

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 15th September, 1964/
the 24th Bhadra, 1886 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खानों में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय परिषद्

* 178. श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत :
क्या भ्रम तथा सेवानियोजन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि जुलाई, 1964 में खानों
में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी जो राष्ट्रीय परिषद्
स्थापित की गई थी उसने अब तक क्या क्या
मुख्य कार्य किये हैं ?

†[NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SAFETY IN
MINES

* 179. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the
main jobs so far executed by the
National Council for Safety in Mines
which was set up in July, 1963?

भ्रम तथा सेवानियोजन मंत्रालय में
उपभन्त्री (श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल माल-
वीय) : परिषद् के कार्यों पर एक टिप्पणी
सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत है।

राष्ट्रीय खान सुरक्षा परिषद् के कार्यों पर
टिप्पणी

१. पिट-सुरक्षा समिति का निर्माण.—
परिषद् ने अपने निर्माण काल से खानों में
काम करने वाले कामगारों में काम करने के
सुरक्षा उपायों और उन द्वारा अपनाये जाने वाले
सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में चेतना पैदा करने के
लिए खानों में पिट सुरक्षा समितियों को गठित,

†[] English translation.

पुनर्बलित और पुनर्ज्जीवित करने के लिए
आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं और उठा रही हैं।

31 जनवरी, 1964 तक 95 कोयला खानों
और 59 गैर-कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा
परिषद् का निर्माण हो चुका था।

२. सुरक्षा सप्ताह.—राष्ट्रीय खान सुरक्षा
परिषद् के निर्देशन तथा पर्यवेक्षण में (1)
रामगढ़-गिरीडीह-बोकारो-करनपुरा खान
क्षेत्रों, (2) साँवा-कामती कोयला क्षेत्रों,
(3) सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्रों, (4) पेंच
बैनी कोयला क्षेत्रों, (5) नैलौर अन्नक खान
क्षेत्रों, (6) अजमेर अन्नक खान क्षेत्रों, (7)
कोरवा-कोरिया-जोहिला-बुरहार कोयला
क्षेत्रों, (8) झरिया और रानीगंज कोयला
क्षेत्रों, (6) कोदरमा अन्नक खान क्षेत्रों और
(10) तालचर कोयला क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 14
अक्तूबर से 20 अक्तूबर, 1963; 4 नवम्बर
से 10 नवम्बर, 1963; 18 नवम्बर से 24
नवम्बर, 1963; 2 दिसम्बर से 8 दिसम्बर,
1963; 23 दिसम्बर से 29 दिसम्बर,
1963; 27 जनवरी से 2 फरवरी, 1964;
16 फरवरी से 23 फरवरी, 1964; 16 मार्च
से 22 मार्च, 1964, 30 मार्च से 5 अप्रैल,
1964 और 13 अप्रैल से 19 अप्रैल, 1964
तक सुरक्षा सप्ताह मनाए गए। 1964 वर्ष
के दौरान देश के विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों में
सुरक्षा सप्ताह मनाने के और कार्यक्रम तैयार
कर लिये गये हैं।

३. खान कर्मचारियों के लिए नवीकर
कक्षाएं और उन द्वारा अन्य खानों का भ्रमण
करने के लिये व्यवस्था.—स्थान सम्बातन
अधिकारियों के काम में सहायता देने तथा
खानों में सम्बातन नियंत्रण के महत्व को जानने
के लिए उनकी सहायता करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय
खान सुरक्षा परिषद् ने 3 अगस्त से 8 अगस्त,
1964 तक खान सम्बातन अधिकारियों के
नवीकर प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक सैमिनार का
आयोजन किया। खान सुरक्षा अधिकारियों के
नवीकर प्रशिक्षण के लिए इसी प्रकार के एक
और सैमिनार का आयोजन भी 24 अगस्त से
29 अगस्त, 1964 तक किया गया है।

४. सुरक्षा पोस्टर, लघु पत्रिकाएं आदि—सुरक्षा सप्ताह समारोहों के दौरान भाग लेने वाली और भाग न लेने वाली खानों के बीच वितरण के लिए परिषद् द्वारा ग्राठ प्रकार के 29,000 सुरक्षा पोस्टर छापे गये थे।

खानों में सुरक्षा नारों सम्बन्धी 9,136 बिल्ल, सुरक्षा विषयों पर संदेश सम्बन्धी 10,000 पर्चे, सुरक्षा सप्ताहों के दौरान ली जाने वाली "शपथ" की 2,000 प्रतियां और कोयला खानों में गम्भीर चोटों की मासिक दुर्घटनाओं सम्बन्धी लेखा चित्र की 400 प्रतियां बांटी गईं।

निम्नलिखित सुरक्षा लघु पत्रिकाएं, जो परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई हैं, बांटी जा रही हैं :-

1. सरदारों/मिटों के लिए निर्देशन टिप्पणी।
2. खानों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सलाह।
3. झोट फाइरों के लिए सामान्य निर्देशन।

इन लघु पत्रिकाओं का विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में रूपान्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

५. सुरक्षा फिल्मों आदि—सुरक्षा फिल्में, फिल्म पट्टियां, स्लाइड्स आदि बनाने के लिए परिषद् ने एक योजना तैयार कर ली है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ फुटमान तैयार किया गया है लेकिन सुरक्षा सप्ताह समारोहों के दौरान प्रचार कार्य की सहायता के लिए मुख्य खान निरीक्षक के कार्यालय की सुरक्षा फिल्मों को खानों में बांटा गया। परिषद् ने सुरक्षा गान रिकार्ड करने की व्यवस्था भी की है और आशा है कि इस प्रकार के दो रिकार्ड खानों को विप्री अथवा वितरण के लिए शीघ्र ही जारी किये जायेंगे।

६. सुरक्षा बुलेटिन—राष्ट्रीय पारषद् न खानों में सुरक्षा के लिए मुख्य खान निरीक्षक द्वारा तैयार की गई "खानों में सुरक्षा" सम्बन्धी टिप्पणी को पुस्तिका के रूप में प्रकाशित और जारी किया है। इसमें एक सामान्य रूप रेखा दी गई है जिससे यह पता चलता है कि खान में कितनी तेजी से परिस्थितियां बदल सकती हैं और बदलती हैं और किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक और मानवीय तत्व खानों में सुरक्षा की समस्या पर प्रभाव डालते हैं।

परिषद् सामयिक सुरक्षा बुलेटिन जारी करने के लिए भी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

७. सुरक्षा पोस्टर और सुरक्षा नारा प्रतियोगिता आदि—खान सुरक्षा पोस्टर वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है। सुरक्षा सप्ताहों में (क) सर्वोत्तम सुरक्षा पोस्टर और (ख) सर्वोत्तम सुरक्षा नारे के लिए इनाम दिये गये।

८. प्राथमिक उपचार प्रतियोगिता—परिषद् ने झरिया—रानीगंज कोयला खानों में प्राथमिक उपचार प्रतियोगिताएँ करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है। इन प्रतियोगिताओं की नवम्बर, 1964 में होने की आशा है।

९. सुरक्षा पंचाट—सुरक्षा सप्ताह समा—रोहों के दौरान खानों के पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारियों तथा व्यक्तिगत कामगारों को खानों में सुरक्षा के सुधार में सहायता करने और खनिकों में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी चेतना जागृत करने के लिए सुरक्षा पंचाट—वस्तुओं के रूप में और नकद मंजूर किए गए।

१०. सुरक्षा बोनस की अदायगी—सुरक्षा ग्रान्दोलन को बढ़ाने और खान कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा चेतना की तीव्रतम भावना जागृत करने के लिए (i) मैसर्स एन्ड रूयूल एन्ड कम्पनी लि०, (ii) मैसर्स मैक नील एन्ड बेरी लि०, (iii) मैसर्स लोदना कोलियरी कम्पनी (1920) लि०, (iv) मैसर्स टाटा आयरन एन्ड स्टील

कम्पनी लि०, (v) मैसर्स ईस्ट इंडिया कोल कम्पनी लि०, (vi) मैसर्स बर्ड एन्ड कम्पनी लि०, (vii) मैसर्स शाह वैलेस एन्ड कम्पनी लि० आदि सात बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के मुख्य खान इंजीनियरों से अपनी खानों में "सुरक्षा खान योजना" चालू करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई थी। मैसर्स टाटा आईरन एन्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि०, मैसर्स लोदना कार्लियरी कम्पनी (1920) लि० से उत्तर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। इन्होंने अपने खान कर्मचारियों को नकद इनाम, योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र और वेतन वृद्धि के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए योजना चालू कर दी है।

११. सामान्य टिप्पणी.—इस योजना के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए परिषद् को मुख्य खान-निरोक्षक और उसके अधिकारियों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के खान प्रबन्धों और पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारियों, खानों के कामगारों और विभिन्न मजदूर संघों के प्रतिनिधियों का पूरा-पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त हो रहा है।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA): A note on the activities of the Council is laid on the Table of the House.

NOTE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SAFETY IN MINES

1. *Formation of Pit-Safety Committee.*—Since its formation the Council has taken and is taking necessary steps for the constitution, re-constitution, and revival of Pit-safety committees in mines to create a consciousness among the mine-workers about the safe methods of working and safety measures to be adopted by them. Pit-safety committees were formed in 95 coal mines and E>9 non-coal mines upto 31st January 1964.

2. *Safety Weeks.*—Safety weeks under the guidance and supervision of

the National Council for Safety in Mines, were observed at (1) Ramgarh-Giridih-Bokaro-Karampura Coalfields,

(2) Chandra-Kamtee Coalfields, (4) (3) Singareni Coalfields, (5) Nellore Panch valley Coalfields, (6) Ajmer Mica Mining Areas, (7) Korba-Korea-Johilla-Burhar Coalfields, (8) Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, (9) Kodarma Mica Mining Area, (10) Talcher Coal-fields on the 14th October to 20th October, 1963; 4th November to 10th November 1963; 18th November to 24th November, 1963; 2nd to 8th December, 1963; 23rd December to 29th December 1963; 27th January to 2nd February 1964; 16th February to 23rd February; 1964; 16th March to 22nd March, 1964; 30th March to 5th April, 1964; and 13th April to 19th April, 1964. Further programmes for celebration of Safety weeks in various mining areas in the country during the year 1964 have been already drawn up.

3. *Refresher classes for mine officials and arrangements for their visits to other mines.*—With a view to assist the mine ventilation officers, in the performance of their duties and also to help them in better appreciating the importance of ventilation control in mines, the National Council for Safety in Mines arranged a seminar for Refresher training of the Mine ventilation officers from 3rd August to 8th August, 1964. A similar seminar for Refresher training for Mine Safety Officers has also been organised from 24th August to 29th August 1964.

4. *Safety Posters, tracts etc.*—Twenty-nine thousand safety posters of eight different types were printed by the Council for distribution amongst participating and non-participating mines during the safety week celebrations.

9136 Badges containing safety slogans, 10,000 Hand-bills containing messages on safety matters, 2,000 copies of "Pledge" to be taken during safety weeks and 400 copies of a

graph depicting monthly incidence of \ serious injuries in coal mines were distributed in the Mines.

The following safety tracts prepared and printed by the Council are being distributed.

1. Notes for the guidance of Sirdars/Mates.
2. Advice to persons working in mines,
3. General guidance to shot-firers. Steps are also being taken to get these tracts translated ^m different Regional languages.

5. *Safety films etc.*—The Council has already drawn up a scheme for preparation of safety Alms, film strips, slides etc. Certain footage has been already exposed for the purpose. However, during safety weeks celebrations, safety films belonging to the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines were distributed amongst the mines to assist Publicity and propaganda work. The Council has also arranged for the recording of safety songs and it is expected that two such records will be produced shortly for distribution or sale to mines.

6. *Safety Bulletin.*—A note on "Safety in Mines" prepared by the Chief Inspector of Mines has been printed and issued by the National Council for safety in Mines in Booklet form. This gives a general idea of how fast the conditions in a mine can and do change and that factors physical as well as human, affect the problem of safety in Mines.

The Council is also taking necessary steps for the issue of periodical safety Bulletins.

7. *Safety Poster and safety slogan competition etc.*—A scheme is being drawn up to hold an Annual Mines Safety poster competition. During Safety Weeks, prizes were awarded for (a) the best safety poster and (b) the best safety slogan.

8. *First-Aid Competition.*—The Council has already drawn up a

scheme for holding First-Aid Competitions in Jharia-Raniganj Coal-fields. These competitions are expected to be held by November 1964.

9. *Safety Awards.*—During the Safety weeks celebrations safety awards in kind and in cash were granted to mine supervisory officials and individual workers for helping to improve safety in mines and safety consciousness among miners.

10. *Payment of Safety Bonus.*—In order to further the safety drive and instil into the mining staff a stronger sense of safety consciousness, the Chief Mining Engineers of seven big companies viz. (i) M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., (ii) M/s. Me Neli & Barry Ltd., (iii) M/s. Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd., (iv) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., (v) M/s. East India Coal Co., Ltd. (vi) M/s. Bird & Co., Ltd., (vii) M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd. were requested to introduce a "Safety Bonus Scheme" at their mines. Replies have since been received from the CMEs of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., M/s. Cc. Neil & Berry Ltd., and M/s. Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd., who have introduced the scheme for giving incentive in the form of cash prizes, certificates of merits and increments to their mining staff.

11. *General remarks.*—The Council is getting whole-hearted support from the Chief Inspector of Mines and his officers, mine-managements and supervisory officials, mine-workers and various Labour Union representatives of different zones to fulfil its objects.

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौंसिल ने कोई नये साइंटिफिक मेथड्स भी निकाले हैं जिनके द्वारा खानों में सुरक्षा सम्पादित हो सके ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : जो नये नये आविष्कार होते जा रहे हैं उनको खदानों में इंट्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश की जाती है ।

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : वही तो मैंने पूछा है कि क्या क्या ऐसे नये साइंटिफिक मेथड्स उन्होंने निकाले हैं या वहाँ निकले हैं ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : माइनिंग में नई-नई मशीनें इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं, नई मशीनों से जो खतरे हो सकते हैं उन से बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है और खदानों के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं—लोडर हैं, ड्रिलर हैं, माइनर्स हैं, उनको यह सिखाया जाता है कि अपनी रक्षा किस तरह से करें, खदान अगर गिरे या अगर कोई दूसरी स्थिति पैदा हो जाय तो किस तरह से काम करना चाहिये जिससे कि वे खतरे से बाहर रह सकें ।

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : इस में कहा गया है कि सुरक्षा आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने और खान कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा चेतना की तीव्रतम भावना जागृत करने के लिये सात बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियों के मुख्य खान इंजीनियरों से अपनी खानों में "सुरक्षा खान योजना" चालू करने के लिये प्रार्थना की गई थी । और इससे यह भी मालूम होता है कि इन सात कंपनियों में केवल दो कंपनियों ने इस काम के लिये अपनी स्वीकृति दी है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी कंपनियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : कोशिश जारी है । सात कंपनियों से तो शुरू किया जायगा, फिर तो ८०० खदानें हैं और कोशिश की जायगी कि सब में यह सुरक्षा की योजना लागू हो सके ।

श्री राम सहाय : धनवाद में जो क्षरिया की खान है वहाँ पर आग लगी हुई है और उसके पास में दूसरी खानें हैं, तो उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये किस प्रकार से प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : जिन खदानों में आग लगी होती है उनके आसपास जो और खदानें होती हैं उनका तो प्रोटेक्शन होता ही है और आग को खदानों तक आने नहीं दिया जाता । ऐसा भी होता है कि खदान के एक हिस्से में आग लगी हुई होती है और दूसरे हिस्से में काम होता रहता है और उसके लिये बैरियर्स बना दिये जाते हैं जिस से आग को दूसरी तरफ नहीं आने दिया जाता ।

SHRI D. THENGARI: How many employers were proceeded against for violation of the Safety Rules during the year 1963?

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: I want notice.

श्री बिमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या श्रीमान यह बतायेंगे कि इन सब मेजर्स को लेने के बावजूद भी दुर्घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं तो इसके लिये कोई और इफेक्टिव कदम उठाया जा सके इस के बारे में कोई विचार चल रहा है ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि ये दुर्घटनाएँ पिछले सालों के मुकाबिले में कम होती चली जा रही हैं, यद्यपि कोयले का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है तो भी दुर्घटनाएँ कम होती चली जा रही हैं । तीन साल से जब से यह सेप्टी-वीक शुरू हुआ है तब से इसका असर और भी हुआ है । जो दुर्घटनाएँ कम होती चली जा रही हैं उसका एक सबब यह भी है । वैसे खदान उद्योग में दुर्घटनाओं को रोकना मुश्किल है । दुनिया में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जहाँ खदानों में दुर्घटनाएँ न होती हों, मगर मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े बड़े देशों के मुकाबिले में, अमेरिका या और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबिले में भी कम दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं ।

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the various decisions and recommendations made by the National Council for Safety in Mines had been found unsuitable by them and they had to revise their decisions later on, and if this had the effect of increasing the cost of production of coal?

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: No, this does not have any effect on the cost of coal, because this scheme is being financed by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Welfare Fund.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: This does not answer my question.

SHRI D. THENGARI: What is the amount of compensation paid to workers on this score during the year 1963? >a

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: Notice is required.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: That is a separate question; if it is a question of accidents and the number of people involved, and the compensation paid, it is a different question. Today we are considering the question relating to the activities of the Safety Council. It is not a Governmental body; it is a registered body; of course Government is actively helping them.

INDIA'S SUPPORT TO BOLIVIA FOR AN OUTLET ON THE CHILEAN COAST

◆180. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a news-item was published in the Bolivian press in May last to the effect that India has supported that country's demand for an outlet on the Chilean coast; and

(b) if the news was not correct, how such a report was published in Bolivia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. This news-item was incorrectly based on a letter written on behalf of the Government of India to the Permanent Representative of Bolivia by the Commonwealth Secretary, who was a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations during the Security Council debate on Kashmir, in May last.

(b) In this letter no reference was made to the Bolivia-Chile dispute. It was only stated that the Government of India viewed the problem of Landlocked countries with sympathy. The Bolivian newspapers wrongly interpreted this as India's support to Bolivia's demand for outlet through the Chilean Coast. The position has been clarified by the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi and in the Capitals of Bolivia and Chile, Lapaz and Santiago.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Did Mr. Jha, who addressed the letter concerned, make a reference of the matter to the Government of India, or did he answer the letter on his own initiative?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, as I mentioned, there was nothing in the letter that referred to the dispute. It only referred to the sympathy of the Government of India, which was the same in the case of all the countries which are landlocked and so it was not necessary to make a specific reference, because he was aware of our policy.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Is it the Government's policy to encourage the territorial claims of one country, which is landlocked against another country which stands in the way of its access to the sea?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As I mentioned just now, we have not referred to the dispute or claims. It is the same sympathy we have for any landlocked country which wants some kind of facility for getting goods into that country.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Ma, I know if the Government of India's concern for the landlocked countries is applicable to all countries alike, or is it a special favour to this particular country?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is not a question of Government of India's concern; it is only Government of India's sympathy for all the countries which are landlocked.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In view of the fact that the Government did not particularly sympathise with Bolivia in its quarrel with Chile, on this problem, did the Government contradict this in the press in their local language or in English?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It was not contradicted in the press, nor was it necessary; the position was explained in the two capitals which were concerned.

भारत में बनी फिल्में

*१८१. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालासजी
बीरडिया : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६३-६४
के वर्ष में भारत में प्रत्येक भाषा में कितनी
फिल्में बनी ?

f [FILMS PRODUCED IN INDIA

•181. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of films produced in each language in India during the year 1963-64?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN) : There is no control on the production of films in India. It is, therefore, not possible to state the exact number of films produced in a particular year. However, a language-wise statement of the films certified

t[I English translation.

for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors during the year 1963-64 under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Language	No. of feature Films certified	No. of short Films certified
English	2	318
Hindi	89	214
Urdu	7	13
Rajasthani	5	..
Punjabi	4	4
Bhojpuri	5	2
Gujarati	4	27
Marathi	17	82
Konkani	1	..
Bengali	37	55
Oriya	2	13
Assamese	2	1
Tamil	53	45
Telugu	47	8
Kannada	22	7
Malayalam	14	3
Silent	8
TOTAL	311	806

†[सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री सि० आर० पट्टाभिरामन्) :
भारत में फिल्में बनाने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं
है। इसलिए यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है कि
किसी खास साल में ठीक कितनी फिल्में
बनाई गई। फिर भी सभा की मेज पर एक
ऐसा विवरण रखा जा रहा है जिसमें यह
बताया गया है कि सिनेमा अधिनियम,
१९५२ के अन्तर्गत १९६३-६४ में केन्द्रीय
फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड ने कितनी भाषाओं की
कितनी फिल्में सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए
प्रमाणित की।

f[] Hindi translation.

विवरण

भाषा	प्रमाणित फीचर फिल्मों की संख्या	प्रमाणित संक्षिप्त फिल्मों की संख्या
अंग्रेजी	२	३१८
हिन्दी	८६	२१४
उर्दू	७	१६
राजस्थानी	५	..
पंजाबी	४	४
भोजपुरी	५	२
गुजराती	४	२७
मराठी	१७	८२
कोंकणी	१	..
बंगला	३७	५५
उड़िया	२	१३
असमिया	२	१
तमिल	५३	४५
तेलुगु	४७	८
कन्नड़	२२	७
मलयालम	१४	३
मूक	..	८
जोड़	३११	८०६]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि इनमें से कितनी फिल्मों अपने शासन द्वारा तैयार की गई हैं जो टेबिल पर यादी रखी गई हैं उनमें से ?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I am unable to say how many were produced by the Government because, as the hon. Member is aware, the Central Board of Film Censors only certifies the films. These are produced in the States. The production of films and everything connected with the

film industry are matters for the States, are State subjects, but I can give the figures. The Indian films which were certified as 'Universal' were 1108, including feature films of 311. Foreign films certified were 1541 and they include shorts which are about 806.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि एक ओर तो हिन्दी के बारे में बड़ा प्रचार किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर हमारे यहां पर अंग्रेजी की ३१८ संक्षिप्त फिल्मों हिन्दी की २१४ फिल्मों दुई, यह हिन्दी के प्रति उपेक्षा है या क्या है, इस की कम फिल्मों होने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: The films produced in India, so far as I can see, are mostly in Hindi, and the films from abroad are English films and even feature films and documentaries are also dubbed in India along with English.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि आसाम के क्षेत्र में जहां पर विशेष प्रचार की आवश्यकता है वहां पर संक्षिप्त फिल्म की संख्या केवल १ है और फीचर फिल्मों असमिया भाषा में केवल दो हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में उस क्षेत्र में हमारा ठीक तरह से प्रचार हो सके, हम वहां के लोगों को आकर्षित कर सकें इस के लिये असमिया भाषा में विशेष फिल्मों तैयार करने के बारे में क्या शासन कुछ विचार कर रहा है ?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, in various languages and dialects We have these films and there are specially the feature films, and we have taken care of Assam and the border areas—I can assure the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know, Sir, what is the number of films exported in the year iⁿ question.

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I do not have the figures now, but there is the department in the Commerce Ministry which deals with the export of films; they are completely in control of it.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: What has been the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the production of these films and if part of it is being met by the State Governments, what is the percentage that is met by them?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I want notice so far as the cost is concerned.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TAUB: Which of these Indian language films were awarded the President's medal?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: With great respect, Sir, I submit that this does not concern the main question. But I can get the information if wanted. I cannot supply it now.

SHRI A. D. MANI: It was stated, Sir, that 318 shorts in English were produced and certified. I should like to ask the hon. Deputy Minister how many of these films were used by the Ministry of External Affairs for propaganda and publicity purposes abroad?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I am not able to give that information, except that many of these short films are sent abroad at the request of the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB: Since many of these foreign films imported into India have a very immoral effect on the younger people of this country, do Government propose to restrict at least the import of these foreign films?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: There is regular censorship, Sir, and the Cinematograph Act deals with this subject according to which a film is not to be exhibited if any part

of it is against the security of the State or against friendly relations with other countries or against public order or decency or morality or is likely to encourage the commission of any offence.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORCE

*18a SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the United Nations Organisation for international peace force; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The United Nations Charter provides for the establishment of a peace force. These provisions have never been implemented due to lack of agreement between United Nations members on this question. The Soviet Union submitted a memorandum to the United Nations in July this year calling for the strengthening of the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. In view of the inability of the United Nations to establish a peace force, Canada, the Scandinavian countries and others have proposed the establishment of stand-by forces outside the framework of the United Nations. These proposals have not been formally submitted to the United Nations but are likely to be considered by the United Nations along with the Soviet proposal.

(b) The Government of India have always supported and actively participated in the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations. They, I therefore, welcome the constructive proposals made by various Governments and hope that the United Na-

tions will give serious consideration to all these proposals with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable solution of the problem of maintaining international peace and security.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: From the Statement it is understood that agreement between the various countries with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the U.N. Charter could not be effected. I would like to know what are the main hitches in the way of coming to an agreement with regard to these provisions?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the permanent members of the Security Council have to agree and they have not been able to agree. You know fully well the circumstances in which these big countries have been functioning.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: It is also stated in the Statement that the Soviet Union, Canada and the Scandinavian countries have submitted certain proposals for the establishment of this peace force. I would like to know if the various recommendations for proposals submitted are under the consideration of the U.N. and whether they are of a complementary nature or contradictory nature. I want to know if the Government of India have studied these proposals and, if so, what are their reactions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have also indicated in my reply the Government of India's reactions. We would greatly welcome an agreement of the powers concerned for the establishment of a U.N. peace force. The various proposals that have been put forward are constructive proposals; but it is difficult to say that they are really in agreement with regard to the various features. When the matter comes before the U.N. there will be discussion and we will try to play our role in an effort to bring about a compromise or an agreement which may !

be broadly acceptable to the various countries concerned.

SHRI G. M. MIR: The Minister of External Affairs said that he would welcome any proposals for the establishment of an international peace force. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has already expressed its opinion with regard to the establishing of an international peace force and, if so, when?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: The establishing of a peace force is contained therein in the U.N. Charter itself. We have always supported the peace keeping activities of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the big countries who really matter in this respect have not been able to agree.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: The hon. Minister stated that the permanent members of the Security Council did not agree to the proposal. May I know if the Government of India has taken or proposes to take any initiative in the matter of bringing about agreement on this vital matter, among the permanent members of the Security Council?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: This matter, Sir, has been before the United Nations and the Government of India does not propose to take any initiative because there is no point in taking any initiative formally unless the big powers concerned are likely to agree.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I would like to know whether it is a fact that a working group has been appointed with regard to some of the problems connected with the establishing of a peace keeping force, that is to say, the financing of this force which has been one of the main impediments in the way of establishing this force. I would like to know if India is included in such a group and if India has been working on it. And finally, I would like to know whether any principles have been evolved in this respect.

SARJAR SWARAN SINGH: There is a working group which is going into the question of financing of the peacekeeping operations. But this present question is slightly different from that. This one is about the establishing of a U.N. peace-keeping force and India is a member of working group, dealing with the financing of peace-keeping operation wheel, has been working for quite some time. They have not yet concluded their labours.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What are the constructive proposals referred to in Para (b) of the statement? It is mentioned that a peace-keeping force will not be possible unless the Soviet Union and France agree to pay their contributions for the maintenance of this peace-keeping force. What are the Government of India's views on this subject?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I hope the hon. Member is fully aware about the difference of views in this respect between the Soviet Union and certain other powers principally the United States of America and the U.K. The Soviet view has been that it is only the Security Council which can take action and can start peace-keeping operations, whereas the U.S.A., the U.K. and certain other powers have held the view that the General Assembly also can take action. There is no agreement on that and that is really the main point of difference.

BOOK ENTITLED 'NEW DIMENSIONS OF PEACE' BY U.S. AMBASSADOR IN INDIA

*183. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Chester Bowles, the United States Ambassador to India, published a book entitled 'New Dimensions of Peace' in the year 1955;

(b) whether in a map contained in the book Kashmir has been shown as in Pakistan; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative^ what action Government have taken against the entry of this book and its wide circulation in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As this treatment of Jammu and Kashmir does not correspond to any statement in the text, it was assumed that the error was inadvertent. Under instructions from Government, our Ambassador in Washington, in 1959, brought the matter to the notice of the author who assured the Ambassador that the mistake would be corrected in the new edition of his book.

No new edition has since been published. According to the publishers the book went out of print two years ago and was out of stock last year.

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब बतलायेंगे कि इस किताब के १७४ सफे में यूनिन सरकार पर वादा खिलाफी का इलजाम लगाया गया है कि उन्होंने काश्मीर में प्लेबिसाइट नहीं करवाया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने तो यह किताब पढ़ी नहीं है ।

श्री जगत नारायण : यह किताब मेरे पास है । मैंने यह पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी से ली है । अगर जनाब इजाजत दें तो मैं उसमें से कुछ थोड़ा सा पढ़ूँ ।

श्री सभापति : मेरे खयाल में इस वक्त पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है । उन्होंने पढ़ा नहीं है इसलिए जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं । हुवाला आप दे दीजिए ।

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ । बड़े साफ़ तौर से उन्होंने लिखा है । पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी में यह किताब है और अभी तक वापिस नहीं ली गई और यह

अभी तक विक रही है। अभी तक इस का दूसरा एडीशन छपा नहीं है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि मैंने तो किताब पढ़ी नहीं है लेकिन जो सवाल था कि उसमें कुछ ऐसे नक्शे छपे हैं जिनमें कि काश्मीर की बाउन्डरी गलत दिखाई गई है उसके लिये मैंने अर्ज किया कि उसमें जो टेक्स्ट है उसमें दूर जगह सही जिक्र किया गया है मगर गलती से जो नक्शा छप गया है उसके बारे में उन्होंने अफ़सोस जाहिर किया है।

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि टेक्स्ट में भी उसका जिक्र है। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं जरा पढ़ कर सुना दूँ कि यह गलती जानबूझ कर की गई है। यह बड़ा जरूरी सवाल है, मैं आपको सुना दूँ।

श्री सभापति : अगर आप मुझ से इजाजत मांगते तो अच्छा था।

श्री जगत नारायण : थोड़ा सा पढ़ूंगा।

"One example involves Kashmir. As Ambassador to India it had been my responsibility to study carefully the legal and political aspects of the Kashmir question. It was my belief that on this issue the Indians have always had a justifiable legal claim.

Yet in November, 1947, the Indian Government promised that a plebiscite would be held as soon as "all foreign troops were removed from Kashmir soil." In 1955 this plebiscite had not yet been held, and there appeared little likelihood that it would be held.

In the summer of 1953 I had been disturbed to see the appearance of what appeared to be a carefully organized, anti-American propaganda campaign, following the arrest of Sheik Abdullah, the Kashmir Prime Minister. Casual American tourists were charged with being spies. Even Adlai Stevenson, who went to Kashmir for a few days' rest, did,

not escape abuse. Responsible Indian newspapers alluded to him darkly as an agent of the Pentagon, plotting the building of secret air bases in the Kashmir mountains.

Not unreasonably India has often called on American policy makers to be flexible in dealing with Moscow and Peking. Does not India also carry a responsibility?"

श्री सभापति : कितने सफे पढ़ेंगे आप ?

श्री जगत नारायण : सारा नहीं पढ़ूंगा। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सद्बन गलती नहीं हुई है बल्कि जानबूझ कर की गई है। अबलाई स्टीवेंसन की बेइज्जती की गई है।

श्री सभापति : आप पूछना क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री जगत नारायण : पूछता मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो वादाखिलाफी का चार्ज लगाया गया है उसके खिलाफ क्या यूनिशन गवर्नमेंट ने कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया और यह कहा कि हमने कोई वादाखिलाफी नहीं कोन्फेसाइट करने के सिलसिले में ?

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR: On a point of order, Sir. I am afraid the hon. Member has read out a quotation which was no concern with this question. That is point number one. The second point is that it is adverse propaganda against India and I am afraid this may be utilised by the Press again to make anti-Indian propaganda. So, I shall request you to expunge this from the proceedings of the House because this has nothing to do with the Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not quite know what the quotation was and the hon. Member has not been very much understood in what he has said. I am afraid he has not made the position intelligible because people would have understood more if they had read this passage instead of having to hear it.

SHRI JAGAT NARAYAN: The Minister was going to reply, Sir.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: In view of the fact that this matter is of vital importance to this country and in view of the fact that the Deputy Minister has stated just now that Mr. Chester Bowles himself is sorry for having given expression to this type of...

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: He did not say that.

SHRI A. D. MANI: He did not say that.

PROP. B. N. PRASAD: If our Government feels that it is not a correct statement, will it not be better that a public statement is issued about this matter? Either a contradiction may be issued by our Government itself or Mr. Chester Bowles might be requested to issue a statement making the correction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prasad, this is a suggestion for action but the time now is for eliciting information, not for suggestions for action. You are making a suggestion.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि यह जो किताब लिखी गई, इस प्रकार की किताबों विभाग का कोई अधिकारी पढ़ कर के उस में जो गलत छपा हो उसके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लेने की कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं ?

दूसरे यह शासन की निगाह में कब आया और उन्होंने यह नक्शा कब देखा ? यह प्रश्नकर्ता का प्रश्न आने के पश्चात् हुआ या उस के पूर्व ही हो गया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सदन को मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कई नियम हैं जिनके हिसाब से ऐसा है कि जो चीजें छपती हैं या बाहर से आती हैं उन में कोई ऐसी बात न हो जो हमारे संविधान या टेरिटोरियल इन्डिपेंडेंसी के खिलाफ हो। ऐसे कई नोटिफिकेशन छपे हैं और पास किये गये हैं सन्

१९५९ से और यह किताब सन् १९५५ में छपी। श्री माननीय सदस्य ने उस में से कुछ पढ़ा। मैं तो नहीं समझता कि उस में हमारे खिलाफ कुछ लिखा हुआ है। उन्होंने ने जो पढ़ा उसके आखिर में यह लिखा है :

"It is my belief that on this issue the Indians have always had a justifiable legal claim."

यह तो कोई हमारे खिलाफ बात नहीं लिखी है और फिर बहुत सी चीजें काश्मीर और पाकिस्तान के बारे में छपती हैं और हर एक लफ्ज को कांटेडिक्ट करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। लेकिन आम तौर पर हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि एक सही तस्वीर लोगों के सामने आये।

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, has the Government of India requested Mr. Chester Bowles to see that the sale of the book is stopped in any part of the world since he himself admits that an error has been committed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not available in India.

SHRI A. D. MANI: It may be available in America.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The publishers have informed the Government that for nearly one year this book has been out of stock.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF* TALIB: This book is very widely distributed throughout the country. The mistake was pointed out in 1959, as I understand from the statement of the hon. Minister. I want to know whether any attempts were made to remove this map from the old edition by asking the publishers to do so or whether the copies of the book were seized. They must be available in the country in the various libraries even now. I would request the Government to go through the book and if

there are any passages which are objectionable then this book, wherever found, should be seized from the libraries, Universities, colleges and so on. It is even now available in the Parliament Library.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know whether the authorship of this book by Mr. Chester Bowles was known to the Government of India before this gentleman was accredited as the Ambassador of the United States of America to India? If the Government of India were aware of the existence of this book which contains a very objectionable map, of which the author must be aware if he has any sense of responsibility, why was his accreditation accepted?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: As the dates* that have been mentioned make it quite clear, the Government of India, through their Ambassador in Washington, brought this to the notice of the author, namely, Mr. Chester Bowles, in the year 1959. Mr. Chester Bowles had already done a tenure as Ambassador of the United States of America in India and then he came here some months ago. Now, obviously he knew this thing and I do not think there is anything in that book particularly after what the author himself has said that he will correct the mistake if a new edition is published. We should not, therefore, stress this point and should not try to see something which does not exist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: It is very important, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be very important but I have passed on to the next question.

*184. [The questioner (Shri Y. A. Reddy) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1321-22 infra.]

CUTTACK STATION OP A.I.R.

*185. SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the studio facilities in the Cuttack Station of the All India Radio are unsatisfactory, due to the non-functioning of the air-conditioning plant for more than two years;

(b) the number of recordings being done daily in music, talk, drama and rural programme sections at the Cuttack Station; and

(c) the number of hours for which the staff artistes and class IV servants are required to be on duty at that Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER in THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. New airconditioning plants have been purchased to replace the existing ones which have been giving frequent trouble.

(b) On an average, about 15 recordings in music, two in talks, two in drama and features and three in rural programmes are done per day at the Cuttack Station.

(c) Staff Artistes—Normally 7 hours a day. Class IV Staff (other than Chowkidars)—8 hours a day. Chowkidars—12 hours a day.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: In view of the fact that the Cuttack Station has to cater to the needs of two other Stations along with its own needs, namely Shuribhalpur and Jeypore, is the hon. Minister aware that the staff artistes are being overworked?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, I gave the hours of work. So far as staff artistes are concerned, it does not mean that they work for all the seven hours together. This duty period of seven hours is not always continuous. Their duty period is arranged keeping in view the type of work. For example an announcer may be on duty

on an afternoon transmission for two hours and again on the evening transmission for five hours which means he will have an interval of two hours between the two.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Is it not true that in view of the fact that there are not enough of real accompanists in the Cuttack Station there was a suggestion made to the Government for allowing at least sarangi assistants?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, B thought I was answering a question about the air-conditioning equipment in the Cuttack Station. I shall certainly get information if required with regard to this but we are fully aware of the working conditions of the staff artistes.

शेख अब्दुल्ला के काश्मीर सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य के बारे में उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

*१८६. श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने ३ जुलाई, १९६४ को श्री एम० सी० चागला के एक वक्तव्य की आलोचना करते हुए जो यह कहा था कि काश्मीर का अब तक भारत में विलय नहीं हुआ है, उसके बारे में भारत सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

T [ACTION AGAINST SHEIKH ABDULLAH FOR HIS STATEMENT ON KASHMIR]

*186. SHRI G. K. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action being taken by the Government of India against Sheikh Abdullah for his statement made on the 3rd July, 1964 wherein, while criticising a statement made by Shri M. C. Chagla, he stated that Kashmir had not so far merged with India?]

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार

नहीं कर रही है। बहरहाल, भारत के अंग-राज्य (कांस्टीट्यूट स्टेट) के रूप में जम्मू और काश्मीर की कानूनी और संवैधानिक स्थिति सब को मालूम है और सरकार ने संसद में तथा भारत के प्रतिनिधियों ने सुरक्षा परिषद में इसकी बार बार पुष्टि की है।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Government are not considering any action against Sheikh Abdullah. However the legal and constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir as a constituent State of the Indian Union is widely known and has been repeatedly affirmed by the Government in Parliament and by India's Representatives in the Security Council].

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : शेख अब्दुल्ला के लगातार इस प्रकार के प्रचार से और भारत सरकार के मौन रहने से काश्मीर की अल्पसंख्यक जनता में एक भय का निर्माण हो चुका है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठा रही है कि वहां की जनता का यह भय दूर हो जाय कि कहीं काश्मीर हमारे हाथ से न चला जाय ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता में कोई भय है यह गलत बात है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में रहने वाले हिन्दू और मुसलमान और जितनी भी कौमें वहां रहती हैं वे सब जानती हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है।

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : अभी क्या वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों का एक ग्रुप भारत में आया था और क्या मंत्री महोदय को खबर है कि उसने वहां पर आ कर यहां की जनता से अपने वचाव के लिये अपील की और उसने यह बताया कि हम बहुत भयभीत हो रहे हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे पता नहीं कि कौन से डपुटेशन को आप फर्मा रहे हैं, बहुत से लोग मिलते हैं और मैं खुद श्रीनगर गया था और वहाँ जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उनके बहुत से डेपुटेशन मिले थे। हमारा एक आजाद मुल्क है और इसमें पोलिटिकल पार्टीज कई किस्म के विचार रखती हैं। पता नहीं किस पार्टी के मुताल्लिक आपका इशारा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जनसंघ के कुछ भाई मुझे मिले थे, उनके लीडर जो प्रजा परिषद् के नाम से वहाँ काम करते हैं डोगरा जी, मेरी उनसे भी भेंट हुई थी श्रीनगर में। मैं समझता हूँ कि किस कदर भयभीत होने का इशारा माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं डोगरा जी ने तो मुझे इस किस्म का कोई खयाल नहीं दिया ।

श्री जन्म शेखर : क्या वज्जीर साहब की नज़र में यह बात आई है कि सर्व सेवा संघ ने अभी एक किताब शाया की है जिसमें काश्मीर को आजाद दिखाया गया है हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान से अलग ?

श्री लाल बहादुर : जी हाँ, एक किताब में कुछ ऐसी बात निकली थी, नवशे में। लेकिन उन्होंने उसके लिये अपनी राय कबूल की है और कहा है कि बिल्कुल अशुभ में और भूल में वह बात हो गई। उसके बाद न तो वह किताब बंटती है और न छपती है और अगर आगे छपेगी तो वह ठीक ही छापेंगे ।

SHRI A. D. MANI: Since the Prime Minister is also here, may I ask him and the Minister for External Affairs whether in view of the continuance of this kind of propaganda by Sheikh Abdullah the Government propose to ban the secessionist propaganda in Kashmir by any person?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Well, this secessionist propaganda has not only to be banned in Kashmir but it will have to be banned throughout the country. But the point is we should not be so much in a hurry. After all you have to give full opportunity for expression of view, and I think the hon. Member is very jealous of liberty of speech. I do not think therefore there is anything wrong if the answer is given that it is not considered advisable to take any action.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Has anything happened so far as a consequences of any utterance of Sheikh Abdullah which leads either the Government or those concerned in this matter to feel that a dangerous situation has arisen in this country?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Well, the hon. Member—and perhaps the whole House—is the best judge. To what the hon. Member has said ever'ne will reply in the negative.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL VRF TALIB: In order to stop this malacious propaganda once for all do the Government propose to scrap article 370 of the Constitution and make Kashmir an integral part of India just like any other State? There is now no question of giving it a special position.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Perhaps the hon. Member has not fully studied article 870. If he will read it he will find that whatever change has to be made that change must be initiated by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Naturally the Centre has agreed to many of their suggestions earlier and it will do so in future also, in case there is any proposal from the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: The hon. Prime Minister has said that the Sarvodaya Sangh or whatever it is has given a good explanation about the map; that the map appeared by mistake. May I know if he is aware that the contents of the booklet in which the map finds a place support

the map and therefore it could, not possibly be a mistake? Deliberately Kashmir is shown in the map as not belonging to India; the contents support the map.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR,: I am sorry I have not read the book and I wonder .if the hon. Member has also read it.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: I have.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR; Then I withdraw; otherwise I thought as a good lawyer he was trying to base his case against that book. If there is anything in the book I have no doubt we will take notice of it and they will have to rectify it.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I am glad that the hon. Minister for External Affairs I has made the position clear and I am also happy at the remarks which have been made by the hon. Prime Minister. May I ask whether the Government proposes to encourage jingoistic and chauvinistic propaganda in the name of unification of this country and take action against Sheikh Abdullah for these reasons?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reply is contained in the adjectives I think.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think, Sir, no one will like very much if anybody practises the type of activity which has so characteristically been mentioned by the hon. Member. The expressions that he has used are jingoism and chauvinism and they are things which, I think, are not liked b" anvbody. As to whether any particular utterance comes within the long arm of the law, he as a Judge probably knows better than myself.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan led a delegation to Pakistan recently and before going to Pakistan and after coming back from Pakistan he met the Prime Minister and he also met the leaders there. In view of this plus the' utterances of Sheikh Abdullah here plus the speeches of Shri Jayaprakash

«78 R.S.—2.

Narayan before going to Pakistan, does the Government feel that there is an impression abroad that there is a softening up on the side of India so far as continuation of Kashmir as part of India is concerned?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH; I do not think that the position of Governments or of countries changes merely because of expressions of opinion of some people howsoever eminent and well-intentioned they may be, which may be slightly different or somewhat different or to any degree different from the well-stated and clearly expressed position of the Government. I do not think that changes the position; at the same time we should not view such things with any grave concern. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and certain other prominent Indian leaders are of the view that there should be Mity between India and Pakistan wh.- h, I think, is a desirable objective. If the differences between the two neighbours could be settled by peaceful means and good neighbourly relations are developed, we should not scoff at that idea. We should persevere for the attainment of that objective.

SHRI G. M. MIR: The hon. Prime Minister has said with regard to abrogation of article 370 that the initiative must come from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Is it not a fact that the ruling party in Kashmir in the Convention in Srinagar and also in Jammu and also the Working Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference has said that article 370 should be abrogated and is it also not a fact that article 370 is a provision of the Indian Constitution and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has nothing to do with it? Therefore may I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether article 370, as requested by the ruling party in Kashmir by an overwhelming majority, should not be strapped from the Constitution an^ the Jammu and Kashmir State, being in integral part of India, should not be brought closer and closer to the Indian Union?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I would like to answer the question in only one sentence. The hon. Member, I hope, realises the difference between the Party and the Government. It is just possible that the Party may have expressed certain opinions. It is for the Government to follow it up. If they follow it up, the Government of India will do the needful.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB: I understand from the statement of the Prime Minister that the abrogation of article 370 entirely depends on the sweet will of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Did the Government of India ever enquire from the Jammu and Kashmir Government whether they still needed article 370 in the Constitution?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think the hon. Member stated it in a little too extreme a fashion. What was said by the hon. Prime Minister was that the initiative has to come from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, that is a necessary step. Thereafter also it will depend upon the two Houses of Parliament and they will have to go through the process of amending the Constitution.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: These two gentlemen—Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Sheikh Abdullah—have been granted frequent interviews by the hon. Prime Minister . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Why not?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: My question is whether the hon. Prime Minister tried during these frequent and unnecessary interviews . . .

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who says 'unnecessary interviews'?

(.Interruptions.)

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: ... to per- I suade these gentlemen to give up 'their secessionist propaganda.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I do not know, I do not think the interviews were unnecessary from my point of view, but I am surprised that the hon. Member should attach so little importance to interviews which are given by the Prime Minister to different people.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I have never sought one.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Well, I am very glad that at least he has given me that much relief. I am thankful to him. In so far as our talks are concerned, we discuss matters and certainly they are entitled, the other, friends are entitled to their views. I put my point of view before them. Exchange of views in these matters is always helpful and it would be most improper on my part to refuse to talk and discuss with anyone who wants to meet me and especially those who differ from me.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: He has not replied to my question.

Ms. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arora, will you please sit down? Yes, Mr. Rama-chandran.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: I tried to catch your eye a little earlier, but you, Sir, have to look at so many directions. I want to go back to the earlier answer of the Minister of External Affairs when in answer to some question he replied in two parts. First, he said that the attitude of Government to a major issue like that of Kashmir did not change, whatever might be the well-intentioned opinion of very eminent people in public life. In the second part he said that he, like everybody else, would like a peaceful settlement, etc. While appreciating his answer in the second part, I want to ask the Minister in charge if this Government is going to be impervious to the best advice which some of the best citizens of this country give on an important matter?

SAROAR SWARAN SINGH: I would like to assure you that Government is not impervious, but still I would like to tell you that Government is not so chicken-hearted that merely because somebody makes a statement, which is not in consonance with Government's policy, the Government should come forward and try to express the types of fears which many hon. Members have expressed. What I said clearly was that the Government's stand on any particular issue is not changed merely because somebody makes a statement which is not in consonance with that stand. That does mean that if the Government is convinced by well-intentioned people, by hon. Members and others, then they can take this House into confidence and can come up for a change. Surely, the position of the Government—I would like to reiterate—does not change merely because there are others who do not see eye to eye with the Government and continue to make statements in public or elsewhere which are not in consonance with the Government's policy.

SHRI D. THENGARI: In the course of his interview, has the hon. Prime Minister advised Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to refrain from making public statements in a way prejudicial to Indian interests?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think you should ask the Prime Minister to tell you what he might have said in a private conversation. You need not give a reply. Next question.

"187. [The questioner (Shri A. B. Vajpayee) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1322-23 infra.]

DEFENCE PURCHASES FROM SMALL SCALE UNITS

•188. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ministry of *uei*-<snce have accepted the principle of assisting small scale units by making purchases from them of its various requirements; and

(b) if so, whether the small scale units are in a position to supply the requirements of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders for Defence requirements are placed on small scale units to the extent they can effect satisfactory supplies. The small scale units have generally met these orders satisfactorily.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know, Sir, what is the amount spent on purchases during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 from the small scale units?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I am not in a position to give the exact figures. It is very difficult to collect these figures because there are several agencies purchasing from the small-scale sector. Also, the large-scale sector makes purchases from the small-scale sector. So, it is not possible to give the total amount. The Department of Defence Production makes purchases, the Department of Supply makes purchases, the Director-General of Medical Services makes purchases, the Naval Headquarters make purchases, the MGO Branch makes purchases. So many agencies make purchases and it is not possible to give the total amount.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware of the handicaps and difficulties under which these small-scale units are working, as for example, shortage of raw materials, etc., and, if so, whether Government have taken any action to remove those difficulties?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Government are aware of the particular difficulties of the small-scale sector. That is why we are giving some sort of preferential treatment to the small-scale sector. For example, as far as certain categories of purchases are concerned, they will all be Confined to the small-scale sector. Now, those items come to as many as seventy. Then, we give certain preferential treatment. For example, if purchases are made from the small-scale sector *vis-a-vis* the large-scale sector, we give them 15 per cent increase in the purchase price, so that we give them preferential treatment. With regard to the availability of raw materials, steel and other things, the Small-Scale Industries Corporation is attending to them.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*189. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of defence personnel involved in air accidents while on duty during the period from 1st January to 31st August, 1964;

(b) what is the break-up of the number Of officers among the three Services; and

(c) how many aircraft and of what type were involved in these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION in THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) to (c) It is not in public interest to give this information.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know. Sir, what are the special reasons this time why it is not in the public interest to disclose it, while in the past such questions have been replied to?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In the past also, no consolidated statement has been given covering accidents over a long period or a particular period.

What has been given is information about individual instances of accidents. In fact, they are reported in the Press and the next of kin is informed. With regard to the reason, we have to think of the psychological impact within the country and also whether any information would be of any use to the enemy. For example, the category-wise personnel is asked for in this question. The type of aircraft that was being used is asked for. So, any information which would be useful to the enemy we do not want to give. Apart from that, as I have already indicated, there is the psychological impact. Of course the general public is aware of the hazards of air flights. Even then any Consolidated statement giving a large number of accidents will certainly not have a desirable psychological impact. We do not want that.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether a particular accident took place in which an aircraft crashed near Cuttack?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Such incidents have been given. In fact it has been reported in the press. As I have already indicated, the next of kin is informed. Compensation is also given. Also other steps are taken. But a consolidated statement is not desirable. I think the House would agree with me that it is not desirable to give a consolidated statement.

SHRI G. M. MIR: I would like to know whether relief or compensation has been given to the families of air accident victims. If so, how much amount has been dispensed in this way?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: There are rules governing the award of such compensation. According to those rules compensation is given. If any grievance is there on the matter, it is even dealt with at the Defence Minister level.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: The hon. , Minister has just now stated that a consolidated statement will have a psychological effect on the country. May I know how that can be avoided if a private citizen compiles a statement from reports from the newspapers and publishes it? Is it not better for the Government themselves to come out with a statement?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I do not say that it is impossible to give a list of these accidents and the persons involved, but it is advisable on the part of the Government . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not say that.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: May I know whether the Government would consider the desirability of appointing a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into these accidents and suggest remedies for avoiding such accidents?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In fact each accident is enquired into by an Enquiry Committee. Apart from that a high level Committee has been appointed by the Government to enquire into the nature of these accidents and also to suggest any measures, remedial measures that are necessary in the matter of giving clearance to aircraft for their airworthiness etc. This is a very high level Committee presided over by Mr. Khera, the Cabinet Secretary, and Air Marshal Arjan Singh is a member of the Committee. There are two other important members also.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Arising out of this question may I remind you that only recently there was one helicopter accident in which many top-ranking Generals lost their lives. Then again there was another accident near Banihal in which also there were high ranking officers of the Defence Ministry. May I know why the Government of India does not enforce the rule which prevails, which prevents so many officers going in one plane?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Details regarding both these accidents have been given in the other House as well as in this House. In fact it cannot be said that more than one officer of the same grade travelled in it, but all the same Government has taken note of the fact that it is not advisable that senior officers of the Army should travel together like that. There are instructions governing that point.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: The Minister has said that after each accident there has been an Enquiry Committee constituted. May I know what has been the finding of the Committee for the causes of the accidents generally?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As I have said, each case is being enquired into by a Committee. Without specifying the particular accident, I will not be in a position to say.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: With reference to 189(c), may I know whether the aircraft involved in the accidents included one MIG we received from Russia?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In the first place it does not involve any aircraft belonging to Russia. As I have already indicated, it is not advisable to give the kind of aircraft that was involved in the accidents.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN

•190. SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan have exchanged letters on the problem of refugees and whether any assurance has been received from the Government of Pakistan assuring protection of minorities, their welfare and safety; and

(b) whether as a result of this assurance there has been a decrease in the influx of refugees in the country during the recent weeks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, letters have been exchanged between the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India on the subject. The Pakistan Home Minister has outlined some of the steps taken by him to restore a sense of confidence in the minorities.

(b) There has been some decrease in the flow of refugees from East Pakistan during June, July and August. However, it is not possible to ascribe this decrease to any single reason.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: May I know whether the decrease in the number of refugees is appreciable or it has been halved? Can he give us an idea?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: For instance, I can give an example. In April and May the figure was over 1 lakh. In June and July it was about 80,000. In August it was about 56,000.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: May I know whether as a result, of the meeting of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan the Government of Pakistan has taken any steps to restore the sense of security in the minorities in East Pakistan and, if so, what are those steps?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As I mentioned just now, it is written in the letter that the Home Minister has sent.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: It is not clear from the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister whether any steps have been taken by the Government of Pakistan as a result of the meeting of the Home Ministers.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: That is the inference to be drawn.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is not a question in this particular question of the meeting between the Home Minis-

ters but of the exchange of letters between the Home Ministers. A meeting is now yet to take place, but in this letter the Home Minister has mentioned that he has taken certain steps, that he has met members of the minority community and also talked to the officials, and that he hoped that there would be a better sense of security now.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: May I know whether the Government has taken the trouble to ascertain from the Government of Pakistan whether they have taken any concrete steps or not? This sort of evasive reply is not going to satisfy this House.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: There is no question of evasive reply. My colleague has mentioned that the Home Minister of Pakistan in his letter to the Home Minister of India has said that he himself, namely the Home Minister of Pakistan, toured the areas in Pakistan, he met the leaders of the minority community, he impressed upon the Government servants of East Pakistan the desirability of maintaining law and order; and when a person of the position of Home Minister of a Government says that he is taking steps to see that their security is ensured, that is not just a sort of vague thing, but some concrete steps have been taken. You may have a difference of opinion that they did not produce the effect that they should have produced.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I get an assurance from the Government that in dealing with the fate of minorities in Pakistan the Government of India shall not be inhibited by their Austinian concept of sovereignty of a State just as they are inhibited in the case of Burma?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I have to admit that these expressions are a little too difficult for me.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether any firm date has been fixed for the second meeting of the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India in order to explore the possibilities of putting an end to the inflow -of refugees into each other's territory?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: The exact date has not been fixed, but some time after the 15th of October it has been suggested that if possible the two Home Ministers might meet, but nothing finally has yet been decided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

*184. SHRI Y. A. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed any nuclear research laboratories development scheme under the Andhra University;

(b) whether that scheme has been approved by the Government of India; and

(c) if so, what is the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India for the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): (a) Yes. The proposals included a request for a re-occurring grant of Rs. 5-28 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 29-87 lakhs, in addition to considerable expenditure on the installation of a research reactor.

(b) and (c) An Expert Committee was appointed to examine these proposals, and their recommendations have been carefully considered by Government. The State Government have been informed that, in addition

to the considerable grants-in-aid already made available to the Andhra University for research in nuclear physics, a further sum of R«. 1 • 25 lakhs can be sanctioned for setting up a radioisotope medical unit for the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders. The constitution of a joint committee for programming the work and administering the grant was suggested and the reactions of the State Government and the Andhra University are awaited.

संसद् सदस्यों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की ताइवान यात्रा के बारे में चीन का विरोध-पत्र

*१८७. श्री ए० बी० वाजपेयी : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों का जो एक गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल ताइवान गया था उसकी यात्रा के बारे में सरकार को चीन की सरकार से एक विरोध-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस विरोध-पत्र की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

t [CHINESE PROTEST ON M.P.s' DELEGATION'S VISIT TO TAIWAN

•187. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a protest note from the Government of China in connection with the visit to Taiwan by an unofficial delegation of the Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the protest note will be laid on the Table of the House?!

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संसद् सदस्यों और अन्य लोगों के एक गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि-मंडल द्वारा

+f 1 English translation.

ताइवान की यात्रा करने पर विरोध प्रकट करते हुए चीन सरकार ने २६ जून, १९६४ को जो पत्र भेजा था वह और उसके जवाब में भारत सरकार ने ५ अगस्त, १९६४ को जो पत्र भेजा था वह भी ८ अगस्त, १९६४ को अखबार वालों को दे दिया गया था।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chinese Government's note dated 26th June, 1964, protesting against the visit of a private delegation of Members of Parliament and others to Taiwan was released to the Press on 8th August, 1964, along with the Government of India's reply to the Chinese note dated August 5, 1964.] j

CEASE-FIRE LINE VIOLATIONS BY PAKISTAN IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(-SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: | SHRI RAM SAHAI: | SHRI S. C. DEB: | SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:

*191. ^ SHRI A. M. TARIQ: | SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: | SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: | SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: | SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violation of ceasefire line so far committed by Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir after 1st May, 1964; and

(b) the number of cases in which Pakistan was held guilty of these violations by the United Nations Observers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) During the period from 1st May to 31st August 1964, Pakistan created 470 cease-fire line/ border incidents in Jammu and Kashmir. Of these incidents, 392 cease-fire violation complaints were lodged against Pakistan with the U.N. Military Observers.

(b) The U.N. Chief Military Observer has awarded 36 violations against Pakistan so far.

राष्ट्रमंडल प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन

*१९२ { श्री महावीर दास :
श्री एम० एम० धारिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, १९६४ में हुए राष्ट्रमंडल प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन के अवसर पर पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के व्यक्तिगत प्रेस अधिकारी ने लंदन के पत्रकारों को बताया कि "सम्मेलन की विजय में काश्मीर का उल्लेख होगा" और भारतीय सूचना अधिकारी ने करीब तीन घंटे बाद उसका खण्डन किया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय सूचना अधिकारी ने ऐसा करने में ३ घंटे का विलम्ब क्यों किया ?

COMMONWEALTH P.M.'S CONFERENCE

/SHRI MAHABIR DASS: \
SHRI M. M. DHARTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which was held in July, 1964, the Press Attache to the President of Pakistan told the Press Correspondents of London that 'Reference will be made to Kashmir in the communique to be issued by the Conference' and that the Indian Information Officer refuted the same only after about 3 hours; and

(b) if so, why the Indian Information Officer delayed his action by * hours?]

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सही स्थिति का पता लगा कर भारतीय हाई कमिशन ने तत्काल इसका खंडन कर दिया ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A refutation was issued by the Indian High Commission immediately after ascertaining the correct position.]

DESPATCHES REGARDING COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

*193. DIWAN CHAMAN LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no day-to-day report was received in the Ministry regarding the progress of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference;

(b) whether it is a fact that not a single cable regarding the Conference was despatched to India by the Indian delegation during the period of the Conference in London; and

(c) whether it is a fact that when the late Prime Minister used to attend these conferences a regular supply of cables regarding the work of the Conference was despatched from London giving full information regarding the progress of the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Some Telegrams and detailed notes on the proceedings of the Conference were despatched to India by the Delegation. When the late Prime Minister attended the Conference personally it was not necessary to send information regarding progress of the Conference.

[] English translation.

TRANSFER OF COASTAL BATTERIES IN PORT TOWNS FROM ARMY TO NAVY

*194. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to transfer the coastal batteries installed in port towns from the army to the navy; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For operational and administrative convenience, the Government have decided in May 1964 on the permanent transfer of the responsibilities for the manning and operation of the coastal batteries from the Army to the Navy under a phased programme.

SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI'S STATEMENTS IN LONDON

*195. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statements which Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made in London recently at a luncheon given by the Indian Press representatives immediately on his arrival there;

(b) whether he sent any instructions to Shri Krishnamachari in regard to the line he should take on such questions as South Rhodesia, South Africa, Malaysia, Laos, etc.; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister will please cause the full text of Shri Krishnamachari's above statements laid on the Table of the House?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): (a) The Prime Minister did see some press reports on the subject

(b) Before proceeding to London the Finance Minister had discussed with the Prime Minister, the various matters connected with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

(c) The Finance Minister's speech in question was extempore.

MISSING RECEIPT BOOKS FOR COLLECTING N.D.F. IN DELHI

*196. SHRI STTARAM JAIPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 55 in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any action against the persons responsible for the missing receipt books issued by the Mayor's Defence Council of Delhi for collecting the National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the action taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): (a) to (c) The matter was considered by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Council for National Defence on June 29, 1964 when it was decided to recommend to the General House that no further action be taken in the matter. The General House of the Council has not yet been able to meet to consider this recommendation. They have been reminded. After the views of the General House are known, the matter will come up for final decision before the Executive Committee of the National Defence Fund.

PAKISTANI ADMISSION OF CEASE-FIRE LINE VIOLATION IN SECURITY COUNCIL

*197. SHRI S. C. DEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had admitted on 28th July, 1964 in a letter sent to the President of

the Security Council that the Pakistani troops had crossed the cease-fire line and attacked Indian troops on 21st February, 1964, in the Karen Sector of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether the United Nations Observers had given an award against Pakistan in that connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan, in his letter dated July 27, 1964, addressed to the President of the Security Council, referred to the Karen incident of 21st February, 1964 and admitted that the Pakistani troops had crossed the cease-fire line.

(b) The Chief Military Observer had already in March, 1964 awarded a double violation against Pakistan for crossing the cease-fire line and for firing.

TALKS WITH SHEIKH ABDULLAH

*198. SHRI SANKAR PARTAP SINGH DEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had some talks with Shdkh Abdullah;

(b) if so, whether these talks are in pursuance of the talks Sheikh Abdullah had, with the late Prime Minister; and

(c) whether any concrete proposals have emerged from the talks with regard to any aspect of the IncU»-Pakistan problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Foreign Minister has had informal talks of a general nature with Sheikh Abdullah. As these talks were confidential, it would not be proper to dispose more than what has already been said in public statements on the subject.

PIACK TERMS WITH HOSTILE NAGAI

f SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: *199.^ SHRI FARIDUL
HAQ ANSARI: 1_SHRI P. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of terms
on which suspension of operations
have been ordered against hostile Nagas;
and

(b) who will constitute the Gov
ernment Team for negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DTNESH
SINGH): (a) A statement of the terms for
suspension of operations is placed on the
Table of the House.

(b) A decision has not yet been taken about
the composition of the team who will take part
in the talks.

STATEMENT*Terms and conditions for susj>ension of
operations in Nagaland*

The Government of India will depute
representatives, with whom will be associated
the representatives of the Government of
Nagaland, to take part in talks with leaders of
the underground.

2. With effect from September 6, 1964 and
for a period thereafter of one month at
present, the Security Forces will not
undertake: —

- (a) jungle operations;
- (b) raiding of camps of the un-
derground;
- (c) patrolling beyond one thousand
yards of security posts;
- (d) searching of villages;
- (e) aerial action,
- (f) arrests; and
- (g) imposition of labour by way
of punishment.

During this period fines connected with
allegations of complicity with underground
activities will not be imposed.

3. (i) Operations will be suspended
as above on the understanding that
the underground have accepted that
during this period they will refrain
from: —

- (a) sniping and ambushing,
- (b) imposition of fines,
- (c) kidnapping and recruiting,
- (d) sabotage activities,
- (e) raiding and firing on security posts,
towns and administrative centres,
and
- (f) moving with arms or in uniform in
towns, villages and administrative
centres, where-ever there are
security posts and approaching
within one thousand yards of
security posts.

(ii) During this period, the underground
will refrain from moving with arms or in
uniform in towns and villages and within a
radius of one thousand yards of security posts.
The understanding is confirmed that special
arrangements may be made in cases where
movement with arms or in uniform becomes
necessary in any area where there may be risk
of encounter with Secretary Forces e.g. along
or across roads or bridges.

4. The arrangements specified above are
calculated to preclude any unexpected
enco'inter tut in the event of an encounter
coming about, both sides will during the
period of stoppage of operations observe the
rule "No firing unless first fir<"d on."

5. During the period of stoppage of
operations, in order to promote an atmosphere
conducive to peaceful occupations and free
discussion, there will be no parading with
arms in inhabited areas where Security Forces
will not be present under this agreement.

6. On the international border, Security Forces will maintain patrolling to a depth of three miles as the crow flies from the frontier and arrangements will be made for modification of the zone when the stoppage of operations is effected.

7. No arms will be imported from abroad by the underground during the period of stoppage of operations.

8. During the period of stoppage of operations, the Government of India will continue the protection of Army convoys on maintenance service and the usual road patrolling on either side of the road will continue. The road patrols will withdraw when the last convoy of the day has passed. The underground may move about freely on the roads when the convoy has passed the locality and also on non-convoy days. The days of the week and the particular routes used by the convoys will be notified in advance and communicated to the underground leaders as far as may be practicable. It may be necessary to have emergency convoys for such purposes as evacuation of sick and wounded personnel. It may not be possible to give prior information of these convoys. For such convoys however there will be no road protection parties. They will move self-contained for protection. Depth of patrolling on either side of the road will be one hundred yards.

9. The area of application of the above mentioned arrangements will be Nagaland State and the northern subdivisions of Manipur.

नेफा की सीमा पर सड़कों और सीमा चौकियों का बनाया जाना

*२००. श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'ताल्लिब':
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असम के राज्यपाल के सलाहकार श्री बी० एन० लूथरा

ने कुछ पत्रकारों के समक्ष हाल में दिये गये एक वक्तव्य में बताया था कि नेफा सीमा में चीनी सैनिक लगातार सड़कों और सीमा चौकियां बना रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने यह मालम किया है कि चीनियों ने कितनी नई सड़कें और सीमा चौकियां बना ली हैं ?

t [BUILDING OF ROADS AND BORDER POSTS NEFA BORDER.

•200. SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF*
TAL.B: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Shri G. N. Luthra, Adviser to the Governor of Assam, in a statement before some journalists, revealed that the Chinese military personnel were constantly building roads and border posts on the NEFA border and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the number of the new roads and border posts constructed by the Chinese?]

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण):

(क) श्री पी० एन० लूथरा (न कि जी० ए० लूथरा) द्वारा कोई वक्तव्य समाचार-पत्रों में नहीं दिया गया। १३ अप्रैल, १९६४ को संवाददाताओं की एक सभा में संवाददाताओं ने सीमा के साथ साथ चीनी जमाव के बारे में पूछा था। सामान्य भाषा में उन्हें बताया गया था कि उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा के उस पार जमाव जारी था।

(ख) सभा में यह सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

ttTHE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No press statement to this effect was made by Shri P. N. Luthra (not Shri G. N. Luthra). At a press meeting held on the 13th April 1964, the Press representatives had enquired about the Chinese build-up along the border. They were informed in general terms that the build-up across NEFA was continuing.

t[] English translation.

(b) it is not in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.]

UNAUTHORISED RADIO TRANSMITTERS

•201. SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statutory provision for the control of radio transmitters in the country; and

(b) whether Government are aware of any unauthorised radio transmitters operating in [the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A few cases of suspected unauthorised radio transmissions have come to notice, but the location of the transmitters within India has not been established.

WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

•202. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board for the Engineering Industry has not yet been constituted;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when the Board is expected to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RATANLAL KISHORI LAL MALVITYA): (a) to (c) The terms of reference and the composition of the Wage Board have been nearly finalised and Government Resolution appointing the Wage Board will be issued shortly.

PLAYING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM IN CINEMA HOUSES

♦203. SHRI P. ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that National Anthem should be played in the cinema houses at the beginning instead of at the end of the picture; and

(b) if so, by when this decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MASTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSAULT BY MILITARY PERSONNEL ON T.E. AT GAUHATI

*204. SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in column 8 on the front page of the 'Assam Tribune' dated the 7th July, 1964, headed "Military Personnel Assault T.E.—Incident in Gauhati Railway Station"; and

(b) if so what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was settled amicably by the Divisional Operating Superintendent, Lumding, on the spot after carrying out necessary investigation. The question of any further action on the part of Government does not arise.

RISE IN PENSION RATES OF ARMY PERSONNEL

•205. SHRI MATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers who are unable to complete the stipulated period of service on account of disability incurred during ac-