usual the top-most officers had been given a rise in pay of Rs. 200-300 while the lower and upper division clerks, teachers, police constables, etc. had been given only Rs. 1 or 2. This has been another act of socialism under the President's rule in Kerala. I request that the government should hold immediately elections in Kerala without waiting for the general elections. Nothing short of it will satisfy the people.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also rise to oppose the resolution placed before us by the hon. minister, Shri Hathi. The hon. member from Thiruvella is not here; he heaped eulogies for the administration of the state of Kerala. He had been much more emphatic than Mr. Hathi himself that there should be President's rule. I can sympathise with him because naturally his position is such that he has got to be more loyal than the king. As one who does not have party factions to satisfy, I am prepared to concede that Mr. Hathi and the Home minister have been trying to infuse more democratic functions into these-called consultative committee for Kerala. We had three or four sittings of this committee during the past one year. The main function of that committee according to its constitu-

tion and the law is to go into the question of legislations for the state so that the President may enact them. That was the primary duty which we have been doing. We were permitted by the grace of the hon. minister to raise some other problems but most of them still remain as subjects to be taken up in future; one of two of them were taken up but never implemented. The so-called extra-ordinary powers and rights of the consultative committee have to be worked out and some constitutional procedure has got to be enforced so that it could tackle these problems more effectively. Unlike the hon. member from Thiruvella, I feel, along with Prof. Mukerjee and Prof. Ranga, that in future more and more states will be called upon to face the same situation. The 18 and odd years during which in most states Congress enjoyed complete power over the administration cannot continue for long. Even conceding that in every other state Congress would get a majority in the next elections, the problem state of Kerala remains. Who knows that there will be any party or group of parties which would get a majority next time? The concept of the government that only when a party gets a clear majority it has the right of government cannot continue any further. You have to envisage and allow some other procedure by which the people of the state would be associated with administration in future. The procedure adopted to extend President's administration on this particular occasion is objectionable. The elected legislature was disbanded and dismissed without allowing them even the facility to elect their representatives to the Rajya Sabha and so one-third of Kerala seats in Rajya Sabha are unoccupied. Even without calling these members and asking them to elect representatives to Rajya Sabha, the legislature was disbanded in great hurry. The governor had to act according to the dictates of the Central government and Congress party. In order to push through their party interests

in Kerala the Congress Government immediately disbanded the elected legislature. There was no other method to check the representatives of the Opposition from being elected to Rajya Sabha and so they said: let there be no representatives from Kerala for Rajya Sabha. Probably tomorrow, they will say: if all representatives from Kerala do not become members of the congress party, let there be no member to the Lok Sabha from Kerala. Such drastic measures to eliminate representation from Kerala are wrong. Some other method of representation to Kerala has got to be adopted because the people in Kerala, by their temperament and by their constitution are such that they could not be controlled with a wand from the centre or from any other part of India. We cannot ourselves judge how the wind of Kerala will blow tomorrow. The whole discussion initiated by Mr. Hathi was on the basis that the administration is good but it could not be a substitute for self-government and for a democratic set up. That is exactly what we challenge. The administration in Kerala under the President's rule, at least during the past few years had been going from bad to worse. There are several reasons but the most basic reason is that this government had not even deputed at least honest and competent officers to take charge of the administration. Generally, not more than three years are allowed for a senior ICS officer to remain in one place. But we have a chief secretary who does not know the language; he has remained there for more than four years. He is a rubber-stamp which simply signs the notes put up by all his wily subordinates.

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence (Shri Hathi): When was President's rule imposed on Kerala? Not four years ago.

An hon. Member: He continues under the Centre's rule also.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: His only objective seems to be to save large sums of money; he occupies a room in the guest house and he has become a regular nuisance to all the tourists and to the public. He does not occupy a house because he may have to pay higher rent. That is the most funny aspect. That man is not wanted anywhere in the centre and he would not made to sent one very brilliant man be transfered to another area. I do concede that there was an attempt from here and he was immediately called and sent to another area. One of the Advisers who does not know the language of the State. As a matter of fact he does not know the language of the common people, the language of the suffering of the common people of any state in India. He is a bureaucrat. (*Interruption*). Is he a bachelor? Whether he is a bachelor or a married man, it is immaterial, so long as he is a human being. Whether he has one wife, or no wife or 10 wives, that is not the point. The whole difficulty is that he has nothing in common with the common people. He is not prepared to be a democratic; he is not prepared to hear or head to the complaints of the common people and in any matter which concerns the working classes of Kerala he takes an attitude which is against their interests, and he is always biased against them.

You will be surprised to hear one achievement. In respect of the Payment of Bonus Act which was enacted and which came into force a few months back. Kerala is the only State in India which chose to utilise the restrictive provisions of the Act, section 36 of the Act, which allows the Government the power to exempt any employer. Kerala is the only State in India which chose to utilise the provision and which gave exemption

to an employer not only to deny the payment of bonus for the year, for the base year, but also to deny the bonus in disputes which were pending before the tribunal for years together. Can you imagine such a retrograde step? The dispute regarding the Act is now before the Supreme Court; it has not been finally struck down, or approved. Before its validity or invalidity has been finally established, the State, of Kerala comes forward and gives an exemption under section 36 of the Payment of Bonues Act for the employer to withhold the payment of bonus for the last four years. This is the attitude of the administrator we have been blessed with in Kerala!

Another very queer issue which has been thrashed out in this House and in the Consultative Committee in this. A Government concern, a transport corporation mainly owned by the Government, has been disbanded, and before it was disbanded, some 500 workers were retrenched. We raised a complaint and brought the matter to the notice of the Home Ministry, and we also brought it to the notices of this House pointing out that it was illegal to retrench senior hands. But the so-called advisors denied that there was any illegality. They even disputed my right to question it saying that this question of retrenchment is before the high court and so on and so forth. What happened ultimately? Because I pleaded very humbly before the hon. Home Minister, he and Shri Hathi, both, advised the Adviser to the Governor of Kerala to see that these people are at least paid after arrears of wages. I agreed that at least 50 per cent of the wages should be paid, three months after retrenchment. For one year they waited. The liquidation proceedings were completely finalised. By the time it was complete, we had put in a petition to the high court that the retrenchment was illegal and that it did not

conform to section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act. Now, look at the poor High Court of Kerala; due to the great, eminent adviser sent from here, the poor high court there had to look into the service and conduct of every worker.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Is it a recent case?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is a case of last year. They had to go into the service and conduct of every poor worker and find out that 150 workers, who had served without any blemish, and who are senior people, had been illegally retrenched. The High Court ordered payment of Rs. 35,000 from our exchequer; it had to be paid because of this man who had been sent out from here. Without any qualm of conscience, that amount was thrown out to them.

An hon. Member: What about the Governor?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Governor or the Adviser. Both are the same. The Adviser is in charge of the department, I presume. If he wants me to say, Governor, I shall say it. I will say Governor Jain, who unfortunately, did not know anything about this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have taken less time; anyhow, this is an important matter, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: Members from Kerala may be given more time.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The liquidation proceedings are complete now. The Government has taken it over as a department of the Government, but the senior workers who were recruited earlier still continue to be unemployed. Why should a senior officer of the Government of India have preference for just 150 people, 150 workers, unless and until there is some corrupt practice behind it, unless there is something corrupt behind it or something

bad behind it? Why should the Government be so anxious to retain these people, these 150 junior people in the place of those senior 150 people who were retrenched and who had put it unblemished service for long? I would like the Government to explain why it has happened like that.

Then, Sir, I have a lot of things to say about the so-called achievement of the Home Ministry after the President's rule was introduced in Kerala! Owing to want of time, I would only try to spot-light one or two things now. Recently, there has been news in the newspapers that a boy of 10, the son of a police constable, who was studying in the fourth standard, was taken to the police station for investigation and was kept there for three days, and was subjected to a method of inquisition known till now only to the Catholic hierarchy in Spain. Such a small boy of 10 was so brutally treated; pins were driven into the portion between the nail and the flesh; his body was burnt with fire-sticks.

An hon. Member: What for?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: There was some theft somewhere near about, and this boy was suspected, they say, and so he was taken to the police station and kept there for three days, and he was suspended or hung with his both hands tied for hours together so that his arms and legs became swollen. His feet were swollen and the flesh came out from inside. His hands and feet were tied and his body was burnt with fire sticks. This inquisition continued for three days and then after the DSP returned, he was taken to the hospital and the hospital people first refused to admit it; the newspaper people went to the scene and took photographs and all raised such a hue and cry, the boy was admitted. There was a theft somewhere near and this boy was suspected to have stolen something, some gold article. This is how a criminal offence is being investigated in our State. This thing does not exist in any part of India or in any part of the world even, except perhaps in some

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parts of Africa where such hedonism still continues, where some tribes live even now on human flesh, where civilization is not known at all. In no other part of the world such a type of inhumanity persists in the administration, and it is this Central Government and the President who are responsible for the administration in Kerala which is encouraging this.

When a new Governor was sent, we thought that with his experience, he would be able to control these high-brow bureaucrats who were running the administration of our State. The Union Government failed to supply the State the necessary rice with the result that there was, as you know, the Kerala bandh. The Governor decided that in places where there were serious atrocities against the students, there should be an enquiry. Two weeks back, the ex-Chief Minister, of Kerala, Shri R. Sankar, met all of us, the so-called Members of the Consultative Committee, who have no power. Mr. Sankar represented to the Members of the Opposition Parties as well as to Congressmen that the enquiry is being sabotaged by the officers. In two colleges, where serious atrocities were committed, where an enquiry has been ordered already, nothing has been done, and the man who has been appointed as the authority to go into these police excesses,—he is a member of the Revenue Board—says, "I would not conduct an open enquiry; because it is a matter concerning the police. I am prepared to conduct an enquiry *in camera*." So, the Government, after issuing an order, cannot compel any officer to do a particular job which is called for in the interests of the people at large, as a whole. That officer himself is not in a position to take action because our police is so omnipotent, so powerful. That is the state of affairs in Kerala.

Shri Hathi: Before he proceeds further, I may say that it is not a question of any officer not going on with the public enquiry or not obeying the

Governor's order. The point is that there are cases yet pending before the court . . . (Interruption).

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Withdraw it.

Shri Hathi: It if has to be withdrawn, it would be withdrawn. Let me go on. I am not accustomed to this sort of interruption. The point was referred to the Advocate-General, whether in certain cases relating to the same persons, when they are pending before the court, any public enquiry can be conducted while evidence is being recorded in the same matter in the courts of law. The Advocate-General opined that you may go on with the enquiry, but hold it *in camera*, because the charges that may be made may be incriminating; therefore, an enquiry will go on, but not publicly, because there may be conflict.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In two colleges, there were very serious allegations of atrocities by the police, and so naturally, the police have also charged the teachers and students with violence, and with criminal activities. The question was regarding a public enquiry into the offences and without going into the cases nobody can conduct an enquiry. I am sure the Governor of Kerala did not conceive of an enquiry with criminal cases pending. We also had the idea that most of those cases against the students would be withdrawn. Now, they say that, after four months, because there is a complaint there, they cannot proceed with the enquiry. At the same time, they do not proceed with the complaint and finish the case. Four months have elapsed and all the evidence that can be normally produced in a case of police atrocity has been done away with. All the witnesses have been either bought over, threatened or cajoled and any evidence is out of question now. Even now a public enquiry is not allowed, because in that case they will be forced to say what they had originally said and they will

not be able to go back on what they had deposed. But if it is in camera they can say, "I saw it; it was a popular uprising and I wanted to be with the current." They want to conduct that kind of enquiry for which we are not prepared. I can assure the Home Ministry that this type of criminal investigation and justice is not going to take them far and they will have to face much more severe music if they proceed on these lines.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, I am also not very happy to support the resolution for extending the President's rule in Kerala for another six months. I was expecting my friends opposite to give some alternative suggestion, but they have not done it. According to me, there is no alternative. If I say that this is no substitute for a popular government or democratic government, Mr. Sreekantan Nair may say I am not honest in saying that. But I am very honest. I know very well that this is no substitute for a popular government, because the people of Kerala are suffering a lot under the President's rule. Developmental activities are suffering. All that I know, but I do not find any alternative. So, I am constrained to support this resolution.

Who is responsible for this? After the last resolution was passed by this House, for the last six months, the consultative committee has been functioning. Various subjects were brought there by the members. Almost all the parties in this House are represented in that committee and all Kerala MPs are members of that committee. But not a single member of that committee raised the question of elections in Kerala.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Was this resolution placed there by the government?

Shri Maniyangadan: No resolution is placed there by the Government. The members bring resolutions there. They send matters for discussion. No member of that committee, even by a

suggestion, had made out that elections should take place in Kerala.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: When was the last meeting of that committee?

Shri Maniyangadan: There have been three or four meetings in the last 4 or 5 months. Not a single member raised this question in any meeting. In private conversation, these members agree that we cannot have an election in Kerala before the next general elections. Of course, when they come here, they do not admit it.

Shri Warier (Trichur): Why should private matters be mentioned in the House?

Shri Maniyangadan: I agree; I will not go further into that. Nobody said that elections should be held in Kerala. All the members who have opposed this resolution have done so without giving any alternative suggestion and without asking for an immediate election.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What happened to the last elections?

Shri Maniyangadan: I will come to that. Nobody is honest. Ask Mr. Sreekantan Nair. Even in the next elections, nobody knows what will happen.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are participating in a debate in Parliament. How can a member say that nobody is honest?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is voicing his opinion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a matter of decency.

Shri Maniyangadan: I do not question their honesty. The purpose is not that there should be election or there should not be election. That is all what I meant. I do not question the honesty of any member, including Mr. Vasudevan Nair. I know he is very honest and sincere.

What happened in the last elections was discussed here threadbare. No party obtained any majority. No combination of parties could command

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a majority. The left Communist leader, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad went to the Governor and told him that he had only 61 members behind him in a House of 133. The Governor held discussions with the leaders of all groups. They placed all sorts of permutations and combinations before the Governor. But he was fully convinced that there was no possibility of a stable government being formed. So, it was not possible to allow things to drag on indefinitely. So, he sent a report to the President and the President issued the proclamation dissolving the legislature. It was discussed headbore in this House and I do not want to go into details.

There is a grouse against the government about certain things that took place in 1959. That was discussed in detail; I do not want to go into that. Mr. Sreekantan Nair was a party to that. There were other parties also which were opposing that government at that time, but now of course they have joined hands. I do not want to dwell on it in detail.

If it is the desire of all the parties that an election should be held there now, I for one would never object to an immediate election. I am sure my party in Kerala also will never object to that. They are ready for the elections. We are also hopeful that a majority can be obtained by a party and a government can be formed there, because the attitude of the people has changed. During the last elections and before that, they were fed up with the political leaders and they did not want a government. Now they are fed up with President's rule and they are determined to form a popular government. I am sure the people have decided to elect a party into majority and form a government. We would not be afraid to face elections. If that is the desire of all the parties, I would request the government to consider that question.

Regarding this Consultative Committee, I am also not very happy about the functioning of this Consultative Committee. It is true that several matters were discussed there and several decisions taken, but without much purpose. Shri Sreekantan Nair was pointing out some of the decisions taken there which were not implemented by the Government. I also feel that the officers concerned are not very serious about this Consultative Committee or its decisions. They are trying to see how it could be sabotaged. I may be excused if I say that the Advisers and other officers in Kerala are trying their best to sabotage the decisions taken by the Consultative Committee.

Shri Hathi, in his speech, referred to the report of a sub-committee regarding evictions. A few days back he also replied to a question in this House on that matter. To a question put to him by us, he replied that acquisition of land or eviction of encroachers for purposes of projects is different from eviction of encroachers as such. That question related to about 30,000 acres of land near a mountain ridge called Kalyanaparthand. The answer was that people may have to be evicted from that area for purposes of the project and also for purposes of forest preservation. This question was considered by the sub-committee and the report deals with all these aspects. It deals with that particular place also. But the officers, unfortunately, do not care for that report at all. They simply ignored that report and they have sent a reply. Shri Hathi was giving that reply. I want to warn him in this respect. I know his intentions are very good. I know he has all good wishes for the people of Kerala and he wants that good must be done to them. That is as far as he himself and his Ministry are concerned. But, unfortunately, the officers in Kerala, who are responsible for im-

plementing these decisions, they are trying their best to sabotage all these things.

The question of the students was raised. Shri Sreekantan Nair referred to that. The Consultative Committee had decided that all cases against the students involved in the recent agitation should be withdrawn except those where there was serious violence involved. The Adviser in a Press statement in Kerala said that the decision of the Consultative Committee was that all cases which involved only technical offences should be withdrawn. See how a distinction was made there. And, if you take the actual position in Kerala, I know of cases where there is no serious violence involved and which have not been withdrawn. I request the hon. Minister to look into these cases. He gets only reports saying that there were, say, 150 cases and a vast majority of them have been withdrawn. He gets these reports and he believes them. But the attitude taken by the officers in Kerala is entirely different. I submit that these cases should be withdrawn. The inquiry cannot be conducted because it is very easy for the officers concerned, who will be affected by this inquiry, to give the explanation that there are certain cases pending and therefore the inquiry cannot be conducted because it will be *sub judice*. It may be *sub judice*, but there is the other alternative to withdraw the case. The decision in the Consultative Committee was that in order to clear the atmosphere that had arisen after the agitation all the cases should be withdrawn. But there were one or two cases where a jeep was burnt or a bus was burnt. Those one or two cases may be kept pending; we have no objection, but the other cases should be withdrawn.

On this occasion I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to one or two other matters also. There is the Kerala Budget coming up and these matters can be discussed there. There is a dispute now going on as to whether policy deci-

sions could be taken by the Adviser's regime or not. I do not say that any policy decision cannot be taken by the Adviser. Even this matter came up before the Consultative Committee. There the Home Minister said that matters which can stand over may be delayed. But what is happening there? I may refer to one or two cases. There is the case of the homoeopathy college at Kottayam. The college is run under the direction of the Government and the university. It is a 4½ years course and a degree is awarded to those who come out of the college. There were some other institutions in Kerala which were asking for the same status to be given to their students, status equivalent to those students who come out of this homoeopathy college at Kottayam. That was being regularly refused by the ministers there. But during this President's Rule that has been granted. The students are agitating over this, there was a satyagraha going on before the collectorate and all sorts of things are going on. There is a Medical Council. The Medical Council is opposed to this. There is a provision which says: "through the Medical Council or otherwise" Under the provision "otherwise" they got some information and those institutions have been given an equal status, as a result of which there is an agitation going on. The Home Ministry is not aware of all these things. I request that these things should be gone into by the Home Minister.

Then there is the Fisheries Corporation. Recently, an officer of the State Government in a Press statement said that the establishment of the Fisheries Corporation is for the good of the fishermen. But the fishermen's organisations and their representatives are very much worried. They say that this is going to work against their interests. They want that fishermen's co-operatives should be encouraged. They say the corporation is going to be established for the purpose of providing jobs to

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some big officials who are going to retire. These things must immediately be looked into.

There is also the question of the NGO's. They have threatened to go on strike. I do not approve of strikes. But their demands, to some extent, are reasonable. That is also a matter which has to be looked into.

There was an announcement in this House by the Minister of Education about the emoluments to be given to college teachers. Communication is going on, but no decision has been taken up till now. In the particular circumstances that prevail in Kerala, in the definition of "college teachers" teachers in junior colleges are not included.

All these matters must be looked into, and I hope the Home Minister will be careful to see that the spirit of the decisions taken in the Consultative Committee is not sabotaged by the officers there.

Shri Alvares (Punjim) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no dichotomy in my mind by which I condemn the extension of the Proclamation but, at the same time, support it. I am sure that everybody in this House and all democrats are seriously concerned with the disruption of the constitutional procedure in Kerala for the past many months. What is more painful, also, is the casual manner in which the Minister for Home Affairs has introduced the subject and justified the extension of the Proclamation.

In his opening remarks he has referred to the impossibility, of the unlikelihood, of any Government being formed there by one party, and also to the in-coming monsoons. I really do not know why a welcome monsoon in an area of scarcity should be so unwelcome and be held up as an excuse to extend the Proclamation. Surely, Sir, this country and other countries have known to function under monsoon conditions. Is it not possible to

hold elections even while the monsoons have come and had a grip over this country? After all, if you want the elections to take place, if you are serious that the Proclamation should be ended as soon as possible and a popular government restored in Kerala, there should be no physical barrier to the holding of elections.

14 hrs.

I am afraid, the only excuse is that the Congress Party will not be in a position to form a government by itself and, therefore, the Proclamation is being extended so that it will be possible later on to hold these elections along with the General Elections in the country. If the Government was serious about the ending of the Proclamation or at least about holding elections in Kerala, it was possible for this Government to terminate the Proclamation earlier than the six month's period for which it was earlier extended and try to hold elections much earlier than the period of six months I am sure that the people of Kerala are anxious that a popular government is restored to Kerala and they would have participated in an election as enthusiastically as otherwise.

I am also told, and I come across a report, that there is difficulty in the Congress Party itself that prevents the elections being held. They will also not talk in terms of a coalition. How keen they are to maintain their privilege of running the Government in Kerala will be found out from the fact that even when the President of the Kerala Congress made an offer to the KPCC that the KPCC, the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League could in a coalition restore popular rule in Kerala this Government turned down the offer. After all, what is the guarantee that the people of Kerala will vote one political party in power? One can speculate, but the ultimate test must be to give the people of Kerala the chance to participate in the elections and restore popular rule.

When the previous extension was being discussed in the House, Shri H. V. Kamath quoted statistics to show that even the Opposition parties could have formed a government that could have some reasonable stability, but this Government would not give this opportunity to anybody but a Congress Government. Today they are not even prepared to trust the people to elect a majority government. Therefore democracy and all its procedures are equated with the prospect of the Congress forming the government in Kerala. If this is the reason why the Proclamation is being extended, I am sure that all democracy loving people will condemn the Government's move to extend the Proclamation and thereby deny the people of Kerala the right to elect their own government.

May I give just two instances why it is necessary to have a popular government? Last November when the food situation became serious, the people of Kerala went into an agitation movement. What was the reason? The reason was that while the all-India availability of foodgrains was 16.5 ounces per capita, in Kerala it was 11.4 ounces. May I ask why Kerala was discriminated against? was 16.5 ounces *per capita*, in Kerala it was 11.4 ounces. May I ask why am sure, any popular government that would have been present there would not have survived a day if it had confined or limited the availability of foodgrains to the people of Kerala to 11.4 ounces whereas in the rest of India the *per capita* availability was 16.5 ounces. I am only quoting the average; in some States it was 17 ounces and in other States it was 19 ounces but in Kerala it was 11.4 ounces. One must ask why this was so and point out that if a popular government had existed at that time, no popular government could have afforded the situation whereby it pegs down the *per capita* availability in Kerala to 11.4 ounces whereas in the rest of the country the average was 16.5 ounces.

Let us take another example, just a fleeting one. I have been trying to go through the labyrinth of the Kerala Budget which is coming after this and in one item I find there is a provision for removing salinity as also alkalinity from a particular piece of land. One wonders whether Kerala is both insipid and sour at one and the same time. Who is to decide all this? Who is to decide whether the provision for removing salinity is adequate or for removing alkalinity is more than necessary? It can only be done if there is a popular government and where there is a legislature, where there are elected representatives who go into every detail of the Kerala Budget and decide whether the provisions are adequate or not.

The annual Plan for Kerala has shown that the Government has expended all the money provided in the targets. It is obvious that any government can not only spend the money provided but can also spend more than that. The problem is whether there are sufficient physical outputs commensurate with the financial inputs that the Kerala Government or Administration did. Who is to check this? Who is to find out whether the money was sufficiently, diligently and correctly employed or not? Who is to find out whether the Third Five Year Plan in Kerala had fulfilled its targets?

Therefore, for these very reasons it is necessary that this Proclamation be ended entirely and Kerala be granted an opportunity to elect a representative government so that all these various problems can be decided by the people themselves. The Government has contrived the situation in which the Proclamation will project this period up to the 11th November. After the 11th November the country will be in the neutral zone of elections whereby a common understanding no elections take place six months before the General Elections. I, therefore, say that this is a contrived situation. The Government have deliberately brought about the extension of the

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Proclamation so that the Kerala elections are projected into the neutral zone where no elections are held. Once the Proclamation comes to about the 11th November, no elections will be held and the Kerala people will then, after a period of two years, be afforded an opportunity to participate in elections simultaneously with the coming General Elections in the country.

Therefore, for all these reasons that I have stated and because of the very casual nature by which the Government have extended the Proclamation, a great disservice has been done not merely to democracy but to the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution does not equate the break-down of the Constitutional procedures with the prospects of one-party rule or the rule of the Congress Party. Any number of combinations are possible and this is going to be repeated all over India. The way the Constitution functions, it will be possible that different States will have elections at different times and not simultaneously with the General Elections to Parliament every five years. Today the situation is there in Kerala. The Government is coming out with a Resolution on the 11th of this month to extend the election date in Orissa also. Tomorrow it may be West Bengal. And who knows there may be the same thing about the Punjab? In such a developing situation it is necessary for this Parliament to be the watchdog of Constitutional procedures so that the Government does not extend the dates of these elections or Proclamations in order to facilitate its own election chances in the different States together. Because of the possibility and the probability that elections will take place in different States at different intervals on different terms, it is necessary to assure the people that elections will be conducted as soon as the period of five years is over.

Therefore, for these reasons and in order that the spirit of the Constitution should be observed and that the Congress Party should not equate the

breakdown of Constitutional procedures with its own election prospects, I oppose the extension of this Proclamation.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying that the Home Minister himself shares the feeling of the House that President's rule is no substitute for a popular government and that it is the endeavour of the Home Ministry to see that a popular government is set up there at the earliest date, but for the reasons given by the Minister and after considering all aspects, he said, they came to this decision.

The hon. Member, who spoke before me, mentioned about the monsoon. The monsoon is a welcome feature. Why should we shun to go to the polls when the monsoon is there? I would like to bring to his notice that we have adopted adult franchise and that our polling booths are spread over in the interior villages. If there is a rain, a lot of difficulties are experienced. I know when the elections were held last time, even in February, there were rains in my constituency and the vehicle which was carrying ballot boxes got stuck up and it was with great difficulty that the ballot boxes could be brought to the concerned polling booths. There is another difficulty also. People stand in queues with their children in their arms. We know, at the time of the elections women carry their children in their arms and come to cast their votes. They stand in long queues. To make them stand for a long time with their children in their arms is also not good.

I am not speaking about the cost of the elections. The general elections are coming in February, 1967. Now, if the elections are held in November and again the elections to Parliament are held at the time of general elections, it is more disadvantageous to the Members of Parliament from Kerala to have these elections separately at that time.

The hon. Member, Shri Vasudevan Nair objected when Shri Maniyangadan said that no party will have a clear majority. The Minister also said that and everyone knows it. This is what Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad says. Only two days back, on the 6th May, in Trivandrum, he himself said that he agreed that the Left Communists are not in a position to form a Government by themselves. They are searching for a party, with whom to have electoral alliance and how to form a coalition government. This is what he says while explaining his party's strategy for Kerala elections in 1967:

"Its dual objectives are to defeat the Congress and form a coalition government of the Communist and Socialist parties in the State.... This minimum programme and other details could be worked out in the course of coming negotiations between the parties.... He refused to name the parties with which his party was willing to form electoral alliance. He said his party was not in a hurry and he would prefer to remain deliberately vague on this question for the time being."

That means, they themselves are not sure with whom they are going to have electoral alliance. So, it is giving an opportunity to any party, whether it is the Congress Party or the other. It is a misfortune of the people of Kerala that none of the political parties has been able to give a stable government to the people of Kerala. That is how Kerala is being neglected. Mr. Namboodiripad also blames the Centre for its indifference to Kerala. They are going to have another bundle. They blame that the Centre is neglecting Kerala and all that. Why is this happening in Kerala? A stable government is necessary for the development of any State. Their leaders should take up the cause of their State. If they fight among themselves how will they be able to take up their cause? What is the use of blaming the Centre for what is happening in Kerala?

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Where else do the ruling party not fight among themselves?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am only emphasizing the need for a stable Government. Let it be a Communist Government or any other government. All the parties have failed, whether it is the Congress Party or the Communist Party or any other Party, to provide a stable Government to the people of Kerala.

Shri Warior: We shall import some party from abroad.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I think that is already there in the form of some party—imported ideology and all that.

The hon. Member, Shri Ranga and others also said how in 1965 they were not able to come together. If the Muslim League is not willing to join the Left Communists, if the Kerala Congress is not willing to join, is it our duty to forge an alliance between them and ask them to have a coalition Government in Kerala? All methods were tried. It is not as if it was done in a hurry as Shri Mukerjee was saying. They tried all measures and they asked them, 'How are you going to form a Government?' None was able to show with what alliance and how they will be able to form a coalition Government there.

I am glad that Shri Ranga is now-a-days supporting the cause of the Left Communists. It is only for us to understand how alliances in 1967 will be made. Their minds are working in those directions. This is what we can understand from the speeches which we hear. They criticised Mr. Nanda's decision to make arrests there. Shri Ravindra Varma said that it is not in Kerala alone but all over the country that certain arrest had to be made in the interest of the security of the country. It needs courage to take such a decision on the verge of elections. I do not think we can achieve anything by suppressing the

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feeling of the people. We are a country which has struggled against the British Imperialism for generations to come and we know that merely putting people in jails will not suppress their feelings. In fact, on the other hand, that will make them heroes. I attribute some of the victories of the Left Communists to the fact that they were put in jails. But it could not be helped. In the interest of the country's security, he had to take courage in both hands to take a decision to arrest these people.

Then, Shri Ranga was saying that the Government wanted to keep powers, they had abused the powers and all that. All these things have always an adverse effect on the Party concerned. I do not think, in a democracy, there may be individual instances here and there, the Party as a whole can stoop to this kind of a thing, to abuse power and all that, as was mentioned by them.

The hon. Minister also said that certain decisions have been taken about the evictions. This has been worrying the minds of the Members from all States. Even the Members outside the State of Kerala, like us, have felt the sufferings of the people who were sought to be evicted. Now the Minister has assured that the status quo will be maintained and that they will not be evicted. That is a welcome measure.

Another thing which Shri Mukerjee said—I agree with him—was about the Pay Commission's recommendations. There is a discrimination from State to State. Coming from the State of Andhra Pradesh, I myself know that there is a discrimination as far as the N.G.Os and their salaries and dearness allowances are concerned. The Pay Commission has recommended only certain States for the purpose of enhancement of dearness allowance and other things. Naturally, there will be a heart-burning. In Andhra Pradesh itself, there was a *bundh* and all the N.G.Os and other employees had gone on strike. I feel they are

justified to an extent, when their own colleagues in other States get more dearness allowance as compared to what they get. The Centre is not giving aid to the States for the enhancement of dearness allowance to these employees. I think they should immediately take measures to see that there is a uniform policy throughout the country. We must give credit to the Home Ministry for some steps that they have taken towards development of Kerala during this particular period.

There was the agitation as far as rice was concerned; we know that. In Kerala we have got the scarcity of rice and the people there are used to rice-eating. There was so much of agitation. Though I believe that ultimately we must change our food habits to some extent, still the decision of restoring the six-ounce ration is welcome. I was one who was agitating for eight-ounce rice ration for Kerala all these years; Once our rice position improves, I am sure this will be possible. I think there is not so much of unhappiness now on the part of the people of Kerala as well as members as far as the rice position is concerned.

The hon. Minister assured in the Informal Consultative Committee—a number of Ministers were present there, including the Railways Minister and the Planning Minister and they also assured—that something would be done for Kerala. Now at least there is some kind of stability. I do not say that because there is some kind of stability we should continue the President's rule. Still some work can be undertaken and done vigorously during this period of six months.

Kerala is a very backward State as far as communications, transport, agriculture, irrigation and power are concerned. The other day we read about the power cut. Why should there be power shortage in a State like Kerala where there is so much of hydro-electric power potential. A thermal power plant was also discus-

sed some time back. They should establish this thermal power plant in Kerala and also see that the hydro-electric power potential is exploited to the maximum.

Industrially Kerala is very backward. The ex-Chief Minister of Kerala has suggested that a petro-chemical complex should be built in Kerala. They should consider this because already there is not much of scope for rapid industrial development there; they should see that, as far as possible,—wherever and in whatever manner it is possible—the industrial development of Kerala undertaken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Within six months, if they could really do something which is beneficial to the people of Kerala and for the development of Kerala, it will be welcome.

I think the new Governor, who has been sent there, will concentrate more of his time for the development of Kerala unlike the previous Governor. I do not, of course, want to go into personal comments. Whatever it is, when a person is put in the administrative job, it is better for him to think more of the development of that particular area than entering into politics. I think the present Governor is not having much of trouble that way. I should give credit to Mr. Trivedi who was Governor of Andhra before the formation of Andhra Pradesh; he did a lot for the development of Andhra Pradesh, even through the present Nagarjunasagar project.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with Andhra Pradesh now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am saying that even a Governor can do a lot if he really takes it into his heads; it all depends on the dynamism of the person and I hope the present Governor, Mr. Sahay, will work with dynamism for the development of Kerala.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: The Resolution that is before the House now constitutes another instance of demonstrating the grave injustice that has been done to Kerala. The mid-term elections took place there and the people took upon themselves the difficulties and hardships which are common to the general elections. Common courtesy demanded that those who were responsible ought to summon the members and convene the Assembly, but nothing of that sort was done. Somebody took it upon himself to advise them not to convene the Assembly and so the President's rule came into being. In another State, the case was different. In 1952 in the very first general elections, in Madras State the Congress found itself unable to come in a majority; it failed to secure a majority. But then nobody thought of dissolving the Assembly. Rajaji, who had retired from politics and who did not want to take any active part in politics at that time was persuaded to take the responsibility of forming a Government. He was not elected even to the Upper House; he was not a member of the Assembly, but he was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council and he was asked to form a government; he managed to form a government and he gave a stable government to the Madras State. Why did they adopt that attitude there? Because those who were responsible thought that the Congress would, thought Rajaji, be able to form a Congress government and so Rajaji, a retired man, was persuaded and brought into the scene. But here in Kerala, the people in authority thought that they could not have the Congress, however much they might try, to form a government. Therefore, somebody took it upon himself to say that the Assembly should not even be convened. That was the position.

Now it is said that again the elections are being postponed and the President's rule is being extended. Why? Because somebody who is

[Shri Mahmud I mail]

authorised to say—one does not know how—says that no Party will be able to come in a majority. If anybody is given that authority to say before elections take place that no single party will come in a majority and, therefore, there ought to be no elections, I do not think that it will be a democratic procedure to be adopted in any country, least of all, if it is left to the ruling Party, the Congress Party, to say whether any single party will come in a majority as a result of elections now, there will be no elections in Kerala State at all; the President's rule will become a permanent rule in Kerala State. By what democratic right or procedure this kind of attitude is being adopted one does not know. Who is there competent to say that the people will not be able to vote any single party to a majority and so no party will be in a position to form a government?

Another reason given is that monsoons will be breaking soon and, therefore, no elections could be held. Where the people's rights are concerned—the people are prepared—as in previous cases when they were required to exercise their rights—to take up again whatever may be the hardship they may have to undergo, these monsoons should not be brought in as an excuse at all. The real thing is that the Congress Party does not want any other party to come into power.

Only at the beginning of this year, 1966, the Congress President made a tour in the South. He also went to Kerala and then it was reported in the Press that he discovered or found that the Congress Party had sufficient strength at that time so as to win an election and it was also reported that the elections in Kerala would be held in April last. This was reported but then nothing happened. Later on, they found perhaps that the Congress Party would not be able to come in a majority and, therefore, the talk of elections stopped there.

This is the story of Kerala. The Congress somehow or the other wants to come in a majority, and if it is not able to come in a majority, it feels that there ought to be no election at all and there ought not to be any popular Government, whether a one-party Government formed by any other party or a coalition government consisting of more than one party.

Now, it is said that there is a consultative committee and that serves the purpose of consultation under the present circumstances in Kerala. But what kind of powers has it got? What kind of functions has it to perform? Nobody knows this. The committee was nominated, and the chairman of the committee called for points for discussion, and the members gave several points and that was all. The impression created was that it all depended upon the chairman to call for points of discussion and to allow any discussion on the matter. Nobody knew what he could do or could not do in the consultative committee. That was the reason why nobody brought forward any resolution or any proposal or any Assembly election in the consultative committee at all. Its powers and functions are so very vague and nebulous. I think that in future whenever such a committee is to be constituted it ought to have a more definite basis and its statutory functions ought to be definitely and positively enunciated. People ought to know what they ought to do that is more than and what this consultative committee has been doing.

In one matter, for example, the committee by a consensus put forward the idea that the reservation for backward communities should not be interfered with until a popular government came into being. The chairman also agreed to respect that consensus of view expressed in the consultative committee. Only a few weeks passed after that, and we found that the administrators began to interfere with the scheme of reservation. When

asked why it was done, they told us that it was only the higher grades of Government service that were being dealt with according to the changed rules, and, therefore it did not matter very much. But they perhaps did not appreciate that the people considered that the higher grades formed a very important and vital part of the scheme of reservation. Though the consultative committee had definitely expressed a unanimous opinion that the reservation should not be interfered with until a popular government came into being, the administrators took it into their heads to interfere with it. This shows what kind of respect the consultative committee gets, and in what kind of respect the consultative committee is being held by the authorities that be.

Many of my friends spoke about many other matters of a general nature which might well have been said on the general discussion of the Kerala budget which is to follow. I do not want, therefore, to speak of things which after Kerala now, and I would put forward my ideas while discussing the general budget of Kerala, and I am sure that I would be given an opportunity of speaking on the budget.

What I want to say now is that the elections may be held now, rains or no rains. Nobody should take it upon himself to say that no party will be able to come in a majority. If the members elected by the people are summoned and asked to form a legislative assembly, surely, there will be some form of Government and they can manage it. But then all their rights should not be abrogated by one person or one party and it should not be left to that person or party to say whether there would be any one-party government or not as all. If that were to be the case, if that were to be procedure in a democracy then there can be and there need be no election at all. If somebody decides whether there could be a one-party government or not, on the basis of which an election is to be held or not be held, then there might be no

election at all not only in Kerala but in any other part of the country. Somebody, the Governor or whoever else he may be, seem to take the authority in his hands to judge whether there is to be any election, and whether any party would come in a majority and would be able to form a government. That is what is being done in Kerala. The Congress Party is perhaps sure that it will not be able to come into power as a result of the election, and, therefore, it is that it is preventing the people from exercising their democratic right to elect an assembly. That is not at all right. Whatever may be the party that may have the majority in the assembly that may come into existence, elections are to be held as early as possible, because that is the crux and that is the life of a democracy and that right should not be taken away from the people. The argument has been advanced that holding elections would involve additional expenditure which could well be avoided since the general elections are coming and there are only a few months left for them. If only Government are so careful about the expenditure, thrift and economy etc. then there would have been much more money left in their coffers than they are able to find there now, and the taxation on the people would not have been so heavy as it is now. Therefore, to bring in this question of economy is not realistic or reasonable and is not convincing to the people.

The impression amongst the people is that, and that impression is not gratuitous, that the Congress would not allow elections to take place in Kerala until it is sure that it can succeed in getting a majority in the elections. It will be very unfair to play into the hands of the Congress and thereby deprive the people of their democratic rights, and, therefore, elections must be held as soon as possible, and they can be held.

श्री श्रीनाथय्य : इन (दरभंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो प्रस्ताव पानन य गन मंत्री
ने सदन के सामने रक्खा है, मैं उस का समर्थन

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

करता हूँ। समर्थन करता हुआ सब से पहले मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी राज्य के लिए, वह राष्ट्रपति का ही शासन क्यों न हो, जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित शासन के मुकाबले उसे प्रच्छन्न नहीं कहा जा सकता। जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित विधान सभा निर्मित होने के बाद जो शासन होगा वह हमारे संविधान के अनुरूप होगा और संविधान इस बात की फिक्र करता है कि हर पाँचवें साल जनता के प्रतिनिधि विधान सभाओं में या संसद में आने चाहियें।

केरल की जो राजनीतिक स्थिति है वह मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार के लिए कोई चुनौती नहीं है। केरल की राजनीतिक स्थिति जो है वह हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं उन सब के लिए चुनौती है। जितने विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने यहां भाषण किये उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया, और विरोध करते हुए कहा कि सरकार सत्ता को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहती है इसी लिये वहां जनता द्वारा निर्वाचन नहीं करवाती है। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए केरल में चुनाव हुआ था। उस चुनाव का जो परिणाम हुआ उस से हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राजनीतिक दल परिचित हैं प्रच्छन्न तरह से। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने विधान सभा के जो चुने हुए सदस्य थे उन की कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई और बिना बैठक बुलाये हुए उसे भंग कर दिया और अगर बैठक बुलाई जाती तो फिर वहां विभिन्न दलों में से किसी न किसी दल के लोग या दो या तीन दलों के लोग मिल कर सरकार बना सकते थे। जैसा माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है हमारे देश में ऐसी परिपाटी नहीं है कि जब चुनाव हो जाये तब असेम्बली बुला कर फिर जिस किसी पार्टी का बहुमत होता है उस पार्टी के नेता को बुला कर सरकार बनाई जाये। बल्कि जो पार्टी अधिकार में आती है उसे पहले बुलाया जाता है, अथवा अगर

किसी एक पार्टी का बहुमत नहीं होता है तो दो या तीन पार्टियों वाले मिल कर बात चीत करते हैं। और वह गवर्नर को सूचना देते हैं कि हम सरकार बनाने के पक्ष में हैं और इतने आदमी हम हैं, तब सरकार बनती है। लेकिन गवर्नर जो वहां थे उन्होंने जितनी बातचीत की जिन जिन पार्टियों से, दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उनके सिद्धान्त इतने अलग-अलग हैं विशेष कर के केरल में कि किसी दो पार्टी का सिद्धान्त एक नहीं, किसी दो पार्टी का प्रोग्राम एक नहीं, कोई दो पार्टियां मिल कर काम करना नहीं चाहती, तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ख़ास कर के केरल के बारे में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो दुख होता है। कहा जाता है कि प्रजातंत्र में शिक्षित जनता की जरूरत है। बमुक़ाबिले और सभी राज्यों के केरल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग शिक्षित हैं और कहा भी जाता है कि प्रजातंत्र के संचालन के लिए बिल्कुल जाग्रत लोकमत चाहिए, एनलाइटेंड पब्लिक प्रोपिनियन चाहिए। केरल में जिस प्रकार शिक्षा का प्रचार है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां जाग्रत भावना भी है, जाग्रत विचार भी है, पढ़े लिखे आदमी जितने केरल में हैं उतने हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भाग में नहीं हैं, जहां तक पब्लिक प्रोपिनियन के जाग्रत होने की बात है, केरल हम लोगों से आगे है। लेकिन जब जब चुनाव होते हैं तो जनता किसी एक पार्टी को बहुमत में नहीं चुनती है यह कैसे दुख की बात है, यह सभी माननीय सदस्य अनुभव कर सकते हैं चाहे वह किसी भी दल के हों, कम्युनिस्ट दल के हों, चाहे प्रजा समाजवादी दल के हों, चाहे कांग्रेस दल के हों, सब दलों के लिए केरल की राजनीतिक स्थिति एक चुनौती है कि हम वहां की जनता को इस प्रकार से अपने पक्ष में नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जिस शासन की आप यहां अपेक्षा करते हैं, कहते हैं कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार पापुलर

गवर्नमेंट को दबाती है, यह कह देना यहां आसान बात है लेकिन चुनाव में जनता को अपने पक्ष में लाकर के किसी एक पार्टी या किसी ऐसी दो पार्टियों का कि जिसका प्रोग्राम समान हो, ऐसे लोगों का चुनाव करवा लेना, केरल में असम्भव सा हो रहा है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बात को मानने वाला हूं कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन कितना भी अच्छा हो तो उसको हटा कर जल्द से जल्द जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रेम्बली द्वारा जो शासन हों, उसको लाना चाहिए। इस बात में मतभेद हो नहीं सकता है। लेकिन जैसी स्थिति केरल ने आज उपस्थित कर दी है वह न केवल राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लिए बल्कि प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक चुनौती है। ऐसा वाटर टाइट कम्पार्टमेंट वोटों का मालूम होता है और जो वहां के राजनीतिक दल हैं उनका, कि न राजनीतिक दल एक दूसरे से मिल सकते हैं और जनता भी वोट देने में बिल्कुल समझिये कि मालूम होता है कि वह जाति के आधार पर है या धर्म के आधार पर है या किस आधार पर है, ऐसा वाटर टाइट कम्पार्टमेंट बना रखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक चुनौती उपस्थित हो गई है। बावजूद इस बात के कि बार बार चुनाव कराते हैं, लेकिन आम चुनाव में किसी एक पार्टी का बहुमत नहीं होता और जितनी पार्टियां चुन कर आती हैं, उनमें ऐसी कोई दो पार्टियां नहीं होती हैं कि वह बहुमत बना कर शासन चला सकें। इसलिये मैं सबसे पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यज्ञाय इसके कि हम यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार की निन्दा करें, उसको भर्त्सना करें, हम समझते हैं कि हर एक पार्टी का यह पत्र है और यह मैं कांग्रेस के लिए भी कह रहा हूं कि केरल में अभी से जा कर, अभी छः महीने तक तो चुनाव होने वाला नहीं है और न हांगा, इस बारे में मैं पीठे कट्ठा, लेकिन इस समय मैं यह कहना हूं कि हर एक दल को जिसमें कांग्रेस भी शामिल है, उसको चाहिए कि वह जा कर जनता में

इस प्रकार से तैयारी करें कि जिससे पहले चुनाव में किसी एक पार्टी का बहुमत हो जाये। अगर एक पार्टी का बहुमत नहीं होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि केरल के अन्दर ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जो दो मिल कर काम नहीं कर सकतीं। और प्रजातंत्र के लिए अभी अभी जरूरी होता है कि अगर एक पार्टी का बहुमत न हो तो दो पार्टियां मिल कर शासन चलायें। लेकिन केरल में दो पार्टियां भी मिल कर काम नहीं करना चाहतीं। मालूम नहीं क्यों? धर्म के आधार पर या जाति के आधार पर या किसी आदर्श के आधार पर? केरल में दो पार्टियां मिल कर के काम नहीं कर सकती हैं जो मिल कर के केरल का शासन लोकतंत्र के आधार पर चला सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय होरेंद्र मुखर्जी साहब और रंगा साहब ने जो भाषण दिये उनका तथ्य यही था कि यहां जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है यह प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली को चाहती नहीं है, सत्ता को हमेशा अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है, इसलिये वह जल्दी जल्दी चुनाव नहीं करती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई ऐसा नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान में कि जो न जानता हो कि जो हमारे देश में चुनाव होते हैं वह कितने खर्च होते हैं। पार्लियामेंट का और विधान सभा का एक साथ चुनाव होता है तो कुछ खर्च न केवल सरकार को करना पड़ता है बल्कि सरकार के साथ जनता को भी खर्च करना पड़ता है, विविध पार्टियों को भी खर्च करना पड़ता है। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि बरा छः महीने के अन्दर चुनाव करा दिया जायगा, तो मैं तो समझता हूं कि चुनाव करा देना चाहिए, आम चुनाव के पहले भी करा दिया जाय। जैसा कि अभी भाषणों से प्रकट होता है अथवा ही बिरोधी पक्ष कहें कि कांग्रेस चाहती है कि जब कांग्रेस का बहुमत हो तभी चुनाव करावे, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल निराधार है। कांग्रेस भी एक दल है जो

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

केरल के अन्दर काम करना है जैसे कि श्रीर दल हैं। लेकिन जैसे कि दोष कांग्रेस दल में है वही दूसरे दलों में भी हैं कि वह मिल कर काम नहीं कर सकते। कांग्रेस के भी वहा दो दल हैं। एक अमली कांग्रेस का श्रीर एक बिगड़ा हुआ। यही दृश्य केरल में देखने को आता है और दूसरी पार्टियाँ में भी यही बात है। कोई साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है जिसके साथ दूसरा सहयोग नहीं करना चाहता, किसी के साथ कोई और बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दुःखद स्थिति है।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का इसलिये समर्थन करता हूँ कि 11 मई को जो उद्घोषणा है राष्ट्रपति की वह खत्म होने वाली है और 11 मई के अन्दर तो चुनाव हो नहीं सकता है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रपति का प्रोक्लमेशन छः महीने के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि जितने विरोधी दल के नेता हैं सबको बुलाकर राय ली जाय और अगर सब लोग कहें कि चुनाव कराने की जरूरत है तो छः महीना बीतते बीतते चुनाव करा दिया जाय ताकि मालूम हो जाये कि जनता लोकतंत्र प्रणाली का समर्थन करती है या नहीं करती है किसी एक पार्टी को बहुमत में भेज कर।

माननीय मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति के शासन के बाद ऐसी परिस्थिति केरल में पैदा हो गई कि जनता ऊब गई है। जनता चाहती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव हो जाय ताकि राष्ट्रपति का शासन खत्म हो जाय और उस से हमारा छुटकारा मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उनका यह कहना ठीक है तो अगले फरवरी में चुनाव होने वाला हो है। उसमें किसी एक पार्टी का भी बहुमत हो जाय, कांग्रेस का न हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का हो बहुमत हो जाय। मैं पसन्द करूँगा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का भी बहुमत हो जाय, शासन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का

हो जाय और वह शासन चला सके, तो प्रजातंत्र प्रणाली के लिए एक बहुत अच्छी चीज होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने भी भाषण विरोधी पक्ष के हुए हैं, सब ने या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की निन्दा की है या कांग्रेस की निन्दा की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो यह केन्द्रीय सरकार निन्दा करने के लायक है और न कांग्रेस निन्दा करने के लायक है। केरल की जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं उनको स्वयं हाट मंचिंग करनी चाहिए कि उनकी पार्टी में क्या दोष है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि इतना जनता की तरफ से उनकी बातों को वह चिल्लाते हैं फिर भी ग्राम चुनाव होता है तो जनता किसी एक पार्टी को बहुमत में नहीं भेजती है। इसके लिए उनको हाट मंचिंग करनी चाहिए कि क्या बजह है, क्या कमी है केरल की राजनीतिक पार्टियों के अन्दर कि केरल में कोई शासन जनता द्वारा चुनाव के आधार पर नहीं चल सकता है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन खत्म हो जाय और प्रजा द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का शासन जल्द से जल्द कायम हो जाय, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्थिति अगर छः महीने के अन्दर कायम नहीं होती है और आठ महीने दस महीने के बाद हो जाय तो इस बात की मैं इच्छा प्रकट करता हूँ कि किसी भी दल का, चाहे वह कांग्रेस का न भी हो, किसी भी दल का बहुमत हो जाय, तो यह केरल के लिए सौभाग्य होगा और तभी यह प्रकट होगा कि केरल के लोग बड़े जाग्रत हैं और प्रजातंत्र के समर्थक हैं। और अगर भागे के एलेक्शन में भी किसी पार्टी को जनता बहुमत में नहीं भेजती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सचमुच में प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक चूर्णती है क्योंकि केरल में सबसे ज्यादा पड़े लिखे लोगों की तादाद है, केरल के लोग, कहा जाता

है कि बड़े जाग्रत हैं, शिक्षित हैं और प्रजापंच प्रणाली को चाहते हैं तो यह परेशा है केरल की और केरल में काम करने वाली राजनीतिक पार्टियों की कि 1967 के फरवरी में जो चुनाव होगा उसमें एक पार्टी का बहुमत हो जाय तो यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए और केरल के लिए भी एक बड़ी खुशी की बात होगी और तब यह कहा जा सकता है कि जितनी पार्टियां वहां फक्कन करती हैं वह दरमसल में जनता के ऊपर कोई प्रभाव और अधिकार रखती हैं ।

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Kerala has been under President's rule for a pretty long time, and future historians will record that th's was the blackest history of Kerala.

In the absence of the legislative assembly, the Governor and his two Advisers are conducting the rule in Kerala, and there is no democratic check against the excesses of these Advisers and the Governor in the day to day administration of Kerala. My hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan had occasion to refer to the policy decisions that have been taken by the Advisers and the Governor during the past one year. The daily newspapers in Kerala, the opposition parties and also the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee had openly expressed the opinion that during this period the Advisers and the Governor should not take any decisions on policy matters. In spite of this, the Governor and the Advisers are taking policy decisions of far-reaching consequences. When somebody put the question to the Governor that he should refrain from taking decisions on these matters, he said he was not a care-taker Government that under the Constitution he had the right to take decisions. But I want to ask under what authority this Governor and these two Advisers have been placed in Kerala? Because they are in the good books of the Home Ministry, these three persons have been planted in Kerala. Did the people of Kerala have any hand in planting these persons in Kerala? What are their rights? Can we bring

any no confidence motion against them? If there had been an assembly, we can bring a motion of no confidence against the council of ministers if the ministers act against the wishes of the people. I tried my best to look into the Constitution to find out whether there is any method of bringing a no confidence motion against the Governor, and to my dismay I found there was none. The only safeguard in the Constitution is that the Home Minister or the President can recall the Governor. These persons have planted them in Kerala against our wishes and can we expect that the Home Minister or the President will recall the Governor?

Kerala has got numerous problems. There is shortage of power. It is not only this year, but it has been there for the past ten years. Year after year for a hundred days all industries in Kerala have to close down for want of power.

When there was food shortage in Kerala, the Advisers, without even taking the elected representatives, Members of Parliament, into confidence, reduced the rice ration from 8 to 4 oz. There was no assembly, but there were 18 elected Members of the Lok Sabha from Kerala. Did the Governor or the Advisers convene any meeting of the Members of Parliament or consult them on this matter. It was not done. Without any regard for the wishes of the people, the rice content was reduced from 8 to 4 oz. Likewise, electricity cut has been imposed in Kerala. Instead of tackling these problems, the Advisers and the Governor are daily passing orders which have got far-reaching consequences.

I want to bring to your notice a decision which the Governor has taken some time back of raising the retiring age of District Judges. I had occasion to write to the Home Minister about this, and I requested him to see that this decision was not taken till an elected legislature came into being. The Private Secretary to the Home Minister did acknowledge my letter, but thereafter I have not received any reply.

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

This decision was taken not because they have got any respect for the Judiciary, but because one of the Advisers wanted to benefit a friend of his. A particular District Judge was to retire on 17th February, 1966. Therefore, files began to move very fast. The intention was not only to give him an extension of service, but also to see that during his tenure of extended service of three years, he also became a High Court Judge. Therefore, two files began to move simultaneously. One was to raise the retiring age, and another was to make him the Chairman of the Law Commission. In no other State, as far as I am aware, is a District Judge appointed the Chairman of the Law Commission.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

As a result of the inferior status of the Commission, the Advocate General of Kerala has refused to serve in it. It now consists of three retired officers—one District Judge who is Chairman, another retired officer who was Law Secretary, and the ex-Advocate General—and the fourth man is the present Law Secretary.

In order to see that this extension of service was given before 16th February, the paper was put up to the Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, but he refused to endorse the views of the Adviser, and luckily this order could not be passed before his retirement. In the meanwhile Shri A. P. Jain resigned, and within a few days of the coming of the present Governor, the Adviser was able to persuade him and to see that it was passed, but it came into effect only on 5th March, 1966. In the meanwhile the proposed man retired, but he continues to be Chairman of the Law Commission.

I put a question in the Lok Sabha whether there was any proposal to raise the retiring age of District Judges and how many District Judges were to retire in Kerala before the expiry of the present proclamation.

The answer was two. It was said that it was done because the neighbouring State of Madras had also raised the retiring age. But the date of the Madras order was only three or four days prior to the order of Kerala. Are we to understand that the Kerala Advisers took the clue from the Madras Government and were able to pass orders within four days? That could never have happened. Two months before this I had written to the Home Minister about this proposal.

Then again, a recent decision was taken in the matter of reservations. Shri Ismail referred to that. These are things which have very far-reaching consequences.

My hon. friend Shri Manivangadan said that these matters could have been raised in the Kerala Consultative Committee, but none of these was raised. We had no opportunity. As far as I remember, it was early in December that we received a communication that a meeting would be held saying that if any Member had any proposals, he could intimate them. Thereafter we have not received any communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs inviting suggestions etc. Even in the last meeting, the Home Minister was absent, and we were given to understand that a meeting of the Kerala Consultative Committee would be held very soon, but it has never been held. Kerala affairs have been managed very shabbily.

The Home Ministry has got multifarious duties. In the introductory chapter of the Ministry's Annual Report, he says that among other things his Ministry is concerned with fostering the development of democratic rights in the country. Is the Home Minister sincere when he said that he is interested in democratic conventions in this country. The Narmada government had a majority in the assembly but they were unceremoniously dismissed. Then an election was held and my party was the

single largest group in the assembly. Without convening that assembly it was dissolved. I ask seriously: is this the way to foster democracy in this country? If the Congress party is given the opportunity to form the government, then democracy does not come into play; only if the congress party is kept out of forming the ministry, then democracy comes into play?

15 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Yes, Sir; I shall conclude. The state of Kerala is shortly going to have another bandh and they had put forward certain proposals. One of them is to tackle the shortage of power in Kerala. You know that most of the industries in Kerala are closed down for want of power. Even today the Kerala electricity board is not sure whether they would be able to restore the cut during the next one month or two months. There are so many reports before us which show a lot of corruption. If the Home Minister or the Kerala Governor or the adviser has got any powers, it is time they conducted a probe into the affairs of the Kerala electricity board. We find a lot of corruption, lot of overspending, etc. and I shall bring these to the notice of the Home Minister during my speech on the budget. The NGOs of Kerala have also given a strike notice. I am one who feels that enough is not being done to them. There are instances where individual officers get a wage rise of Rs. 200—300 and even Rs. 400 but in the case of non-gazetted officers they get only a paltry increment of Re. 1 or 2. This is not the way to carry out socialism in our country. In conclusion, I request that the Kerala consultative committee should be given more powers, just like the assembly. The state assembly has got more powers. In the committee, we have been asked to enact certain laws. In the matter of policy decisions, the governor and adviser should consult

us; otherwise, we will refuse to co-operate with the committee. With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nambiar.

Shri Warrior: He is not coming from Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: This is not for Kerala members only.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, it is after sixteen months that I have an opportunity to speak here for the same reason that under the regime of the present home minister, Nandaji, a thousand communists were inside the jails all over the country from December 1964 for no reason whatsoever. Till today he could not bring forward any reason to justify his action.

Shri Tyagi: How is it relevant?

Shri Nambiar: It is relevant because the Kerala election was conducted after detaining a thousand communists in this country and after the elections when the people, the voters gave a direct reply to Nandaji, that what he said about the communists was only falsehood, then instead of allowing those elected members to form a government, he flatly refused to release them with the result that he had no go but to promulgate the presidential order and the governor's regime started; he had his vendetta against the communist party. It is the only reason for the calamity that we witness in Kerala today. Till date this ministry, particularly the Home Minister, had no stamina and no courage to defend himself and tell the people that what he did was correct. On the other hand, on behalf of the people who suffered detention, I give the reply in this august House that he and his ministry stand condemned before the people in India, not even in India but all over the world. Without any shame or any sense of responsibility, the same Home Minister comes to the House and asks for extension of the president's rule. Why should there be extension? Who is responsible for the situation here? Is

[Shri Nambiar]

it the people of Kerala? We communists had the highest number of seats and the Congress had ruled the roost in the country for 18 years; it was defeated like a dog in the street. That was the situation in Kerala.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not use such expressions.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Can same thing be said about the other political parties in other states that they were defeated like dogs by the Congress? He should not use such expression.

Shri Nambiar: This lady had her opportunity for fifteen months; she is part of the government which put me behind the bars. Let her have some patience and hear me. I was also elected just as this lady was elected; ten lakhs of people are in my constituency. Why should I be debarred from representation here... (Interruptions). After all this situation had been created by the government. That is my charge. They must answer it. What is the result? People in Kerala have no food to eat. We hear about the bandh. What is it? People do not like to have bandhs like that; there is no transport to go, nothing to eat, nothing to do. They are forced to do so because they have no other go. It is the responsibility of the centre to feed the people of Kerala and also to restore the democratic regime in Kerala straightaway. We do not want any extension of the proclamation. We do not want this rotten situation to continue in Kerala. We want an election immediately. We challenge the congress government to come and accept this challenge. Come there we will see that you are again defeated and you will have to accept a popular regime in Kerala which will come into being by the will of the people. At least after that Nanda and company must resign and quit.

Shri Warior: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to intervene in this debate only for one point. The situation in Kerala is such that the people have this reac-

tion: why should there be election? I think Mr. Manianganadan and other congress friends have been voicing their opposition to the popular election immediately because of this reaction that they might have heard. Now, the problem of Kerala is a very simple one. Today the central government comes to a decision and proclaims that in no event will the central government intervene in the decision that the people of Kerala will take after the election, supposing the position is like that, immediately there is a possibility of a stable government in Kerala. But that is not the situation. This is just like a dog in the manger. The dog would not eat and it would not allow others to eat. The dog is the Congress. (Interruption). I am not calling the Congress, the dog.

Mr. Chairman: That is better. (Interruption). Order. order.

Shri Warior: The position is this. In 1947, and onwards, you would recall, with all the Congress Ministries there—there were several Congress Ministries one after another,—there is more unemployment among the ex-Ministers than the actual people there. Unemployed ex-Ministers are much more there than elsewhere. Shri Tyagi may not stare at me; I fear. Why is this so? The Congress had full majority there, not once, nor twice, but thrice and several times. Why then was the Congress not able to have a stable government? Once, the Congress propped a 19-member PSP Government there just to save the situation for sometime, to get some breathing space, and then finally when the situation was ripe enough, they pulled it down; they pulled it down so ignominiously that even the head of the Government, of the PSP Government, was not seen there for a few days. After that, we saw him emerging as a Governor in some other State. The communist government came with the integration of the State in 1956. In 1957, when the Communist government came in—I am recollecting and repeating that small incident—the

then Governor—of course Governors are always either Congressmen or their henchmen—found that out of a membership of 168 members in the legislature, there were only 60 communists and five were Independents. The Governor called each and every individual Independent member and tried to cajole him, threaten him and use all the ways and means within the powers of a Governor to see that a popular ministry did not come there. Can the Home Ministry deny that?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Warior: The Home Ministry will not deny that. Some 'Yes' was heard from behind the Home Minister; a weak voice; so I do not challenge it.

Shri Hathi: It is not the Home Minister's voice. He said it is a weak voice; it was a lady Member's voice.

Mr. Chairman: Lady's voice could be weaker.

Shri Hathi: But it can be forceful.

Shri Warior: All the five Independent members gave the categorical answer to the Governor that they will support this Ministry of Mr. Nambodiripad in 1957. The Governor had not the will and the Central Government also had not the willingness then to allow that. That is how—not because of the Congress or the Central Government, not because of the Congress Government, not because of the Congress party—a popular government came under the Ministry of Nambodiripad in 1957. Then, what happened? Everybody knows. There were so many mass upsurges in the country after that also. No Ministry had been toppled down. But in Kerala an exception was made that it was a popular upsurge against the Ministry and that the Ministry must go. Only once and once only, under a popular government, under a democratic government, under the Government under the Constitution, Kerala had a majority of members again in the Assembly to form a government, and that majority came out as a majority. At all other times, the Congress used

to go in with 70 to 80 members, as a big majority, and then come out with just 30 to 40 members. Even the latest position shows that the Congress did not come out as it went in; it came out depleted. Why? So, the position in Kerala is that democratic or stable government would not work in Kerala unless and until the Central Government assures the people of Kerala that the democratic verdict of the people will be honoured to the last. Will the Central Government do that?

An hon. Member: Of course.

Shri Warior: It would not, it may declare like that, that the people must have the confidence of the Central Government. The position is, Kerala is like a very highly educated lady married to a most obscurantist, ignorant, foolish husband here, and should that lady be subject to the whims and fancies of the obscurantist husband?

Mr. Chairman: But with whose consent?

Shri Warior: I will not go into the story of democracy working in India now. I will not go into that. That will be a sorry fate for the Indian Government and the Indian democracy. Is this democracy? I hear Shri Shree Narayan Das saying that we the educated people of Kerala do not know how to vote a government. We know how to vote a government, but we cannot vote a government at the Centre. That is the whole difficulty. That is the whole position. Let the Central Government come forward and say, "Vote anybody. We will not stand in the way and we will honour them." Where is the question of any constitutional democracy not working? Where is the question of any stable government? I do not know how it comes in. Even the British Government, the English Government, the Labour Government had only one person more in the majority.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Warier: I am concluding, Sir. But this is a foregone conclusion; how shall I conclude? There is no necessity of continuing the Kerala administration like this. We are opposed to the prolongation of the present situation, to the extension of the President's rule for this main, one reason: do not put the blame on the shoulders of the people of Kerala or the parties in Kerala including the Congress. But put the blame squarely on the shoulders of those who are responsible at the Centre, the responsible persons in the Central Government, the Central Ministry. The responsibility also vests in the hands of the President. The President is put in a very ridiculous position in this affair. The Central Government has placed President's rule on Kerala, and the name of the President of the Indian Republic has been brought to ridicule in Kerala. So, this situation must be saved and I hope that the Government will at least now awake to the new situation that is arising in Kerala.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

समाधि महोदय, मुझे इस सवाल पर एक ऐसा राय रखनी है जो इधर से धाम तौर से नहीं धाया करती है। हत्या जब होती है और अगर हत्यारा पकड़ा जाता है तो वह खोरी है और उसको फाँसी होती है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन जो लोग हत्या को रोक सकते हैं और रोकते नहीं हैं, एक बड़े मानो में वे बहुत बड़े दोषी हैं और हम इधर के लोग कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाल नहीं रहे हैं कि उधर के हत्यारों को, जनतंत्र की हत्या करने से रोकें। जनतंत्र की हत्या हुई, इसमें कोई शक नहीं। एक चुनाव हुआ केरल में, विधान सभा बनी, अगर मान लीजिये सब लोग मिल कर, लिख कर लाट साहब को नहीं दे सकते थे कि वे बहुसंख्यक हैं, तो लाट साहब का यह कर्तव्य था कि जो सब से बड़ा दल था, जिस के सब से अधिक सदस्य थे,

उनको बुलाते, विधान सभा बुलाते, और अगर विधान सभा में बहुसंख्या उनको न मिलती तो दूसरों को बुलाते और इस तरह से सब दलों को मौका देते कि क्या वह विधान सभा के जरिये सरकार चला सकते हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

श्री त्यागी : रोज गवर्नमेंट बदलती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस में आपको अच्छा मौकामिल जाता। त्यागी जी, जल्द, जल्द सरकार बदलती रहे तो आपको भी कुछ हाथ लगेगा।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात हम सुनायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सुना रहा हूँ। त्यागी जी की तबियत होती है कभी कभी सुनने के लिये।

तो यह हत्या है, अब इस हत्या को हम इधर वाले जो विरोधी दल कहलाते हैं, जितना रोकना चाहिये, उतना रोकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम में आपस में बड़े फर्क हैं और इसलिये मैं यह एक सैक्रिड के लिए नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन फर्कों को मिटा कर कोई एक बेमतलब निराधार चीज को अपना लो और उसको हाथ में पकड़ कर निकल पड़ो। ऐसी बात नहीं है। मगर मैं कइता हूँ कि गठजोड़ करने के बदले तालमेल करो। गठजोड़ मतलब एलाएंस और तालमेल मतलब एडजस्टमेंट। गठजोड़ को मत ढूँडो। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि कुछ बामपंथी और कुछ दक्षिणपंथी गठजोड़ पर जोर देते हैं, इसको करने की बात सोचते हैं। लेकिन गठजोड़ आज की राजनीति में मिलने वाली चीज है नहीं।

मिल भी जाए तो भ्रष्टा नहीं है, उस से लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए केवल चुनाव क्षेत्रों का बंटवारा प्राप्ति में करने की बात दूँ। लोग मुझ से कहेंगे कि केरल में भी तो कुछ ऐसा हो गया था और एक बहु-संस्था कांग्रेस के खिलाफ आ गई थी। मैं यह बात कहूँ कि यह सही है कि गैर-कांग्रेसी वहाँ बहु-संस्था में आ गए थे लेकिन यों ही आ गए थे। अगर तालमेल से बहुसंस्था गैर-कांग्रेसी हो जाती है, तो चुनाव के नतीजे निकालने के बाद लोग आसानी से कुछ न कुछ कार्यक्रम अपना बना सकते हैं। बशर्त कि पहले से राजनीतिक दल सोचने कि हमें किस कार्यक्रम पर ध्यान करना है, अगर हम सरकार बन जाएं। मेरे दल को ही आप ले लें। हमारे दल का पूरा कार्यक्रम है। अगर कभी हमारे दल की पूरी ताकत हो तो पूरा कार्यक्रम हम लागू करेंगे। लेकिन मान लो कभी तालमेल वाली सरकार बनानी पड़े तो हमारे अपने लिये बिना औरों से बातचीत किए हुए कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये जिस को हम लागू करें। यह कम्युनिस्ट्स, स्वतंत्र, जनसंघ सब के लिए लागू हो जाता है।

जिस तरह से केरल में जनतंत्र की हत्या हुई है, उस तरह की हत्या से उसको तथा देश को बचाने के लिए ऐसा न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम पर हर दल अपने तर्जिन, अपने ही जरिये बिना किसी से बातचीत किए हुए सोचना शुरू कर दे। मिसाल के लिए संविधान में जो धाराएँ आपात्काल की हैं चाहे वह आपात्कालीन जो सारे देश में इस बल लागू है यह हो या जो आपत्कालीन केरल में लागू है संविधान के कारण या दूसरे युद्ध के कारण इन आपात्कालीन कानूनों को बिल्कुल खत्म करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम मैं समझता हूँ हर विरोधी दल का होना चाहिये। अगर कभी ऐसी तालमेल वाली सरकार बनाने का मौका आए तो फिर इस आपात्कालीन कानून को खत्म किया जा सकता है। और आप देखें कि यह कितना जरूरी है।

मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि भविष्य बिल्कुल साफ़ कहता है कि जब कभी कांग्रेस पार्टी की हार होगी तो उसकी जगह कोई कोई एक और पार्टी सत्ता में नहीं आएगी, बल्कि कई पार्टियों का बिखराव रहेगा। इस वास्ते अभी से सोचना चाहिये कि इन पार्टियों, इन दलों का बिखराव किस आधार पर आ सकता है। मिसाल के लिए मैं बताऊँ कि अभी से लोगों को सोचना शुरू कर देना चाहिये कि जमीन का लगान बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। बिल्कुल मैं इस लिये कहता हूँ कि मेरे दल का कहना है कि जो बिना नफे के होती है उस पर से लगान खत्म करो। तो बिना नफे की होती से जब लगान खत्म करने जाओगे तो प्रशासन की मांग होगी कि सब के ऊपर से खत्म करो। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है कम्युनिस्ट लोग भी यही कहते हैं दूसरे शब्दों में कि हम को होती में जो मुनाफा होता है उस पर प्रायकर लगाना चाहिये, लगान खत्म करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ स्वतंत्र पार्टी भी यही कहती है। जनसंघ वाले शायद दो बातों के बीच में हैं। पता नहीं कब वे अपनी चीज को साफ़ कर देंगे। कभी तो कहते हैं कि लगान खत्म हो, कभी कहते हैं लगान घाटा हो। जब सभी दलों की करीब करीब इस पर एक राय है कि लगान खत्म होना चाहिये, लगान से प्रत्येक देश को कोई फायदा नहीं है क्योंकि लगान से सरकार नहीं चलती है तो इस पर एक मत होने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि कुल लगान जो देश में इकट्ठा होता है वह हमारे सारे खर्च का मुश्किल से ती में एक पैसा या डेढ़ पैसा है। इस को हटा दिया जाय जाय तो कुछ नहीं होगा बल्कि किसान को राहत मिलेगी, वह सुख की सांस ले सकेगा, क्योंकि इस बल उस के सिर पर बेदबली की तलवार लटकती रहती है। जब सभी दल इस पर एक मत हैं कि लगान खत्म हो तो यह एक ऐसा मनन

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कार्यक्रम हैं जिस के बिना हम लोग घ्रापस में बैठे हुए घ्रासानी से घ्रापना मकते हैं।

उसी तरह से एक और बात है। सामने वाली पार्टी बिल्कुल बंधी हुई है बटबारे के साथ। वह भारत पाकिस्तान का हल कोई निकाल ही नहीं सकती है। अगर विरोधी दल कुछ व्यापक ढंग से, गम्भीरता से और जरा मुल्क को बनाने वाली लम्बी दृष्टि से सोचना शुरू करें तो उनको मुल्क के एकीकरण का कार्यक्रम घ्रापना लेना चाहिये। सामने वाले बटबारा, इधर वाले एकीकरण

भी त्यागी : हम भी एकीकरण को स्पोट करते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इधर घ्राघो, तब स्पोट करना। क्या बात करते हो? वहां बैठे हुए किस मुंह से कहते हो? बटबारे वाले हो कर हिम्मत होती है, जुरंत होती है एकीकरण का समर्थन करने की?

भी हरिश्चन्द्र माधुर (जालौर) : यह इनका ठेका हो गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बैठेंगे वहां, करायेंगे बटबारा और समर्थन करेंगे हमारा? दोष मैं अपनी तरफ के लोगों को दे रहा हूं। हमारी तरफ के लोग बुनियादी बातों को सोचते नहीं हैं, किसी बड़े कार्यक्रम को घ्रापनाते नहीं हैं। खाली कह देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह कह देने से कि हाथी साहब, नन्दा साहब हत्यारे हैं, काम नहीं चल सकता है। वे तो हत्यारे हैं ही, इस में कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है। लेकिन उन हत्यारों को हटा कर, निकाल कर फेंकना उनको हत्या करने से पटने रोचना यह हमारा काम है और इसके लिए हमें कार्यक्रम घ्रापना चाहिये।

इस वक्त मैं घ्राप से पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहता हूं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले हो सकता है कि एका-एक बिना समझे हुए भड़क जायें। वे महासंघ की बात कहा करते हैं। चलिये जमे तो किसी बात में। जनसंघ शायद इन पर मोच कर कुछ राय बनाये। हमारा रास्ता बिल्कुल साफ है। जब तक दोनों देशों में एका नहीं हो जाता है चाहे डीला वाला महासंघ का हो या उस से ज्यादा कुछ गम्भीर एक देश का हो, तब तक भारत और पाकिस्तान में तनाव चलता ही रहेगा। अगर हम तनाव को खत्म करना चाहते हो तो एक ही उपाय है। इधर विरोधी दल वाले जिन की राय एक या दूसरे माने में कुछ इस तरह झुकती है, वे घ्रापना एक न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम बनायें कि हमें भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच तनाव खत्म करना है। उनको कार्यक्रम बनाना होगा कि इस तनाव को खत्म करने के लिए छठारह बरस पहले जो दो ये टुकड़े हो गए थे इन दो टुकड़ों का पुनः हम एकीकरण करना चाहते हैं।

साथ ही हमें अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में भी कुछ बुनियादी तौर पर सोचना चाहिये। यह नहीं करना चाहिये कि अमरीका वाले या रूस वाले जब कोई सवाल हमारे सामने ला कर रख दें तो हम उन्हीं सवालों पर अपनी राय बनायें। बीयतनाम के ऊपर, कभी भारत अमरीका फाउंडेशन के ऊपर, कभी रूस जो देता है उस के ऊपर और कभी अमरीका जो देता है उस के ऊपर, हम अपनी राय बनाते हैं इस विदेश नीति में हमें बदलाव लाना चाहिये। अगर हम विरोधी दल वाले न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम घ्रापना लें, संकटकालीन कानूनों को खत्म करने के लिए या लगान को खत्म करने के लिए या भारत पाकिस्तान के एके के लिए तो कनई जरूरत नहीं है, कि हम लोग घ्रापस में बैठ कर और एक हो कर बनायें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो हत्या डेढ़

वर्ष से इस सामने वाले पक्ष ने केरल में की है और जो हत्या घब वह करने जा रहा है, उसको यह नहीं कर सकेगा मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के राजनीतिक भविष्य का मुझे बिल्कुल धन्य मालूम होता है यह कि यह दल हारेगा जरूर, चाहे साल में, दो साल में, तीन साल में, या पांच साल में हारे। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है, कि उनकी जगह पर कोई एक मजबूत दल नहीं आएगा बल्कि बिखरे हुए दल आयेंगे, और इस वास्ते इन दलों को अभी से सोचना शुरू कर देना चाहिये।

मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से कानून की घिसाई सामने वाली पार्टी कर रही है चाहे सारे भारत में संकट कानून को चला कर और चाहे केरल में इसको चला कर उसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है। मुझे अभी हाल ही में एक गांव के रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक आदमी की औरत ने, उसकी मां ने, उसके बाप ने आ कर यह बिट्टी दी। वह आदमी प्राथमिक शाला का अध्यापक था। वह ट्रक पर बैठा एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने के लिए। उसकी बीबी बीमार थी। ट्रक वाले ने उसको धकेल दिया और उसके ऊपर से पहिया चला दिया। फिर बाद में वह अस्पताल में मर गया। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह की हत्याएँ आज अपने देश में लगातार हो रही हैं। हत्याएँ बड़े आदमी की, छोटे आदमी की। मैं कई बार कह चुका इस सदन में भी कि इस सदन का एक सदस्य, अब तो वह नहीं है, हत्या करवा चुका है। हत्या करना अब बड़े आदमी का काम हो गया है और सरकार और पुलिस उस हत्या को दबा देती है चूंकि दो आदमियों का सवाल है, एक बड़ा और एक छोटा। यह सारा देश आज बिता जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास यह कागज पड़ना या तो आप उसे सदन

पटल पर रख दें या फिर जैसा आप उचित समझें। चाहे मंत्री जी को दे दें ताकि वह कुछ करवा दें।

Mr. Chairman: You may send it to the Minister.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप के जरिये देना ज्यादा अच्छा समझता हूँ जिस में आप हाथी साहब से कहें। मैंने तो उन से प्रार्थना कर ही दिया, उन से क्या, उनके गृह-मंत्रालय से, नन्दा साहब से, कि एक सख्तनाम साहब अभी भी जेल में बैठे हैं।

श्री हाथी : प्रप्रवाल को तो छोड़ दिया।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : एक को छोड़ा लेकिन दूसरे को रखे हुए हैं इस का क्या मतलब है। क्या कोई सीदेबाजी करनी है कि एक को छोड़ दिया और दूसरे को रखे हुए हैं। अभी जब भारत और पाक युद्ध चल रहा था, पूरे युद्ध के समय वह आदमी बिल्कुल छूटा हुआ बाहर घूम रहा था, तब उसे गिरफ्तार करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ी लेकिन जब भारत और पाक युद्ध खत्म हो गया तब उस को जेल में रखा और अब तक जेल में रखा हुआ है। यह कानून की विपरीत बड़ी जबरदस्त हो रही है इतना तो मैंने सरकार को कह दिया। लेकिन मुख्य दोष तो हम लोगों का है। विरोधी दल की आंखों को पता नहीं क्या हो गया, पता नहीं कौन सा नशा चढ़ा हुआ है। अगर मेरी बातों पर सोच बिचार कर के और बात चीत कर के आगे बढ़ें तो शायद नतीजा अच्छा निकलेगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this debate has established one thing beyond doubt and every Member has categorically stated that this President's Rule is very bad, that it should go. So then, Sir, I should like to ask this Government, the Home Minister.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

whether he is prepared to have an election within the next two or three weeks. What is the practical difficulty in the way of holding an election in Kerala within the next three weeks or a month's time? I know the answer will be in the negative. Perhaps the hon. Minister will repeat this arguments that the monsoons are there, and he may again say that no party will have a majority.

Sir, in my opinion, and it is supported by many other hon. Members, this Government has no business to go into astrology and say that no party will have a majority. The people of Kerala will take care of themselves. Leave them alone and have an election, and they will have their Government. But, Sir, I know—Shri Thomas knows better than me—that behind the curtain certain things are going on. They are waiting. They are waiting for the bishops to agree. Who are the bishops? There are nair bishops and christian bishops in Kerala. A nair bishop was in Delhi recently and the Government was pleased to confer Padma Bhushan on him. They thought they could get him round by conferring Padma Bhushan on him—Shri Thomas knows the details and, perhaps, Shri Menon, who is not here, also knows much more about it—I do not know whether Shri Hathi knows them. Anyway, some confabulations are going on behind the curtain, before the curtain and before the eyes of the people also to a certain extent. They are trying to have a re-marriage between the Kerala Congress and the Indian Congress. They should delay the elections till the re-marriage takes place. How the re-marriage should take place is the worry of the leaders at the Centre as well as the leaders of the Congress in Kerala. This is the real crux of the matter. This is the truth of the matter. Then why blame the monsoons and why go into astrology and say that no party will get a majority? So, if the Government really believes in democracy as they claim to be, if

they are really politically decent, they should come forward and declare elections in Kerala immediately and leave the people of Kerala to take charge of their own fate. But this Government cannot be expected to behave in a decent manner, in a democratic manner. All their talk about democracy is bogus. This has been established beyond doubt by past experience.

As my leader, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, put it yesterday, when he spoke on this subject, the original sin was committed by the Centre, by the Congress Party leadership, in 1959, when they subverted a legally constituted Government by illegal means, by unconstitutional means, by undemocratic means. The original sin started right in 1959. And, I should say, that the present Prime Minister, who happened to be the President of the Congress at that time, was blessing the whole operation at that time, and it is common knowledge that it was the Congress President, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who pressurised the Prime Minister, the Indian President, the Members of the Cabinet, the then Home Minister and all those who mattered, and it was because of that pressure of the Congress Party, especially the Congress President at that time, that the Union Government at last decided to step in and dismiss a legally constituted Government.

I do not want to go into the details of it. I only wanted to refer to it because, as my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair mentioned, my friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, more loyal than the king, last time tried to wax eloquent over the democratic principles that this Government is wedded to.

The hon. Minister was very much harping over the achievements of the Consultative Committee. I agree the Consultative Committee has taken up certain matters, certain questions were discussed there and some ministers

consented to be present at the meetings to hear us. I should like to enlighten the House, the whole country, the people of Kerala as to what has really come out of it. We had a separate meeting with the Minister of Railways. I should like to mention about one small matter. I want to bring it to your notice, Sir, especially because you also come from the south and therefore you can realise the importance of it. We have been asking for the last so many years that for the thousands of Malayalees who stay in this city there should be a sleeper coach going up to Kerala. Shri Tyagiji can very well understand this small mercy which we asked for from the Railways for the passengers to and from Kerala. They have to travel in the train for three days and three nights to reach Kerala from Delhi. At last they were pleased to provide a coach, I want Shri Tyagi to understand, with sitting accommodation for three nights. The Minister promised to give us a sleeper coach. Many months have passed after that. What is happening to this Government, I do not know. Now we have again to clamour and go before them with a petition. What has this Government been doing? What has happened to these Ministers, that they make promises even to Members of Parliament, to the Consultative Committee and so on on such small matters and nothing comes out of them?

Shri Tyagi: Do you think there will be enough passengers for a sleeper coach?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If you can provide one train every day, there will be enough passengers.

There is another question. Shri Sreekantan Nair also referred to that. That is about the inquiry into the incidents at Quilon and other places. I am sorry to say that even a person like Shri Hathi is taking up a purely technical position. We are convinced that there is a conspiracy behind it by the officers concerned, because the officers of Quilon would be booked if there is a real inquiry, if there is an

open inquiry. I should like the Minister to say what kind of violence was there on the part of the students at Quilon under the pretext of which they are trying to keep the cases going on. Actually the officers, the Collector and the DSP of Quilon saw to it that the cases are not withdrawn so that the inquiry is held in camera and not in public. We have received, not letters from the Communist workers but letters from the principals of colleges who—politically they may be belonging to the Congress Party—are very close to leaders like Shri R. Shankar. They have written to us that there is a conspiracy behind it. They promised that the inquiry will be completed within three months. Four months have passed and under the pretext that there are some cases pending they are now refusing to have an open inquiry.

I do not have the time to go into the several other cases to show how the officers, the bureaucrats are behaving and subverting the decisions of even the Consultative Committee and even the Union Government. Therefore, it is of no relief to us to hear from the hon. Minister that the Consultative Committee is there. They are discussing so many things and many decisions are taken, but that machinery, that steel frame, goes on and on, and the officers there do not mind what you decide, what the Parliament decides, what the Minister says and what the Consultative Committee decides. This is the fate, unfortunately, of our people there. We have decided to get out of this unhappy situation. At least this Government should not stand in the way. Let them be bold to have an election within three months and then the people of Kerala will have a popular government.

Mr. Chairman: How much time does the hon. Minister want for his reply?

Shri Hathi: About half an hour.

Shri Tyagi: As regards the demand for a coach, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be met.

Mr. Chairman: This debate has to be concluded by 3.55.

Shri Hathil: I had told the Deputy-Speaker that I will take half an hour. Anyway, I shall try to finish it as early as I can.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Tiruvella): Why not give him more time; otherwise, they will say that his answer is very summary?

Shri Hathil: I will try to finish within the time you prescribe, but that does not mean that I do not want or I am not able to reply.

Shri Warrior: The Kerala Budget will be taken up after this; so, if at all the hon. Minister takes some more time, it can be adjusted against the time for the Kerala Budget.

Mr. Chairman: He can take half an hour as he wanted to because the next item to be taken up is the Kerala Budget.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Before he replies, I want to know as to when the first Proclamation was made by the President taking over the administration of the State before the General Elections. After the General Elections, I know, the second Proclamation was made in 1965, but I want to know when the first Proclamation was made. There is a provision in article 356 of the Constitution to the effect that no Proclamation shall go beyond a period of three years. I want to know whether this is the third or the fourth Proclamation in continuation and whether three years will expire since the first Proclamation was made after the failure of the Sankar Ministry.

Shri Hathil: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the Members who participated in the debate—Members from Kerala and Members who do not belong to Kerala. When they all spoke, one feeling ran through all the speeches which I do appreciate. That feeling was that there should be democratic, responsible, popular government in the State of Kerala. That was

the feeling which I also expressed in the beginning when I moved this Resolution. Let it not be thought or said that it was only or merely a formal expression when I said so. It is a sincere expression and it is sincere not for the Government only, not for the Members from Kerala only but for all the Members of this House that there should be a democratic and responsible government. If there is a Proclamation issued by the President, it is only under certain circumstances that it had been done. When it had been done the circumstances were explained to this House. The Proclamation does not come into or remain in force unless both Houses of Parliament approve of this. That had been done.

Shri Nambiar: That is because of the majority.

Shri Hathil: But the House is there. It is unfortunate that Shri Nambiar's party is not in a majority.

Shri Ravindra Varma: He wants the minority to rule.

Shri Nambiar: Passing of the Proclamation is a different thing and the majority that was there in Kerala not allowed to form a government is quite another thing.

Shri Hathil: There was no majority

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): No opportunity was given to form the majority.

Shri Hathil: Then, there were several other points that had been raised. I shall divide these into three or four major parts. One is the constitutional propriety; the second is the administrative deficiencies.... (Inter-ruption).

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Administrative excesses.

Shri Hathil: Administrative deficiencies. Perhaps, Shri Raghavan has in mind the excesses with regard to the police. Then it may be right, but

"administrative excesses" is not; it is "administrative difficulties" or "administrative deficiencies". The third point is general.

So far as the general or political aspect was concerned, the two learned professors—Professor Ranga and Professor Hiren Mukerjee—started the debate. Both are professors and are very learned professors indeed. Professor Mukerjee, with his command over the language and with the selection of the choicest words that he can find, does make an impression when he speaks, but when one goes into the speech and reads it to find out as to what is the substance, one does not find any. At least I could not find any in his speech this time. The only point he has made was about the Congress Party, the NGOs and all that. That, of course I will deal with.

When the Proclamation was being discussed for the first time, Professor Ranga had made two suggestions. I always listen to both the professors with respect and try to find out if they have any constructive suggestions to make. The first time when this Proclamation was being discussed Professor Ranga had suggested that the scope of the Consultative Committee should be expanded; that is, it should not only be an advisory body recommending legislation for Kerala but it must also have some scope and functions to discuss important questions relating to Kerala. This suggestion was a good suggestion and the Government accepted that suggestion. We are following that practice.

It may be that this Consultative Committee may not be able to satisfy the Members to the extent that a Legislative Assembly of the State could. That is very apparent. I for one would never claim that this Consultative Committee is a substitute for a legislative assembly. It cannot be. I understand that. There are these restrictions and limitations in its scope and functions. Therefore I do not claim that this is a substitute

for the legislative assembly. But what I say is that while the legitimate scope of this committee is purely to advise the President on the legislation relating to Kerala, we have expanded the scope. Members can send questions and have information on the points they want. They can discuss all questions of importance relating to Kerala.

As I had said earlier, we did discuss the Plan, the development of Kerala and the food situation. We had the Food Minister, the Railway Minister, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of State for Planning. I do not mean to say that because these Ministers came everything that Kerala wanted has been given. I would not say so. That does not mean that.

Shri Tyagi: Have most of the recommendations of this Committee been accepted by Government?

Shri Hathi: Yes. All the points have been discussed. For example, Shri Nair asked whether, whatever they had asked, anything has been given. Take, for example, the new railway line, a question which was pending for years. You cannot expect that a new railway line can be opened over a period of a year.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: But what about a sleeping coach?

Shri Tyagi: That will be given.

Shri Hathi: That will be given.

Therefore I do not say that this Consultative Committee can replace the legislature of a State. I know that. But what I mean to say is that the suggestion which Professor Ranga had made at that time we have accepted.

The second suggestion he had made was about the Swiss system of Government, that is, all parties coming together. I had said then that I shall study as much as I can according to my own capacity. We find that that form of Constitution is not practical in a particular State only. It will

[Shri Hathi]

not fit in the present scheme of the Constitution. That I had already said. But this time he had a different theme altogether of the prospects of the general elections. Not only in his speech but in the speeches of several other Members, we find that it is not purely relating to whether the extension of the Proclamation should be approved or should not be approved but the horizon is far wider, far larger, and that is the prospect of coming general elections.

Shri Tyagi: You have caught the trick.

Shri Hathi: Some of the Members, Mr. Ranga and others, said that in many States Congress will be a minority and in some States, they feel, some parties will be in a majority. Now, they want to forestall both the contingencies. If their party is in majority, they feel that this President's rule will enable the Congress Government not to allow them to function. This is one apprehension. The second apprehension is that if no party has a majority, then also the President's rule will come in. So, these are the two apprehensions which they have and it is in this perspective that these speeches are made. But I may say that if any party has a majority or a single party has a majority, well, the Congress will be too happy to allow that party to function.

Shri Nambiar: What is this saying, "We will be happy to allow it to function?" Is it a mercy shown to us?

Shri Hathi: Mr. Nambiar was not present when Prof. Ranga said that even if another party comes in majority, this Congress Government will use this power under article 356 and may not allow it to function.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: That is what happened?

Shri Hathi: That is what Mr. Raghavan says. Well, the Congress

Party will be too happy to allow any political party to function in a democratic manner if that party comes out successful as a single majority party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why a single majority party?

Shri Hathi: Even otherwise, if the other parties are in a position to form a coalition Ministry, that can be done. That was done in the past. But here the position was that no party was in a position to do it.

All these were political speeches. I understand that, with the coming general elections, any political person's eye would be on that and all the Members are, of course, the people who have the eyes on the coming general elections. Therefore, all the criticisms or the remarks that were made were with that end in view. But I would not like to deal with this at all at any length.

I shall come to the brass tacks so far as the administrative deficiencies and other developments are concerned. Prof. Ranga and many others, I can understand them, expressed their dissatisfaction at the development work, at the rate at which Kerala has progressed. He has specially made a reference to irrigation. Members on this side and Mr. Vasudevan Nair and Mr. Warior and others on that side have made reference to power, to development of industries and to other cases of public enquiry and all that.

So far as the N.G.Os. are concerned, that was the first point which they took, the Pay Commission was appointed and their recommendations are there. It may be that the N.G.Os do not feel satisfied with what the Pay Commission has recommended and they may require something more. But to say that nothing has been given to them or that only the high-salaried people are given more while the low-paid people are not given anything, is not quite correct because I have got the figures with

me to show that that is not correct. What they have suggested is this. Upto the basic salary of Rs. 39, in o'd scales, the dearness allowance was Rs. 20½ and now, upto Rs. 89, the dearness allowance has been raised from Rs. 20½ to Rs. 33, that is, an increase of about Rs. 13 has been made. So far as the scale of Rs. 100—149 was concerned, it was Rs. 27½ and now from Rs. 90—140, the dearness allowance awarded is Rs. 50.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: But the house rent allowance has been taken away.

Shri Hathl: In the first slab, it is kept; it is not taken away. So far as other scales of high-salaried people are concerned, from Rs. 100 it has been reduced to Rs. 90. Therefore, it is not correct that low-paid people are not getting anything. The dearness allowance has been raised in the case of low-paid people and decreased in the case of high-salaried people.

Then, something was mentioned of the school teachers. Primary school teachers are given a scale of Rs. 125-5-175.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That means this has been done by way of adjustment, by reducing the allowance in the case of some people. You are not giving anything.

Shri Hathl: We are not giving anything. The complaint was that high-salaried people were getting something while the low-paid people were not given anything.

Then, Shri Mukerjee referred to the announcement made by the Education Minister about the salaries of teachers and others. I may say that we have already asked the Kerala State Government to work out financial implications. It is under active consideration of the Kerala Government and we shall soon take a decision.

Something was said about irrigation and power and the development of

industries. I can very well appreciate that if any State wants to progress, power is necessary and if there is no power, it is not possible to have any industry however much we may wish to develop it and provide it in the Plan. If you do not have power, I do not think, you can at all do it.

Shri Tyagi: Electric power; not political power.

Shri Hathl: I mean electric power. I know because of the hydro-electric projects there, when the monsoons fail or the reservoirs dry up, there is not sufficient water and, therefore, there is shortage of power. I appreciate that. But to say that no progress has been achieved during this period, I think, is not correct. I may just mention the figures. At the beginning of the Third Plan, the power was 142 MW or 142,000 KW and now it will be 546,000 KW by 1966-67. As the Members know, the Sholayar project which will give 54,000 KW has been commissioned. Then about the Sabarigiri project which will give 300 MW, the first unit has been commissioned and, I think, others will be commissioned at the interval of two months or three months each.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What was the power available as on 1st January, 1966? You are talking about the past. What about the present?

Shri Hathl: I am talking of what has been done now.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What is the availability of power as on 1st January 1966 apart from what you got from Madras?

Shri Hathl: Sholayar project—it will be 54,000 KW; it has been commissioned . . .

Shri Nambiar: What was done during the President's rule? It was zero during the President's rule.

Shri Hathl: From 142,000 KW, it has gone upto 546,000 KW.

It is not zero.

Shri Nambiar: It is all in paper.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: They are bogus figures.

Shri Hath: I do understand this special position of Kerala so far as the thermal power is concerned because very often there is shortage of water or there is no water. I had discussed it with the Irrigation Minister. Only two days back, I discussed it with the Planning Commission. I may say that the Advisory Committee has cleared that thermal power which will give 30,000 kilowatts.

16 hrs.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Not hundred megawatts?

Shri Hath: I have been able to get the clearance for 30,000 kilowatts. I knew that nobody is going to be satisfied with what he gets. Of course, one would like to have more and more. I can very well appreciate it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Is he aware of the recommendation contained in the report of the Public Undertakings Committee that there should be 100 megawatts?

Shri Hath: I say what has been done; I do not say what he wants or what was wanted.

Another question that was referred by the members was about public inquiry cases. As I said, out of 150 cases where prosecutions were launched against students, in 133 cases they have been dropped; there are only 17 cases where they are not being withdrawn because these involves acts of serious violence.

So far as the inquiry is concerned, I have explained the position. They did not want to go ahead with the inquiry because there was a conflict of opinion on the question whether there can be a public inquiry at all when certain cases are going on in the court. But the *via media* is that the inquiry can be held. Therefore,

if there are any excesses, they can be inquired into; there is no bar to hold the inquiry. That is being done.

Another point that was raised was about raising the age of retirement from 55 to 58. Mr. Raghavan said that he had written a letter to the Minister and that he had no reply. May I remind him that this point was discussed in the Consultative Committee also?

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I raised it there.

Shri Hath: Yes; he raised it; I give all the honour and credit to him. He said that when the Government of India itself has said that the retirement age should be raised from 55 to 58 in respect of

Shri A. V. Raghavan: He himself did not allow the Supreme Court's recommendation enhancing the age of retirement of high Court judges. Why did the Governor issue that then? It was done to benefit a particular man...

Shri Hath: The idea that it was done for a particular judge is not correct.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I still hold that view.

Shri Hath: By the time this order came into force, the judge had already retired.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: It was to benefit him that it was enacted.

Shri Hath: How can he say that it was done to benefit him? By the time it came into force, the man had already retired. So there was no question of benefiting anybody. Of course, the hon. Member is perfectly well within his rights to believe that it was done to benefit him and I am perfectly justified in telling the House that by the time this order, the rule for 58, came into force, the person whom the hon. Member has in mind had already retired. Therefore, the criticism that he was a High Court

judge and that he could go upto 62 is not correct. Of course, the hon. Member is perfectly entitled to have his view; I do not mind that.

Then there were certain other questions.

Shri Nambiar: The question of rice ration is the most important thing. Are they going to give more rice or are they going to starve them?

Shri Hathi: So far as the other questions are concerned, they were discussed by many of the members who spoke; especially, Mr. Ravindra Varma has covered a number of points raised by the previous speakers and I do not think that I should cover all the fields.

Shri Warior: He can be made a Minister now.

Shri Hathi: Anybody is perfectly justified to express what he thinks about it. If Mr. Ravindra Varma has expressed what he has said, nobody should think that it is being done for some particular purpose or other purposes.

Shri Warior: No, we did not say that. We said that he gave an effective defence of the Ministry, and, therefore, he was qualified for it.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: He may be made Minister of Kerala Affairs.

Shri Hathi: We shall do that, if my hon. friends all so wish.

It was said that no policy decisions should be taken till a popular government came in. If there are certain things which are going to benefit the people of Kerala, then of course they say that those should be done now. For example, there is the question of implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission or the announcement made by the Education Ministry in regard to the college teachers and others. That would be a big policy decision. Should we

or should we not take it? If we implement those things, then they may say that this is a policy decision and we should not implement it;...

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Why should he not consult us in the consultative committee? At least our views may be heard before the decision is taken. That is what we want.

Shri Hathi: His views may be heard; there should be no difficulty in hearing his views.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: We should be consulted before the decision is taken.

Shri Hathi: His views can be heard.

The other question that was raised was about the Proclamation. In my original speech, I said that it was on the 24th March, 1963; I also gave the various dates to show the actual position. The Proclamation was issued on the 24th March, 1965, by the Vice-President, after revoking on the same date the earlier proclamation issued on 10th September, 1964. This goes up to three years and not two years.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I asked about the date of the Proclamation.

Shri Hathi: That had been revoked. Therefore, that does not come in.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When was it revoked?

Shri Hathi: Before the resolution regarding the 24th March Proclamation came.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When was the election held? Was the election held after the revocation?

Shri Hathi: The first Proclamation was because of the no-confidence motion. That was another part of it. Then, it was revoked, and this was done on the 24th March, 1965.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: If it had been revoked, then in what form was the Government running then?

Shri Hathi: The Government was running; there was a no-confidence motion, and then there was the President's Rule. The no-confidence motion was there; then the Ministry resigned, and there was President's Rule. Then, it was revoked, and the new proclamation was issued.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know the date of revocation?

Shri Hathi: I shall give him the dates.

What I mean to say is that it is a perfectly justified criticism or suggestion which Members make, because I appreciate the bitterness which they feel. Any State or any representatives who are deprived or who feel that they are deprived of a popular Government would naturally feel bitter. Therefore, I have nothing to quarrel with if they have any bitterness. But they should understand that it is not they only who are the champions of democracy. On the other side, we are also equally wedded to democracy and we want that there may be democracy.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Question.

Shri Hathi: The only question is that we must be realistic. Those Members who have spoken from this side of the House have also expressed

their feelings and they have also certainly said that they support this because they find that there is no other alternative.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): They are not wedded to democracy.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: We are, of course, wedded to democracy.

Shri Warior: We did not wed nor did we divorce, but they had wedded and divorced.

Shri Hathi: If he does not believe in democracy, then that is all right. Then, why quarrel over all this?

I think I have taken more time than I should have. But I think I am within my time, having taken only about 30 minutes. I move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from May 11, 1966".

The Lok Sabha divided:

[16.12 hrs.]

Division No.15]

AYES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Anjanappa, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renu ka
Barua, Shri R
Bhaspne, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Ikbal Singh, Shri
Jainel Singh, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B.N.

Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
Leskar, Shri N.R.
Maniyargadan, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matchareju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mishra, Shri Bibhud
Mishra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Moharty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pande, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri

Pant, Shri K.C.
Ragunath Singh, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Ramanathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Shah, Shrimati Jaysaben
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sho Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sinhasan Singh, Shri

Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt

Verma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasaappa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Aney, Shri M.S.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Limaya, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Muhammad Ismail, Shri

Nair, Shri N. Shree Kantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Pattinayak, Shri Krishen
Raghavan, Shri A.V.

Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is:

Ayes 59; Noes 14.

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET, 1966-67—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (KERALA)

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up general discussion on the Kerala Budget and discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Kerala Budget together for which one day has been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions on the Demands for Grants may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,60,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,06,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. III—EXCISE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,94,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND No. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. V—STAMPS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,96,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to

*Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,56,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND No. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,11,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. VIII—ELECTIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,41,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,48,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,98,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,43,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,46,41,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,52,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,63,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,13,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,08,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Technical Education'."

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,68,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to

[Mr. Chairman]

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Health'."

**DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,76,700 be granted to President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,35,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,82,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,70,700 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,14,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,27,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,97,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. XXVIII—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL
EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,59,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,67,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,83,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

**DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND
MISCELLANEOUS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,47,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,02,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,52,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,67,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,02,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

[Mr. Chairman]

in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,26,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,74,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—FOREST

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,75,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,76,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,48,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

**DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,90,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,79,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

**DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON OTHER WORKS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of

March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

**DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,61,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FORESTS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

**DEMAND No. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF
PENSIONS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,59,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of

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March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE GOVERNMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,49,43,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): This is in a sense a continuation of the debate which we had just now on the President's proclamation. At this moment I should like to make a brief survey of the economic situation that obtains in the State of Kerala today.

At the very outset I should like to state my disappointment at the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister on 4th March, 1966, in this House detailing the budget proposals for the current year. My complaint and my grouse against the Finance Minister is this, that he did not take pains himself to have a look at the real situation in the State. The Union Finance Minister perhaps is not expected to do that. As a matter of fact, I think the framers of our Constitution never visualised that a State in India would be under President's rule and under the administration of the Union Government for such a long time as Kerala State now has been. This provision for President's administration might have been envisaged only as a stop-gap arrangement for a few months or at the most one year, but now, unfortunately for us, our State has been under President's rule for quite a long time, and the Union Finance Minister has found it a ritual for him to read out a statement prepared by somebody, and even the reading out was the re-

sult of some pressure and protest from the Opposition. He did not even want to do that. It was placed on the Table of the House, and we were expected to look into it.

This statement contains practically nothing. The real economic situation in Kerala State is very critical. We are passing through one of the most serious crises in the country and the State after 1947, and the people find it impossible to put up with the present situation. They have therefore decided, especially the working classes in our State, to assert themselves, to challenge those in authority who are responsible for the present situation.

I do not say that all this is a sudden development. This is the result, the accumulated result, of the policies pursued for a number of years especially by the Congress Government. There was a different government. We were referring to that only a little while ago. The congress party and the Union government found that it was not in their self-interest to allow that government to continue. I am sure if that government was allowed to function for its full term of five years, they would have succeeded to a certain extent at least in tackling the economic and social problems confronting the people of our state. I know the limitations because we are working in a certain all-India framework and a particular government in a particular state alone cannot do much as long as the financial policies of the Union government and the Indian Union are formulated by a certain set of people who are wedded to capitalism and to the development of capitalism, although they talk about socialism, even then if the people of the state are left to their own fate, if they are allowed to take power in their own hands which they will in course of time, then I am sure the situation can be remedied to a certain extent. Now, today the food situation is notorious; I need not dilate on it. Perhaps the hon. lady Member sitting here may think that we are a little lucky compared to her experience in Bengal about the food

situation but we know we are all in the same boat and there is not much of difference. Even today the open market price—there is some consolation that there is an open market is so high.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Open black market price.

Mr. Chairman: If it is open, it is not black.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In 1959 when the friends on the opposite, like my friend Manianganadan—Shri Ravindra Verma was not there at that time—and others shouted against that particular government, at that time communist government. They were asking: where is rice? Where is cloth? That was the slogan. At that time the price of rice in the open market, whether it is black or white, was Rs. 55 per bag.... (Interruptions.) Please be patient. Between 1959 and 1966, your friends have really succeeded, have done such a wonderful thing, I congratulate them that they have ruled and ruled, and now the price in place of Rs. 55 in 1959 is only Rs. 150 now. So, the congress rulers have this achievement to their credit. The price of rice was 'reduced' from Rs. 55 to Rs. 150. That is one of their achievements. What a horrible price it was at that time? This is the shameful story of the government, at one time coalition and then pure congress government from 1960 to 1964 and afterwards of Shri Nanda and Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri and others at the Centre including Shri A. M. Thomas and Panampalli Govinda Menon..... (An Hon. Member: And other potential ministers).

Then what about the power situation? No state government in India has bungled so much as the Kerala government on the question of power supply. There are many states in India where there is a power cut. But is there any state in India where there is power cut to the extent of 80 per cent? There is an 80 per cent power cut for industries. And this Government has thoroughly failed even to keep a fertiliser factory functioning, at a time when they are going in for a dirty deal for fertilizers and selling

away the freedom of the people, and at a time when the existing factory could not be kept functioning due to lack of power. The document of the Committee on Public Undertakings is the best evidence that can be quoted for the muddle and the bungling of this Government. In the fertiliser factory alone, from 1962 to 1966, the loss is Rs. 6 crores due to power cut. This Government could never supply the exact figure about the number of workers; we had asked many questions during this session as to how many workers have been affected by lay-off due to the power cut. We have made a calculation—I do not know whether it is absolutely correct—which shows that nearly a lakh of workers were affected by this power cut and the lay-off. The existing legislation does not help quite a large number of workers to get any lay-off benefit. There is absolutely no question of any alternative employment in a State like Kerala because unemployment is our chronic problem.

Then, we were trying for the thermal plant. Everyone is agreed over this. There is no party question about it. Now, they say that "you will have a 30 megawatt plant." I do not know when it will come. It is hanging some where in the air. (Interruption). Shri Ravi Varma also will be speaking about this, I believe. We will not fight against each other on this issue. He will agree. We were asking, and we want a direct answer also on this question—

Shri Shree Narain (Bansi): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is ringing.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Besides the food and power crises, there is spiralling of prices and a general rise in the cost of living as a result of which there is a clamour from all sections of our population who are employed for a wage rise, salary revision and increase in dearness allowance. Between 1958 and 1966, the cost of living index has gone up by 61 per cent. What is the net result? You may say the industrial working class in Kerala are

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always after agitation and struggle. Of course, they have learnt to fight for their rights. They have established a tradition of revolutionary struggles for their demands and democratic rights.

What we see in Kerala today is an unprecedented situation. The NGOs, the school-teachers of private and government schools, and such other middle-class employees—the white-collar employees—are all on the path of struggle. The NGOs have declared a strike from 24th May. The school-teachers have declared a strike from 22nd June. Even the private college teachers numbering nearly 3000 in nearly 100 institutions have also decided to go on strike in case their genuine demands are not acceded to (*Interruption*). The NGOs have brought out certain publications and I have got them with me. They say, in spite of the tall claims of the government that they have decided to spend crores of rupees on salary revision and increase in DA, quite a large section of the NGOs will not be practically benefited. The main question is weightage. Whenever there is salary revision, usually weightage is given according to the service of the person concerned. Here the government has refused to give any weightage to the employees. One of their demands is they should have D.A. on a par with Madras employees. I think these demands are genuine. If the government think that they can just suppress this movement of the NGOs and get away with it, they are sadly mistaken. Government should not take up that position. I request the Central Government to advise the Adviser and the Governor in Kerala to take up a more realistic position and concede as many demands of the NGOs as possible. In that case a strike can be averted on the 24th May. As far as the teachers are concerned, this is perhaps the first time that they will be forced to go on strike. The Government, we are told, were given a favourable treatment by the last Finance Commission on the plea that they want to undertake a revision of

salary and dearness allowance of the government employees and the teachers, and Rs. 45 crores was allotted to the State of Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan period for this very purpose. Coming from Andhra, Sir, you may know that the Government of Andhra now feels that during the Finance Commission days they could not place that demand before the Finance Commission and now they are running after the Union Government to help them to increase the salaries and allowances of their employees in Andhra State. Fortunately, the Government of Kerala was a little wiser and they have the allotment from the Finance Commission. The NGOs say that a part of this amount the Government is trying to divert for other purposes although they got it for this very purpose from the Finance Commission. I do not have the time to go into the details of their demands. Their demands are enumerated in this pamphlet and all members of Parliament from Kerala have got this pamphlet. When I went to my State only a week back I saw that wherever you go, in the bus or in the streets, you only hear about this proposed NGO's strike from 24th May. My friend, Shri Warrior was telling me that he saw in Ernakulam a huge demonstration of tens of thousands of Government employees, both men and women, both old and young. The Government should try to understand why such a situation is there. It is because the life of the people has become so difficult due to the anti-popular policies of this Government, due to rise in prices and so many other factors. People are finding it impossible to carry on. There is a limit to their patience. Unless something is done immediately, there will be an explosion and there is no use then carrying over it.

As far as the industrial workers are concerned, lakhs of plantation workers are for a struggle. In the name of a wage board for the last five years there was absolutely no revision of

salaries as far as the plantation workers are concerned. You know, Kerala is a producer of tea, coffee, rubber and so many other cash crops some of which fetch valuable foreign exchange, and the workers in the plantations, who are one of the most down-trodden sections in our country, are refused even one increase during the last five or six years in the name of a wage board. What else can they do? There are 2-1/2 lakhs of such people in Kerala. About cashew workers my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair will be able to tell. They are also tens of thousands in number and from one of the biggest working class population in our State. They too are forced to go into action. Smaller sections of workers are very much agitated over the denial of bonus which is due to them and due to the cost of living going up. This is the situation that is boiling in the State of Kerala today, and unless the present policies of the Government are fundamentally changed, unless the Government takes up a realistic, humane position as far as the working class and white-collar population are concerned, we are going to face a very difficult situation. We should like to warn the Government against the attitude of drift.

In this Governor's Rule they, perhaps, may think that this is the occasion when they can put down everything by force. There are quarters who, perhaps, think that a popular government cannot tackle some of these problems and this is the best opportunity to tackle some of the most complicated problems in the State of Kerala.

For instance, some people thought at one time—I think, they also even today think so—that the cultivators or the peasants, who are in the forest areas in the high ranges, can be evicted because a popular government can never, do that. There is an idea like, that. My hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan referred to it. On this question also there is absolutely no difference of opinion between the various parties

in Kerala. We, members of a sub-committee of the Kerala Consultative Committee went into the problem thoroughly. I claim that we went into it in details, in a thorough manner and have submitted a report to the Consultative Committee.

Here I may tell you that there was some little delay in our work, not due to our fault, and Shri Nanda was after us writing letter after letter saying, "We want your committee's report immediately; otherwise, the Kerala Government will be in trouble." We submitted the report months back now they are sleeping over it. There is absolutely no haste or hurry now. We have a suspicion that they want to bury this report. I want to speak out my mind. The reply given by Shri Hathi a few days back in this House that perhaps a number of people will have to be evicted from that particular area in the name of a project or in the name of afforestation, shows the mind of the officials in the Secretariat at Trivandrum.

I should like to give a warning to the Kerala Government, specially to those officers who perhaps think that they can manage this eviction before a popular government comes into power, they are sadly mistaken. They should not take such steps. The sub-committee's report should be considered by the Consultative Committee. The Committee, I hope, will accept that report. The Government will have to implement that report because that represents the views and the aspirations of the people and it is in the best interests of our State.

There are few problems to which I want to invite the attention of Government. They may be taken as separate problems, not very big issues, but as far as we are concerned we are a little agitated over them. One of them was referred to by Shri Sreekantan Nair. He is very closely concerned with it. I also am in touch with the problem because that particular section of the workers mainly reside in my constituency. That is the story of the Kerala Water

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Transport Corporation. I have no time to go into the details. Our Consultative Committee spent hours and hours over this particular question. This was raised in the Committee. More than 500 workers were retrenched from the Water Transport Corporation without giving a single naya Paisa. For months together they were going about the streets of Alleppey. I have seen them with my own eyes—starving workers—500 of them, without any benefits being given to them. We pleaded in the Committee for them and the Committee took important decisions in favour of the workers. They have got their shares in the Corporation. When the Corporation was formed their gratuity amount, which these workers got from the private companies, was converted into the shares of this Corporation. The erstwhile popular government in 1964 had promised these workers that in case the Corporation is liquidated the workers will get their share back. In the Consultative Committee also we were given to understand that they will get their share back.

As far as retrenchment was concerned, it was haphazard and arbitrary. It was done in the most authoritarian manner. There was a lot of favouritism and all sorts of things. The workers went to the High Court and the High Court gave a verdict against the authorities and the Government. Even after that, in spite of the High Court Judgment, the advisers and the Kerala Government and the authorities of the inland water transport services are refusing to re-employ the workers on the basis of seniority. On the 5th of this month the Joint Secretary of one of the unions and 12 other workers have started a hunger strike before the Secretariat at Trivandrum. I have received a telegram from them yesterday.

Now one officer, who is in charge of this inland water transport service, in a press conference says, "We will

look at it; we will see to it". This is the type of Government-speaking. They say, "Now there is no vacancy". I can give it in black and white. The High Court Judgment is there: still this advisers' Government did not mind whether it is the High Court, the Parliament, the Consultative Committee or even the Union Home Minister. They do not mind. They just merrily go on.

So, we demand that these workers should immediately be re-employed. There is much scope for the expansion of this inland water transport scheme. People are suffering because there are no services in many places. The services were cut. You can expand the service and take back these workers. You should know the plight of the workers who, after putting in 20 to 25 years of their life in a particular industry, were thrown out in the streets one fine morning. There is another thing where the number involved is small. But, according to me, the injustice is much more perhaps than in this case. There is the Census Department in the Kerala Secretariat. It is really a part of the all-India Census Department. There were a few people who were direct recruits and there were a few others who were deputationists from other Departments. Now, there was some decision to reduce the number . . .

Mr. Chairman: He should try to conclude now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will conclude in a few minutes. The Members from Kerala may be given more time to ventilate their grievances.

Mr. Chairman: You have taken 30 minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: On this there may not be other speakers from other States. So, we should be given a little more time.

The number had to be reduced because they wanted to preserve only

a skeleton staff. We have gone to Mr. Naskar who is dealing with this particular problem. My point is that they should send back the deputationists and keep the direct recruits who have put in a service upto 10 years. Now they cannot get any other job. There is the age-bar and many of these young boys and girls have come to some of us. They cannot get any other job. They have put in a service of 10 years. They can send back the deputationists to their original posts.

Now, Mr. Naskar tells me—perhaps, he claims he has gone into the problem—that those who are retained are experts, that deputationists are experts, while these poor chaps who are direct recruits and who have put in a service of 10 years are not experts. Who is an expert? One of them is a driver. I do not say all are like that. I do not know deputationist drivers are more expert than direct-recruit drivers. Then there is a peon or a *chaprasi*. I do not know how he can call them more experts.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Experts in crow-catching.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There are the U.D.Cs; there are the L.D.Cs. They are experts when they come from other Departments as deputationists and they are not experts if they are direct-recruits. There are certain stories going round which I cannot really mention in this House about the Secretary of the Government who is in-charge of this Department. Why are these deputationists kept? What is the vested interest of the Secretary of the Government who is in-charge of this Department? Now, Mr. Hathi was telling me one day that he will again look into the matter. At least, he will try to see that these direct recruits, if they are retrenched, will be absorbed in some other Department. I place those alternatives before the Government. You first try to send back the deputationists and keep these direct recruits in the Department. If that is

not possible, if that is impossible, at least some job should be given to these direct recruits. They should not be thrown on the streets.

Because of lack of time, I only want to dwell on one more point and the rest I will leave to other Members and that is the question of police atrocities. We are very much familiar with it all these years and our police, in a way, is notorious. I do not think there is any police like that in any part of India. They were trained as in Sir C.P.'s days. In the methods of torture which were described by Shri Sreekantan Nair in the case of a 10 year old boy. You should read that Malayalam report and then only you will feel about it. A 10 year old boy is tortured like anything in a lock-up. Mr. Maniyangadan should speak about it because that happened in his town.

Shri Nambar : He wants to forget it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This atrocious thing took place.

Now, the police are taking sides when there is a dispute between the workers and the employers. Recently, there was a case of lathi-charge on the workers of the Premier Tyres Factory at Kalamassry near Alwaye. They had no business to go there. There was a closure for 103 days in the Premier Tyres Factory for no fault of the workers. Even then the management wanted to get out of the factory the manufactured tyres and the police goes there to help them. When the Chief Secretary, the Adviser and the Governor promised the workers that they were going to settle the dispute, the police, in the meanwhile, goes there and lathi-charge the workers and 200 workers are arrested including the leaders of the workers. The police had no business to interfere there. Apart from such trade union disputes and the activities of the Police and the Government in favour of employers, there are severe atrocities of the Police on ordinary citi-

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zens in the lock-ups. Because I do not have time, I shall just mention the places. In Erumali, about 500 peasant families are harassed by the Police for the sake of a planter, for the sake of a landlord planter. The Government talk about socialism. Mr. Misra, one of the young Ministers, is sitting there. The Prime Minister is calling upon the youth to support her Government in their policy of socialism. Is this socialism? In broad daylight, the Police are going to help a planter and they are harassing about 500 families.

I have got many other cases. A worker of my Party, belonging to a place called Vallathuval—he may make a note of it—was arrested—the Police were after him for the last many months—and tortured in the lock-up by the local sub-inspector of police and many other constables because he made a complaint against the police inspector. That is the only reason and there is nothing else. A case is cooked up against him; his name is Thangappan; he has been arrested and in the lock-up he is tortured. We made complaints to the Governor; we led deputations to the Advisers. They said, "all right; we will look into it", but for many months nothing has happened. Then there are cases at Kottarakkara and Adur and there are so many other places where police officers and constables are taking law in their own hands, cooking cases against peaceful citizens, and torturing the people in the lock-up. One year back when the President's rule started, we took up the case of a murder in a lock-up at Mattancherry; a person was taken to the lock-up and was tortured and in the next morning he was found dead. Unfortunately what happened in the Court? The police officer could not be convicted, but he was suspended. This was a very clear case of torturing. In the court of law every case is not convicted. There are also several other cases of police atrocities.

If this Government cannot put a stop to this, then the people will see what they can do. It has come even to such a stage that people will see what they can do. On all these important questions, our experience is that the President's rule, which is another form of Congress rule, is putting the people in such a tight corner that their patience is tested. There is a limit to their patience and unless the Union Government—they claim themselves to be the representatives of the people—try to rectify the position at least to a certain extent, there will be an explosion.

I may tell the Government that there is a decision to have another Bundh in Kerala on the 27th May. We are not fond of bundhs; we are not running after bundhs; we waited; we wanted the Government to withdraw the cases after the last bundh; but they did not do that; many cases are still pending and the situation is becoming worse. The Government should intervene effectively and save the lives of the people of Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move the Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Kerala Budget, 1966-67, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri A. V. Raghvan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with prohibition. (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abuse of powers in reversing policy decisions taken by the previous Cabinet. (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to consult the Kerala Consultative Committee on legislation on important matters. (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Denial of weightage to service personnel in the recent pay commission award. (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Neglecting the non-gazetted officers in the Pay Commission Award. (5)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inefficiency and the bureaucratic attitude of the administration. (6)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of increasing the Capital investment in the State. (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of implementing the Pay Revision Scheme of the University Grants Commission. (8)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of revising the pay scales of Non-gazetted Officers. (9)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers

and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the integration of services. (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds under the legal aid to the poor. (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint senior officers to decide land acquisition cases. (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down rules in the matter of valuing lands. (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disparity in valuation fixed by the Land Acquisition Collectors and the courts. (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative lands to persons dispossessed as a result of acquisition of land. (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a High Court Judge as Chairman of the Law Commission. (20)]

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the decision taken in raising the retirement age of District Judges. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Release of D.R. prisoners. (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Planning Board. (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Abuse of powers in acquiring lands under the Land Acquisition Act. (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring the seniority lists prepared for the cadre of Deputy Tahasildars and the tendency to revise orders to favour certain persons. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the scale of Assistant Public Prosecution in the State. (26)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to finalise the integration of Judicial offices from the T.C. State and Madras. (27)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide quarters to all judicial officers. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions in jails. (30)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for ending police repression in the State. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to put an end to the mar-handling inside the lock-ups. (32)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute a scheme of Provident Fund for Advocates. (33)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for raising the standard in the University Education. (34)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a play ground at Madappalle College. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allowing colleges to function without adequate teaching staff. (31)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Technical Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the standard of Technical Education. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of rendering timely aid to the cultivators. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for reviving the mineral industries of Chawara. (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy in giving improper exemptions from the Bonus Act. (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Harijan Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep pace with all India development. (52)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Corruption in the Regional Transport offices in Kerala. (56)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving relief to pensioners. (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for higher allotments on Capital Outlay. (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adopting a fair attitude to the retrenched workmen of the Water Transport Corporation. (63)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in acquiring the private forests in Kerala. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check corruption in the Kerala Electricity Board. (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Recurring power shortage in Kerala. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore the power cut in Kerala. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstitute the Kerala Electricity Board. (70)]

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the annual agreement between the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. and M/s. T. T. Krishnamachari and Co. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of Funds received under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for industrial workers. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more funds for Housing Schemes. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute a scheme to provide loans to convert thatched houses into tiled ones. (74)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to faithfully implement the decisions of the Kerala Consultative Committee. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Decision to increase the age of retirement of certain categories of officers. (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to generate and supply enough power for the industrial and agricultural development of Kerala State. (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Decision to start only 30 M. W. Thermal plant at Cochin instead of at least a 100 M.W. plant. (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Practice of effecting basic changes in policy matters including those already decided by popular Government. (79)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to root out corruption in the administration. (80)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Decision to change the principles of reservation to backward communities as indicated by the recent order on Kumara Pillai Commission. (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to meet the reasonable demands of the N.G.O.'s of Kerala resulting in widespread discontent. (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prosecute the H.E. schemes according to schedule. (83)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Situation arising out of the decision of the Electricity Board to set up independent accounts wing. (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Demands regarding salary revision bonus, etc., of the Electricity Board employees. (85)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for consideration of cases of service personnel whose continuous temporary services have been ignored for purpose of promotion. (86)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the anti-people activities of the Police administration. (87)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to order a public enquiry into the action of Police at Erumeli harassing peasant families by demanding surrender of land in favour of landlord. (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for withdrawing police from Premier Tyres Factory at Kalamassery. (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw all the cases connected with the recent food agitation. (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct open judicial enquiry into alleged Police excesses at Quilon, Kottiyam, Tripunithira and Balaramapuram. (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have enquiry into the Police lathi charge at Kanhangad on 25th February, 1966. (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Police excesses committed on the people of Thittupuram in Palghat district on 12th March, 1966. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish the police officials at Vellothooral for torturing prisoners in the lock-up on 24th December, 1965. (94)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory attitude towards encouraging study of Sanskrit in Kerala (95)]

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favour shown to communal and other vested interests in the allotment of new schools. (96)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Imbalance between Malabar and Travancore Cochin in the matter of literacy. (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting the Malabar region of Kerala in the matter of establishing new high schools. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Favouritism shown in the matter of sanctioning new schools. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Technical Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in establishing a Junior Technical School at Badagara. (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of medicines in the hospitals. (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Admission of T.B. patients in Calicut Medical College Hospital. (103)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Corporation and Municipal health staff to control malaria. (104)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the incidence of .. Filaria. (105)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water in the Cannanore Non-Gazetted officers' quarters. (106)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply rice to the people of Kerala in sufficient quantities and at reasonable price. (107)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase food production through basic agrarian reforms supply of credit and fertilizers. (103)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the levy rules. (109)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out Land Reforms as envisaged by the Planning Commission. (110)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a Land Tribunal for every Taluk. (111)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a forest training college at Peechi. (112)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963. (113)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work in establishing Fishing harbours at Dharmadam, Panvuni and Palacode. (115)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish clean and hygienic retail and wholesale fish markets in all consumption centres. (116)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide properly equipped servicing stations in all fishing harbours. (117)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective steps for the speedy industrialisation of Kerala State. (118)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstruct the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur. (119)].

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop eviction proceedings against the workers of the Sitaram

Mills, Trichur from the Labour Colony. (120)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in the Kerala Khadi Commission. (121)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Negligence of the Malabar region of Kerala in the matter of establishing industries. (122)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decline of tile exports from the Beypore port. (123)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Partisan attitude in favour of employer class against the working class. (125)]

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to resolve the dispute between the workers and management of Premier Tyres, Kalamassery. (126)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Police interference with labour dispute in Premier Tyres in favour of the management. (127)]

[Shri Warior]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dispute between the plantations labour and managements regarding revision of wages and bonus. (128)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dispute between the labour and managements of the cashew industry. (129)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problems concerning re-employment of retrenched Water Transport workers in the inland Water Transport Service. (130)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Demands of the state transport workers for revision of salary and better service conditions. (131)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting the irrigation projects in the Malabar region of Kerala. (132)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in constructing the by-pass roads at Tellicherry, Badagara and Calicut. (134)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in constructing the Eranjoli bridge on the West Coast Road at Tellicherry. (135)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct roads in the hilly tracts of the Malabar region of Kerala. (136)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Demands of the P.W.D. and N.M.R. workers. (137)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work in connection with the lighthouse at Badagara. (138)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Beypore into an all-weather port. (139)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to correct the disparity in density of roads between Malabar and Travancore Cochin. (140)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage small transport cooperatives. (141)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more de-luxe buses. (142)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise road transport. (143)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to acquire private forests in Malabar area. (144)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*De-forestation in Sabarigiri Project area for Eucalyptus cultivation (145)*]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Disparity in the level of development of Malabar and Travancore Cochin in terms of industry. (146)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Low priority given to the Kuttiyadi and Pazhassi irrigation projects in Kerala. (147)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to develop Palamalai as a summer resort. (148)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to dispose of the unserviceable stores lying idle with the Kerala State Road Transport Board for the past 28 years. (149)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to carry out a full inventory of forest resources. (150)*]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to scrap prohibition. (151)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to abolish the system of Police verifications for appointment to public services. (152)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to divert more resources for the development of the Malabar region. (153)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to constitute a State Planning Board. (154)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the supply of Kerosene. (155)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Impropriety of writing articles on controversial political issues by responsible Government Officials. (156)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to re-instate the retrenched employees of the Kerala census department in place of deputations. (157)*]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the rice content of ration to 12 ozs. (158)*]

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the purchase price of Paddy. (159)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt all cultivators having two acres or less of land from levy. (160)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the supply of sugar through the ration shops. (161)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take a final decision regarding the formation of the Cochin Municipal Corporation. (162)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Alway as a tourist centre. (163)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Kalady as a tourist centre. (164)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more services by the inland water transport service. (165)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay the share money of all the retrenched workers of the Kerala Water Transport Corporation. (166)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to correct mistakes in the classification of Taluks for purposes of levy. (167)]

"That the demand under the head 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the water supply scheme to Central Jail, Trichur during the current financial year. (168)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more quarters and rest rooms for police constables in all police stations. (169)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the police at Ranni in Pathanamthitta Taluk in providing protection and security to the common people against anti-social rowdy elements. (170)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring the tuition fees in the private colleges to the level of those in Government colleges. (171)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate widespread corrupt practices in the examination system under Kerala University. (172)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate corruption in appointment of teachers in private colleges and schools. (173)]...

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the new scheme of revision of salaries of private college teachers in Kerala according to U.G.C. scales. (174)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the administration of the Kerala University. (175)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the salaries and service conditions of the employees of Kerala University. (176)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite fully the schemes for University centres at Ernakulam and Kozhikode. (177)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide hospital facilities for the students of the T.D. Medical College, Alleppey. (178)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate the capitation fee system in private educational institutions. (179)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the proposed increase in the salary of private college teachers to the teachers of the pre-degree colleges also. (180)] ..

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to concede the demands of the Hindi part-time teachers. (181)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the posts of part-time teachers. (182)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase salaries and allowances of the school teachers in Kerala. (183)]

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to concede the demands of students of the Homen College, Kurichy. (184)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give employment to the anti-malaria workers. (185)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the maintenance allowance to leprosy patients at R.H. Centre, Pallilkal. (186)]

[Shri Warior]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-employ the cholera inspectors who were retrenched recently. (187)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give permanent employment to enumerators-cum-vaccinators. (188)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the water supply scheme for Kasargod. (189)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for working out schemes for supply of pure drinking water in Kuttanad. (190)]

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a Public Health Engineering sub-division for Kuttanad without any further delay. (191)]

Shri K. K. Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Kerala Land Reforms Act expeditiously. (192)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to protect tenants from eviction proceedings on charges of arrears of rent. (193)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of minimum wages for agricultural labour. (194)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reclamation of the Kayamkulam Kayal and making it a seed farm. (195)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Pamba River Sugar Factory pay the arrears in the price of sugarcane to the cultivators. (196)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute proper enquiry into the working of the state industrial undertakings of Kerala in the light of the findings of Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings. (197)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Tharakan Committee report for the industrialisation of the coastal area of Alleppey district. (198)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to prevent any further disintegration of the coir industry. (199)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laying off of workers in the Cochin Malleablers in Trichur on the plea of short supply of zinc. (200)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make payments to all the workers under lay-off due to power cut. (201)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities to the erection workers at the Sholayar H.E. Project. (202)]

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Chimoney Scheme of the Karuvannur Basin Project in the Fourth Plan period. (203)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the work of the Periyar Valley Scheme. (204)]

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Kallada Scheme. (205)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in accepting and implementing the report of the sub-committee of the Consultative Committee on the problem of settlers in forest lands. (206)]

Mr. Chairman: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Our State of Kerala is a very unfortunate State, and it is certainly a State which is an enigma. On the one side people say that it is the most progressive State, and general education has progressed rather inordinately and extraordinarily as compared to the other States of India. It is a State where the people are clean. It is a State where the

people are cultured. But it is a State where the people are going about with empty stomachs. It is a State where there is no organised industrial sector to provide people with work.

An hon. Member: See the empty stomach of my hon. friend!

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am not 'the people'; I am the representative of the people. We are like my hon. friends opposite.

Shri Warior (Trichur): If Sreekantan Nair goes with an empty stomach, then my hon. friends will not be there. I am quite sure of it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In spite of all this, as I have said, it is a State which is an enigma. Naturally the people with big bones or with big size will not be easily spotted as starving. Our people have clean habits. Even if they do not get rice to eat or food to eat, for half an anna they purchase some soap and clean their clothes and bodies and go about well-dressed and very neat, so that people from outside cannot believe that they do not have any work and they have nothing to eat. This is the state of affairs in Kerala, and this has been the state of affairs for a long time.

With the advent of freedom our misfortune started expanding. We were a cross-section of India which fought most effectively for freedom. You may remember that our Maharajah and his very famous Dewan decided to declare Travancore as independent. Now, the people say that it was a very wise decision, because Shri Ramaswami Iyer was a wise man and all that he said was right; that is the general impression now. But in those days, we decided to fight against it tooth and nail. Man, woman and child, and everyone in the country started fighting against him. After India became independent, Travancore was cutting itself adrift from the rest of India, and we fought him down. We clamoured and fought and came and joined and hugged the vast masses of the people of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): If it had become independent, his son would not have been on the Treasury Benches.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is a puny fellow or a puny man, just one Minister of State. There are scores of Cabinet Ministers from the other States. As for Pawampalli, he came yesterday, and I do not know when he will be packed off.

The sense of equity with which Kerala has been treated is something on which I need not speak much. What I was trying to say was that this unfortunate State or rather the people of this unfortunate State had been subjected to all sorts of misfortunes, and the first stroke of misfortune came when our State also became independent and joined the great Indian Union.

From that time onwards, we never had a stable government. When the first elections were over, we sent to the State Legislature about 100 per cent Congressmen. It was 100 per cent Congressmen except for one or two people from the Southern Tamil Nad who were also Congressmen but in a different form and who had some kind of differentiation or some kind of distinction. Even with that 100 per cent majority, the Congress could not establish a stable government and rule there even for one year. Because of internecine quarrels and back-biting and pulling the feet from behind and so on, till now, we never have had a stable government, except for a very

short period, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend already. The Communists put up a stable government for about twenty-nine months.

Because of this defect for all these years, we have never been able to advance the claims of our State for proper consideration by the Centre, and conveniently the Union Government and the Planning Commission left us high and dry and they never considered the claims of Kerala with any sense of justice or propriety.

17 hrs.

The first casualty is electricity. You can appreciate the significance of this when you consider the fact that the State of Kerala is the richest State in India or, as a matter of fact, in any part of the world, in the matter of water resources. In spite of our abundant water resources, to say that we do not have electricity is a disgrace not on us but on the Union Government. All these resources were allowed to be frittered away, to be lost. Why? Because we do not have any tall leaders, because our total population is only 1.7 crores.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, May 10, 1966/Vaisakha 20, 1888 (Saka).