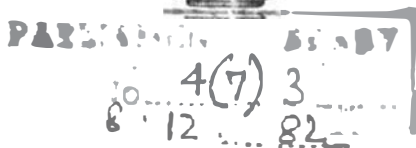


Fourth Series, Vol.I, No. 9

Wednesday, March 29, 1967
Chaitra 8, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 29, 1967/Chaitra 8,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PL 480 Funds used in Elections

+

*109. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ranee Sen:

Shri J. M. Biswas:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made
any investigation into the charges
made by responsible public leaders
that PL 480 counterpart funds had
been used in the recent General Elec-
tions; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Govern-
ment have recently ordered the
Intelligence Bureau to make inquiries
into the allegations that in the recent
General Elections money from foreign
sources had been used.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of
the revelation last year in answer to
Starred Question No. 605 on the 1st
December which showed that out of
the PL 480 funds, the expenditure of
the United States Embassy upto 30th

September, 1966 amounted to Rs. 41.54
crores while the Indian Government's
charge in regard to our Embassies
and Legations never exceeded Rs. 5
crores a year, and the expenditure
of the United States Information
Service had come to Rs. 16.47 crores
while our entire broadcasting system
never costs nearly half as much, may
I know if, in view of this, enquiries
would be made of the American
Government, so that they give us
details in regard to the expenditure
which they have made out of these
PL 480 funds? Otherwise this pro-
posed investigation about interven-
tion in our elections would be infruc-
tuous.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I thought this
was a limited question about making
enquiries into the use of PL 480
money in the general elections. So
far as the general way of using
PL 480 money is concerned, that is a
matter about which this Ministry is
not in a position to answer imme-
diately. Naturally, this is a question
that the Finance Ministry will have
to look into. The particular question
that is before the House today is
about the use of foreign money in
the recent general elections, and
PL 480 can be one of the sources.
That is the matter for enquiry which
the Government has asked the Intel-
ligence Bureau to look into.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know,
if Government's attention has been
drawn to certain reports which
appeared in the UAR neyspapers *Al
Gambharia*, which mentioned the fact,
according to their correspondent, of
PL 480 funds being spent for elec-
tions in North Bombay where Mr.
Krishna Menon was a candidate and
the fact of certain photographs in
American papers several years ago
having been supplied by PL 480
American agencies to those who were
contesting Mr. Menon?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not seen this report.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am glad to hear that an enquiry has been ordered. In view of the fact that it has been stated in this House and not been denied, as far as I know, by the Government that an amount of about Rs. 30 crores was withdrawn by the American Embassy from the PL 480 funds just on the eve of the elections, may I know whether there is anything in the PL 480 agreement itself which actually prevents our Government, despite any desire it might have to make an enquiry, from actually finding out how this money was spent?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot either accept or reject this particular statement, because this is not a matter with which the Home Ministry is directly concerned. But if the enquiry discloses anything of that nature, certainly I will be willing to place it before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is not my question at all. My question is, whether under this PL 480 law any agreement which is made prevents the recipient country from finding out exactly how the funds are spent in that country by the donor country. If that is so, the whole inquiry will be infructuous.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require notice to answer this particular question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that during the elections or before the elections, just in the month of December, a sum of Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 31 crores, which is an abnormally big amount, was withdrawn by the authorities who were responsible for operating the PL 480 funds; if so, whether this was done to finance some individuals or political parties during the elections? If that is so, may I know whether the Finance Ministry or the apparatus of the

Finance Ministry have instituted any inquiry; if not, whether this will form part of the inquiry by the Intelligence Bureau?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My answer is the same.

श्री दशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले जो हमारे मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णम-चारी थे उन्होंने इलजाम लगाया है कि पी० एल० 480 के 31 करोड़ रुपये को एकाजंट फौर नहीं किया गया और वह चाहे जिस एलैक्शन में और चाहे जिस परपज में खर्च कर सकते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the Minister of Finance also should have been here. This question relates to the Finance Ministry as well. Sir, I want to know from you whether this Cabinet functions collectively or not?

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does he deny that Shri Krishnamachari made any such statement or is he not aware of it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said, I do not know about it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, the ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made this statement at the forum of the AICC meeting. Does the hon. Minister say that he was not there in the meeting or did he not hear what he said there? Why did he not ever think it desirable to discuss this matter with Shri Krishnamachari?

Mr. Speaker: He might have been there but he might not have taken any serious notice of what he said.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, when a responsible person makes such a statement, is it not desirable to discuss the matter with him? Has

anybody discussed this matter with him?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जब पी० एल० 480 के पैसे के इस्तेमाल के बारे में कई किसम के आरोप कुछ दिनों से इस मुल्क में लगाने में आ रहे हैं और सरकार अब खुद यह महसूस करती है कि इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो द्वारा इन आरोपों की जांच की जाय तो क्या अमरीकी सरकार के साथ जो पी० एल० 480 का करार होता है वह तमाम पैसों के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के हमेशा के लिए जांच करने के अधिकार को अपनी सरकार अभी प्राप्त कर लेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would again like to make this clear to this hon. House that the operation of the whole PL 480 is a separate question altogether, the details of which I just cannot give like this. Certainly it is a legitimate question, and if asked of the Government with proper notice somebody could give the necessary information about it. I am concerned here with certain allegations about the use of such money in the general elections. I am trying to confine my answer to that particular aspect.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न वैसा नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न गृह मंत्री से ही सम्बन्धित है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब आज गृह मंत्री खुद यह महसूस करते हैं कि जांच करने की आवश्यकता है, इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के हाथ में उन्होंने मसला सौंप दिया है ऐसा वह कहते हैं तो फिर आज गृह मंत्री जी क्या यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि पी० एल० 480 फंड्स के ऊपर चाहे कुछ उसकी रकम के ऊपर सिर्फ अमरीकी सरकार ही अपना दावा रखती है उसका हिसाब किताब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को नहीं देती है तो वह हिसाब किताब मांगने की सिफारिश गृह मंत्री साहब करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever matters will be disclosed in the course of the inquiry, certainly they will have to be looked into carefully.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल नहीं है उनका। वह कह रहे हैं कि पी० एल० 480 के पैसे का कुछ अंश ऐसा है कि जिस पर आपका कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है वह चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों का नियन्त्रण रहे और यह मामला अमरीकी सरकार के साथ लें। यह उनका कहना है। उसके बारे में आप जवाब दीजिये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं जवाब क्या दूँ। उन्होंने यह सजेशन दिया है, सजेशन का जवाब क्या हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने सवाल पूछा है कि क्या अमरीकी सरकार के साथ आप इस मामले को ले रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that a number of hon. Members have asked supplementaries on the question whether the Government of India has the authority and power to inspect their accounts. He says that he is not prepared to answer that question now.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a fund of Rs. 6 lakhs was allotted from the PL 480 funds for Purulia district and the Chairman of that PL 480 fund was the late Shri Sudhir Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Rajya Sabha. Will the hon. Minister kindly bring to light the position of that fund? I am asking this question because the information that we have received is that there is no account of that fund and it is understood that the entire fund has been spent for election purposes. Will the hon. Minister apprise the House of the position of the fund?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would again mention that these are specific instances that they are mentioning which need to be looked into. Without that how do I answer the question? The very purpose of the original question was to start an inquiry about it. The inquiry has been ordered. And even before the inquiry has been started I am asked to give specific information and opinion about specific

amounts which it is difficult for me to give.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : कुछ रोज पहले जब सेंट्रल इंटेसिजेंस एजेंसी की कार्रवाइयों पर वहाँ बहस हुई थी तब श्री चागला ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में जो विदेशी पैसा आता, चाहे बी० एल० 480 के मातहत या किसी और तरह उसके बारे में एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच आयोग ब्रिटेन के सम्बन्ध में वह मंत्रिमंडल ने सलाह परिवार करने और सदन को अवगत करावेगे। मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके पश्चात् इस तरह की कोई चर्चा मंत्रिमंडल में हुई है और कोई फैसला हुआ है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, the Foreign Minister did discuss this matter with me and there was some correspondence between him and me about it. He has certainly acquainted us with the trend of the discussion that took place in this hon. House. He has also acquainted me with the assurance that he has given that this question would be enquired into. As a result of that this inquiry has been ordered.

Shri F. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this inquiry will be confined only to PL 480 funds that are alleged to have been spent for election purposes or all the funds that have come from foreign government, and foreign organisations to the political parties in India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This inquiry would be a very comprehensive one, the use of foreign money in the recent elections. PL 480 funds is included in this.

Shrimati Lakshminkanthamma: It is reported in certain quarters that these funds were used against certain leaders who were picked up such as the Congress President and others. In view of the seriousness of the allegations, will the inquiry be completed as early as possible?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, our efforts would be to expedite the inquiry.

श्री कृष्ण कृष्ण चट्टर्जी: This is a serious matter which has been pending before the country for a long time. Therefore, the hon. Minister is required to give a categorical answer as to the stage at which the inquiry is so that we can understand the position.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is only after the discussion in this hon. House and the assurance given by the Foreign Minister that this inquiry was ordered very recently.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the nature and extent of co-operation from the Election Commission in the investigation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think the Election Commission comes into the picture in this.

श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि न्यू स्टेट्समेन ऐंड नेशन प्रखबार जो इंग्लैंड से छपता है उसके पिछले अंक में लिखा हुआ है कि बम्बई में अमरीका, रूस, चीन और पाकिस्तान का पैसा चुनाव में खर्च हुआ है, और क्या यह भी सही है कि नेपाल में जो बीरगंज शहर है वहाँ से विभिन्न इम्बेसियों के द्वारा पैसा आया है और वह चुनाव में लगाया गया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह सब एलिगेन्स है और इनकी इन्क्वायरी प्रार्डर की गई है।

श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : एन्क्वायरी में यह सब कुछ है या नहीं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जी हाँ, यह सब है।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: In view of the seriousness of the allegation that PL-480 funds have been used for election purposes and in view of the fact that a lady Member from the Congress side has alleged that Rs. 41 crores out of the PL-480 funds were not at all accounted for, may I know from the hon. Minister whether much of the funds out of those Rs. 41 crores have been channelled through the Congress organisation

for winning the elections in the country?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: It does not lead us anywhere.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 जो है किस तरह से उसके फंड ग्राम चुनाव में इस्तेमाल नहीं किये गये हैं, और किस तरह से वह भ्रमरीकी साजिश का एक हथकंडा नहीं है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि पी० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब पहली बफा भ्रमरीका गये थे तब उनको गेहूँ गिफ्ट में भिजा था लेकिन बाद में भ्रमरीकी साजिश का हथकंडा उस पर लगाया गया। पी० एल० 480 या जो दूसरी मददें मिलती हैं मोटे तौर पर सब भ्रमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद के हथकंडे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: You are making a speech.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस तरह की भी खबरें मंत्री महोदय को पहुंची हैं कि भ्रमरीका सरकार की ओर से पी० एल० 480 का धन यहां के उद्योगपति श्री विड़ला के जरिये कांग्रेस को दिया गया है? यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी भी जांच कराई जायेगी?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Personally, I would request the hon. House that making specific allegations against one party is very unfair. Allegations can be made against all political parties. Possibly, you can make allegations against this party, this party can make allegations against other parties.... (Interruption).

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: She has made allegations against our party... (Interruption).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha: It is a very wrong statement made by the hon. Member.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Question No. 110. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri.

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा मतदान केन्द्रों पर आक्रमण

+

110. श्री बिश्वनारायण शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो विद्रोही गत दो महीने से भारी लूट तथा हत्या के कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चुनावों के दौरान उन्होंने कई मतदान केन्द्रों पर आक्रमण किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो महीनों में उन्होंने कितना नुकसान किया और कितनी हत्याएं की ; और

(घ) उनकी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में, राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिजय चरण कुमल) : (क) पिछले दो महीनों में मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा हत्या तथा लूट मार की कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान 5 नागरिकों के मारे जाने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। 3 झोपड़ों के जल से पीने, एक टाइपराइटर तथा नकद और मूल्यवान वस्तुओं की लूट के रूप में 9,079 रुपये की हानि बर्साई जाती है।

(घ) मिजो विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये

गये हैं उनमें दल बनाने की योजना को लागू करना तथा सुरक्षा सैनिकों की गश्त को बढ़ाना शामिल है।

Shri B. N. Shastri: There are three constituencies in Mizo Hills—Aijal East, Aijal West and Lungleh. So far as my knowledge goes, only one candidate filed his nomination from two constituencies and he was returned uncontested from both the constituencies. The election could not be held in the other two constituencies. May I know from the hon. Minister as to when election in the other two constituencies will be held?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a matter for the Election Commission to decide.

Shri Swell: The other day the Home Minister confirmed in this House that a good number of Mizo rebel prisoners escaped from Aijal Jail. Soon after that there was a news report that more of these rebels had escaped from the Silchar Jail. Almost every day we hear of incidents in Mizo Hills and even this morning we get the news of a police inspector being murdered right in the heart of Aijal which is the hub of our security activities. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether it is not a fact that in the wake of this regrouping of villages in the Mizo Hills the activities of the Mizo rebels have intensified and increased and that this measure, rather than achieve the objective of breaking the backbone of the rebels, is making the Mizo people even more resistant and rebellious.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a matter of assessment of the situation. Personally, I do not take the view that the hon. Member is inclined to take. This regrouping system was intended, as a matter of fact, to make the backbone of the resistance movement as such, and if we patiently wait for sometime more and see the regrouping scheme through completely, I am sure this will be found to be successful.

श्री श्री० पी० त्यागी : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने नागा होस्टाइल्लिज के साथ जो कि देश के साथ विद्रोह कर रहे हैं लगातार बातचीत करके मिजो लोगों को विद्रोह करने के लिए भड़काया है ? इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिल एरियाज में, जो कि थिनली पापुलेटिड हैं, गवर्नमेंट हमेशा के लिए इस प्रकार की रिबैलियन को समाप्त करने के लिए फौजी जवानों को जो कि एक्स-सर्विसमैन हैं या और दूसरे जो खेतिहर लोग हैं जैसे जाट आदि, उनको वहां बसा कर खेती की समस्या को हल करने के साथ साथ वहां विद्रोह की भावना को भी समाप्त करने का विचार रखती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has expressed, in the first part of his question, an opinion as to whether the talks with the Naga rebels have encouraged the Mizo rebels. I personally do not take that view. About the other part of his question, whether we can rehabilitate ex-servicemen in the Mizo areas, it is a suggestion which had been considered before and tried to be implemented in some way. But it has not produced the results very favourably. Even then, it is a suggestion which can be kept in mind.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Are there military operations, and, if not, can we not have full-scale military operations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, certainly there were military operations also. But these military operations cannot be of that nature that we can have against enemies. There are other things also which I mentioned. We must not forget that the Mizo people are our own people.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the Mizo rebels have intensified their hostile activities of late with arms and ammunition procured from Pakistan and it is also reported that the Mizo hostiles are having their training in

guerilla warfare in camps inside Pakistan territory organised by the Pakistan authorities and, unfortunately, our civil administration has not extended so far into 700 villages in the Mizo Hills district. In the context of that, may I know, since Pakistan has been actively encouraging these people to subvert our sovereignty, why is it that our Home Minister has not considered it desirable to tell the Pakistan authorities that they should demolish these training camps inside their territory and, if that is not done, it will be the painful duty of the hon. Home Minister to ask our Army to march inside Pakistan territory and destroy these camps there? We should be firm about it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish he were the Home Minister or the Defence Minister today to decide that.

As I said, we certainly have taken notice of this and have continuously brought this to the notice of the Pakistan Government which has, unfortunately, denied this fact. In these matters, ultimately, we have to win over our own people and establish peace there. You just cannot start a war on such counts.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I was completely misunderstood. I did not want the Home Minister to start a war on our people. I wanted him to start a limited war on Pakistan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Just now, the hon. Minister stated that regrouping of villages has got a socio-economic impact on them. Apart from that, may I know whether sufficient precautions have been taken to end the infiltration of the Mizo rebels in the villages and to avoid troubles there and, if so, what arrangements are being made in that direction?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Mizo rebels also belong to the people. It is not a question of infiltration. They are from the people. That is the main point that we have to take into account.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पाकिस्तान के खुले समर्थन से मिजोज में जो विद्रोह की भावना बड़ी है उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई उपाय सोचे हैं ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान का यह खुलेआम बरस्ताव क्या ताशकन्द भावना के बिल्कुल विपरीत नहीं है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इसका उत्तर तो दे दिया गया है । बिल्कुल विपरीत तो है ही, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है ।

Mohit Chaudhuri Espionage Case

*111. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether the inquiries into Mohit Chaudhuri espionage case have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The inquiries are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been brought to our notice that in the case of Mohit Chaudhuri and Sunil Das, a case of espionage, one of the ex-members of this House from West Bengal, who has fortunately been defeated this time, was involved. No action was being taken either by the West Bengal Government—not the present West Bengal Government but the past—or by the Centre. I want to know whether an inquiry is being conducted by any Central machinery and if so, what is that machinery.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Is he mentioning Mohit Chaudhuri's case or some other case?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The case of Mohit Chaudhuri and Sunil Das in which Mr. Atulya Ghosh was involved.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He has made a mention of Mr. Atulya Ghosh. There certainly was a forged document that was being circulated. Even the Pakistan High Commissioner has said that it is a forged document; they have contradicted this document. (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा इसी पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He has not even answered the question. Let him complete the answer.

Shri Hem Barua: It is *sub judice*. Therefore, he cannot say like this. That is my point of order.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am only giving facts which are known public facts.

As far as the machinery of inquiry is concerned, it is the West Bengal C.I.D. which is making this inquiry.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let him ask his second supplementary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the present Chief Minister of West Bengal has already approached the Central Government because this inquiry which was being conducted in West Bengal could not be completed because of many restrictions imposed by the threatening attitude of one of the ex-members of this House on witnesses and so on. They wanted that the inquiry should be done by the Centre. When this question was raised, an assurance was given in this House by the ex-Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, that it would be a proper inquiry; the present Home Minister

has perhaps not assured, I think he will assure today. I want to know why the Centre is not making any inquiry into this, when this is a question of espionage—a document was handed over to Pakistan with the connivance of an ex-Member of this House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, there are different charges in different cases. On one major party, the CIB has registered a case and they are investigating the whole matter. Wherever those Police authorities, the West Bengal authorities, want co-operation from the Central agency, it can always be made available.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : व्यवस्था का मेरा एक प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is getting his chance next.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल नहीं पूछता हूँ। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। मन्त्रिमण्डल में तबदीली होती रहती है। पहले वाले गृह मन्त्री क्या कहते हैं, दूसरे नए मन्त्री नहीं जानते। इसी मदन में राज्य गृह मन्त्री श्री हाथी साहब को माफी मांगनी पड़ी थी क्योंकि उन्होंने गलत बयानी की थी। उस वक़्त उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि अब केन्द्रीय सरकार मोहित चौधरी सुनील दास काण्ड की जांच अपने हाथ में लेगी। पुगनी कार्रवाई को वह देख लें। यह आश्वासन दिया गया है। इसलिए बनर्जी साहब का सवाल बिल्कुल ठीक सवाल था और उसका ठीक उत्तर आना चाहिये था कि इस केस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है? शायद गृह मन्त्री साहब भूल गए कि चुनाव से पहले उन्होंने मुझे एक पिट्टी भी लिखी थी। मुझे समय नहीं मिला उसका जवाब देने का। उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

श्री क० नर० सिन्हायी : मेरा पार्यट भाऊ धार्डर है। उस वकत यह आबजीवन था कि बंगाल में कांग्रेसी सरकार थी और इसलिए इन लोगों का क्याल था कि जिस मेम्बर का ये रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं, उसका उस सरकार पर इम्प्लुएन्स था। अब बंगाल में इन की सरकार है। इसलिए अब वह सबल नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि इन के मन के मुताबिक बहा पर सारा काम हो रहा है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Shri Mohit Chaudhuri . . .

श्री मधु लिवये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का खुलासा होना चाहिए। आप तो मेरे प्रश्न को खत्म कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: This is a point of order which the hon. Minister would not be able to answer. It is for the Chair to decide on the point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you kindly protect us against the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order...

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri S. C. Samanta. He can raise it afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A solemn assurance had been given here. Do we take it then that all those assurances are hollow?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri S. C. Samanta.

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ? आपने उसको तो सुना नहीं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Shri Mohit Chaudhuri was an office-bearer of some Congress Committee in Bihar....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Singhbhum.

Shri S. C. Samanta: ...and he was carrying on business from Orissa and from West Bengal....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And UP.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the non-Minister tell us why the Central Government are not taking the responsibility on themselves?

Shri Hem Barua: He has married six girls.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Again, certain allegations are made. I do not know how I can answer about some specific allegations. When the investigation is on, how am I expected either to accept or to reject these allegations?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Home Minister do it. Let the Central Government do it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are doing it. The CBI is doing it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the fear now? He is no longer a member of the syndicate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he is not prepared to accept or reject the allegations. It is still being inquired into and, therefore, he is not in a position either to accept or reject the allegations. When the inquiry is going on, what can we expect him to say?

श्री मधु लिवये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान इन तथ्यों की ओर गया है कि सुनील दास ने एक बिट्टी बंगाल के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, प्रफुल्ल सेन, को लिखी थी, जिसमें वह साहब कहते हैं :

'Again, I do not know whose influence he wielded and utilised to get his industrial licence application recommended by the State Government and how in less than a year or so he obtained

the industrial licence. You know this could not be done in a normal way and how long it takes to get an industrial licence from the Government of India. Who were the people that backed him."

"ही" का मतलब है मोहित बाँधरी ।
आगे यह साहब कहते हैं:

The persons responsible to grant him fertiliser distributorship, responsible for allotment of fertiliser, responsible for releasing the document without getting the payment, responsible for recommending his industrial licence application, responsible for backing him in Delhi....

आगे यह घमंकी भी देते हैं :

"What I am afraid of is, once the case comes up before the court, I shall have to speak out for my defence, particularly, when everybody left me in the lurch."

क्या यह झूठ मन्त्री महोदय के पास पहुँचा है, यदि नहीं पहुँचा है, तो इस तरह की जानकारी इकट्ठी करने के लिए, जबकि सुनील दास सारे तथ्य रखने के लिए तैयार हैं, उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This should be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I hope hon. Members will be patient with me in this matter...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order under rule 369...

Mr. Speaker: No; let the hon. Minister complete his answer.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is again mentioning a letter which some person wrote to the Chief Minister; it may be Sunil Das or anybody else.

This also contains many specific charges or allegations. He has only said that possibly he will have to tell the truth in his own defence in the court of law. Possibly, this letter must be with the CBI....

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने वह झूठ देखा है ? क्या वह उनको मिला है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The detailed investigations are by the CBI Surety, the hon. Member does not expect the Home Minister to conduct the investigations and look into all the documents. It is physically impossible to do so. So, I cannot express any opinions about this particular matter. It is unwise for me or it is wrong for me to speak about investigations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is under rule 368, Papers quoted to be laid on the Table. The rule says about a Minister:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table".

Rule 369(1) says:

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it".

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye has referred to a particular letter said to have been written by Shri Sunil Das in connection with his own case, how he has been threatened and so on. He has disclosed it; it has gone to the press. Under the rules, Shri Limaye should be asked to duly authenticate it and lay it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तैयार हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: It is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सत्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने जो बात कही है, मैं विस्तृत टीका

है। जब किसी दस्तावेज में वे कोई बात इस प्रश्न में उल्लेख की जाती है, तो सदस्यों को यह जांच करने का पूरा अधिकार है कि मूल दस्तावेज सदन-म स पर रखा जाये। मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ और आप इसकी इजाजत दीजिए।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is your ruling?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर निर्णय दीजिए कि वह दस्तावेज सदन-पट्ट पर क्यों न रखा जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the other point of order also.

श्री राजलेश्वर यादव : इस सदन में जब प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, तो यह आवश्यक है कि उनका सीधा जवाब दिया जाये और उसके लिए ही हमें आपकी सहमति की जरूरत पड़ती है। सभी कुछ कागजात को लेकर मोहिल चौधरी और सुनील दास का नाम लिया गया और मन्त्री महोदय से प्रश्न किया गया, तो उन्होंने उसको बखाब को टालते हुए कहा कि पाकिस्तानी द्वाड़े कमीशन ने यह कहा है कि वे जाली दस्तावेज से और उसने इस बात को कान्ट्रा-डिक्ट किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्पॉन्स, क्यूफियालीरी, हो रही थी, वह पाकिस्तान के लिए ही हो रही थी। इस लिए इस तरह की सचर बाज कह कर जवाब न दिया जाये, बल्कि प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जाये। येटी सम्प्रदाय में नहीं खाता है कि वे डाकुनेट्स फोर्डे वे, पाकिस्तान के इस सर्टिफिकेट का उल्लेख गृह मन्त्री के मुंह से कैसे निकलता है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। क्या पाकिस्तानी द्वाड़े कमीशनर का कहना हम के लिए बेद बाध है? वह अपनी राय दें कि वह दस्तावेज जाली है, सही है या सचर है।

श्री राजलेश्वर यादव : मैं अपनी राय नहीं दूंगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question arises out of the point of order which Shri Yadav has raised. About a week or ten days ago, a spokesman of the West Bengal Government told the State Legislative Council that in the matter of this document which the Home Minister has said is a forged document—here I have got a copy with me; it has been circulated widely—the State Government had asked the Central Government whether they should proceed in this matter or not, and they were awaiting a reply, but no instructions of any kind had reached them from Delhi. That is why I also want to know whether in this matter concerning a document which purports to be a letter from the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Delhi addressed to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan containing very serious allegations about their connections with Shri Atulya Ghosh, he is really interested in an inquiry being conducted into the genuineness or otherwise of this document either by himself or by the State Government. Or is he simply going to be satisfied by the denial of the Pakistan authorities who are bound to contradict it anyway? They are not going to admit that they have been doing this.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the letter and the statement made on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly, a reply has been sent. The query was made by the West Bengal Government whether they could make use of the Defence of India Rules against the persons involved in such a case. That was one aspect. The answer we gave was 'no'. This is because of the assurance we have given to this hon. House that except in certain areas of border States the Defence of India Rules will not be applied. About the other aspect, Pakistan's word is not *Verd*—it is a different matter. But this is a document which is considered to be a letter by the Pakistan High Commission itself.

In this matter certainly it has a value, you may not concede it. (Interruptions) At the same time, we are carrying on further investigations, and will certainly try to find out whether it is genuine or not, but our basic inference is that this is a forged document.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ जवाब दिया क्या उस का यह अर्थ निकाला जाय कि जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जासूसी के आरोप हैं और जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बातक हैं उन के विरुद्ध भी डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल के मातहत कार्यवाही न की जायगी ? क्या इस मामले में श्री प्रतुल्य घोष का नाम आया है इसीलिए सरकार यह रवैया अपना रही है या भविष्य में भी अगर जासूसी के निश्चित आरोप लगे तब भी सरकार सुरक्षा की चिन्ता नहीं करेगी और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने से इनकार कर देगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood what I said. It is not a question of using this document against a spy or espionage activity. It was a question, if as a result of investigations arrests are to be made for the forged document, whether they can make use of the Defence of India Rules, and our answer was "no". Certainly we have the forged document. Our idea was not to make use of these powers in respect of espionage activities, that was not my intention.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order, under rule 42 which reads like this:

"In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State, no question shall be asked except, as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact."

श्री मधु लिखड़े : तय्यों के बारे में ही तो पूछ रहे हैं। फिर से पढ़िए नियमों को।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: My point of order is this. This is the subject matter of correspondence between the Government of India and the State Government. After the statement of fact given by the hon. Minister, are they entitled to go on like this?

Mr. Speaker: After all, if the Minister does not want to give out any secret correspondence, he can say so. Nobody is forcing him to dispose it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Has the police interrogated Mr. Atulya Ghosh on this subject; if so, with what result?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The investigations about this document are going on in this sense that we are proceeding on this basis that it is a forged document.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : क्या यह मानकर चलते हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मानकर नहीं चलते हैं।

Our preliminary inquiry shows that it is a forged document. Even the internal evidence of the document shows that it is a forged document, but it does not eliminate further enquiry. If in the course of the enquiry, something else is proved, that also will have to be taken note of.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: He has not replied to my question. Has Mr. Atulya Ghosh been interrogated by the police? It is a specific, direct question. I am entitled to an answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered already.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: If you consider that an answer, I am very helpless.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will answer this, because Mr. Atulya Ghosh himself wrote to me categorically stating that it is a forged document, and he has asked for further investigation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Why is the police not interrogating Mr. Atulya Ghosh?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After a full-dress discussion in this House about this matter, a definite assurance was given that this inquiry would be conducted by the Central Government, through the agencies of the Central Government. As I understood from the replies of the Home Minister, certain cases are being inquired into by the CBI, and other cases are probably being inquired into by the State Governments. I want to know, therefore, which is the particular case of espionage which is being inquired into by the CBI and what are the other cases against this particular gentleman.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are many allegations. Espionage activity does not consist of one particular act; it is the conduct of a person in the course of many years. The whole thing is to be gone into and it is the responsibility of the CBI. They can take the help of the local CID also when they need.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are there any other cases against him?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The important point to understand is that the espionage case consists of many acts, many allegations.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He avoids the question. We were promised in this House that the espionage case would be taken up by the CBI. But at the same time he stated that there were several other cases also which were being taken up by the State Government. These persons operate from Bengal, U.P. and from Bihar also. There are several cases against him. Are these cases also being taken up by the CBI?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These cases also are being taken up by the CBI.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतायेंगे कि इस सारे कांड में श्री जो दूसरे केस हैं इनमें इन महाशय के अलावा

श्री भी किन्हीं के नाम हैं ? अगर हैं तो वह कौन कौन से नाम एन्वयारी में अभी तक आये हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got all the investigation papers with me.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो एन्वयारी अभी तक हुई है उस में अभी तक किस किस के नाम आये हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे पास जब तक इन्वेस्टिगेशन रिपोर्ट न आ जाय तब तक मैं कोई नाम नहीं बता सकता ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister stated that there were many specific charges against this Mohit Chaudhuri. May I enquire if his attention has been drawn to the fact that the West Bengal Government has instituted a case in a magistrate's court in Calcutta against this Mohit Chaudhuri for issuing a cheque which was dishonoured. That cheque was issued in favour of the Government of West Bengal for the sole distributorship of fertilisers given to this Mohit Chaudhuri by the previous Government of West Bengal. Has it come to the notice of the Government and have they found out how this man could get the sole distributorship of fertilisers from the previous Government of West Bengal? The whole thing is fishy. Has the Central Government—not the West Bengal Government, because those officials may be involved—taken cognisance of this? Will they institute an enquiry into this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about the facts which the hon. Member is now giving. He has mentioned that it is before a court of law; then it should not be our concern to go into cases which are before a court of law. I would like to make it clear again that espionage activity consists of a series of activities undertaken by a man in the course of many

years. May be, if this case also has any connection with the espionage activities is a consequence of certain espionage activity, that is a general question which the CBI will have to go into. Breaking of the law by itself is another thing. But it is this particular aspect which the CBI is taking into account.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, तीन सवालों पर पचास मिनट के लगभग लगे हैं तो हम लोगों के सवाल रखने का मतलब क्या रह जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: I agree with you.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: What about the point of order raised by Mr. Inderjit Gupta?

Mr. Speaker: We will look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: It has been reported that Mohit Chaudhuri married as many as six girls in this country although it is difficult for most Members of Parliament to find even one girl for marriage... (*Interruption*). One girl whose name is Anjali is supposed to be the niece of Mr. Atulya Ghosh. In this context, may I know whether our hon. Home Minister has tried to find out how Mr. Mohit Chaudhuri could afford to be so prolific?

Mr. Speaker: Don't bring in girls in espionage case.

Shri Hem Barua: Was it done with the active help and co-operation of Mr. Atulya Ghosh?

Assault on Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P.

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112. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sechiyan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has ordered an

enquiry into the criminal assault on Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. during the General Elections;

(b) if so, the machinery which is investigating into this matter and whether the investigations have been completed;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister had asked the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into the matter and the Home Ministry advised the Bihar Government to make every effort to trace out the assailants as also those who may have instigated the assault. They further suggested to the Bihar Government that the State CID should assist in the investigation and the Bihar Government replied that the State CID had already assumed control of the investigation. The investigation by the Bihar C.I.D. is still in progress.

(d) Eight persons have been arrested so far.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the criminal assault on Shri Madhu Limaye, a Member of this House, during the elections, was due to political rivalry and so on. This question was referred to the Prime Minister and we are interested to know this. It is also a fact that during the course of various debates, Shri Madhu Limaye has exposed many business-houses including Aminchand Pyarelal. We demanded protection for Shri Madhu Limaye when he was staying in Delhi itself. So, I want to know whether it is a fact that these business people were after his life and whether it is also a fact whether Tammany Hall in Bombay and Calcutta, both were interested to see that he is absolutely liquidated,

and why the Central machinery is not investigating into this whole affair.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This case is before the Bihar CID, and if they feel that Central enquiry is necessary, and if they ask for any help from us, we shall certainly give that help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He can put his second supplementary question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want first a clarification, and then I will put my second question.

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, we have come only to the fourth question now. We must be able to put supplementary questions. This is the second time that I am raising this point. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him. But the questioner gets the privilege of asking the supplementaries first. You are a new Member and therefore you may not know the procedure. I am obliged to call the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee; the question is in his name, besides the names of others. You want to put only supplementaries. How can I help it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance. Now, had it been a question of law and order alone, I know this question would not have been admitted here. We know the rules. This question was admitted and it was 'abled here, when we read the reports in the newspapers that the Prime Minister was kind enough to order an enquiry into the matter. But now we find here that the Home Ministry has referred back the whole question to the Bihar Government. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the circumstances are such that they lead to a deep-rooted conspiracy behind this assault against

Shri Madhu Limaye and that it should be unearthed, and why the Central Government machinery should not be put into action and not the State Government of Bihar.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have replied to the question very clearly. We have asked the Bihar CID to look into the matter, and if they find that this question has ramifications outside Bihar and if they ask for our help, we shall certainly give that help to them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement says that eight persons have been arrested so far. (*Interruption*).

श्री शिव नारायण : दो सबाल पूछने की इजाजत है लेकिन इन को तीन-तीन पूछने का मौका दिया गया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इन को मना कीजिये कोट पहन कर आते हैं इस लिये इन को गर्मी ज्यादा लगती है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We have to finish the questions. The list of people who have tabled the question is long. (*Interruption*). Order, order. Please go ahead, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has mentioned that eight people have been arrested so far. I want to know who are those persons and whether it has been established by the Government after due enquiry that there is an invisible hand of very big people, politicians, in the country, who were defeated later on either in Bombay or Calcutta or in Bihar, and whether it is a fact that an ex-Minister had a hand in trying to liquidate Shri Madhu Limaye. This must be enquired into by the Centre and not by the State.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have already answered this question. Eight persons have been arrested so

far; and the investigations are going on, (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि श्री मधु लिमये को बचाने वाले छात्र नेता श्री राम देव सिंह को कत्ल की घमकियां दी जा रही हैं उन को ऐसे बहुत हासिल हुए हैं कि तुम ने श्री मधु लिमये को बचाया है इसलिये तुम को कत्ल किया जायगा ? क्या सरकार के इल्म में यह बात है तथा उन की बचाने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या कोशिशें हुई हैं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: has not been brought to our notice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात साफ़ नहीं हुई है । यह छोटीसी बात सरकार के ज्ञान में नहीं है । एक लड़के ने कितना अच्छा काम किया है, बहादुरी का काम किया है, एक नेता को बचाया है, बजाय इसके कि सरकार उसको पुरस्कार देती, उसको इस तरह की घमकियां दी जा रही हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: There was an attack on Mr. Limaye and there was also an attack on our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and she had to withdraw from the meeting with a bleeding nose. All this shows that unabashed gangsterism is growing in this country very rapidly. In that context, may I know what steps the Home Minister has taken or proposes to take to check this unabashed goondaism growing into a terrific menace in this country?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is a general question which has no bearing on this particular question.

Shri Baburao Patel: On 5th March, at a public meeting in Bombay, Shri Madhu Limaye made a specific charge against a member of this House—who is a minister—to the effect that there was a conspi-

racious to murder him. The person referred to was Shri Ball Ram Bhagat. In this context, is it proper, honourable and morally correct for Shri Ball Ram Bhagat, Minister of State for Defence, to continue in office till he has cleared himself of the serious charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. Madhu Limaye, made at a public meeting on 5th March in Bombay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Since the matter refers to me, I request you to permit me to say a few words. This question has plagued me for several weeks and I am glad the hon. Member has provided me an opportunity to share my anguish with this honourable House. I have had the honour to sit continuously in this House for 17 years. I think Members on both sides of the House to know that I am the last person to have any animus or illwill against any person. The Members have expressed their anxiety about people trying to liquidate physically certain persons out of vendetta. As soon as I learnt about it, immediately I sent a telegram on 14th morning to Shri Madhu Limaye expressing my sympathy and shock at this cowardly and dastardly attack on him. There is also this vendetta going on against me. It is for the House to consider to what standards public life has come to when out of political animus, a person like me who has nothing to do with it is sought to be connected with it. This has been going on for some time. As soon as this appeared in a certain section of the Bombay Press to which the hon. Member referred, I did not believe that Mr. Limaye would have made such a statement. Immediately I sent a telegram to him to find out whether he had been correctly reported. When he came here on the 18th, I met him in the lobby and later on we had a chance to meet again at the house of Dr. Lohia. There, we discussed this matter. I am very grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Limaye; I am happy to say that he has completely accepted my bows

idea. The two persons who have suffered in this are Mr. Limaye and myself. An attempt was made to liquidate him physically and by connecting me with it an attempt was made to liquidate me politically. Only last evening I received a letter from him and I crave the indulgence of the House to read certain portions of it. Firstly about that newspaper report in which he is said to have made the allegation that I am involved in this conspiracy to murder him—He has said in the letter:

“बम्बई की आम सभा में मैंने इस चर्चा का उल्लेख किया था। अखबारों में प्रकाशित मेरे भाषण की रपट ठीक नहीं थी।”

What he referred to was....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मधु लिये से इतना तो सीखो कि हिन्दी में बोलो। दोनों की दोस्ती हुई है इतना तो सीख लो कि हिन्दी में बोलो।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I shall read the other portions also. That is also in Hindi:

“डाक्टर साहब के घर पर आप ने कहा कि आप का उन लोगों से कोई सरोकार नहीं था . . .

An hon. Member: Why in Hindi?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तामिल बोलो अपनी भाषा बोलो।

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour will be over now.

श्री. डा० रव० भगत : “आप ने श्रीर प्रागे कहा की कहल कि ऐसे गन्वे कामों से आप को सदा नफरत रही है और यह आप के स्वभाव के बिलकुल विपरीत भी है। मैंने (श्री लिये) से आप की बात को बुले विल से स्वीकारा

श्रीर कहा कि अब मैं अपने मन से इस बात को निकाल दूंगा श्रीर किसी प्रकार का मनो-मालिन्य नहीं रखूंगा। आप के कथनानुसार में इस मामले को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। आप की बातों से पता चला कि इस चर्चा से श्रीर इस तरह की अफवाहों से आप को काफी कष्ट हुआ है। मुझे भी इन सारी बातों से काफी परेशानी रही लेकिन अब यह करण मेरे लिए समाप्त है।”

With your permission, Sir, I would like to place this on the Table of the House:

Shri D. N. Tiwary: One thing is not clear, whether he said it in the meeting or not.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि पूरा पत्र पढ़ दें। पूरा पत्र पढ़ देना ही अच्छा होगा। पूरा पत्र पढ़ दिया जाय।

इस के अलावा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरे ऊपर भी कई दफ़े पत्थर फेंके गये। किसी की जान लेने में श्रीर किसी के ऊपर पत्थर फेंकने में बड़ा अन्तर है यह फर्क मंत्रियों श्रीर सदन को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मधु लिये की जान लेने की कोशिश की गई थी पत्थर नहीं फेंका गया था।

श्री डा० रव० भगत : ज़गर आप की आज्ञा हो तो इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाय।

श्री मधु लिये : सदन की डबुक पर रख जाय।

[Shri B. R. Bhagat laid the copy of the letter on the Table of the House—Placed in Library, See No. LT-161/87].

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Arrests under 'Ban Cow Slaughter'
Movement**

*112. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Delhi during the 'Ban Cow Slaughter' movement so far;

(b) whether some of them died in the jail, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the top leaders of Jan Sangh were arrested in Delhi under Sections 107 and 151 of the Indian Penal Code after the 7th November, 1966 incident;

(d) whether they were released by the orders of the High Court and the High Court passed strictures against the Magistrate and the Police; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State, in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 15999 upto 23-3-1967.

(b) One Shri Kishan Chand died on 8th January, 1967. He died of heart failure. One Shri Sohan Singh died on 21st March, 1967 as a result of injuries sustained in a fight between some prisoners.

(c) Some Jan Sangh leaders were arrested under Sections 107 and 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code after the 7th November, 1966 incidents.

(d) Shri Balraj Madhok and some others were released by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on acceptance of their writ petitions. In their judgement the High Court, held that the arrests and detention of the petitioners were not in accordance with the law. The Hon'ble Court also disapproved of the action of the

magistrates in giving their affidavits in the hands of the prosecuting agency.

(e) The Delhi Administration have drawn the attention of the magistrates and the police officers to the errors noticed in this case, and to the necessity of utmost vigilance in complying with the provisions of the law.

**Circuit Bench of the Delhi High Court
at Simla**

*114. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 1st September, 1966 during the debate on the Delhi High Court Bill, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had assured the House that the Himachal Pradesh Government had agreed for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for not establishing the Circuit Bench of the Delhi High Court at Simla; and

(c) whether the various Bar Associations of Himachal Pradesh have demanded early extension thereof for the betterment of the judiciary?

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

(b) It is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court to Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1st May, 1967, and to have a permanent Bench of the High Court at Simla. The proposal could not be implemented earlier as the High Court had its full complement of Judges only recently.

(c) No, Sir.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

*115. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को बिहार में जिला बम्पारन के पुलिस स्टेशन मोतिहारी के अधीन 11 स्थानों पर बसाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उनको दी गई जमीन का अभी तक कोई स्पष्ट सीमांकन नहीं किया गया है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि यह भूमि उस भूमि से भ्रलग है जिस पर किसान काफी दिन से रह रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जमीन का स्पष्ट सीमांकन न होने के कारण बार बार झगड़े होते रहते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जमीन की माप करने के बाद उसका स्पष्ट सीमांकन करने का है ताकि झगड़ा न हो ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Telegrams

*116. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of English and Hindi ordinary, Express and Press telegrams posted during January and February, 1967 throughout the country;

(b) the reasons for this large-scale posting; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target promised by the P.&T. Department four years ago?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Total number of telegrams posted was 19,22,391 during January and February. The detailed break up is not readily available.

(b) Mostly due to the 'go-slow' agitation and en-masse absenteeism resorted to by the telegraphists.

(c) The following are some of the steps that have been taken recently or are being taken to reduce delay on telegrams.

(i) More telegraph branches are being opened in Post Offices in rural areas.

(ii) Extension of working hours of telegraph offices, as far as possible, is being effected.

(iii) Replacement of Morse working by high speed working on teleprinters and provision of alternative circuits to clear traffic in case of interruptions on direct circuits is being arranged.

(iv) Open wire main lines which are very much susceptible to the vagaries of nature are being replaced by coaxial cable and micro-wave systems.

(v) In order to avoid prolonged interruptions on circuits due to copper wire thefts, copper wire is being replaced by copper weld wire in theft affected areas.

(vi) Better type of VFT systems (which provide telegraph circuits using speech frequencies and Telephone channels) which are more stable have been designed and are being installed progressively.

(vii) Telex service is being introduced progressively in the principal cities in India.

- (viii) Zonal delivery offices in large cities have been opened. Under this system the delivery is decentralised and effected in an area by a single office round the clock.
- (ix) Supervision on delivery points has been strengthened and handling procedure streamlined.
- (x) Test checks have been introduced to check delays in delivery of telegrams and eliminate such delays.
- (xi) The operators are being given better training to cope with the increased volume of traffic through modern system of transmission.
- (xii) The standards for sanctioning operative staff in telegraph offices have recently been liberalised which will make more men available for the disposal of telegrams.
- (xiii) Arrangements have been made to provide additional delivery staff in small telegraph offices in rural areas.
- (xiv) A publicity programme has been arranged not only to inform the public in general about the facilities provided by the Department but also to educate them in the correct addressing of telegrams.
- (xv) To cut down delays at the addressing point, a new 'C' message form has been introduced as an experimental measure in the telegraph offices in State capitals with effect from 15th August, 1965.
- (xvi) With effect from 1st July, 1965, a system of refunding cost of telegrams which are inordinately delayed due to their disposal by post, on the initiative of the Department without waiting for com-

plaints, has been introduced. The effect of this rule is likely to reflect on the service as a whole resulting in a tendency to keep the requirements of such refunds to the minimum.

Cheating of Delhi Students by Private Institutions

- *117. Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. K. Ghosh: ●
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kansari Halder:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some educational shops in Delhi duped a large number of students who had failed in the Xth class examination in Delhi, by assuring them that they would enable the students to appear at the Higher Secondary Examination of Madhya Pradesh Board of Education;

(b) if so, the number of students who were thus duped and the money realised by such institutions from them; and

(c) the action taken against such institutions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) A report to this effect has been received from an individual. Reports to similar effect have appeared in the Press also.

(b) It has not been possible to collect any accurate data in regard either to the number of students or the money realised from them.

(c) The students or their parents must have arranged privately with the private teaching shops. If and when they report against these educational shops about cheating, Delhi Administration will take action under the law.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

*118. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief recommended by the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries has been paid by all the Engineering units in all States in India;

(b) if not, the number of units, State-wise, which have not paid the interim relief; and

(c) the steps taken to secure the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Not yet.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed before the House when received.

(c) The recommendations of the Wage Board are being implemented through the State Governments. The latter are making all efforts to persuade the employers concerned to grant the interim relief as recommended by the Wage Board.

7 नवम्बर, 1966 को पुलिस द्वारा गोली बारी

* 19. श्री ब्रह्म बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री अंकार लाल बोरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को दिल्ली में हुई घटना की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो यह जांच किस अधिकारी से करवाई गई थी;

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को दिल्ली में हुई घटना से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच जो दिल्ली पुलिस के एक उप-महानिरीक्षक की देखरेख में चल रही थी, पूरी हो चुकी है। इन जांचों के परिणामस्वरूप 5 मामलों में जिनमें 91 व्यक्तियों पर विभिन्न अपराधों, दंगा, हत्या करने का प्रयत्न, सरकारी कर्मचारी के कर्तव्यपालन में बाधा पहुंचाने के लिये, चोट पहुंचाने के कारण हत्या जैसे अभियोग लगाये गये थे, न्यायालयों में चले रहे हैं। 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं की कोई सामान्य जांच नहीं हुई और किसी प्रतिवेदन की प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Law against resorting to political fasts and Self-Immolations

*120. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to prevent people by law, from resorting to fasts and self-immolations on different political issues; and

(b) if so, the details of the measure contemplated in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Code of Discipline for Govt. Employees

*121. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the Code of Discipline for employees in the Ministries, Departments and Undertakings of the Central Government, where it has not already been introduced;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Code of Discipline is not yet applicable to the Railways, Ports and Docks and public sector undertakings (registered as Companies) under the Defence Ministry.

2. No agreement has been reached between the Railway Board and the employees' Federations on a revised Code prepared by the Board. One of the Federations has taken the view that the existence of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery renders the Code superfluous so far as the Railways are concerned.

3. In the Ports and Docks no agreement has yet been reached amongst the workers' representatives on the Criteria for Recognition of Unions, which is an integral part of the Code. Thus, the Code has not yet been applied to the Ports and Docks. Efforts to secure agreement on this point are continuing.

4. Some progress has been made in the introduction of the Code in the public sector undertakings under the Defence Ministry.

Privy Purses

*122. Shri George Fernandes;
Shri Bibhutji Mishra;
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestion made by the former ruling families in India who are recipients of privy purses that they do not desire the continuation of the privy purses any more;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal for the abolition of privy purses to these erstwhile rulers and/or their dependents and heirs; and

(c) the total amount of money paid in the form of privy purse since its introduction, year-wise?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. V. Chavan): (a) The Government of India have not received any such suggestion from the Rulers who are getting privy purses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The payment of privy purses became the responsibility of the Central Government with effect from 1st April, 1950. A statement showing the amounts paid as privy purses is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-135/67].

Assurance to Non-Hindi Speaking People

*123. Shri Seshiyam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to give statutory form to the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Shri Nehru to the non-Hindi Speaking States;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to consult the non-Hindi States in this behalf; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring a suitable legislation before the House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further consultations may be held if necessary, before finalising the Bill.

(c) Legislation to give statutory recognition to the assurances given in regard to the official language of the Union will be shortly introduced in the House.

Escape of Hostile Mizos from Jail

***124. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty four hostile Mizos, including a few leaders of the outlawed Mizo National Front escaped from the Aijal Jail on the 7th March, 1967; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On the night of 6th/7th March 1967, 22 prisoners escaped from the jail at Aijal.

(b) A detailed investigation has been ordered by the State Government and meanwhile security measures have been tightened.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

***125. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for Engineering industries so far;

(b) whether Government propose to fix any time-limit for the finalisation of Report by the Wage Board; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take against the employers who have

not yet implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board regarding interim relief to the workers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Wage Board has submitted its recommendations for interim relief which have been accepted by Government. The final report of the Board is still awaited.

(b) No. The Board, however, is making all possible efforts to complete its work expeditiously.

(c) The recommendations of the Wage Board are being implemented through the State Governments largely by persuasion and advice. The progress of implementation is being watched.

E. Pak. Raid on Jalpaiguri Distt.

***126. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some miscreants from East Pakistan raided South Berubari in Jalpaiguri District on the 9th March, 1967;

(b) whether the house of one Trini Ray was attacked by them;

(c) whether Shri Ray was beaten and his property looted by the miscreants; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). On the night of 9th/10th March, 1967 at about 0100 hours, some 15 Pak criminals, armed with guns and other deadly weapons raided the house of Shri Tarani Roy (not Trini Ray) of South Berubari, Jalpaiguri District. Some members of the house-hold were assaulted by the miscreants who took away cash and ornaments worth Rs. 450.

(d) A case has been started to investigate the crime. A protest was lodged with Pakistan authorities. Patrolling has been intensified in the area.

Embezzlement at Boileauganj Post Office, Agra

*127. Shri Balgoving Verma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 594 on the 30th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the result of the enquiry conducted by the Special Police Establishment in the Boileauganj Post Office, Agra Embezzlement case;

(b) whether the claims of the defrauded depositors, who have been put to considerable hardship on account of the non-payment of their savings, have since been settled;

(c) if not, how much more time is likely to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken to bring the culprits to book?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The investigations by the Special Police Establishment have not been completed so far.

(b) and (c). The claim of one of the defrauded depositors has been already settled and the settlement of other claims is being vigorously pursued. The question of expediting the procedure for the settlement of claims in such cases is also being taken up.

(d) The culprit has been arrested by the police and prosecution proceedings will be launched against him.

Contract with Kalinga Airways

*128. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment's contract with the Kalinga Airways is being terminated this year;

(b) the number of people likely to be thrown out of job as a result thereof;

(c) whether these employees are likely to be absorbed in Government service; and

(d) other alternative employment to be provided for them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The question is under examination.

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

शनिवार की छुट्टी

* 129. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
 श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :
 श्री जगपति प्रभाली :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार केकर्मचारी यह माग करते आ रहे हैं कि वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार महीने में दो शनिवारों की छुट्टी घोषित की जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मामला केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये संयुक्त परामर्श समिति तथा शनिवारों पंच मिथय की योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित की गई राष्ट्रीय परिवर्द्ध के मास कमकीर्तनीय है ।

Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists

*129. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists have submitted their reports;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the employers and newspaper owners have put obstacles to the smooth working of the Wage Boards; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Not yet.

(b) The Wage Boards have to deal with complex issues requiring detailed investigations and take into account the view points of various interests.

(c) and (d). The members of the Boards have been requested to cooperate fully in the finalization of the recommendations of the Boards and their submission to the Government.

Attack by Mizos on P.W.D. Camp in Tripura

*131. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P.W.D. camp at Labchari Village in Tripura was attacked by the Mizos on the 21st February, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that booklets were distributed in Mizo language among the local Mizos purported to have been issued by the M.N.F.; and

(c) if so, the contents of the booklets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The P.W.D. camp at Laljuri in Tripura was attacked by about ten Mizos on 21st February, 1967.

(b) and (c). Some threatening notices in Lushai language were received by some prominent persons of Jampui Hills range. These notices purported to issue from the M.N.F. and warned the recipients against their behaviour with "Mizo Government Employees".

Earned Leave for Industrial Staff

*132. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that numerous representations have been sent to the Central Government by labour unions in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for increase in the Earned Leave of the Industrial staff employed in the Islands; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on these representations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) Resolutions passed by Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers Federation have been received. One of the demands relates *inter alia* to increase in the earned leave admissible to the industrial staff employed in the Islands;

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Explosives recovered from a Naga

*133. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two

trunk-loads of high explosives were discovered from a Naga at Amguri in Assam on the morning of the 15th March, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to tighten up the security in the sensitive areas of the State of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On 14th March, 1967, two trunks containing explosives were seized from a Naga, while he was waiting for transport at a petrol pump at Amguri, Sibsagar district. The Naga and the chowkidar of the pump suspected to be in collusion were arrested.

(c) The State Government have taken necessary steps to tighten security measures.

Withdrawal of Central Scholarships

- *134. Shri Umanath:
- Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
- Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
- Shri K. M. Abraham:
- Shri V. V. Menon:
- Shri K. Anirudhan:
- Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
- Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
- Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
- Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally-sponsored scholarships conferred on various students in Madras State, have been withdrawn or suspended, for alleged participation in the anti-Hindi movement of 1965;

(b) if so, the number of students affected; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reconsider the action and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Minis-

try of Education (Prof. Sher Singh): (a) No scholarship has been withdrawn or suspended by the Ministry of Education on this account.

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

Overseas Scholarships for S.C. and S.T. Students

*135. Shri Kansari Halder: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas scholarships for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students have been stopped for several years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of scholarships awarded to the various States and Union Territories in the Third Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Sher Singh):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 26 Scheduled Castes and 17 Scheduled Tribes students were awarded the scholarships during the third plan period. They are as follows:

State	Number of S.C.	Number of S.T.
Andhra Pradesh	2	Nil
Assam	Nil	8
Bihar	Nil	5
Madras	5	Nil
Maharashtra	5	1
Punjab	1	3
Orissa	1	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	1	Nil
West Bengal	11	Nil
TOTAL :	26	17

महाराष्ट्र-नेदर-केरल सीमा विवाद

*136. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री दे० सि० पाटिल :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा केरल के बीच सीमा-विवाद को हल करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये आयोग ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सम्भव है कि आयोग जून, 1967 के अन्त तक अपना प्रतिवेदन देने की स्थिति में हो जाय ।

Salary Scale of College Teachers

*137. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding the implementation of the University Grants Commission's recommendations regarding the new salary scales for college teachers in Orissa,

(b) whether it has been fully implemented by the State Government, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have not so far communicated their decision on the implementation of the recommendations regarding the revised salary scales for University and College teachers in Orissa,

(c) The State Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Pay Commission appointed by them for revision of pay scales of their employees.

Cultural Delegations sent Abroad

*138. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations sent to foreign countries during the period from January to December, 1966 and the countries visited by such delegations;

(b) the result achieved from the visits of such delegations; and

(c) whether Government propose to send such cultural delegations during the current financial year also?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Number of Delegations—8.

Countries visited: Australia, Fiji, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Zechoslovakia, and German Democratic Republic.

(b) The performances of our artistes were highly appreciated. Through lectures, exhibitions and performances India's heritage was presented in its true perspective abroad. The visits also helped to promote mutual understanding and goodwill and foster closure relations with foreign countries.

(c) Yes, Sir

Assurances to Sant Fateh Singh

93. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the assurances, written or oral, given by Government to Sant Fateh Singh leading to his giving up the recent fast and the proposal of self-immolation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The Government of India had announced that if either of the two State Governments recommended the establishment of separate High Courts or appointment of sepa-

rate Governors, action would be taken accordingly. The Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana thereafter announced their intention to have separate Governors and separate High Courts, as soon as these could be arranged. Government's acceptance of the proposal of the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana that the Prime Minister should arbitrate on questions of Chandigarh and Bhakra was conveyed to Sant Fateh Singh on behalf of the Central Government. It is also proposed that a Committee may be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to go into other claims and counter claims for territorial readjustments with a view to assisting the Prime Minister in giving an award. Apart from this the Central Government gave no written or oral assurance to Sant Fateh Singh.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

95. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount credited to the Coal Mines Provident Fund during 1966;
- (b) the number of employees subscribing to the Fund; and
- (c) the manner in which the fund has been invested?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Nathi):

(a) Rs. 8,72,00,000.

(b) 4,38,565.

(c) (i) National Defence Certificates and Defence Deposits—20 per cent.

(ii) Other Government of India Securities—80 per cent.

Educated Unemployed in Orissa

95. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of educated unemployed in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1966; and
- (b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Nathi):

(a) 13,402 educated job seekers (matriculates and above) were on Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on 31st December, 1966.

(b) Scheduled Castes—398.

Scheduled Tribes—366.

Vacancies in the Public and Private Sector Establishments in Orissa

96. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange by the Public and Private Sector establishments in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1966; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through various Employment Exchanges till the end of December, 1966?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Nathi): (a) and (b): The information is given below:—

Type of establishment	No. of vacancies notified during 1966	No. of vacancies filled during 1966
Public Sector	31,524	17,671
Private Sector	2,752	872

Restoration of Indo-Pak Tele-Communications Link

97. Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan proposal for an official level meeting to consider the restoration of tele-communications links between the two countries has been considered;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). The Government of India made several proposals to the Government of Pakistan for restoring normalcy in all types of communications between the two Countries. The Government of Pakistan have expressed willingness to hold talks for the restoration of certain types of Communications between the two Countries. The Government of India have welcomed the prospect of talks and are in contact with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels in this matter.

Increase in Fees paid by Overseas Students in U.K.

98. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.K. have decided to increase the fees to be paid by Overseas students;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have ascertained from the U.K. Government the ground on which this increase has been effected; and

(c) the extent of this increase and how many Indian students are affected by it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Sher Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir. The increase will be effective from October, 1987 onwards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increase in fees in respect of fresh students is proposed to be from about £70 to £250 p.a. and by £50 p.a. in case of continuing students.

1100 Indian students are expected to continue their studies in the U.K. beyond October, 1987. It is not possible to estimate at present the number of Indian students who will go for study to the U.K. in future.

Enforcement of Central Acts in the Union Territory of Chandigarh

99. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Acts made applicable in the Union Territory of Chandigarh so far;

(b) the likely period during which the other Central Acts are to be enforced in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in order to bring about uniformity in this Territory in tune with other Union Territories; and

(c) the proposal, if any, to introduce the Rent Restriction Act in the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). As provided in Section 88 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, all Central Acts which were applicable to Chandigarh area immediately before the 1st November, 1966, when it was part of the composite State of Punjab continue to apply to the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Central Acts enacted by Parliament thereafter will also apply to Chandigarh unless they are local Acts applicable to specified areas. It is proposed to enforce from 1st

April, 1967 the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, which was recently enacted by Parliament. It has not been found necessary to enforce any other Central Act in this territory for the time being.

(c) All Punjab Acts which applied to the Chandigarh area when it was part of the composite State of Punjab still apply to Chandigarh. The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, however, extends only to urban areas, namely, areas administered by municipal committees, cantonment boards, town committees, notified area committees or any area declared to be urban for the purpose of the Act. This Act has not been enforced in Chandigarh on the ground that it will act as a disincentive to the development of the Capital Project Area. There is no proposal before the Government for the introduction of this Act in Chandigarh.

Foreigners asked to leave India

100. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners country-wise who have been asked to leave India during the last one year; and

(b) the reasons in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-136/67].

National Museum, Murshidabad

101. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to take over the palace at Murshidabad and to convert it into a national museum has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Shor Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

चिड़ोही नागा

102. श्री बलराज मजोक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) दिसम्बर, 1966 से लेकर अब तक उन चौकियों पर, जहाँ भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के सैनिक तैनात हैं, चिड़ोही नागा लोगों ने कितनी बार हमले किये;

(ख) इन के परिणामस्वरूप कितने सैनिक मारे गये और कितने जख्मी हुए; और

(ग) इन हमलों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Education Commission's Recommendations

103. Shri D C Sharma:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K N Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri F. H. Mohsin:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Education Commission have been considered;

(b) if so, the recommendations that have been accepted; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) These are under

active consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments.

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

Indian Institute of Oceanography

104. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme formulated by the Indian Institute of Oceanography to launch a vigorous search for oil in India's coastal seas has been implemented;

(b) if so, the progress made so far, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme is pending implementation as a suitable research vessel required for this work is yet to be acquired by the National Institute of Oceanography.

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

105. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 482 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the efforts made to evolve an all-India policy regarding the appointments of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The reactions of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Model Act Committee for Universities are still awaited. The Education Commission in its report has also made recommendation on the appointment of

Vice-Chancellors. These, along with other recommendations of the Commission, are proposed to be discussed in a meeting of the State Education Ministers in April, 1967.

Administrative Reforms Commission

106. Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri F. K. Ghosh:
Shri S. Supakar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reconstitute the Administrative Reforms Commission in view of the fact that some of its members, who were Members of Parliament have lost in the elections; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anti-National Activities of Naga and Mizo Hostiles

107. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri B. N. Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps against the hostile Nagas and Mizos who have been carrying on anti-national activities in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the measures taken to check their hostile activities and the results achieved thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Naga Hostiles:*

(i) An agreement for suspension of operations was reached with Nagas on 6th September, 1964, which applied to the State of Nagaland and the Naga inhabited areas of 3 subdivisions of Manipur, namely, Ukhrul, Tamenlong and Mao (excluding the Sadar tehsil). This agreement has been extended from time to time. Efforts have continued to be made for a peaceful settlement with the Naga underground.

(ii) Vigilance has continued to be maintained in the areas covered by the suspension of operations agreement. And in the bordering areas of Assam and Manipur, where there has been some activity by the Naga hostiles, security arrangements have been strengthened.

Mizo hostiles:

(i) The grouping scheme involved the shifting to some selected centres the entire population in an area within 10 miles on either side of the road from Silchar to Lungleh via Aijal in Mizo Hills district. The operation was completed recently and the population of the ground centres, after completion of the operations, is 46,868.

(ii) Operations of the Security Forces against the Mizo hostiles have been intensified.

Delhi-Bikaner Trunk Telephone and Telegraph Services

108. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a frequent breakdown of trunk telephone system between Bikaner and Delhi in spite of Government assurances to put this service on sound footing;

(b) whether there has also been a breakdown in the telegraphic services between these towns resulting in the Express telegrams being forwarded by ordinary post;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the Fourth General Elections, the trunk and telegraph out-ward services from Bikaner remained unserviceable for a large number of days; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify this important line of communication with a border area?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) to (d). Communications between New Delhi-Bikaner have not been satisfactory and a number of steps like construction of new pair of wires and installing a new Eight Channel Carrier System have been taken by the Department. Unfortunately the carrying out of these works caused some disruption to the service. The new Eight Channel carrier system installed in November, 1966 necessitated the opening of two repeater stations at Loharu and Ratangarh where the local power supply turned out to be very unstable causing frequent interruptions to communications. The Department has since arranged for making its own standby power supply arrangements. Unfortunately this period coincided with the Elections and the 'work to rule' agitation of telegraphists resulting in some Ordinary and Express telegrams being posted.

Strike by Employees of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

109. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lock-out has been declared in the Hindustan Lever Ltd., Delhi since February, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employees' demand for a National Tribunal has been conceded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) and (b). The management of Hindustan Lever Ltd. declared a lock-out from 27th February, 1967 on account of alleged stay-in-strike and other agitational activities (including hunger strike of workers inside the office premises.

(c) No.

(d) The Delhi Administration has referred the dispute to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, for adjudication, on 10th March, 1967.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

110. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to solve the problem of admission in colleges in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): The Working Group on advance planning of admissions in Delhi colleges in the next academic year, appointed by Government, is expected to submit its report shortly. Meanwhile, two private organizations have been permitted to set up two colleges for girls in Delhi from the next academic session. The Delhi Administration has also decided to open a college at Nerala.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति पर हमला

111. श्री निब कुमार शास्त्री . क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय के उप-कुलपति पर हमले के बारे में धारम्भ की गई जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उप-कुलपति पर हमले में विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ अधिकाधिकारियों का हाथ था;

(ग) क्या ऐसे तत्व जो समय समय पर अखबारों को भड़काते हैं अभी भी विश्व-विद्यालय में विद्यमान हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Action against Government Employees for Practicing Untouchability

112. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to provide for the taking of disciplinary action against the Government servants who are found guilty of the practice of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Instructions on the subject were issued in 1961. A copy is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-137/67].

Retrenchment in Oil Companies in Madras

113. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Oil Companies have decided to retrench a large number of employees in their Offices in Madras;

(b) if so, the number of employees affected; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid retrenchment and consequent hardship to the employees?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi):
(a) The Central Government has no information. The matter falls in the State Sphere.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government of Madras.

Protection to Prime Minister during her visit to Orissa in February, 1967

114. **Shri Seshivan:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate protection had not been arranged for the Prime Minister on the 8th February, 1967 during her visit to Orissa;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted and the responsibility for the failure fixed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The enquiry being made by the State Government is still in progress

Hindi Advisory Committee

115. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2744 on the 30th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the decision taken on the recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee in regard to the creation of a general pool of the employees doing Hindi work; and

(b) the number of such of the employees as have been promoted to the post of Hindi Officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Because of the decentralisation of cadres of Section Officers and below of the Central Sec-

retariat Service, the formation of such a pool has been found difficult. However this matter is under consideration. Uniform recruitment rules are being prepared so that selection for the post of Hindi Officer is made from Hindi Assistants, Research Assistants and Hindi Translators etc.

(b) Such appointments can be considered only after the proposed recruitment rules have been finalised

Cadre of Hindi Stenographers

116. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2945 on the 30th November, 1966 and state.

(a) the decision taken in regard to the inclusion of Hindi Stenographers in the cadre of English Stenographers as recommended by the sub-committee of Hindi Advisory Committee; and

(b) if no decision has been taken, further time likely to be taken in arriving at a decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Arrest of Car Lifters in Delhi

117. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 133 on the 2nd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether five persons belonging to a gang of car lifters were apprehended in Delhi;

(b) if so, the quantity of car parts recovered from them; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No car parts were recovered from them. However, 9 stolen cars were recovered at their instance.

(c) All the five accused persons are facing trial in court.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Disputes

118. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhvalya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 139 on the 2nd November, 1966 and state

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute which was under the consideration of the Centre, and

(b) if so, the basis on which these States have been divided and the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 139 on 2nd November 1966 the Chief Minister, Nagaland had written to the Prime Minister suggesting the appointment of a Commission for demarcating the boundaries between Assam and Nagaland. This matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) The State of Nagaland, consisting of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Areas of Assam, was created under the provisions of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962.

धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली में मकान का गिर जाना

119. श्री प्रकाशबोर दास्जी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री बलराज मर्षोक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 2 नवम्बर, 1966 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 43 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 15 अगस्त, 1966 को धर्मपुरा दिल्ली में गिरने वाले एक मकान के बारे में, जो एक भयंकर दुर्घटना थी, जांच करने वाले आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पूरी कर ली है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) जाच-कार्य इस समय किस अवस्था में है, और

(घ) जाच-कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कई सुनवाईयों में शहादत लेनी पड़ी। आयोग के अकेले सदस्य के दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त होने से भी थोड़ी देरी हुई।

(ग) शहादत पूरी हो चुकी है और तर्क सुनने बाकी है।

(घ) आयोग की अवधि 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक बढ़ा दी गई है और उस तिथि तक जाच कार्य पूरा होने की आशा है।

राष्ट्रीय सभ्यता, दिल्ली में चोरी

120 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री जी० सी० नायक :
श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :
श्री ए० दीपा :
श्री बाबू राव पटेल :

क्या जिला मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय सभ्यता से 2500 रुपये के मूल्य के धातुओं की चोरी हो गई है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

बिलास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली से लगभग 2080 रुपयों के मूल्य के बिलाबट वाली चांदी और सोने के धार्मिक आदिम जातीय और लोक आभूषण चोरी चले गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) मामले की पुलिस द्वारा पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Pay Scales and Training of Telegraphists

121. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of the Junior and Senior telegraphists working in the Overseas Communications Service and the P & T Department;

(b) whether they are trained by their respective Departments before or after their appointments in the cadre; and

(c) the duration of their training, remuneration offered and the subjects dealt with during such training?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-138/67.]

Telegraphists

122. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telegraphists in the P. & T. Department besides performing identical

duties, possess many additional qualifications as compared to their counterparts in the Overseas Communications Service;

(b) whether there is a marked discrimination between their scales of pay; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove this disparity?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) to (c). The duties of Telegraphists in the P. & T. Department are not identical to those performed by Telegraphists in the Overseas Communications Service. The question of discrimination in pay scales does not, therefore, arise. The Pay Commissions have equated Telegraphists in the P & T. Department with other allied cadres in the Department who are on the same time-scale of pay.

Telegrams sent from New Delhi C.T.O.

123. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegrams sent by post, the number of telegrams posted in original and the number of telegrams transferred to local sub-offices from New Delhi Central Telegraph Office during January and February, 1967,

(b) the total number of man-hours employed for the purpose and the total expenditure involved in the shape of salary and overtime; and

(c) the average per hour output per official in the process?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). The information is given in the form of a statement given below:-

STATEMENT

	Jan. 67	Feb. 67
(a) (i) No. of telegrams sent by post.	98146	81705
(ii) No. of telegrams posted in original.	43440	37883
(iii) No. of telegrams transferred to local offices BY-HAND.	49432	44421
(b) (i) Total No. of man hours employed for the purpose.	2536 Hours	1962 Hours
(ii) Total expenditure involved in the shape of salary and overtime.	8,991.26	7,033.56
(c) Average output per official per hour in respect of:		
(i) Messages fully copied and posted	12.5	
(ii) Messages posted in original	75.0	
(iii) Messages transferred by hand after keeping skeleton copies	30.0	

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

124. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri E. Umanath:
Shri Anrudhan:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri V. Vishwanatha Monea.
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bipartite Committee on bonus appointed by the Standing Labour Committee has concluded its work;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached on the proposals for the amendment of the Bonus Act, 1965; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to amend the Bonus Act in the light of the proposals made by the workers' organisations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter will be considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its next Session which is proposed to be held on 25th April, 1967.

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.

125. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hardwar Unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd. has not been implementing provisions of Certified Standing Orders; and

(b) whether the management recently signed an agreement with a Union, in contravention of the provisions of the Certified Standing Orders?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) and (b). Enquiries are being made on the representations received. An answer will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Revision of D.A. in Public Sector Units

126. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.A. revisions have been made in public sector units (except coal and steel) following such revisions for Central Government employees;

(b) whether any public sector unit has refused to revise the D.A. following the Gajendragadkar Commission Award on the grounds that it has im-

plemented the Wage Board recommendation on interim relief;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Bombay Engineering industry dearness allowances is being revised every month at the textile D.A. rates, even after being covered by the Wage Board; and

(d) whether public sector engineering workers are being unfairly discriminated in the matter of periodical D.A. revision?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Damage caused in the 7th November, 1966 Incident

127. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owners of private property and cars which were burnt as a result of arson by the anti-cow slaughter processionists on the 7th November, 1966 have asked Government to compensate them for the loss of their property, including the claims which have been put forward by the Delhi Transport Undertaking;

(b) the total amount of the claims made so far and the decision taken by Government in this behalf; and

(c) whether any estimates have been made of the loss of the public property on that day and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 62 claims for the grant of *ex-gratia* assistance were received from the Central Government employees whose vehicles were damaged while parked inside or within the premises of the Government offices or buildings during the disturbances of 7th November, 1966. A total amount of Rs. 1,83,000 approximately has been sanctioned against these claims. Out of the 7 claims which were received by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi,

the amount of claim was mentioned only in 4, and it totalled Rs. 5,090.75 only. Three of these claims were considered and rejected. The fourth case is under consideration. The claim made by the DTU is also under consideration.

(c) As a result of the incidents, 25 DTU buses, 4 postal vans and 45 Government vehicles were partially or completely damaged. The cost of damage to public vehicles has been assessed at Rs. 1,99,405.06. The cost of damage to public buildings has been assessed at Rs. 2,20,375.

Dissatisfaction among Government Employees

128. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the Central Government employees particularly at the level of Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks regarding their promotion prospects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such a situation has been reflected in a survey conducted recently (and reported in the Press) by some Government or private organisation; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (c). Representations have been received from Associations representing the categories of staff referred to about inadequate promotion prospects. They have been carefully considered by Government, but because of non-availability of vacancies in higher grades in adequate numbers due to economy measures, increase in the age of superannuation and other factors, it has not been found possible to do anything in the matter.

(b) No such survey was conducted by Government; nor are they aware of any survey conducted otherwise.

Grievances of Assistants

129. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of Joint Secretaries was set up in March, 1966 to study the grievances of the Assistants in the Central Government including those Assistants whose seniority is also alleged to have been fixed wrongly;

(b) if so, the progress made by that Committee; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c) The question of revision of seniority in the grade of Assistant was one among various items referred for consideration of this Committee. This particular item is currently under consideration of the Committee and its recommendations thereon are expected shortly.

Mizo Hill Villages

130. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regrouping of Hilly villages by the Army as a drive against the Mizo rebels has been completed;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) how far it has helped in affording protection to the civil population against hostile gangs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grouping scheme involved the shifting to some selected centres the entire population in the area of 10 miles on either side of the Silchar-Lungleh road in Mizo Hills district. The task were completed in three phases.

(c) The grouping scheme has been completed recently and its full impact will be noticeable only after some time. Steps have been taken, how-

ever, to make grouped population safe against depredations by MNF hostiles. **Raid by Mizo Rebels in Cachar Distt.**

131. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of 150 armed Mizo rebels raided Charnura Bazar in Cachar District on the night of the 8th November, 1966 and looted almost all the shops and de-camped with the booty after setting the bazar on fire; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the life and property of the people in that area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On the 9th November, 1966, about 150 armed Mizo hostiles looted 15 shops in Gharmura Bazar (Cachar district) of which 14 were burnt by them

(b) To protect the life and property of the people the police posts already established in the area have been reinforced

Police Firing in Jaipur

132. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police opened fire on the public in Jaipur in March, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons killed as a result thereof; and

(d) whether any judicial inquiry has been ordered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The police are reported to have fired in self-defence in controlling a violent mob.

(c) Eight persons.

(d) A judicial inquiry will be held

Indian Administrative System

133 Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether over-centralization was one of the failings of the Indian administrative system, as reported in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 6th March, 1967, and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs: (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) The Administrative Reforms Commission appointed to examine the public administration of the country is also likely to go into this problem. Such recommendations as may be made by the Commission in this behalf will be given due consideration by the Government.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

134 Shri Yashpal Singh
Shri D. C. Sharma.

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to introduce Unemployment Insurance scheme for persons who are employed but may lose employment, and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation: (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi)

(a) No

(b) The matter is proposed to be placed before the Standing Labour Committee at its next meeting scheduled to be held on the 25th April 1967.

Special Status for Hill Areas of Assam

135 Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a federal type

of Government in Assam whereunder Assam Hills would be given special status, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs: (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b) A statement on the question of reorganisation of State of Assam was issued on the 13th January 1967. A copy of that statement is attached.

STATEMENT

On the conclusion of discussions by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister with the leaders of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference, the Union Home Ministry has issued the following statement today.

The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have held detailed discussions with the leaders of the A.P.H.L.C. The Government of India appreciate the political aspirations of the people of the Hill areas of Assam and have decided to reorganise the State of Assam.

Bearing in mind the geography and the imperative needs of security and coordinated development of this region as a whole the Home Minister discussed with the A.P.H.L.C. leaders the proposal that a federal structure, composed of federating units having equal status, not subordinate to one another, should provide the basis for this reorganisation. Under this arrangement a limited number of essential subjects of common interest would be assigned to the regional federation leaving the rest of the State functions to the federating units which will have their own legislative assemblies, councils of Ministers etc. Details of the scheme, including the subjects to be allocated to the regional federation, would be worked out within six months by a committee on which all concerned interests would be represented. At a later stage, other administrative units in the eastern region may also join this regional federation.

Neolithic settlements traced in Darjeeling District

136. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the largest neolithic settlements of the Indian stone age has been traced at the sub-Himalayas terrain near the plateau of Kalimpong in Darjeeling District of West Bengal by the State Directorate of Archaeology during the explorations conducted in that region; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Sher Singh) (a) and (b): In the exploration conducted in 1962, in the terrain of Kalimpong, a number of neolithic celts were found. In September, 1966 the State Directorate of Archaeology, undertook an exploration in Darjeeling District, and found, among other things, a chipped neolithic handaxe. The discovery of neolithic implements in this area is not the first of its kind. However, detailed information has been called for from the State Government to determine the archaeological potentialities of the sites.

Gandhi Murder Case

137. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri S. Snpakar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a one-man Commission to go into the circumstances relating to Mahatma Gandhi's assassination; and

(b) if so, when the report of the Commission is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A one-man Commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the following matters:—

(i) Whether, any persons, in particular Dr. Gajanan Viswanath Ketkar, of Poona, had prior information of the conspiracy of Nathuram Vinayak Godse and others to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi;

(ii) Whether any of such persons had communicated the said information to any authorities of the Government of Bombay or of the Government of India, in particular, whether the aforesaid Dr Ketkar had conveyed the said information to the late Bal Gangadhar Kher, the then Premier of Bombay, through the late Balukaka Kanetkar;

(iii) If so, what action was taken by the Government of Bombay, in particular by the late Bal Gangadhar Kher, and the Government of India on the basis of the said information.

The Commission is expected to make its report to the Central Government by 30th September, 1967.

Employment Exchange in Orissa

139 **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges from 1961-62 to 1966-67 in Orissa (year-wise);

(b) the number of unemployed Graduates Intermediates, and Matriculates among them; and

(c) the number of the registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jasukhlal Nathi):

(a) to (c). Information is given in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-139/67]

P. and T. Circle, Lucknow

140. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fourteen posts of Upper Division Clerks are lying vacant since 1st January, 1953 in the Posts and Telegraphs Circle Office, Lucknow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these posts are to be filled in by the Directorate General, Posts and Telegraphs and not by the Post Master General, Uttar Pradesh, and

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling these posts by confirming officials who held substantive posts on the 1st January, 1953 as directed in D.G.'s communication No PE 18-8/5 dated the 28th August, 1953?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I K Gujral):
'a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Division of services in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

141. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals (State-wise, Union Territory-wise and Cadre-wise) of Government employees of various Departments received by the Allocation of Services Committee regarding their postings in the States of their domicile viz, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh;

(b) the number of appeals disposed of so far; and

(c) when the remaining appeals will be decided?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compulsory Primary Education

**142 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of compulsory primary education has been implemented throughout the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the States where has not been implemented and the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (c) Most of the States have passed legislation for enforcing compulsory attendance in the schools. The emphasis all along, however, has been on persuasion, propaganda and provision of incentives, rather than on the application of punitive measures. As a result of these steps about 80 per cent and 32 per cent of the children the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively are estimated to have been brought to schools by the end of the Third Five Year Plan

Arrests made under D.I.R.

**143 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested, detained and prosecuted so far under different sections of the D.I.R. in each State upto date; and

(b) the details of punishment awarded to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Home Guards

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

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to raise the strength of Home Guards Force in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

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

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.B and eye diseases are on the increase among the industrial workers who come under the Employees State Insurance Scheme,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the increase of these diseases?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathli): (a) (a) The incidence of Tuberculosis during the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) has been more or less static.

For diseases of the Eye, there has been slight steady increase during this period

(b) Details are as follows:—

Incidence of Sickness per thousand insured persons in respect of—

Year	T.B. of respiratory system.	T.B. other forms	Diseases of eye
1961-62	10.0	3.6	88.6
1962-63	12.4	5.2	96.0
1963-64	12.6	4.9	97.1
1964-65	13.6	5.3	98.0
1965-66	12.8	4.7	101.8

(c) (i) Tuberculosis. The following measures are taken—

Preventive measures.—Mass miniature radiography, tuberculin test and B.C.G Vaccination.

Curative measures.—T.B. Specialists are appointed under the Scheme in the diagnostic centres/specialist centres Separate T.B. Clinics are being established under the Scheme for an insurable population of 50,000 or more.

In-patient treatment.—T.B. patients are given in-patient treatment in E.S.I. T.B Hospitals/Annexes or in the beds reserved in the T.B. Hospitals/wards of the State Governments and other hospitals

Domiciliary treatment.—Is being given under the ESI Scheme so as to reduce pressure on the Hospitals beds.

(ii) Diseases of Eye: Eye specialists are available under the ESI Scheme in all implemented areas and all cases needing specialist-check-up and treatment are referred to them. Beds for in-patient treatment are arranged in the ESI Hospitals and State Government Hospitals

The insured persons are also provided with spectacles at the sole cost of the Corporation if there is impairment of vision due to employment injury

Employment Situation in the Country

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

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures regarding

the employment situation in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi):

(a) 1 Estimated unemployment at the beginning of the Fourth Plan (April 1966) 9-10 million

2 Estimated increase in labour force during the Fourth Plan 23 million

(Source Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan)

(b) Development schemes included in the Fourth Plan are expected to create 19 million jobs Training is also being imparted for development of skills to meet the manpower requirements of the Fourth Plan

New Universities in Orissa

147 Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
Shri P. K. Deo.
Shri G. C. Naik
Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has given any grant to the two new Universities set up in Orissa, one in Sambalpur and the other in Berhampur and if so, the amount thereof,

(b) whether any other assistance besides monetary has been given to these two new Universities, so far, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen): (a) to (c) The question of giving a grant or any other assistance to the two universities has not been considered by the University Grants Commission as no proposals have been received for such assistance

दिल्ली में नये कालेज

148. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के सभ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने नये कालेज खोलने का विचार है ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भगले सिखा वर्ष में नरेला में भी एक कालेज खोला जायेगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उस कालेज में विज्ञान की कक्षाएँ चालू की जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) भगले शैक्षिक सत्र से लड़कियों के दो कालेज शुरू करने की अनुमति निजी सगठनों की दी गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा और ज्यादा कालेज शुरू करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नरेला में एक कालेज चलाने का फैसला किया है। शुरू में इस कालेज में विज्ञान की कक्षाएँ चलाना शायद सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा।

संस्थान प्राफिसर

149. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ऐसे संस्थान प्राफिसरों की संख्या क्या है जो लगातार सात वर्षों से अधिक तक स्थानापन्न रूप से काम कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस बतनक्रम में स्थायी न किये जाने के कारण उन में असन्तोष की भावना उत्पन्न हो गई है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उनका मन्त्रालय ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो लगातार 7 वर्षों से अधिक तक स्थानापन्न रूप से काम कर रहा हो उसे उसके बतनक्रम में सामान्य रूप से स्थायी कर दिया जाना चाहिये ?

गृह-मन्त्रालय में राश्ट्र-मन्त्री (जी बिष्ठा
करण कुमल) (क) सगभग 439।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) जी नहीं। किसी वेतनक्रम में स्थायित्व उसमें उपलब्ध रिक्तियों के आधार पर होता है न कि सेवा की किसी न्यूनतम अवधि पर। प्रत्येक वेतनक्रम की अधिभूत स्थायी सख्या के प्रतिवर्ष पुनरवलोकन तथा पुनर्निर्धारण तथा कुछ शर्तों के पूरा होने की स्थिति में अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में अनदेखा पहले से ही लागू है। उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया द्वारा अधिभूत स्थायी सख्या में जितनी भी वृद्धि होगी उतनी ही अधिक सख्या में स्थानापन्न रूप में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों को स्थायी कर दिया जायगा।

Wage Board for Leather Industry

150 Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Interim Report of the Wage Board for Leather Industry has not been implemented in many units in UP,

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ask the employers to implement the decision, and

(c) the number and names of units which have not yet implemented the recommendations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi). (a) and (c) Information is being obtained from the Government of UP and will be placed before the House when received

(b) The State Government through whom the implementation of the recommendations is being secured, propose to convene a tripartite conference of leather and leather goods industries to consider the question of expeditious implementation. Meanwhile

the field staff of the State Government are making all efforts to get the recommendations implemented voluntarily

Award of Industrial Tribunal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

151. Shri K. E. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the award of Industrial Tribunal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the matter of industrial dispute between the workmen of Wimco Factory, Port Blair and the Andaman Timber Industries and their respective managements, and

(b) whether Government propose to implement this award in the Government industrial undertakings also?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi):

(a) and (b) Information has been called for from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. A further answer will be placed on the Table of House after the information is received by the Government

Insult to National Flag by a Seaman

152 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani-inspired Seaman in the Minicoy Islands insulted the Indian National Flag on the Independence day this year and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Emoluments of Telegraphists and Tele-printer Operators

153. Shri Satya Narain Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the qualifications and training required for a Telegraphist in the P&T Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the qualifications and training required for a Telegraphist in the P & T Deptt. are the same as required for a Teleprinter Operator in some other Departments;

(c) whether the emoluments of Telegraphists in the P & T Deptt. are lower than those of Teleprinter operators in other Departments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Matriculation or equivalent examination. Training period is 9 months.

(b) In the absence of the names of other Departments being specified, it is not possible to make a comparative analysis.

(c) The pay scale of telegraphists in the P. & T. Department is Rs. 110 to 240, with 3 advance increments on completion of training. In the absence of names of other Departments being specified, it is not possible to make a comparative analysis.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, the question does not arise.

District Telegraph Office, Varanasi

154. Shri Satya Narain Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to acquire the Hathua Kothi of Varanasi for the new building of District Telegraph Office, Varanasi;

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

(c) the steps taken to expedite the acquisition?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A negotiation Committee has been appointed to negotiate with the owner, the price of the property, and the Committee is likely to meet the owner in early May, 67.

Telegraph Employees

155. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of any of the telegraph employees or workers in Palghat Circle have been terminated by the Department;

(b) if so, the number of employees thus involved and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-consider their demands and the cancellation of retrenchment order?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) There is no Palghat Circle. It is presumed that Honourable Member's reference is to Palghat Departmental Telegraph Office. If so, there has been no such case.

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

Repatriates from Ceylon

156. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin repatriated from Ceylon so far since the treaty for giving statehood to such persons was signed with Ceylon Government; and

(b) the details as to where and how far they have been settled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) Repatriation of per-

sons of Indian origin under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 has not yet commenced.

(b) Does not arise.

शक्ति योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण

157. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जन शक्ति योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण-कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्युत् चरण शुक्ल) (क) नई दिल्ली की व्यावहारिक जन शक्ति अनुसन्धान सस्था ने उपक्रमों के स्तर पर एक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम 31-1-67 से 11-2-1967 तक चलाया। इस सस्था की स्थापना 1962 में भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई थी और जन शक्ति आयोजन तथा प्रशासन के लिये व्यावसायिक तकनीक में उच्चतर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना इस संस्था के उद्देश्यों में से एक है।

(ख) सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों द्वारा नामित 24 व्यक्तियों ने इस पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया। इस पाठ्यक्रम में भाषणों, वाद विवादों तथा अभिव्यक्तियों का संचालन, निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों, सरकारी विभागों तथा व्यावहारिक जन शक्ति अनुसन्धान सस्था में जन शक्ति आयोजन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया गया। यह पाठ्यक्रम इस प्रकार का बनाया गया था कि इसमें भाग लेने वालों को जन शक्ति आयोजन की समेकित प्रकृति का, उन विभिन्न तत्वों का जिन्हें ध्यान में रखना होता है तथा औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में जन शक्ति आयोजन के लिये काम में लाये जाने वाले विभिन्न तत्वों के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त करमा जा सके।

2000 (a) L.S.—4

पुस्तकों को जप्त करना

158. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में उनके मन्त्रालय ने कितनी पुस्तकें जप्त कीं; और

(ख) उन पुस्तकों के शीर्षक क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्युत् चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा 1966-67 में 5 पुस्तकों अथवा प्रकाशनों के विरुद्ध जप्ती के आदेश अधिसूचित किये गये थे।

(ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

1. द नागाज-इंडियाज प्रोब्लम और द वर्ल्ड ? द सर्व फ़ार पीस।
2. गोधा-इन्वोर्कडा ना असेम्बलियो नेक्सनल (लिसबोआ) ई ना कमारा डास कामन्स लईस।
3. जिहाद।
4. ताशकन्द डिक्लेरेशन एण्ड द प्रोब्लम आफ इरो-पाक माइना-रिटोइज।
5. पीपल फ़ाऊ इंडिया, बिफेंस योर सैज।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के आरोप

159. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने राज्यपत्रित पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के मामलों की जांच की गई; और

(ब) इन मामलों में रुब में से कितने पदाधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

भू-धर्म कमी (श्री महाबन्तराय चव्हाण):

(क) 1-1-66 से 28-2-67 तक की अवधि में, उन 600 व्यक्तियों के मामलों को मिला कर जो 1-1-66 से पहले के शेष थे, विशेष पुलिस संस्थान द्वारा चलाये गये मामलों का राजपत्रित स्तर के 1101 सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्ध था।

(ख) उन मामलों में जिनकी कार्यवाही उसी अवधि में पूरी हो गई 11 अधिकारियों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दण्डित किया गया तथा 108 को विभागीय स्तर पर दण्ड दिया गया।

Automation in Industry

160. **Shri P. K. Des:**
Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri K. F. Singh Des:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there has been a conference of Industrial Engineers in Calcutta on the subject of automation in Industry;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by them in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Assistance to Cultural Institutions of Bhubaneswar

161. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for financial assistance from different cultural institutions of Bhubaneswar have been received;

(b) if so, the names of these institutions and the amount of assistance they have asked for; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to those institutions so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Sher Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Central School in Bhubaneswar

162. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central School has been established at Bhubaneswar, and if so, the strength of the school;

(b) whether the school has got a permanent building; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) Yes, Sir. The strength of the school is 74.

(b) and (c). No, sir. For the present, accommodation for the school has been arranged by the State Government, which has also agreed to provide a site for a new building. The actual site has not yet been settled. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

Santhanam Committee's Recommendations

163. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on eradication of corruption have been implemented; and

(b) when the remaining recommendations are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Out of 137 recommendations (including parts of recommendations) made by the Santhanam Committee, 117 have been accepted with or without changes.

Of these 111 have since been implemented. Implementation of the remaining six recommendations is under consideration.

8 recommendations have not been accepted and the remaining 12 are still under examination. Every effort is being made to expedite decisions on the pending recommendations.

Obscene Publications

164. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the existing Government machinery for screening publications with a view to determine whether they are obscene or not; and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a board of experts for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Obscene publications are actionable under the provisions of sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code and section 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Enforcement of these provisions of the law is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. In some cases we suggest action by the State Governments on the basis of legal advice.

Obscene publications sought to be imported from abroad are actionable under notifications No 77-Customs dated the 22nd September, 1956 issued under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and No. 1-Customs dated the 18th January, 1964 issued under the Customs Act, 1962. The provisions of these notifications are enforced by the Customs authorities who take decisions in this respect in consultation with one or more members of a panel of Advisers consisting of men of eminence in the field of literature etc. This panel has been drawn up by the Government of India to render assistance to the Customs authorities in the scrutiny of publications which appear obscene. Doubtful cases are referred to the Government of India also for decision.

Gandhi Bhavans

165. Shri Bhanwanarayan Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 718 on the 8th December, 1965 and to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Bhavans have since started functioning in all the forty universities; and

(b) if not, names of the Universities in which Gandhi Bhavans have started functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Delhi, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Nagpur, Panjab and Rajasthan.

हिन्दू स्वीहार्सों की तारीखें

166. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दू स्वीहार्सों की तारीखें निर्धारित करने में आम तौर पर बिबाद उत्पन्न होता रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दू स्वीहार्सों के सम्बन्ध में राजपत्रित छुट्टियों को निर्धारित करने के मामले में सरकार किस फैलेंडर, संस्था अथवा व्यक्ति विशेष की राय को मानती है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री के० एस्० रामास्वामी) . (क) और (ख) . आम तौर पर सम्बन्धित वर्ष के भारतीय पंचांग तथा जन्मे (राष्ट्रीय पंचांग) में दी गई तिथियों पर छुट्टियां निर्धारित करने की प्रथा है । किन्तु जब कभी जन्मे में दी हुई तिथियां उन तिथियों से भिन्न होती हैं जिन पर किसी स्थान विशेष के लोग वास्तव में स्वीहार मनाते हैं, तब भारत सरकार के कार्यालय स्वीहार मनाये जाने की तिथि पर बन्द किये जाते हैं । दिल्ली में स्वीहारों के मनाये जाने की वास्तविक तिथियां दिल्ली प्रशासन के परामर्श से ही की

जाती हैं और दिल्ली प्रशासन, स्थायी धार्मिक नेताओं से परामर्श लेता है।

साहित्य रत्न स्नातक

167. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व यह निर्णय किया गया था कि उन कर्मचारियों को, जो प्रयाग के हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के साहित्यरत्न स्नातक हैं, 170-300 रुपये का वेतन क्रम दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ साहित्य-रत्न स्नातकों को अभी तक यह वेतन-क्रम नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको वह वेतन-क्रम कब दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री आनन्द झा आजाद) : (क) जी हां। अप्रैल 1966 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि अग्रेजी में मैट्रिक के साथ हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन प्रयाग की हिन्दी साहित्य रत्न की योग्यता रखने वाले व्यक्ति दिल्ली के हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में 170-380 रुपये के वेतनमान में (170-300 रुपये के वेतनमान में नहीं, जैसा कि प्रश्न में उल्लिखित है), नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होंगे, बशर्ते कि वे अन्य निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित योग्यताओं वाले व्यक्ति स्वतः 170-380 रुपये का वेतनमान पान के हकदार नहीं हो जाते। शर्तों के निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार भाषा अध्यापक के पद पर नियुक्त होने पर ही उन्हें वह वेतनमान दिया जाएगा।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन स्कूल, नई दिल्ली

168. श्री जय लामदे :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन स्कूल, नई दिल्ली के एक अन्वेषण-छात्र, श्री वेद प्रताप वैदिक को इस संस्था से निकाल दिया गया है क्योंकि उसने अपनी अन्वेषणपूर्व परीक्षा एक भारतीय भाषा के माध्यम से दी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त छात्र से लगभग 4500 रुपये की उस राशि को लौटाने को कहा गया है जो उसे छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में मिली थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) स्कूल के नियमों के अनुसार, पूर्व-अनुसन्धान परीक्षा का माध्यम अग्रेजी है। श्री वैदिक ने एक प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अग्रेजी में दिया था और उन्हें उस प्रश्न-पत्र में उत्तीर्ण घोषित कर दिया गया था। पूर्व-अनुसन्धान परीक्षा के लिए निर्धारित बाकी प्रश्न-पत्रों का उत्तर और निबन्ध श्री वैदिक ने हिन्दी में लिखा, हालांकि उनको स्पष्ट हिदायतें दे दी गई थी कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए अग्रेजी माध्यम का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। इसलिए उनके प्रश्न पत्रों और निबन्ध का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया और उन्हें अनुपूरक परीक्षा में बैठने का एक मौका और दिया गया। अनुपूरक परीक्षा में बैठने से मना करने पर उनका नाम स्कूल के विसम्बर, 1966 से काट दिया गया था, क्योंकि पी० एच० डी० डिग्री में दाखिले के लिए पूर्व-अनुसन्धान परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना आवश्यक है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई करना प्रयोजित नहीं है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन स्कूल के एक शब्देवज्ञान को विचार-गोष्ठी से निकाला जाता

169. श्री मधु लिये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 नवम्बर 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्ध भारतीय स्कूल के अनुसन्धान करने वाले एक छात्र को विचार-गोष्ठी से इसलिये निकाल दिया गया था क्योंकि उसने एक भारतीय भाषा का प्रयोग किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या जांच की है और जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) सम्बन्धित छात्र इस कारण विचार-गोष्ठी से नहीं निकाल दिया गया था कि उसने एक भारतीय भाषा का प्रयोग किया था बल्कि जब उससे अंग्रेजी में बोलने के लिए कहा गया जिससे विचार-गोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले सभी लोग उसकी बात समझ सकें तो उसने स्वयं यह घोषित किया कि वह बाहर चला जाएगा। जब विचार-गोष्ठी के सभापति ने कहा कि उनको उसके बाहर चले जाने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तो वह छात्र तर्क करने लगा और गलत बर्ताव करने लगा। सब विचार-गोष्ठी के सभापति ने उससे चले जाने को कहा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूरन छपरा (बिहार) में उप-डाकघर

170. श्री कमला मिश्र मजुकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में बिहार में अम्बरन जिले में पूरन छपरा नामक

स्थान पर एक उप-डाकघर जिसमें टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था हो, खोलने का निर्णय किया गया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संतत-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे उप-डाकघर बना देने के लिए निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा नहीं करता। अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव विभाग के पास नहीं है।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन

171. श्री राम धरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा कितने मासिक तथा पाक्षिक प्रकाशन निकाले जाते हैं और प्रत्येक प्रति का मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) इनके प्राहकों क कुल संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन प्रकाशनों को प्रकाशित करने के कार्य पर लगाये गये कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर कुल कितना वार्षिक खर्च आता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). मुख्य मन्त्रालय में एक भी नहीं। अधीनस्थ कार्यलयों के बारे में जानकारी एकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-संभव संचार-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Postal Facilities in 24 Parganas, West Bengal

172. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual revenue accrued from the Post Offices within the jurisdiction of (1) Sonarpur, (2) Barnipur, (3) Diamond Harbour, (4) Falta, (5) Bishnupur and (6) Budge Budge Police Stations, 24 Parganas, West Bengal from the years 1949-50 to 1965-66;

(b) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices operating within the same area from 1949-50 to 1965-66; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the postal facilities in the region?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) The total annual revenue of all the Post Offices in the area is not available as such information is only collected in respect of experimental Post Offices and not permanent Post Offices.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) In order to give better postal facilities in the region as many as 82 new Post Offices were opened during the period from 1-4-1950 to 1-4-1966.

Champanati P. O. (West Bengal)

173. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Champanati Post Office in 24 Parganas District (West Bengal) remained closed for several days;

(b) if so, for how many days and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the P. & T. Department to avert that closure?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
 (a) and (b). The Extra Departmental Sub-office remained closed for three days on account of the sudden absence of the Extra Departmental Sub Post-master from duty.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Part-time Employed Staff in Post Offices

174. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices within the jurisdiction of (1) Sonapur, (2) Barnipur, (3) Diamond Harbour, (4) Falta, (5) Bishnupur, and (6) Budge Budge Police Stations in West Bengal;

(b) the number of Post Offices run by full and part-time employed staff separately;

(c) whether Government propose to employ full-time employed staff in all the Post Offices; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 113.

(b) 8 full time staff.

105 part-time staff.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c).

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ
No. 2618 dated 30-11-1966.

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): In the reply given to the Lok Sabha in response to the unstarred question No. 2618 of 30th November, 1966 tabled by Dr. Saradish Roy, it was stated that there were only 9 villages in the Birbhum Division with a population of more than 2,000 and still without a

Post Office. It has now been reported that there is one more village called Papuri with a population of over 2,000 where a Post Office is justified under the prescribed standards. However, in view of the current financial stringency, restrictions have been imposed on the opening of new Post Offices, and the proposal for the Post Office at Papuri would therefore have to pend for some time. The reply to the question may kindly be read as follows:

QUESTION	ANSWER
(a) whether post Offices have been opened in all the villages having population of more than 2,000 in Birbhum Division (West Bengal);	(a) No, Sir.
(b) if not, the names of such villages; and	(b) (1) Kanutia, (2) Mehagram (3) Tentula (4) Ambhua (5) Bhitara (6) Makhilipur (7) Dantura (8) Dumaragram (9) Bhariswar (10) Papuri
(c) the reasons for not opening the Post Offices?	(c) Except in the case of Papuri the opening of Post Offices is not justified as the standard regarding distance is not fulfilled. A Post Office at Papuri would be opened as soon as the current financial stringency is over.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF SOME GIRLS IN DELHI

श्री जयु लिवडे (मुंगेर) : मैं अक्सर भारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान दें :

“पिछले दो महीनों में दिल्ली में कुछ लड़कियों के अपहरण के सबाबदार”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Reports have appeared recently in the Press about instances in Delhi of disappearance of girls who have not been recovered. During the months of January, February and March (up to 25-3-1967), 54 girls and women were reported to have been kidnapped or abducted. 41 of them have already been recovered. The Delhi Police are making vigorous efforts to trace the remaining missing persons.

श्री जयु लिवडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, इस तरीके का जो काम बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस की ठीक तरीके से जांच नहीं हो रही है, क्या उसके पीछे यह बात है कि दिल्ली का शासन और घासपास के जो राज्य हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, इन दो शासनों के या तीन शासनों के बीच में आपसी सहयोग नहीं है। एक बात। और दूसरी बात जो दिल्ली में नई कार्यकारिणी स्थापित हो गई है, नये कानून के अनुसार और जिसमें बिरोधी दल का कब्जा है, जनसंघ का, उसके साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार ठीक तरीके से सहयोग नहीं कर रही है और उस की वजह से इन मामलों की जांच ठीक तौर पर नहीं हो पा रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, there is no question of having any non-co-operation between the Delhi Administration and the Government of India, and it has nothing to do with it being a non-Congress Administration, because the non-Congress Administration came into existence only two or three weeks before. This type of thing has been happening here for quite a long time. But the point that the hon. Member, Shri Limaye, has raised is a very important one, and that will have to be gone into, that this is something very unusual—such a large number of women, girls and children to be kidnapped. So we will have to work out some sort of co-ordination and co-operation between the Delhi Administration and other areas also. I am taking up this matter very vigorously.

श्री कंधर साख गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : जब दिल्ली में ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन डिटीरियरेट हो रही है और एक दिन में एक लड़की जो 12 साल से ऊपर है वह किडनीप होती है, 54 केस जो आपने बतलाये वह तो वे हैं जो पुलिस में रिपोर्ट हुए हैं लेकिन बहुत सारे केसज ऐसे हैं जो कि पुलिस में नहीं जाते। इन तीन महीनों में लगभग 100 के लगभग जो 12 साल से ऊपर है वह किडनीप हुई हैं। इस के

घलाना घाज ऐसे कितनी लड़कियों के और औरतों के केस हैं जो कि दो, दो और एक, एक साल से, चास तौर से एक घात्रम का केस है जिसमें दो लड़कियां पिछले एक साल से रिक्वर नहीं हुईं, पुलिस ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसी तरीके का कैन्ट का एक केस है जो पिछले दो बर्ष में वहां से गुम हुए चार बच्चे अभी तक रिक्वर नहीं हुए हैं। दरअसल यहां पर पुलिस के पास उस के लिये कोई मोबिल्टी नहीं है, उन के पास जो गाड़ियां हैं वह खराब पड़ी रहती हैं, कोई मोडर्न ऐपरेटस और लैबोरेटरी नहीं है, जो है भी वह आउटडेटेड और आउट-मोडर्न है और उसको ठीक करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है ताकि पुलिस रिक्वरी कर सके। इन मामलों के बारे में मैंने पुलिस वालों से बातचीत की है और वह कहते हैं कि यह कोई बहुत सीरियस प्रॉब्लम तो है नहीं, इसमें कोई कल्ल होता नहीं है कोई सोमली बुरी बात हो गई तो यह आउटनुक बदले पुलिस का, यह सोमल बुराई क्यों न हो लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ा सीरियस प्रॉब्लम है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस की रोक बाम के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the hon. Member has emphasized rightly that it is no use taking a technical view of this matter. Whether it is a serious offence or not, certainly it is a very sensitive question as far as the society is concerned. Many representations have been made to the Prime Minister and she has asked us to go into the matter very thoroughly. I am taking personal interest in this matter and discussing it with the local police officers. Certainly, the question of modernisation of transport, laboratory etc. are there, but I think we will be requiring some time to go into the question, because the

modernisation of the police forces, though a very urgent matter, takes some time. But I can assure the House that we will look into this matter.

श्री रामस्वरूप बिश्नोयी (करोलबाग): इसी प्रकार का एक केस सराय रोहिंल्ला में हुआ । 22 फरवरी, सन् 1967 को वह लड़की भगवा की गई । उसके मां बाप लगातार दो दिन तक सराय रोहिंल्ला और सञ्जीमंडी पुलिस स्टेशन के चक्कर काटते रहे लेकिन केस रजिस्टर कही दो दिन बाद में जाकर हुआ । जब उसके मां, बाप ने बताया कि एक गैंग है जो कि सराय रोहिंल्ला में रहता है गवर्नमेन्ट हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल फार गर्ल्स के पास रहता है और उसकी यह साजिश है और जिस के कि खिलाफ दो साल पहले पुलिस को इतिला दे दी गई थी, उन को पुलिस ने बिलकुल तफ्तीश में शामिल नहीं किया एक या दो आदमियों को तफ्तीश में शामिल किया, बाकी बहनों को छोड़ दिया गया जब मैंने स्वयं डी० आई० जी० का ध्यान दिलाया भगले रोख ही वह लड़की बरामद हो गई । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस प्रकार का कोई सेल स्थापित करना चाहते हैं जिससे जो भगवा जुदा लड़कियां हैं, लड़के हैं, उन की फौरन इतिला भी जाय और फौरन पुलिस हरकत में आ जाय । ऐसी जो बटनायें दिल्ली के अन्दर हुई हैं वह न हो पायें और पुलिस जो चक्कर कटवाती है लोगों को इसर से इसर छोड़ा भगवा भगा कर और घासानी से केस रजिस्टर नहीं करती है तो वह न हो पाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The idea of having a separate cell is a new idea. Personally, my first reaction about it is merely having some sort of cell at the highest organisation level of the police is not going to help, because

these offences take place in all parts of Delhi. As a matter of fact, it is a question of having some sort of cell at the horizontal level, not at the vertical level. I think, the most important thing in this matter will be to make aware all the police stations and whenever they hear about these matters they will have to take up the matter seriously and investigate it. Also, better facilities for transport etc. will have to be provided so that they take very quick action in this matter.

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): We have had a spate of thefts in this country, but the citizen after a while has taken to accepting it knowing full well that the Government cannot catch the thieves. After that, we had a spate of murders, but the citizen managed to accept that also that this is one of the things that the Government has shown its incapacity in handling. But how long can a citizen, or a parent at that, put up with the abduction of his daughters? How long a law and order situation like this can be allowed to deteriorate at this stage when parents and children are not safe in society? In a situation like this I would like to know whether Government has any proposals to bring about stringent deterrent measures to control such things from continuing and whether Government would consider, in the case of proven abductions of children, giving capital punishment.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): It is a good suggestion.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is the right of this hon. House to provide for capital punishment or not; it is not my discretion.... (Interruption).

Dr. Karni Singh: Why do you not bring forward a law? You are a father. We are all fathers of children.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am afraid, children can be abducted by wrong ideas. I will have to take care of that. Death penalty is a separate question and I do not want to go into this. But I certainly share the anxiety of the hon. Members in this

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

matter and we will take stringent measures which are permissible under the law.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
 चूंकि एक अपराध दूसरे अपराधों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ रहता है, जैसे भफीम की चोरी का व्यापार, शराब की चोरी का व्यापार और सोने की चोरी का व्यापार, जो कि तीनों मिल कर साल का 100 करोड़ रुपये तक होता है, उसी तरह से लड़कियां उड़ाने या कत्ल वगैरह का सवाल उठता है, तो क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जा सकता है जिससे पुलिस की सारी व्यवस्था बदल जाये। पहले तो गृह मंत्री से मेरा सवाल यह है कि जितनी ऐसी घाटायें हैं, चाहे वह ताजीरात हिन्द की हों या जान्ता फोजवारी की हों, जैसे 109 धीर 107, जो एक तरफ़ गुब्बों या बदमाश लोगों को पकड़ने में मदद देती हैं दूसरी तरफ़ साधारण जनता के ऊपर पुलिस के अत्याचार बढ़ाने में भी मदद देती हैं, उन के बारे में क्या आप कुछ करेंगे ? दूसरी तरफ़ पुलिस और अपराधियों के गठबन्धन और सम्बन्ध को तोड़ने के लिये मैं तो समझता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री अगर अपनी गर्दन को हथेली पर लेकर ही चलेंगे तभी काम चल सकता है। सब पुलिस वाले अपराधियों से मिले हुए हैं। जब मैं पुलिस वाला कहता हूँ तो मेरा मतलब आप समझ लें। यह मैं कांस्टेबल के लिये नहीं कहता हूँ। कांस्टेबल तो बेचारा रिक्शा चाले से बीड़ी की घूस लेता है। लेकिन पुलिस के मंत्री, सब मंत्री, आप अपने लिये ही न समझ लें, बड़े बड़े अफसर और बड़े बड़े अपराधी इतने ज्यादा जुड़े हुए हैं कि जब तक आप अपनी गर्दन और जान को हथेली पर लेकर नहीं चलेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

धीर, आप हथेली माला उत्तर तो क्या देंगे, लेकिन बेहुरबानी करके मेरे दोनों प्रश्नों

के उत्तर, एक तो धारा 107 और 109 वाला धीर दूसरे पुलिस और अपराधियों के सम्बन्ध के बारे सदन को मैं कुछ तसल्ली देने वाली बात आज कहूँ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has certainly raised a very important question; I have no doubt about it. These matters cannot be considered in isolation. There are other social and economic factors involved in this; other things that happen in the social and economic life also are responsible for this. The law and order question cannot be isolated from the social and economic background of society. As far as that is concerned, certainly I agree with him. If he has got any specific suggestions as to how we can reflect it in the administration, I am prepared to discuss matters with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

An hon. Member: Call a meeting.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as my garden is concerned, it is in his hands.... (Interruption).

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : धीरे, मेरे हाथ में नहीं है, यह तो मजाक वाली बात है। अगर आप मेरे हाथ में अपनी गर्दन दें तो सब से पहले आप को इधर बिठलायेंगे। वहाँ कैसे बैठे रहोगे ? अब मेरा चेहरा इतना खूबसूरत नहीं तो भी यहाँ बैठना पड़ता।

श्री बलराज मबोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
 मंत्री महोदय से जैसा अभी कहा गया, इस प्रश्न के दो पहलू हैं, सामाजिक और ला ऐंड आर्डर के। जो हमारा सामाजिक पहलू है उसके पीछे हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति और सामाजिक नीति जा जाती हैं। जो इसका ला ऐंड आर्डर का पहलू है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्वर ला ऐंड आर्डर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रिसर्चासिबिलिटी है। वहाँ की पुलिस का जो कंट्रोल है वह मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिल के पास नहीं है, इस

लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की डाइरेक्ट रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है ।

सा एंड्रॉर की जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है वह नई नहीं है । यह दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, और इसकी मुख्य रूप में जिम्मेदारी है कुछ पुलिस के अफसरों की । लेकिन उससे बढ़ कर कुछ पालिटीशियन्स हैं जिनका पता आपको होना चाहिये । जो पालिटीशियन्स, गुण्डों को पालते हैं और पुलिस से मिले हुए हैं उनका पता लगाइये । आज पालिटीशियन्स गुण्डे और पुलिस आफिसर्स, इन तीनों का रिग है । यह जो रिग है यह सारे मिल कर चाहे प्रफीम की चोरी हो, चाहे शराब का ब्यापार हो, चाहे औरतों को उड़ाने का काम हो, उस को करते हैं । जब तक इस रिग को नहीं तोड़ा जायेगा और उस के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है इस सम्बन्ध में सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि जो लोकल कौंसिलें बनाई गई हैं उनमें ग्राम तौर पर दस नम्बरी गुंडे और पुलिस अफसर भेम्बर रहते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके बारे में एन्क्वायरी की जाये और पता लगाया जाये कि कौन से लोग उन में हैं ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जितने रजिस्टर्ड गुंडे हैं उनकी लिस्ट लेकर के उनके जो सम्बन्ध पुलिस के थानों के साथ हैं उनके बारे में एन्क्वायरी की जाये, और उनके बारे में जो पुरानी शिकायतें आई हुई हैं उनको देखते हुए सारा पुलिस का जो सिस्टम है उसको रिफास्ट किया जाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are certainly very good suggestions that the hon. Member has made. But it is not a question of registered goondas. The difficulty is more about the un-registered goondas.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): What is the number of registered goondas in Delhi?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If it is a political, if it is a goondas, if it is a criminal, I am prepared to take action against anybody. I do not want to shirk my responsibility in this matter. Certainly, the Central administration is responsible for law and order in the city. But I seek the cooperation from the hon. Members also in this.

श्रीमती सारकेबरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने ऐसे मामलात आये हैं जिनके बारे में जानकारी करने के बाद पुलिस ने फैसला किया है कि अब उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और उन केसेज को बन्द कर दिया गया । कितने ऐम्बेसन केसेज बन्द कर दिये गये इसके बारे में गृह मंत्री महोदय जानकारी दें । दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन लोगों के केसेज बन्द कर दिये गये हैं क्या उनके परिवार वाले यह मान लें कि उनको लड़की अब मिलने वाली नहीं है और वह सन्तोष कर लें कि वह नहीं मिलेगी. या कि कोई और कार्रवाई की जायेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: She has made a very good suggestion. Sometimes the police do, in the course of investigation, file the cases. But we will not treat them as filed. We will ask them to reopen the cases and pursue the investigation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : क्या इस तरह का कोई नियम बनाया गया है कि जिन पुलिस अधिकारियों के इलाके में अपहरण के केसेज नहीं होंगे उनको साल भर में प्रमोशन दिया जायेगा और उनको पुरस्कृत किया जायेगा ? जब तक आप उनको एनकरेज नहीं करेंगे तब तक ऐसे केसेज कैसे रक सकते हैं ?

12.18 hrs.

**APOLOGY BY EDITOR OF
HINDUSTAN TIMES**

Mr. Speaker: On the 27th March, 1967, I had informed the House regarding a notice of question of privilege given by Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and George Fernandes against the Hindustan Times for publishing a report in its issue dated the 24th March, 1967, which was allegedly a misrepresentation of certain proceedings of the House and cast a reflection on Shri George Fernandes, a Member of the House. The House had then agreed that the Editor of the Hindustan Times might be asked in the first instance to state what he had to say in the matter for the consideration of the House.

I have now received the following reply, dated the 28th March, 1967, from the Editor of the Hindustan Times:

"We regret the inadvertent lapse in the publication of our report on the Lok Sabha proceedings of March 23, 1967 in respect of Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha's reference to the utilisation of CIA funds.

I have inquired into the matter and find that the proceedings do not entirely justify the statement attributed by our Special Correspondent to Mrs. Sinha. In our report, she is credited with having alleged 'the S.S.P. leader George Fernandes had benefited from C.I.A. sources when he was connected with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha'. The correspondent, who covered the proceedings, did not reproduce the exact statement made by Mrs. Sinha. His explanation is that he misheard her.

I apologise for any misunderstanding that the news item may have

caused and assure you that the publication was a genuine error."

If the House agrees, the apology tendered by the Editor of the Hindustan Times may be accepted. He may, however, be asked to publish his letter of apology together with the actual statement made by Shrimati Sinha in the House on the 23rd March, 1967, in the next issue of his paper on its front page. The matter may, thereafter, be closed.

12.21 hrs.

RE POINT OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : विशेषाधिकार खत्म नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो खत्म हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो खत्म हुआ। लेकिन दूसरा सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा कौता है? यह तो हो गया है न?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो हो गया है। विशेषाधिकार के बारे में दूसरा नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको फिर देखेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन मिनट में ही बात धाप सुन लीजिये उसके बाद निर्णय दें।

Mr. Speaker: We are going to the next subject.

श्री मधु लिमये : धाप सुन तो लें जो धाप निर्णय देंगे उसको हम मान लेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I have sent him a reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने जो उत्तर भेजा है उसीके सम्बन्ध में है। हम सोचते थे कि धाप भेजा देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I will explain it.

Whatever notices have been given, decisions have been taken and they have been communicated to them. If the decision is questioned in the House, then there will be no end to it. I will discuss this with Mr. Limaye and take a decision. If there is anything wrong, I will correct myself. There is absolutely nothing wrong in that. But if anything done by the Speaker in the chamber is questioned here, then there is no point in taking a decision there.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : मेरी आप से करीब करीब दो घंटे बात हुई थी। उसमें श्रीर भी बहुत सी बातें हुई थी और इस पर भी हुई थी। आप से बात हो चुकी है। मैं भी इस विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव पर दस्तखत कर चुका हूँ और मेरे पास जो कल बात आया जो मैंने यहाँ सदन पटल पर रखा स्वेतलाना जी का, उससे बिल्कुल साफ साबित हो जाता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने असत्य बोल कर इस सदन को गुमराह किया

Mr. Speaker: That is coming. He will get the communication about that case also today.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : वह असत्य है। यह विशेषाधिकार है। मैं अपने विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव के बारे में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और इसलिये मैं आपको

Mr. Speaker: Why does he want to raise it here now?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए आपसे मैं पहले बातें कर चुका हूँ और आपको मैंने तर्क भी बता दिये हैं। अब तो आपसे बात करने के लिए कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। अब तो मैं केवल इस सदन को ही बता सकता हूँ कि क्यों विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठता है ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that it is proper. It will become a precedent.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : आप से बातें कर चुका हूँ। खाली आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: This will become a precedent. Every day some Member or other will raise it and then there will be no end to it. The whole day we will be discussing the motions that have been rejected or transferred. In this case it has been allowed and half an hour is being given for this. The only thing is that it has not been accepted as a privilege motion.

I get so many notices—call attention, adjournment motion, etc.—and we allow one or two depending on the importance. We are doing all that. If everything related to that is discussed again in this House, where will it lead us? I want to discuss this matter with the Leaders of all Parties. All of them can come and we can sit together and discuss it—whether everybody is entitled to raise like this. I have absolutely no objection. I would like to be guided by the whole House and the Leaders of all the Parties in this House. I have absolutely no objection. But he may not please raise it here. We shall discuss it if he wants. Raising it like this leads us nowhere. It will only end in chaos.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : प्रश्न तो पूछने दीजिये। खाली आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: No. Even then it will lead us to that. Dr. Chenna Reddy.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table. . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। आप उसको सुनें। आपने रोज रोज की जो बात कही है उसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अगर मंत्री महोदय रोज रोज असत्य बोलते रहेंगे तो फिर रोज व्यवस्था के धीरे रोज ही विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न उठते रहेंगे। सबाल मुझसे आप मत करिये। आप मंत्रियों को बताइये कि वे असत्य न बोला करे। बिल्कुल साफ तौर से असत्य कहा गया है कि स्वतन्त्रता जी ने इस देश में रहने के लिये किसी मंत्री से कुछ नहीं कहा . . . (व्यवधान) सभापतिस्व आप कर रहे हैं या वे कर रहे हैं। आपसे मैं मिल चुका हूँ। मेरे पास कोई रास्ता नहीं है। यहाँ एक धीरत कह रही है कि उसको बिल्कुल जबदस्ती इस देश से निकाला गया

Mr. Speaker: It is no use raising it now. I have told him already that it should not be raised in this manner.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया यह खत तब तो नहीं

श्री लक्ष्मणभूषण बाबूदेवी (खारगोन) : इस प्रकार से अगर सदन में

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member resume his seat. Let him not add to the confusion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस तरह से अगर आप कहेंगे तो धीरे क्या चारा रह जाएगा।

Mr. Speaker: I am only sorry that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia should continue in this manner. If he wants to do it, I would only say that I am unhappy about it. I have allowed a discussion, and he can say all this at that time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन मंत्रियों के इस सदन को झूठ का गढ़ बना दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a discussion already, and he can discuss it. I have already given half an hour for it, but certainly not on an adjournment motion. He can say all that he wants to say at that time.

श्री नयू लिमये : एक बात आप सुन लीजिये। आप 225 देखिये। मैं आपकी रास्ता बता रहा हूँ। इससे समय बरबाद नहीं होगा। उसमें दो प्रकार का वर्गीकरण आप करिये। विशेषाधिकार के ऐसे प्रस्ताव जिनको आप उठाने की सीधे इजाजत देते हैं

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I have allowed. I have allowed half an hour or so for it already and he can say all this at that time.

श्री नयू लिमये : मैं वर्गीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। 225 नियम में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव का इस तरह वर्गीकरण किया जा सकता है। एक वर्ग वह हुआ जिसकी सीधे इजाजत आप देते हैं। कुछ प्रस्ताव ऐसे होते हैं जिनके बारे में आप और हम में मतभेद होता है। इसके लिये 225 का प्राविको है जो इस प्रकार है .

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 and is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order."

मतलब इन बातों को आप यहाँ रख सकते हैं। अब इस में चार बातें हैं। मैं समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। एक तो असत्य भाषण, गलत बयानी है। एक इंसानियत की बात है। निजी नागरिक के अधिकार बनाम बेरहम शासन दूसरी बात है। फिर एक सङ्घर्ष धीरत है जिस को क्लेश धीरे चोट। तीसरे रूस-भारत रिश्ते धीरे

भौतिक प्रयोग-भारत रिपोर्ट। इसलिए आप हमें इसको उठाने दीजिये। बाद में आप जो निर्णय करना चाहेंगे उसको हम मानेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a discussion on this under rule 193. Therefore, it can be taken up some time later. I shall fix some time for it.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: 193 में कोई सबस्टे-टिव मोशन नहीं आता है। 184 में कीजिये। हम इसके लिये तैयार हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed it under rule 193.

श्री जार्ज कर्नोउस (बम्बई दक्षिण): इसी मसले पर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने अभी ऐसी बात कही है कि अगर विशेषाधिकार का कोई भी मसला पेश किया जाता है और उम्र पर आप अपनी मजूरी नहीं देते हैं तो उसके बारे में आपके कक्ष में आकर विचार विनिमय किया जाना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो आपके सामने .

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request all hon. Members to resume their seats. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION OF THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION) AND DEVELOPMENT, ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 124 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, declaring salt petre to be a minor mineral.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-118/67].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in the Library See No LT-119/67]

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in the Library. See No LT-119/67.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in the Library See No LT-120/67.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, 1965-66.

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1965-66, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-121/67]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Saha Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules,

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]
1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-122/67.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION, AUDIT REPORT ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, along with the Audit Report thereon, for the year 1964-65. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT--123/67.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No G.S.R. 1770 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Nineteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1772 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twentieth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in notification No. G.S.R. 1858 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966.

(iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 166 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967.

(v) The Employees' Provident Funds (second Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 167 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967 [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-124/67.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 for the year 1965-66. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-125/67].

(4) A copy of the Coal Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2012 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-126/67.]

(5) A copy of the Report of Enquiry on the fatal accident in Borgafall Iron Ore Mine, Goa on the 2nd August, 1966 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-127/67.]

(6) A copy of the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F.20(17), 60-Lab. in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th January, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-128/67.]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FIRST AMENDMENT) ORDER AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN MUSEUM

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Prof. Sher Singh): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the International Copyright (First Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S. O. 764 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1967, under

section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-129/67.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Museum Calcutta, for the year 1965-66. [Placed in the Library. See No I.T-130/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI LAND REFORMS ACT, DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT AND ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.—

(i) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No F(3), L.R.O./66 in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th July, 1966.

(ii) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No F(4) L.R.O./66 in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th June, 1966 [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-131/67]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.—

(i) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No F 2(2) 67-LSG in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th January, 1967.

(ii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.2(2)/

67-LSG in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th January, 1967.

(iii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No F2(2)/67-LSG in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th February, 1967. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-132/67]

- (3) A copy of Notification No F 39(45)-Rev/64 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 11th January 1967 making certain amendment to the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 [Placed in the Library. See No LT-133/67]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No GSR 1672 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1966

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No GSR 1673 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1966.

(iii) The Indian Forest (Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1774 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1967. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-134/67.]

12.30 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairmen:—

1. Dr. D. S. Raju,
2. Shri P. K. Deo,
3. Shri K. Manoharan
4. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya,
5. Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon, and
6. Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

12.30½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-seventh, Thirty eighth and Thirty-ninth Reports

Secretary: The Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings presented to the Speaker on the 3rd March, 1967, the following Reports:—

1. Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
2. Thirty-Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co. Ltd.
3. Thirty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

The Speaker ordered printing, publication and circulation of these Reports under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

I lay a copy each of these three Reports on the Table of the House.

12.30½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF CHAIRMEN—contd.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): In the panel of names you have announced, is there a Lady Member?

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There should be one.

Mr. Speaker: Next time I announce it we will have a lady Member also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Add him. It will compensate for everything.

12.30½ hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Masani)

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was sorry to learn that yesterday, after I and other members of the Opposition had left the House during the election of the Deputy Speaker, the Prime Minister chose in our absence to say certain things which are at variance with the truth. Since she has misquoted what I had said to her when I saw her at 11 A.M. on the 27th March, with a view to creating prejudice against me, I wish to state the correct facts by way of personal explanation.

The Prime Minister has quoted me as saying that "he admitted to me that there were three groups, large groups with large numbers involved, within the Opposition who did not support their nomination. But he said you should not bother about these people". I am sorry to have to say that I did not say anything of the kind.

When I saw the Prime Minister at 11 A.M. on the 27th, I went specifically to plead with her not to make any nomination from among the Congress Party. I told her that I was authorised to negotiate this matter on behalf of all seven Opposition parties. When she mentioned that several people had been to her to say that they did not accept Mr. Kunte, I asked her to tell me who those people were. She said she was not at liberty to mention their names as they did not wish their names to be mentioned. I told her that this was very strange and requested her not to take any notice of such unauthorised persons. I assured her that Opposition unity was there and would, in any event be re-established completely by the time we met her at 5 P.M. that afternoon.

I am sorry that the Prime Minister also told the House that "the position last night was not at all clear" after all of us including Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Ananda Nambiar of the Left Communist Party, had specifically told her at meeting with her at her initiative at 5 P.M. that afternoon that the Opposition was completely united behind Mr. Kunte.

12.33 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaglia.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chaglia, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to continue the

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration".

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : संसद और सेना को एक किये दे रहे हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration".

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि इस विधेयक को बाद में लिखा जाये और बाघ को बहस को पहले खत्म किया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: We have one hour for this. Later we shall continue with the discussion on the Food situation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कौन से मंत्री यह विधेयक पेश कर रहे हैं ? वह मंत्री कहां हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं श्री चागला की तरफ से यह बिल पेश कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या श्री चागला ने इससे प्रतिज्ञा किया है कि वह उनको तरफ से यह विधेयक पेश करें या वह अगने तरफ से पेश कर रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोई भी मंत्री पेश कर सकता है ।

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): I want to speak on this.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I would request you to send for the Minister. Otherwise, there is no point in speaking.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): Since the Minister is not here, let the debate on the food situation be taken up first.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: I want to speak on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up now. The Prime Minister is also here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No Minister is to make a speech?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Who will reply?

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirappalli): Shri Ganesh Ghosh is already on his legs.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): I want to submit that the suggestion made by Mr. Limaye be adopted, because in the absence of the Minister who is piloting the Bill, it will not be proper, because.....

Mr. Speaker: You are repeating what has been said. All the Ministers, including the Prime Minister, are here. I am sure they are going to take notes and will reply. Therefore, I call Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not know who is going to reply to this debate, because he could authorise Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to move the Bill, but he cannot be authorised to reply to the debate I am quite sure.

Is it your wish that I should speak?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, because all of them are there, they will take notes, and one of them will reply.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): As a matter of fact, Mr. Chagla should explain to the House why he is late.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I offer my apologies? I just thought that papers were being laid and that Mr. Masani had to make his statement. Therefore,

I came rushing and I am out of breath. I apologise to the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This Bill seeks, in essence, to continue the special powers which were conferred on the officers of the armed forces to enable them, as is stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons, to aid effectively the civil power in the disturbed areas of Kohima and Mokokchung of the Naga Hills and Tuensang area. That means that this Bill is a measure which seeks to continue to pursue a military solution of this problem. My contention is that it is regrettable that the first measure which this Government is taking immediately after the election is once again to seek not a political but a military solution of this problem.

We all remember that before the elections were held, the last round of talks between the representatives of the hostile Naga Government and the Government of India concluded some time in the last week of January. After those talks, it was stated on behalf of the Government of India that the air of mutual suspicion had blown over. This statement appeared in the press. It was stated on the other hand by a spokesman of the hostile Nagas that although they adhered to and would never give up their demand for secession and for a completely independent Naga State, nevertheless they would talk and continue to talk until a settlement was reached.

It seems that after the last round of talks was held, both sides had arrived at a position where they were quite eager and keen to see that instead of the resumption of hostilities, further talks and peaceful negotiations should be continued. I say this because it is well known that there are certain sections of public opinion in this country, certain quarters who are violently and publicly opposed to the periodical extension of the cease-fire truce. There are some people who keep on saying that such a cease-fire agreement is only helping the hostile Nagas to carry

on all sorts of activities under cover of this cease-fire, and they demand that a firm policy should be adopted by the Government of India, meaning thereby, I presume, that force should be used in a more determined way. But I would just ask the hon. Minister to share with this House his feelings as to whether this cease-fire agreement and the subsequent series of talks that have taken place have not, in actual fact, helped greatly to pacify the situation. In fact, instead of bringing new strength to the underground Naga hostiles, it has made their attitude somewhat more flexible. Those who study the Naga problem know in recent months there is evidence of the fact that some sort of difference of opinion or some division has been generated between what may be called the hard-liners among the underground Nagas who want the resumption of hostilities and those who are eager for a political settlement. There is evidence that among the rank and file of the hostile Nagas there is a keen desire now that there should be further peaceful talks so that some settlement can be reached. Even last November, a circular issued by the so called Federal government of Nagaland was widely publicised and it reads, *inter alia*, as follows: "While asserting that the Nagas maintain the position that there can be no question of any departure from their basic stand whatever may be the course of future talks, deadlock or no deadlock, there can be no other course than peaceful means". In other words, Nagas shall not choose the path of war. In other words, the situation at the moment, especially after the general elections in any opinion was particularly ripe for the Government of India to seize the initiative and for pressing forward on the path of reconciliation. During the last few months, there have been only some scattered and sporadic incidents of hostilities in an area which previously used to be so much disturbed and in this House too we had almost every day references to large scale activities taking place there. We all had hoped

that that phase is over. Only sporadic incidents are occurring in certain parts of that area. I am not taking about the Mizo hills at the moment. These incidents are in certain parts of Kohima district only and in Ukruil area. There have been no recent reports of any major clashes; Government itself has not made any such allegation that the Nagas infiltrated into Pakistan or returned from there with arms and so on. In view of all these developments which I have narrated, perhaps they themselves have decided not to rely any further on Pakistani assistance as they had been doing in the past. It is a good thing. There is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that in these hostilities, the Nagas had received any kind of assistances from China. What I mean to say is that in the new atmosphere generated in this country after the General elections, which has been such a mighty and massive experiment in democracy, was it not a fit moment for the Government to come forward with a new initiative in the direction of further reconciliation and try to win over the Nagas as friends, as members of the great Indian family. I am sorry to say that instead of doing that, they are keeping quite. In the President's Address delivered to Parliament a few days ago, there is no mention even by accident—it cannot be by accident it must be deliberate—of the Naga problem. No appeal is addressed to the Naga people. On the contrary, they have come forward with this Bill after the general elections and this Bill speaks in the usual terms of the Armed Forces special powers; this is again handled by the External Affairs Ministry so that the whole world can know and the Nagas can know that we continue to treat them as an external problem as though they have nothing to do with our own family of the Indian nation. I am sorry that this kind of psychological atmosphere persists in the ranks of the Government. They have lost an opportunity for which the situation was ripe now, when they could have made an entirely new approach.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Therefore, I say that the psychological origin of this Naga revolt must never be forgotten by the Government. However grave provocation may be, it is essential to understand that this so-called rebel government is the child of continued and bitter and genuine also, I would say, feeling of frustration on the part of the Nagas. It is born out of years and years, long before Independence, of isolation, political, economic, social and moral isolation in which they were kept, through the deliberate propaganda against India carried on pre-eminently by British officials and non-officials. We all know that. That is the historical background fact of this problem. But the tragedy of the situation is that even in the 20 years since Independence we have failed to break this isolation and that is why this problem persists.

Things have been further complicated, I would say, by the fact that very bitter memories have been aroused among the Nagas by certain excesses and atrocities which have been committed; it is no use trying to deny them; they were committed at one time, not now. During the worst period, when the hostilities, were at their height, certain excesses were committed by the security forces in that area; in the course of their operations against the rebels, a very large number of innocent men, women and children, ordinary villagers, had to suffer. Whether it was justified or not, it is for the Government to say. But the memory of that remains, rankles, in the minds of the Nagas, and it will require a very special effort, almost a superhuman effort, on the part of India to erase those memories, to inspire faith and confidence in the minds of the Nagas and try to win them back into the great family of which they are definitely members, according to us.

Therefore, I would say that this task of reconciliation and the task of establishing permanent peace has never

in the past been and will never in the future be accomplished by relying on the bureaucratic State machinery. They may build a few roads or set up a school or a hospital here and there, but, however important that may be, the mere physical development of that area can never be a substitute for the complete emotional integration which is required before the Nagas can really feel that they are part and parcel of India. The fight has to be carried on not only in the jungles and the hills; it has to be carried on inside the hearts of every Nagas by us, to win the Nagas over, to re-inspire confidence, and it will not be done by this kind of studied negligence of their problem. I say it is studied negligence, by the mere fact that this kind of Bill, which is essentially a military measure, should have been brought forward by the Defence Ministry and not by the External Affairs Ministry in the first place. This kind of Bill is brought forward, may be it is necessary, for certain security reasons, but, at the same time, no Naga will omit to see that not a single mention was made about the Nagas in the President's Address. No appeal has been directed to them even in the new situation prevailing after the general election. Now new initiative has been taken for reconciliation, of pursuing further the path of peaceful negotiations, and in the first measure adopted after February, this Bill is talking about special powers for the armed forces, talking about it as though it is some external matter to India.

Therefore, I am very sorry that we have to make these points in order to show that the Government of India seems to have learnt precious little from the great changes which have taken place and which have been brought about by the people's verdict. That people's verdict is also an expression of the people's lack of faith in the way in which the Government has handled this Naga problem. Despite all the difficulties,

It is not to be dealt with purely as a problem of military security. It is basically a political problem and I hope the Government will address itself to that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न को एक तो भारतीय जनता की दृष्टि से दूसरे नागा प्रदेश और वहाँ के लोगों की दृष्टि से और तीसरे हमारे उत्तर-पूर्व इलाके की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। सब से पहले मैं भारतीय जनता की दृष्टि से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश की सेना अन्दरूनी मामलों के लिए लगातार और बार-बार इस्तेमाल की जाती है वह सेना बाहरी हमलों में नाकाफी, नाकाबिल और कमजोर पड़ जाता है। जब किसी देश की सेना लगातार देश के अन्दर शान्ति स्थापन करने के लिए अपने ही लोगों के ऊपर गोली चलाया करती है तो फिर उस के हाथ और दिल परदेशी हमलावरों के ऊपर गोली चलाने में कुछ कमजोर हो जाया करते हैं। इसलिए सब से पहली बात जो इस सरकार को सीखनी चाहिए वह यह कि इस देश की सेना को जि ना कम हो सके अन्दरूनी मामलों में इस्तेमाल किया जाय। जिस तरीके से पूर्वोत्तर इलाके में लगातार सेना का इस्तेमाल चालू रखा है और केवल इस्तेमाल नहीं बल्कि उन के अधिकारियों को लगातार बढ़वाने की कोशिश कर रही है उसे बन्द करना चाहिए। मैं तो सरकार से चाहूँगा कि उन के पास अपनेको हथियार है, पूरा साजीरात हिन्द पड़ा हुआ है पूरा जाब्ता फौजदारी पड़ा हुआ है पूरे पाँचों हथियार पड़े हुए हैं और वह जो चाहे कर सकते हैं। सिर्फ बड़े लोगों के लिए नजरबंदी कानून होता है साधारण आदर्शियों के लिए तो पिछले 100-150 वर्ष से एक, एक नजरबन्दी की 107, 109, व जाने कितनी पड़ी हुई हैं तो वही अवस्था मैं कभी भी पुलिस, पलटन, सेना के अधिकारियों को भी उनके पास प्रस्ताव होते हैं उन से क्याका प्रस्ताव देते नहीं चाहिए। इस सदन

से भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि जब कभी किसी अधिकतर को ज्यादा अधिकार देने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राये तो बिलकुल व्यवहारिक, स्वाभाविक और स्वयं स्फूर्ति की भावना से मन में एक बात जगानी चाहिए कि ऐसे प्रस्ताव को फेंक दो इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह हमारे अधिकारों को कुञ्चित करता है। यह हमारे देश को कमजोर बनाता है। विदेशी हमलावरों के सामने रूढ़ी पड़ जाता है। मैं एक बार यह कहूँ कि एक बार चुका हूँ। मैं भी उस इलाके में दो, तीन बार गिरफ्तार किया गया सिद्ध जाने के कारण, जाने की इच्छा के कारण। सीमा तक गया और शट से पुलिस ने मुझे गिरफ्तार कर लिया तब मैं ने कहा कि देखो मुझ जैसे निहत्थे आदमी को, कमजोर आदमी को आप आसानी से गिरफ्तार कर लेते हैं....

श्रीमती तरकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाइ) :
आप और कमजोर ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कमजोर तो हूँ ही तरकेश्वरी जी अगर आप बगल में होती तो मैं भी शक्तिशाली बन जाता। इतनी ज्यटा गिरफ्तारी करते हो यानी देश के बाहरी हिस्से से प्राये हुए आदमी को निहत्थे को गिरफ्तार करते हो तो फिर नतीजा होगा कि उत्तर से जब शक्तिशाली पलटन लेकर परदेशी प्रायेगा तब उस के सामने घुटने टेक देगी और बिलकुल वही हुआ। तो पहली बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि घुटने टेक दिये श्री। इस बेकरमी से घुटने टेके थे कि इस सारे सदन को और मुझ को शर्म आती है। घुटने तो उन लोगों ने टेके थे लेकिन शर्म मुझ को आती है। इतना बुरा मामला हुआ था तो पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि भारत को सेना को अन्दर जनता के ऊपर इस्तेमाल नहीं करने देना चाहिए न उस को बढ़ाने के लिए न उस के ऊपर गोली चलाने के लिए उस इलाके में। अब रह जाता है दूसरे नागा लोगों का मामला तो नागा लोगों

[बा० राम मचोहर लोहिया]

के सम्मले में श्री मुप्ता की बात का सम्बन्ध करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं ने स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी को जब मैं एक बार मणिपुर जेल में बन्द था तो मणिपुर जेल में, मुझे उन लड़कियों के नाम मिले थे जिनके ऊपर भारत की सेना के सौर्णों ने बलात्कार किया था। मैं ने उन नामों को जनता को नहीं बताया लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी को मणिपुर जेल से मैं ने बहू नाम लिखकर भेज दिये थे। यह सब भ्रष्टाचार ही हुआ है। यह भ्रष्टाचार हरगिब होना नहीं चाहिए। प्राखिर को यह मैं मानता हू कि भारत की जनता को अपने विद्रोही लड़कों और लड़कियों को सजा देने का पूरा अधिकार है और उसे सजा देनी चाहिए मगर उसे यह कभी नहीं भसना चाहिए कि वह सजा है और वह भा है और इसलिए उस के ऊपर सजा किस तरीके की होनी चाहिए। साधारण तौर पर जो लोग विद्रोह करते हैं उन के ऊपर सजा होनी चाहिए और जो विद्रोह में नहीं लगे हुए हैं उन के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव होना चाहिए।

मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि जो विद्रोह करते हैं वह लोग इधर, उधर छापा मार कर जंगल में भाग जाते हैं। उन का सेना पीछा नहीं करती बबडाती है पुलिस वाले पीछा नहीं करते बबडाते हैं, साफते हैं जंगल है अंधेरा है न जाने कहा किस जगह फस जायेंगे। जब कभी कोई नागा भ्रष्टाचार पूर्वोत्तर के लोग बम फेकते हैं, बस छल्प करते हैं, गोली चलाते हैं, सिपाही मारते हैं तो ऐसे भीके पर मुझे पूरा पता है भारतीय सेना भ्रष्टाचार पुलिस के लोग उन का पीछा करते हुए बबडाते हैं। वह जंगलों में नहीं जाते और वह कहते हैं कि कहा हथ कैसे जायेंगे? लेकिन जहाँ साधारण जनता आसानी से मिल सकती है, बधला उन के ऊपर चुकाया करते हैं यह हथेला से प्रकृति चली भाई है इसलिए यह बिलकुल बन्द हो जाना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को मानता हू कि जब कभी कोई लोग बन्द, पिस्तौल, बंदूक और बड़े बड़े विस्फोटक

पदार्थों को लेकर भारत की सत्ता के ऊपर हमला करे तो उन को प्राय सजा दीजिये। सजा दीजिये, खाली सजा देने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उन को भारत के अन्दर शामिल रखने के लिए लेकिन जब उन को सजा नहीं दे पाते हो, चाहे किसी कारण से हो, कमजोरी के कारण हो भ्रष्टाचार और किसी कारण से तो बदला दूसरो के ऊपर मत चुकाया करो। साधारण जनता के ऊपर बदला मत चुकाया करो। साधारण जनता को इन लोगों ने जो एक तरीका रखा है ललचाने का, प्रलोभन देने का, मैं पक्का नहीं जानता कि आजकल वहाँ पर उस इलाके में मजदूरी को क्या मजदूरी दी जाती है लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि सड़क बनाने के लिए दिन में 8 रुपया, 7 रुपया, 6 रुपया 9 रुपया और 10 रुपये तक दे दिये जाते हैं यह सोचकर कि अगर हम पैसे ज्यादा बाट देंगे तो वह हमारे बड़े भक्त बन जायेंगे। यह उन्होंने न सिर्फ नागा प्रदेश में किया है न सिर्फ कर्नाट में किया है, न सिर्फ पूर्वोत्तर में किया है बाकी सब जगह किया है क्योंकि शायद उन का यह स्वभाव है सोचते हैं कि जब पैसा किसी को दे दोगे आदमी प्राखिर अपने स्वभाव से दूसरे के स्वभाव का निर्णय कर लेता है। पैसा मिल जाने पर जैसे यह लोग खुद बख हो जाया करते हैं वैसे ही सोचते हैं कि उन इलाकों के लोगों को ऊंची मजदूरी दे देंगे तो फिर यह लोग खुश हो जायेंगे और हमारे भक्त बन जायेंगे। यह तरीका हमारी सब सीमाओं के इलाकों में बिलकुल शलत साबित हुआ है। लोगों का मन पैसे से नहीं लिया जाता, लोगों का मन जुल्म से नहीं लिया जाता। प्रलोभन और जुल्म यह इनके हथियार हैं। यह दो हथियार इन के हाथों से अभ्यस्त महोदय प्राय किसी तरीके से छिन-वाइये और दूसरे हथियारों को दीजिये। मैं सब से बड़ी बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि नागा इलाके में पैसा बाट भन्के लोगों की

अभित को लेने की कोशिश इस तरीके से नहीं करनी चाहिए जिस तरीके से उन्होंने राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ स्वतंत्र लोगों को पैसा बांट करके अपनी सरकार बनाने की कोशिश की है। यह सब जगह नहीं कामयाब हुआ करता। दो, चार, दस के लिए कामयाब हो जाय लेकिन जहाँ लाखों का मामला होता है वहाँ यह कामयाब नहीं हुआ करता। माननीय चागला साहब यह बात अगर समझ जाय तो अच्छा होगा।

इसी तरीके से मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा इस नागा प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर इलाके के बारे में कि वहाँ के लोगों के दिमाग और दिल में क्या बातें धसी हुई हैं। इसी सदन में एक बार एक पत्रक रखा गया था सरकार की तरफ से जो मीषों के सालहेंगा साहब ने हिन्द एशिया के सुकण साहब को लिखा था। उस पत्रक से साफ साबित होता था कि यह लोग अपने को भारतीय समझते ही नहीं हैं। यह नागा वाले भी अपने को भारतीय समझते ही नहीं। यह समझते हैं कि हम लोग तो कहीं दक्षिण चीन से आये हुए लोग हैं। यहाँ बस गये हैं, परदेशी हैं, भारत से हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध है नहीं। जब इतिहास में इन को यही बात सिखाई जाती है तब कैसे आप इन के अन्दर नई भावनाएं जगा सकते हो? इस में सब से बड़ा हाथ रहा है अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यशाही का। अंग्रेजों ने इस देश को छिन्न-भिन्न करने के लिए राजकीय रूप से छिन्न-भिन्न करने के लिए उन्होंने इस की भावना के रूप में पहले छिन्न-भिन्न किया, अलग-अलग इलाकों को अलग-अलग भावना दे दी। देखो तुम लोग एक जाति के नहीं हो, तुम लोग कई बंधों के हो, कई कुलों के हो, कोई चीन से आये हो, कोई मिस्र से आये हो, कोई अरब से आये हो, कोई कहीं और से आये हो और उस सारे इलाके में आज भी यह अलग-अलग धंसी हुई है कि वह दक्षिण चीन से आये हुए लोग हैं।

13 hrs.

मुझे तो बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि अंग्रेज साम्राज्यशाही ने जो काम किया था वह अपने मतलब से किया था इस देश को तोड़ने के लिये किया था लेकिन की काम उन्होंने किया और फिर बाद में विदेशी पादरियों ने उस काम को बढ़ाया इतिहास की पुस्तकें इस ढंग से लिखी उस काम को इस सरकार ने भी चालू रखा है। इस सरकार की इतिहास की पुस्तकें भी इस ढंग की हैं जिस से इस देश के लोग कभी समझ ही नहीं पाते कि वे इस देश के हैं वह अलग अलग इलाकों के साथ अपनी समता अपने स्नेह अपने नातों को जोड़ लिया करते हैं। तो जब कहीं लाखों लोग अपने सम्बन्ध इस तरह से जोड़ लिया करते हैं तो उस सम्बन्ध को सुधारने के लिये इतिहास दूसरे ढंग से लिखा जाना चाहिये। इस को माननीय मंत्री साहब पहले नहीं समझ पाये थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत ही चुकी है। मेहरबानी कर के आप यही मत कह दीजियेगा कि मुझे माय है। वह नहीं है। आप ने अपने राष्ट्रीय लोगों से इतिहास लिखाने के लिये कोई काम नहीं किया। न तो गौरव की गाथा गाने से काम चलेगा न निन्दा की बातें कहने से काम चलेगा। असलियत बतलानी पड़ेगी कि वह क्या है। आज इतिहास की असलियत बतलाई नहीं जा रही है। असलियत की बात यह है कि अब हमें अपनी कमजोरियों को देखना है।

मैं इस वक्त हिन्दुओं के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुओं की बढ़ाई की बात नहीं कहना चाहता। वह हिन्दू छोटा होता है जो हिन्दू धर्म के बड़प्पन की गाथा गाया करता है। मुझे इस वक्त उस की कुछ कमजोरियों को बतलाना है। सब से बड़ी कमजोरी यह है कि हिन्दू अपने को इतना निराला इतना ऊंचा समझता है कि किसी और के साथ सहकार करने में, उठने बैठने में, खाने पीने में, शादी विवाह करने में, सत्यता है कि उस का मान कुछ

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

घट गया है। नतीजे क्या होते हैं कि इस नागा या पूर्वोत्तर इलाके के लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि यह आदमी तो बड़ा घमण्डो है, यह अपने को बड़ा ऊँचा समझता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि यह उन के दायरे का नहीं, बहुत बड़ा काम है, लेकिन एक बड़े देश के मंत्री बने हो, कि क्या खाली पलटन को इस्तेमाल करके काम करोगे या चाहोगे . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is past 1 O'Clock. He can continue his speech in the afternoon, if he wants. Otherwise, if he can finish it in a minute or two he can do it now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जल्दी ही खत्म करता हूँ, या फिर जैसा आप कहें।

Mr. Speaker: If he will take more time he can speak after lunch.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस बड़े देश को सम्भालने के लिये जरूरत है कि जरा बड़े दिल से सोचा जाये, छोटे-मोटे तरीके से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानता हूँ, और आप यह समझ लेना माननीय मंत्री जी, कि जब मैंने हिन्दू शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया तो इस ढंग से किया कि आप को भी मैंने हिन्दू समझ कर ही कहा है कि संकीर्ण बात कर के काम नहीं चलेगा। उठना बैठना, छूना छाना, खाना पीना अलगाव, यह बड़ी बुरी आदत पड़ गई है। किसी और वी औरत लेने में हिन्दू को बड़ा मजा आता है, लेकिन अपनी बहन देने में ज्यादा घबराया करता है।

नागा और पूर्वोत्तर इलाके में आज बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं। एक चीज मैं और भी बतला दूँ कि जो भी यहां से लड़कियां या लड़के गये हैं और उन्होंने वहां सम्बन्ध

करने चाहे हैं तो आप ने एकावट की है। इस वक्त में एक एक कर के किस्से नहीं बतलाऊंगा हालांकि बीसों मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन एकावटें डाली गई हैं, और पूरा पूर्वोत्तर इलाका इतना त्रिगड़ा हुआ है कि अगर इस को एक व्यापक दृष्टि से नहीं सुलझाया गया, खाली पुलिस और पटलन वगैरह से ही इस को दबाया गया तो मैं आप से साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो वह इलाका अलग राज्य की मांग कर रहा है भारत संघ के अन्दर, लेकिन बाद में मामले और आगे बढ़ जायेंगे। परदेश के लोगों ने आंखें लगा रखी हैं। और लोगों ने आंखें लगा रखी हैं। खाली चीन की आंखें नहीं लगी हुई हैं। मुझे तो ताज्जुब होता है कि अमरीका कम्बख्त वहां क्यों आंखें लगाये हुए है। चीन अमरीका और न जाने कौन कौन देश, रूप वगैरह सब आंखें लगाये हुए हैं कि कहीं यह देश टूटे तो हम को भी जरा झपटने का मौका मिल जाये। अगर इस इलाके को आप ठीक करना चाहते हैं तो इस बिल को आप वापस लीजिये और मेहरबानी करके वहां के दिल को और यहां के दिल को मिलाने के लिये कोई और तरीका अपनाइये।

Mr. Speaker: The programme for the afternoon will be as follows. Shri Ranjeet Singh will speak on the Armed Forces Bill and then the Minister will reply. Because, we have to begin the food debate after that. After the food debate, if there is time we will take up the discussion on the President's Address. Otherwise, we will take it up tomorrow.

Shri Ganesh Ghose: I also want to speak tomorrow on the Armed Forces Bill.

Mr. Speaker: But your name is not there in the chits that I have with me. Perhaps you are referring to the President's Address.

Shri Ganesh Ghose: No, Armed Forces Bill.

श्री सुपरीवारत जावय (दारामती) :
अध्यक्ष महाशय, आप ने कूह के लिये कितने
घंटे दिये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: It all depends upon the time taken today.

Shri Tulaldas Jadhav: Please give a whole day for it.

Mr. Speaker: I will give one more hour. Let us see the progress. If many of you want to speak on this and more time is given to it, to that extent the time at our disposal for the other discussion will be cut.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There are very few Members who want to speak. You can allow one or two more.

Mr. Speaker: To that extent, you will lose time on food debate. Anyway, Shri Ranjeet Singh will speak and if anybody else wants to speak after him, I have no objection. But, to that extent, the time on food debate will be cut. After this Bill is passed, we will take up the motion on food situation in the country.

We will adjourn now and meet again after lunch at 14.00 hrs.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Shri Ranjeet Singh (Khallilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the ninth year that this Act is being extended year by year. It is again a tragic affairs that in spite of assurances that as soon as possible the entire problem would be given over to the Home Ministry, it is the Minister of External Affairs still moving the Bill. The very fact that this is being treated as a problem of the Ex-

ternal Affairs Ministry. I will request the indulgence of the External Affairs Minister; may the hon. Minister be pleased to hear; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are not listening and he does not want to listen; what is the use of my speaking?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I beg the hon. Member's pardon.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: I crave the indulgence of the hon. Minister. My voice is the humble voice of the Armed Forces. I happen to be a representative of the army who has come into the Lok Sabha and I request that you would pay more attention now to the Opposition. There are people with personal experience of every department. You had an ex-guard of the railways tearing down the Railway Minister yesterday. So, I request you to listen to first-hand experience.

As I was saying, it is a tragic affair that the Naga problem, which started as a mere spark, was permitted to grow into a conflagration unmanageable. It was permitted to grow into this conflagration by the incompetence of the Government, by a recalcitrant attitude, by an attitude of murder and treason.

There was a group in Nagaland which demanded a separate State, separate from the Union of India. By no stretch of imagination could anybody believe that a patriotic government would concede this demand or would even negotiate with people who are demanding such a separate State and a break from the Union; but our Government gave quarter to those people and the problem kept on growing year by year.

You use the army; you extend the powers of the army, rather extend this Act, so that the problem may be finally finished but problem keeps on growing; the conflagration keeps on spreading to other areas also.

It is not that we do not support the Bill, but we say that it is not a

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problem that can be solved merely by the use of the Army. The entire idea of using the Army in such a condition is misconceived. When you use the Army in order to suppress a rebellion over such a wide area, you have to concede two factors, firstly, either you do not limit the powers of the Army at all and let it be treated fully as a military problem or you do not use the Army at all and use the other means at your disposal and treat the problem in all its aspects—political, economic and even religious. You are treating this problem as a problem of External Affairs. You are from that very moment creating a separatist tendency amongst the Nagas and while a section of the Nagas, while a section of what they call their Army goes about looting, raping and killing our men, you sit here in Delhi negotiating with their leaders. You might as well have negotiated with Man Singh, you might as well have negotiated with Tahsildar Singh. They were at least patriots; they had offered their services on the borders to combat the Chinese and other enemies of India. It shows that they were patriots. They were not at least demanding a separate State, but they were indulging in the same kind of activities—violence—as Nagas. You took a firm hand, you took a firm decision and you suppressed them, you killed them, but here....

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani) Whom is he addressing?

Shri Ranjeet Singh: When I say 'you', I mean the Government.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: The rules of the House require that he should address the Chair.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: No that the rule is not known. When I look at the Speaker, I address him and when I look at the hon Minister, I address him. Of course, this is through the Chair. I hope the hon Member will understand the substance and

will not go merely according to the letter.

Mr. Speaker,—I mean him now—as I was saying, you have been treating this problem in quite a wrong fashion. You want the Army to suppress the Naga rebellion.

Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, I am new to the House and as my friend points out, this is my maiden speech, hence this mistake. When I said 'you'. I meant the Government.

The Government has been treating this problem not as a full military problem, not even as a full political problem. It has been treating this partly as a political problem, but using the Army to solve this political problem which is a very wrong use of the Army.

An hon. Member: What is the solution?

Shri Ranjeet Singh: I can give provided you are ready to listen and implement that solution.

The Nagaland borders our Arch enemy China. China is all the time propagating that the Nagas are descended from them Foreign powers are interfering with the solution of that problem. Here is one place where possibly the CIA is being used on a very large scale. The entire Naga problem has been created by Christian missionaries and still that problem is maintained by the Christian missionaries and our Government has taken no action against them. There are still foreign missionaries roaming about in that area They are untouched by our own men. They are welcomed by the rebel Nagas. There are elements amongst the Nagas which are loyal to the Union and do not want to break away from the Union; they want their special rights; they want their special privileges as tribals and they want to be free to develop in their own way with their own culture. But there is this one-third of the population consisting of

and being led by Christians from foreign lands which is jeopardizing the security of the rest of the two-thirds of the population, and Government are hobnobbing with that one-third and not even with the full portion of that one-third but with a handful of that one-third, and thereby enhancing this problem by itself. At the same time, along with the fact that we have permitted the Nagas to be exploited by the Chinese we have permitted them to be exploited by these foreign missionaries as well as Pakistan.

Government know that the Nagas go to Pakistan, they are trained there in guerilla warfare and they are given arms from there and then they come back to India and continue their rebellion. Yet, Government accept an explanation from Pakistan that this is not happening. I hope that the hon. Minister of External Affairs will not give the same answer as the Home Minister has given in this respect; the Home Minister has accepted Pakistan's explanation or even if he has not accepted it, he has at least quoted it in the House meaning thereby that this was an explanation and this appeared to be enough of an explanation. When we know from the past record of Pakistan that they will be openly, secretly and clandestinely hostile to our nation on every occasion, why should we even ask them for an explanation? We have our own agencies through which we can stop this ingress and we can stop the exodus of the Nagas who are being trained in Pakistan. But we are not employing that machinery. Instead, we permit the problem to grow and then we ask a very inadequate force with very inadequate powers to quell that rebellion spreading over thousands of square miles in such a jungle area which is considered to be the most impenetrable area of the world. Over the same area, to tackle the problem

of the Japanese guerillas left behind the retreating Japanese Army, the Britishers deployed 16 divisions, and we have a part of a division only to accomplish that job. And this is what happens; troops have to be broken up, they are left without their officers and the bad elements amongst them indulge in excesses and then you shout hoarse that the Army has committed excesses, and that they are raping their own population. There are bad elements in every Army. Let me assure you from my personal experience that there are not so many bad elements in our Army as in other Armies of the world.

I have had an opportunity to see the other Armies of the world. I know that under similar circumstances, the chastity of not a single Naga woman would have been safe. If the American Army had been there or any other Army of the world had been there. I know that during the last war, when the South African troops were there, when the other troops of the British Commonwealth were there, they were indulging in such large-scale loot and rape. What has happened there at the hands of some of our Army people or Army men is indeed regrettable and this has happened only because isolated small batches of people were sent without officers to deal with great and insurmountable problems of which they did not have the grasp. After all, an ordinary soldier is an uneducated and politically unawakened man; he does not know whether he is dealing with hostiles or with rebels or with an enemy.

There is a difference between the three. When you are dealing with an enemy, you go all out; you have no hesitation in killing civilians, in bombarding villages and all that. When you are dealing with a rebellion of our own population, you use force just enough to deal with the situation. When you are dealing with unruly elements, you have to

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deal with them with more prudence. You even try to bring them round to your view. Our army, our soldier, is incapable of dealing with the situation politically. In fact, that is so with every army in the world.

Government send the soldiers there. They send them in inadequate numbers and give them inadequate power. After all, this Bill that is enacted gives them very little power over what they already possess. That a soldier can fire in self-defence is a right given to him as to any other citizen; that he can open fire for safeguarding government property is a right possessed by him here in the streets of Delhi as in the bills of Nagaland. All that they have said in the Bill that has been enacted is that when there is a hostile mob of more than 5 persons, a soldier is permitted to deal with them. How he has to deal with them is left to him. And when a section commander, a naik or havildar, uneducated, in most cases even illiterate, is left to deal with a situation of that type, it is very difficult for him to deal with it in the way it should be dealt with.

There is another aspect. The army has to deal with such problems from the angle of defence and from the angle of offence. You are taking purely defensive measures. You have to wait till you are fired upon before you can fire. In an area you may see a group of people assembling. You just cannot fire on them. They are not enemies. You have to wait till they open fire on you or till they indulge in hostile activities. Before you know where you are, you are surrounded on all sides. This is the peculiar problem in Nagaland. If Government have to deal with it militarily, they have to send at least two corps over there.

There is, to my mind, another problem created by this Government. We deal with a firm hand not the rebels in Nagaland but the nationalist there. There is one Rani Guedello over there

of whom I first read in Panditji's Autobiography. He has praised her greatly because she raised the flag of rebellion against the Britishers. In fact, it was a flag raised against the infiltrating Christian missionaries from abroad who were preaching to the Nagas even then that they were separate from the Indians of this land. It was the Rani Guedello who took up cudgels against them. She was encouraged by Panditji then. But what has this Government done? She was put in jail. Only last year she was enticed into peaceful territory and then clapped in jail. This is the way this Government treat the nationalist Nagas.

Here I will deal with another problem Dr. Lohia has raised. He talked of Hindu attitude and non-Hindu attitude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a useful contribution. But this time is up. Let him conclude in a couple of minutes. I have to look to others also.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: For a problem that has latest 9 years, give me 9 minutes more. I speak from personal experience and I have some useful suggestions to offer to Government.

In Nagaland, the population consists of one-third Christians and two-thirds non-Christians whom the former call heathens, but who in actual fact, are Hindus. There was complete amity between these two communities, there was no religious problem over there till Rev. Michael stopped in. After having been turned out of Southwest Africa, he stepped into the hospitable Indian country. He found fertile ground here, because, unfortunately, such people always find a fertile ground in India. They are welcomed by the Government of India and given VIP treatment, even knowing that they are a nuisance. So, he came over

here, and he created these two communities and he led the Nagas and formed an army of the rebel Nagas, and we are still negotiating with them.

The solution to this is as follows: firstly, not to treat it as a military problem alone. Secondly, if you think that the situation has gone so far out of control and out of hand, if you cannot deal with this except with the help of the military, then, as you have done with the Mizos in certain areas, concentrate the widespread population of the Naga villages in certain areas, where they can be afforded adequate protection against this so-called Naga army. Those areas should be fertile areas. Provide them with land, as you are doing to the Mizos, and then use the army for rounding up those who remain outside because then you can take it for granted that these are the rebels.

At the same time, try and seal the borders. How is it that a large number of Nagas are going to Pakistan, getting training there and coming back?

Above all, stop negotiating with murderers, with traitors.

My party—I have the authority of my party to say so—half-heartedly supports this half-hearted measure in the hope that there will be a full-hearted measure on the part of the Government in the near future and next year the problem will not exist and we will not need to extend these special powers by another year.

Deputy-Speaker: Now he should be conclude.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Let me give the finishing touches.

I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to consider the political aspect, to bring them into your fold by concentrating the population from the widely spread areas of Nagaland, and by creating a depopulated area along the border.

After all, Pakistan has done it, there is no reason why we should not do it. And in that depopulated area, anybody moving about should be dealt with by our security forces. I hope the Government will consider this suggestion in order to save the fair name of the army. Either the army should be given full powers and adequate strength, or you should deal with the problem otherwise. The army is the last resort. When you resort to this last resort, you should be ready for a full measure, a full scale operation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ganesh Ghosh. I would request hon. Members to finish in ten minutes.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Military operations by the Government of India have been going on against the Nagas for the last ten years. And the fact that the Government have today come up with this Bill seeking an extension of the period for using the country's armed forces against the Nagas is a candid admission by the Government and a clear demonstration, of the failure of the policy pursued by the Congress Government not only against the Nagas but against all the tribals in our country. The policy pursued by the Central Congress Government not only towards the Nagas but also towards all the tribal people smacks of the so-called civilising missions of the British and other colonialists which they themselves vauntfully called the 'white-man's burden'.

Along, the India Government have had a patronising attitude towards the tribal people of our country who strongly resent it. In 1952, we all know, that the Nagas demanded only a separate State for themselves within the Indian Union, just like any other State of the Union but the Congress Government imperiously turned down the request and refused their modest and just demand. After this, when they rose in rebellion and demanded complete independence, the Government of India without giving any

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serious thought to the situation sent in the army and tried to suppress them; but the Army also did not prove much effective and a bitter struggle continued between the Army and the Nagas for a long time. In 1961 or 1962, in their belated wisdom the Congress Government created a separate State for the Nagas the Nagaland—and reluctantly conceded the earlier demand of the Nagas

But unfortunately this also did not come as a result of the negotiations with the real leaders of the Nagas. The Congress Government negotiated with the people who were favourable to them but who were looked down as traitors to the Nagas and came to an understanding and agreement with them. Meanwhile because of the continued military operations and talks with such people the animosity, suspicion, bitterness and hostility between the Nagas and us grew. What could have easily satisfied the poor Nagas in 1952 did not satisfy them now. So continues the military operations. Once again, the fact that during the last one year the Congress Government had been negotiating with the leaders of the people in revolt conclusively shows the utter barrenness and incorrectness of the policy pursued by the Congress Government against the Nagas and other tribals. This only shows in clear relief the incorrectness of their approach.

Last year the Mizos were in revolt, there is serious unrest among the tribals in Assam. Some months back there was terrific unrest among the tribals in Bastar. What did the Congress Government do? It resorted to a brutal massacre there. Further, even when the Congress Government created a separate Naga State they did not think it necessary to bring all the Nagas together into that and put them all in one State. Large numbers of Nagas live in areas contiguous to the Nagaland. They live in overwhelming numbers in Manunur and in Assam. This is a sore point with them. Are we to believe that this is

a result of their lack of knowledge and inadvertence or a calculated and deliberate policy pursued by the Congress Government, which is the very same policy that the British practised in India earlier? As a result, the hostility between the Nagas and the Manipuris continues. The Nagas, the Mizos and other tribal people live in our border and it is particularly necessary in our own national interest that they should be a satisfied people. As a result of the foolish policy pursued by the Congress Government the tribals are in a state of ferment and unrest. The other day the hon. Minister of External Affairs stated here that the Congress Government would support the Tibetan question in the United Nations. I cannot understand with what face can our Government do that, when in our own country in our own border, we have the tribal problems and the people are being moved down there with brutal military force?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is high time that the Congress Government gave once more a very serious consideration to this whole tribal question. Pursuance of military operations is no solution to the problem. The prolongation of the military operations against them will not take us nearer to the solution. The only way to get a contented people is to negotiate with them and to come to terms with them. And that is why the military operation is no solution. I would ask the Government to reconsider the whole position. With these words, I stop. Thank you.

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhimpur): On a point of information. The hon. Member just now said that there are a good number of Naga people in Assam. May I know from the hon. Member, in which part of Assam there is a good number of Naga people? Will he inform me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. N. Shastri: Could he tell us the number please?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I start by saying, to remove all misunderstandings, that we look upon the Nagas as our kith and kin, as much as we look upon the people of Maharashtra or Madras or West Bengal or Kashmir.

An hon. Member: Why do you deal with it in the External Affairs Ministry?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall come to that. There is a great deal of what my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, with which I am in entire agreement. He said that the Naga problem cannot lend itself to a military solution. I agree with him. I also agree with my hon. friend, Shri Ranjeet Singh, whom I compliment on his maiden speech. He spoke as an accomplished parliamentarian. (An Hon. Member: Hear, hear). I agree with him that the army cannot solve a political problem. He is perfectly right. Again, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that we have to have peace with them; we have to make them reconcile to us and we must do what we can. This is exactly what we are trying to do. There have been five rounds of talks between our Prime Minister and the Nagas. There has been suspension of hostilities. We are not yet in agreement, but at least the very fact that the Naga hostiles and the Indian Government can sit across a table and talk is a very good thing. At least they can understand our point of view and we can understand their point of view.

Now, ultimately, we have got to follow the path of reconciliation, and I have every hope that in the very near future these talks which have been going on will ultimately result in a settlement. All that we are insisting on, and I am sure the whole House is part of India.

Shri Hem Barua: It is an integral part of India.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is, and it should be and continue to be. My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta said that we have

done nothing to reconcile them. The very fact that we gave them Statehood, the very fact that we gave them autonomy which every State in India has, the very fact that we put them on the same level as Bengal, Maharashtra, Madras or Kashmir, shows that we look upon the Nagas with the same eye, without any discrimination, as we do the others.

An hon. Member: Let him take it to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will come to that. I would also like to refer to what my hon. friend Dr. Lohia said. He is quite right when he says that our history has been written rather badly. Our historians have not emphasised the fact that in our own country many cultures have come in and they have been absorbed and have become part of Indian culture. Therefore, if Nagaland has a separate culture, it has also to be absorbed into the Indian culture. One of the last things I did as Education Minister was to see that the history books are written from a national point of view. I am very glad that at least two books have come out—Ancient History and Mediaeval History—which have been written from a national point of view. I hope others books will also come out which will give our boys and girls a true picture of our history and not the picture as painted by the British rulers.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that the first act of the Government towards Nagaland is to introduce this Bill. He also said there was no mention about Nagas in the President's Address. I can assure him that the omission was not deliberate. I hope he will not say so, because it may be misunderstood in Nagaland. We have so many problems. It is impossible to enumerate each and every one of them in the Address. We tried to make the Address as brief as possible, because this is a short session and we have the proper session starting in May.

[Shri M. C. Chaglia]

I want to clear a point raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta which was referred to by another hon. member also, viz., why is this matter being dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry? May I give a short history of this matter? As far back as July, 1960, a delegation of the leaders of the Naga Peoples Convention met the Prime Minister and placed before him a 16-point memorandum. One of the points was that Nagaland should be kept under the External Affairs Ministry and not transferred to the Home Ministry.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khammam): That was because Prime Minister Nehru was in charge of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: That matter came up before the House when Mr. Nehru was the Prime Minister. It was admitted on the floor of the House that it was because Nagas had faith in Mr. Nehru and as Mr. Nehru headed the External Affairs Ministry, they wanted Nagaland to be administered by that Ministry. Since Mr. Nehru's sad demise, I think this state of affairs should not continue. It should be shifted to the Home Ministry. It gives the impression that the State of Nagaland is an external part of India.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I accept that reason. Millions of people had faith in Nehru and I am not surprised the Nagas also had faith in him. That was one reason. Let us see what happened afterwards.

As recently as April, 66 we asked the Governor of Assam to obtain the views of the Nagaland Government regarding the transfer of Nagaland from the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Ministry. The Governor has intimated to us that the present Nagaland Cabinet have considered this matter and have recommended that there should be no change at present. Therefore, at present we are acting on the advice given to us by the Nagaland Cabinet. I assure the House that

there is no desire on the part of the External Affairs Ministry to keep Nagaland with it. I have got quite enough on my plate and I shall be very happy to transfer it to the Home Ministry. But this is the advice given to us by the Nagaland Cabinet and we have acted on that.

Shastriji answered in 1965. "We have already said that we have accepted that it should be transferred to the Home Ministry". After that, we consulted the Nagaland Cabinet and as recently as April, 66 the advice they gave us was, don't transfer it at present.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Did they give any reasons for it?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes; they had given reasons. I will tell you what reasons they gave. The first reason that they gave was that the change in the present juncture may have political repercussions within Nagaland. The second reason was that a State Government like Nagaland was not under a particular ministry, it dealt with different ministries for different subjects the only exception being matters of political situation and law and order which were being dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. They also felt that placing Nagaland under the Ministry of Home Affairs would give an impression that Nagaland had been relegated to the position of one of the Union Territories which were being controlled by that Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: How can that be? Are you satisfied with this statement? How could this mean that it had been relegated to the position of a Union Territory?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes, the Home Ministry deals with all States. The Nagaland State Government said that they dealt with various ministries for various subjects, the Home Ministry also had some control over them as other States, but as Nagaland had peculiar problem of its own it should

be dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. I assure you that as soon as we get the advice of the Nagaland Cabinet we will transfer this subject to the Ministry of Home Affairs and I hope my hon. colleague the Minister of Home Affairs will be able to deal with it better than I am.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not for that that we want it to be transferred. It is only your politeness that makes you say so.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said that we should try to win the hearts of the Naga people. I entirely agree with him and we are trying to do what we can by means of cultural exchanges, by means of getting Naga boys to come to our schools, colleges and universities, to make them feel not only that they are politically an integral part of India but emotionally also they are an integral part of India. After all, we have to make a distinction. I can see the difference. It is not enough to make a State feel that politically it is an integral part of India, it should emotionally also feel that it is a part of this great country. That is what we are trying to do.

Shri Hem Barua: Have you given these boys and girls stipends?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I think there are some scholarships.

Shri Hem Barua: Very few, very negligible.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: As I am not in the Education Ministry I do not remember now. But I agree that there should be more of them. I shall certainly convey to my colleague the Minister of Education the feelings of the hon. Member and tell him that this should be done.

A question was raised about Pakistan and China. My hon. friend suggested that there was no infiltration. That is not true. Even today—this

is also partly in answer to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ranjit Singh—people are infiltrating into Pakistan, and from there into China, and after being armed and trained they come back into our country and indulge in acts of sabotage. Here I must pay a compliment to the Government of our neighbouring State, our friendly State, Burma, that they are giving us every possible help to prevent this infiltration. But as Major Ranjit Singh would know—I take it he has been to that part of India—the terrain is such that it is impossible to prevent this. Therefore, this danger and threat remains, this infiltration into Pakistan, this training of these hostiles in Pakistan and their coming back and indulging in acts of sabotage remains.

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you close down the vulnerable points?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): Is there no border security police?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes. It is impossible. We have discussed it with the Burmese Government. They are prepared to co-operate, but the terrain is such—as Major Ranjit Singh says it is the most impenetrable jungle in any part of the world—that it is impossible to prevent five or ten people from getting into Burma and going to Pakistan. My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua asked, why don't you seal the border. How? You will require tens of thousands of people. You will have to post a soldier or policeman every few yards to prevent it. This is what is happening in Kashmir. There it is much easier to stop it than to stop it in Nagaland. The terrain there is not so bad as it is in Nagaland. Even there we found it difficult to prevent infiltration from the Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the remedy?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I will come to the remedy. As some hon. Member

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

has said—I think it was Shri Ranjeet Singh Pakistan is actively encouraging them. We know what Pakistan is doing. She is trying to give trouble to us. We have objected and protested. We are not so gullible as to accept any explanation given by Pakistan. We know exactly what mischief Pakistan and China are up to, as far as our border States are concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: Has Pakistan given any explanation whatsoever?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, an explanation of denial. But we did not accept the denial because we have got facts. After all, we have got our own agencies for observation.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: There is a border security force. If it cannot prevent any infiltration what is it for?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is physically impossible.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Then why do you run the government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are one or two statements of facts made by Shri Ranjit Singh in his maiden speech which are not correct. The first is about missionaries in Nagaland. There are no American missionaries in Nagaland today. There are three catholic Italian nuns and one British lady as teacher. Barring this there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland. Therefore, the argument that Shri Ranjit Singh built on the foundation of foreign missionaries trying to set up the Naga people against us is not correct.

The other statement of fact I want to correct is about Rani Guidallo. On this, again, the facts are not correct. She has never been put in jail by us. On the contrary, she was given a pension of Rs. 200 after independence. She remained underground from 1960 onwards and came

out only last year. She was given full protection and her followers were rehabilitated by providing them with jobs and cash grants. Therefore, far from persecuting her, far from not recognising her work as a nationalist, we have given her pension and we have rehabilitated her followers.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Sir, permit me to make only one point on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this stage only questions can be asked.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: About Rani Guidallo, it is true you recognised her role by giving her pension and rehabilitating her followers. But, then, it appeared in the papers that her movement has been restricted, that she was kept under surveillance and that is why I referred to the restriction of her movements.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Let the Minister deny it or confirm it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of this. I know that she was given a pension of Rs 200 even though she was underground.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: That you are giving even to Sheikh Abdulla.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have tried to rehabilitate her followers. As to whether she is under restrictive orders, I will try to find out.

Shri Hem Barua: She is.

Shri M. C. Chagla: One suggestion was made that the Naga problem should be resolved in the same way as we are trying to solve the Mizo problem. That is a very interesting suggestion and, certainly, we will look into it.

Again, we come back to the question as to what is the necessity for this Bill. There was the final round

of talks with the Prime Minister. The situation is peaceful, much more peaceful than it has ever been. There is every hope of a settlement.

Shri Hem Barua: Not so. It is peaceful inside Nagaland but outside Nagaland, on the outskirts of Nagaland boundary adjoining Assam area, it has not been peaceful. They have been exploding bombs on railway tracks.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: But my hon. friend will agree with me that it is better than what it used to be.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): You have stopped night trains through that area.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We are aware of it. That is precisely why we have come to this House for this legislation.

My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, does not realise that this is merely an enabling legislation. If you look at the original Act, it gave the discretionary power to the Governor. It adds:—

“If the Governor of Nagaland is of opinion that the whole or any part of the State of Nagaland is in such disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of armed forces to the aid of the civil power is necessary, he may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the whole or, as the case may be, such parts of the State of Nagaland to be a disturbed area.”

It is only when the Governor exercises his discretion and declares either the whole or part of Nagaland to be a disturbed area that the provisions of this Act will come into force.

Can any Member of this House say that the Governor should not be armed with these powers? Are we going to allow those Nagas, who are loyal to us to be shot down? As my

hon. friend, Shri Baura, says, are we going to allow bombs to be exploded or agents of Pakistan to use nefarious means against us? We must trust the discretion of the Governor. It is only when that discretion is exercised and he declares either the whole or part of Nagaland to be a disturbed area that the substantive provisions of the Act will come into force. Therefore,, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta's apprehensions are entirely unfounded.

We are not coming to this House and saying, “Arm us with the authority to put down people in Nagaland”. All that we are asking this House is, “Give us the power, in case of need, to declare Nagaland or part of it as a disturbed area.” I hope, the Governor will never use his discretion. I hope and pray that peace will prevail in the whole of Nagaland, in which case this Act would be a dead letter; but, suppose, there is trouble. Suppose, as I said, loyal Nagas are attacked and the ordinary police is not in a position to deal with the situation. Are we then going to sit in Delhi with folded arms and let that situation deteriorate and a most explosive situation to develop? That is the reason why I submit that this Bill should be considered by this House as absolutely non-controversial.

I am all for peace; I am all for reconciliation. We will go on trying to get a peaceful solution. I agree that the Naga problem cannot be solved militarily. In this world no problem can be solved militarily. Ultimately, you have to have a peaceful solution. After all, as I said, they are our kith and kin. It hurts us to take measures against them which are strong measures. But when it comes to the security of our country and when it comes to the safety of our country—see where Nagaland is—we have to take strong action. All that I am asking the House is to permit the Governor to use his discretion and declare Nagaland or a part

[Shri M. C. Chagla].

of it to be a disturbed area and then the provisions will come into force.

I submit that the House pass this Bill. Sir, I move:

Shri Ranjeet Singh: A question arises out of all that the hon. Minister has said. Firstly, you have said how you are trying to introduce Indian culture among the Nagas by cultural exchanges. I do not know how you regard Naga culture as a culture separate from that of the rest of India. India is a conglomeration of different types of culture.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is exactly what I said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has a question to ask, he can do so; but he is arguing.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: I am not arguing; I am asking him whether by weaning the Nagas away from their basic culture, by bringing them to Delhi schools and colleges and university, by teaching them here nothing but twist and rock'n roll and an anglicised life, you are inducing Indian culture in them.

Another thing that I ask you is this. You have said that there are only four foreign missionaries left in the area. Do you consider that four are too few, when a single man, Michael Scott, was enough to create all this Naga trouble? Are they being kept under surveillance or not? You have just said that Rani Guidallo is drawing pension. We know she is under surveillance. She is rightly being given pension and wrogly being kept under surveillance just as Sheikh Abdullah is wrongly being given pension but rightly being kept under surveillance. Would you consider this fact?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are taking every precaution to see that no foreign influence, in any way, jeopardises our national interest. Our policy

is not to permit any more foreign missionaries, as far as possible, to come into Nagaland. Those who are there, if they are carrying on their legitimate avocations like teaching or nursing, they will be permitted to do so. But we will not, certainly, permit any foreign missionary to carry on any political activity in Nagaland.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I want to put one question.

Although Mr. Phizo is a British citizen, the Naga hostiles are maintaining communication with Mr. Phizo and receiving advice from him on the political negotiations with the Prime Minister. In that context, may I know what steps Government propose to take to snap this communication between a section of the Indian people and a man who is a British national already?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Fortunately or unfortunately, some of these hostiles look upon Mr. Phizo as their leader. That is the situation. I wish, they would not.... (Interruption) I quite agree Mr. Phizo holds a British passport; he is not an Indian citizen and he has no connection with Nagaland. But if some misguided people choose to rely on his advice or want his advice, it is very difficult for us....

Shri Hem Barua: But you encourage them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We do not encourage them.

Shri Hem Barua: You encouraged them. During the last round of talks with the Prime Minister, the underground Nagas had suggested to the Prime Minister that a delegation of underground Nagas would like to go to London to meet Mr. Phizo and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, gave an assurance that everything will be done to help them to go to London. That shows you are encouraging them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would like to answer that. I want to clear misunderstanding which has existed in the minds of some people. I have seen it in the press also. The Prime Minister said, "If you want to consult Mr. Phizo for the purpose of carrying on these talks or coming to a settlement, we will not come in your way." But—this is an important "but"—"if you want to go to London, you must apply for an Indian passport and go with an Indian passport".

Shri Hem Barua: That is but natural.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not natural; they have not done so.

Shri Hem Barua: It is but natural for Indians to have Indian passport.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But they have not done so. So it was not at our instance. Mr. Hem Barua will realise that if the people want to consult somebody it is not right that we should stop them from doing so if that helps ultimately and it is easier to carry on talks with them in the next round.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछना अगर माननीय मंत्री जी इस का उत्तर दे देते क्योंकि यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि क्या नागा भूमि में बाहर के लोगों पर या जो विदेशी अधिकारी हैं उन के जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है या लगावेगे। लेकिन इतना ही शक्तिवाचियों के बहा जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध है। वह प्रश्न उठाया गया था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी आसानी से उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय लोग हैं उन के बहा जाने पर से जब प्रतिबन्ध उठाया गया है तो क्या हर हिन्दुस्तानी को यह अधिकार मिलेगा कि वह बहा जा सकेगा और उस को किसी प्रकार की परमिशन या आदेश देने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी ?

श्री नू० क० बागला : हर एक भारतवासी को नागालैंड जाने की छूट है।

श्री हेम बारुआ : परमिशन ले कर।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया को वहाँ जाने की परमिशन नहीं मिली थी, शायद मंत्री महोदय को यह नहीं मालूम है।

श्री नू० क० बागला : परमिशन होती तो सब के लिये होगी।

श्री नयू लिमये : यह गलत है। इस को हटा दीजिये। वह अपने देश का ही एक हिस्सा है। उरवसीयन, नेफा अथवा नागालैंड में यहाँ के लोगों को न जाने देने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

15 hrs.

श्री नू० क० बागला : यह सच है कि हमारे देश में ऐसी भी जगहें हैं जहाँ की सिन्धुएशन ऐसी है कि जरा सिन्धोरिटी ज्यादा करनी पड़ती है और इस सिन्धोरिटी के सब से ही वहाँ . . .

श्री नयू लिमये : विदेशी पादरी जा सकते हैं, रह सकते हैं और हमारे अपने जो नागरिक हैं वे नहीं जा सकते हैं।

श्री नू० क० बागला : हमारे अपने जो पादरी हैं उनके सामने भी यह सिन्धोरिटी का मामला रहना चाहिये और इसका भी खयाल उनको करना चाहिये।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: I want to ask one question. Why are these padhris allowed to remain there for so many years and we are not allowed. What are the reasons?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Who?

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: The Christian missionaries.

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are there all the time. We are not allowing any others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the Clauses together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we go on to the motion about food situation in the country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I rise on a point of order under rule 56. (*Interruption*). Let them hear what it is and then let me see what they have to say about it.

Under rule 56, I am raising this point of order. This question refers to the food situation in the country which was the subject-matter of what I raised on the floor of this House

along with 17 Members from Kerala as a motion for adjournment a week ago. At that time I did not get any reply. Later on, the question was raised on the floor of this House as a call attention notice. Then about 40 Members were signatories to that motion. According to rules, when a motion for adjournment is sent to the Speaker, the Speaker has recourse to only one of the two alternatives: one is to accept the motion or the other is to say that the motion is not acceptable and then rule it out.

Rule 60 says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

Neither the one nor the other action was taken by the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Please hear me, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has forgotten. Yesterday the Speaker has not given his consent.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: No, it was not. Yesterday I raised the question. You may look into the proceedings. I pointed out to him that the names of nearly 40 members were included. I asked a specific question whether all the 40 members will get a chance to speak on the

Resolution and he said that some people took too much time and he could not control them and so, as many as possible will get the chance. That was the ruling that he gave. I then understood that the call attention motion would be treated as the first and substantive alternative motion to the motion moved by the Food Minister. Later on, motion by the Food Minister was circulated this morning. Nobody had a chance to put in an alternative motion. Some people then sent alternative motions and they have come in the order paper. So, the present position is that there are 18 Members from Kerala who had tabled the adjournment motion. Then, there are 40 Members who had tabled the calling-attention-notice. They ought to get a chance because of the assurance given by the Speaker yesterday. Then, there are Members who have tabled substitute motions today.

So, I would request you to maintain some order. The rule of this House are violated at random by the Speaker and it is a sad precedent that even the rules of this House have been violated. If we proceed in this manner then there will be no end to it.

So, I would request you to see that some priority is given to those people who had tabled the adjournment motion.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): On a point of order. The hon. Member has cast aspersions on the ruling of the Chair. I would like to know whether that is in order. If that is not in order, then it must be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think that there was any intention to cast aspersions on the Chair. He was only trying to explain what happened yesterday.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What he said was that the Speaker had viola-

ted the rules and regulations of this House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes; he has not conformed to the rules of this House. I have got a right to say that. I have got a right to say that the Speaker has not conformed to the Rules of Procedure of this House and he has violated them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: There is no need to shout.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is my right to say that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: He can say that without shouting. There is no point in shouting.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have a right to say that. Why should this Congress Member unnecessarily interfere when he knows nothing about it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says that in his opinion the Speaker has not conformed to the rules; he has corrected himself now.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It is not for the hon. Member to say that I am unnecessarily interfering. It is for you to decide whether that is necessary or unnecessary.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He says that my words should be expunged. What right has he to say that? He is unnecessarily interfering.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would request you to put the Member in order. (*Interruption*) I am not addressing him. I am addressing you, Sir. I have to take instructions from you only and not from him. I would request you, Sir, to put him in order.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Why should he address you when there is no point involved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I have understood the hon. Member aright, what he wanted to say was that there was an adjournment motion and then, there was a calling-attention-notice...

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: A ruling was given on that adjournment motion, and after a week, a calling-attention-notice had been tabled. That is my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving the sequence. I was referring to what was said yesterday. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, consent was not given by the Speaker. So far as the calling-attention-notice is concerned, since there were so many names on it, it would have taken a long time and could not have been finished and everybody could not have been provided with an opportunity; therefore, taking the consensus of the House it was decided that there should be a food debate and the Food Minister should come forward with a motion for which two hours would be provided, and that was accepted by the House yesterday. So, I have requested the hon. Food Minister to make his motion.

श्री जगू लिलये (मुंघेर) : कल यहाँ ध्यान दिलाने का प्रस्ताव था हम लोगों के सामने। इस पर चर्चा करीब माननीय सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर हैं। इस पर अब बहस होने वाली है। इस बहस में मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक माननीय सदस्यों को मौका दिया जाये। अगर दूसरे दलों के नेता मानें तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर लम्बे वाचन न हों और चार पाँच मिनट बोलने का सब को मौका दिया जाये। यह सात आठ राज्यों का सवाल है। अगर यह सुझाव सब को पसन्द है तो इस पर चार पाँच मिनट का एक वाचन हो सकता है।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक माननीय सदस्य इधर से बुलाया जाये और एक उधर से।

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Every State should be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But we should bear in mind that there are certain scarcity areas where the scarcity is acute, and there are also areas where the scarcity is not to that degree at least.....

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): But who will measure the degree?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य श्री श्रीकान्तन् नायर ने जो पॉइंट ऑर्डर प्राइवेट उठाया है, हम आप से उस पर क्लियर चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पहले था। वह मजूर नहीं हुआ और उस को कूल आउट भी नहीं किया। क्या यह बात ठीक है? यह एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। आप पहले इस पर क्लियर दीजिये और उस के बाद आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he raised the point of order, there was nothing before the House. I was just calling the hon. Minister

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Under rule 376, a point of order can be raised at any time on the business before the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have accepted the suggestion that as far as possible those who have signed the call attention notice would be accommodated in today's debate keeping in view the other aspects as well.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): What about the time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a problem affecting all States in some degree or other. A suggestion has been made that five to seven minutes

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I may remind you that the Speaker had suggested a two-hour debate when it was a motion by Shri Hem Barua. But now this is a motion by Government and it is a regular food debate. I suggest that one full day of 5 hours should be allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will watch and if necessary, we might extend it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Have you any doubt that it is necessary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us begin. Why waste time on this procedural discussion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I do not think what you say will regulate the proceedings all right. The Speaker has always the right to extend a discussion for one hour. If it is 5 hours, we can have a full discussion; but if it is only two hours, the Speaker can extend it by one hour. I do not think that will be sufficient. It is better that we have a five hour discussion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): We should have five hours.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The hon. Minister is moving this motion. It is a regular debate. So we should accept Shri Vasudevan Nair's suggestion for a full day's debate.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there is a demand from all sections of the House, I think we can have four or five hours.

Some hon. Members: Five Hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a half-hour discussion. So the remaining time will be taken tomorrow. Is it agreed?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Let us sit till 8 P.M. today and finish with this debate.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

श्री रजबीर सिंह : यह देश का सब से बड़ा मसला है। यह पचास करोड़ इन्सानों की जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है। इस डीबेट के लिए कम से कम एक दिन दिया जाना चाहिए। आप एक सदस्य कांग्रेस की तरफ से और एक सदस्य आपोसीशन की तरफ से बुलायें। आप एक ही तरफ से सब सदस्यों को न बुलाते रहें।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेटिया) : जैसा कि श्री मधु लिमये ने सुझाव दिया है सदस्यों की स्पीचिज के लिए टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रर कर दी जाये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन क्षेत्रों में अकाल की हालत है जहाँ पर स्केल्टी भ्राक फूड है आप वहाँ के सदस्यों को अधिक अवसर दीजिये। यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का मसला नहीं है। यह मसला बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० प्रादि क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

श्री रजबीर सिंह : चूंकि बहुत ज्यादा सदस्य इस डीबेट में हिस्सा लेंगे, इस लिए आप टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रर कर दीजिये।

Shri N. E. Deoghare (Nagpur): A Member should be called from each State and in the second round additional members might be called.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी सदस्यों को पंद्रह मिनट और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों को पांच मिनट दिये जायें, क्योंकि इस से ज्यादा सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The food problem is not a party problem and we cannot divide the time on party basis.

की हुकम कम कलमान : यह सत्यता बहुत अटिच है। पाच निवट में कोई अपनी बात कैसे कह सकता है ? आप कम से कम पंद्रह मिनट तो दीजिये, ताकि सबके अपनी बात कह सकें।

Shri Seshyan (Kumbakonam): The motion given notice of by the Minister is in general terms, that the food situation in the country be taken into consideration. I want to know whether we can move substitute motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can it be?... Anyway, the motion is going to be moved. I will give him some time. He can then do it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think this is a very bad practice prevailing in this House. None of us knew what the motion would be. If some people anticipated and gave substitute motions, you should not accept them alone, others should also get a chance. There was no notice of a motion before us. It only came in today's Order Paper. So, we can also give substitute motions today, and they should be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If substitute motions are submitted up to 5 p.m. it would be all right.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I move:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

You know how this motion came. Yesterday there was a call attention notice and Mr. Speaker suggested, on the suggestion of some of the members, that many areas were not covered by the call attention notice and therefore this motion was given in order to meet the wishes of the hon. Members of the House.

We have placed on the Table of the House a report on the general food situation in the country, and also, in

response to the call attention notice, a statement has been placed on the Table of the House.

At this stage I do not want to make any speech. The materials are before the House for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government the following steps:—

- (a) state trading in foodgrains;
- (b) formation of price stabilization committees at Central, State and District levels;
- (c) fixation of remunerative prices of foodgrains for the peasants;
- (d) formation of all-party committees at Central, State and District levels to advise on production, procurement and distribution of foodgrains; and
- (e) intensive drive to unearth illegal grain hoards in co-operation with popularly elected committees." (1)

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi (Bhopal): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that the serious food crisis arising from drought should be faced at the national level by rising above the parochial and party feelings and recommends that:—

- (a) the food zones be abolished and the whole country be

considered as one single unit for food purposes;

- (b) the State Governments be directed to arrange the purchase at reasonable rates of all surplus stores of food-grains with big agriculturists and wholesale foodgrain dealers leaving with them only that much portion which is sufficient for their own needs and for this purpose the necessary finances and storage be arranged by the Centre,
- (c) those areas in Bihar and U.P. where people are facing starvation be declared famine areas and necessary relief measures adopted; and
- (d) an all-party delegation of Members of Parliament be sent to the famine areas in Bihar and U.P. to see on the spot the public and private relief measures being taken there and present report thereon and assure the affected people of the concern and assistance of the whole country." (2)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government the following steps:—

- (a) stress should be laid on minor and small irrigation schemes;
- (b) abolition of food zones;
- (c) abolition of compulsory levy on small farmers;
- (d) green manure, as against chemical, fertilizers, be encouraged; and
- (e) distribution of fertilizers be entrusted to a Central Agency." (3)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely:

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends that—

- (a) adequate arrangements be made for irrigation facilities to the farmers, irrigation tax be reduced to half, and there should be uniformity in the rates of irrigation through power, throughout the country;
- (b) the prices of agricultural produce should be remunerative and proper arrangements be made for fertilizers and seeds and for their supply to farmers at cheaper rate;
- (c) farmers be given loans at the rate of 2 per cent interest and rural banks should be set up; no tax be levied on cash crops and land revenue be dispensed with;
- (d) priority be given for the supply of iron, timber and cement at cheaper rate;
- (e) agriculture be made a Central subject; and
- (f) only farmers be posted in the Ministry of Agriculture."

Shri George Fernandes (Bombay South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely:

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government that—

- (a) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh be immediately declared as famine areas, and the necessary relief measures to meet famine situation be adopted;
- (b) food zones be abolished forthwith;

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- (c) the wholesale trade in food-grains be taken over by the Government immediately;
- (d) a crash programme of sinking wells and small irrigation projects be taken in hand at once;
- (e) a crash programme of sowing potatoes, sweet potatoes and other food crops that grow in a short time be undertaken; and
- (f) an all party committee of members of Parliament be formed at once to draw up a scheme of austere living by the entire country till the food crisis is resolved" (5)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move,

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that—

- (a) uniform food levy throughout the country be enforced;
- (b) state trading in foodgrains be established; and
- (c) the food subsidy to all the States be restored." (6)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion and the substitute motions are before the House.

Shri Kaushik. I would request members to take not more than ten minutes as far as possible, normally five minutes, as I have to accommodate many members.

Shri Saradrnanath Dwivedy: What Mr. Limaye suggested would apply if you are permitting only those who had given notice of call attention. Then each member would get five minutes, but as you have already started party-wise as in other debates, the time-limit should not be five minutes. It should be at least 15 minutes.

Shri K. N. Triary: The time has been extended. As Mr. Dwivedy suggests, that should not be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For party leaders or spokesmen 15 minutes, for others 10 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have created the food situation, we should be given more time.

Shri K. M. Kaushik (Chanda): To recapitulate the deteriorated and broken food situation in the country, I would only request the House to recapitulate certain photographs which appeared in almost all the papers, big photographs about the conditions in Bihar where people have been shown to have been living by eating barks of trees. Secondly, our Governor, Mr. Giri was here and he made a statement about two months back that the life of a prisoner in this country was far better than that of a common man because the prisoner was assured of two square meals whereas the common man was not. From these, it will be pretty clear that the food position in this country has deteriorated and has completely broken down. The Government's sheet-anchor against this is the drought. I could see that the drought could have contributed to some extent but that is not all. My major charge is that the States and the Centre have bungled the food situation and it is this bungling that has been responsible for the present bad situation. It is not my endeavour, now, to criticise anybody. I want the Food Minister to avoid the pitfalls of his predecessors and evolve a food policy which would retrieve the position. In fact it is my contention that for the last 20 years when Congress was in full control, they neglected agriculture; in their anxiety for steel and other machinery production, they downgraded agriculture and gave it much smaller allocation than what was needed. They forgot that India

was an agricultural country and that sixty per cent of our population live on agriculture. It was therefore incumbent upon the Government to have invested sufficient amount for agriculture; that was not done in all the three past Plans. I am glad that there is at least a State Chief Minister, Mr. V. P. Naik of Maharashtra, who had been candid enough to say about two months back that they committed a mistake in not laying proper emphasis on agriculture and to have made a proper investment. He has also assured us that in the Fourth Plan which is on the anvil now, they have made sufficient provision for agriculture. The hon. Food Minister here should not commit the same mistake that had been committed in the three Plans and I request him to see that in the Fourth Plan agriculture does not suffer. In fact, I recollect the advice of a German expert who was requisitioned to come to our country by the late lamented leader, Pandit Nehru. I do not remember his name because at that time I did not think that I would be elected to the Lok Sabha or that I would be asked to speak by the leader of my party. He toured the whole country, and at the end of his tour he said: you have committed a grave mistake in neglecting agriculture; agriculture is the basic industry of India; you have given undue importance to steel and other industries, more importance than they deserved. In spite of that the Government did not take the lesson with the result we are going today with a begging bowl to America and other countries. I am glad that men of calibre who are manning the department of agriculture in the Centre and the States have, at least, after twenty years realised their mistake. It required full 20 years, and I do not know how many years we will take to undo, the havoc that has actually, been done by these serious mistakes. Therefore, I request, in the first instance, the hon. Food Minister to see that proper allocation of funds is made in the fourth Five Year Plan so that we may be able to recoup as early as possible.

Secondly, I have put in about 35 years' service at the Bar. There are several Members in this House who have put in much more practice at the Bar. In order to cater to the gallery, every legislature including the Centre have been manufacturing laws. There has been a mushroom growth of laws. It is only to cater to the galleries. Actually not much benefit is being derived out of these laws. I will presently give an instance to show what type of laws are passed. There is one law called the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, in which if a man, due to certain calamities, has no fund, etc. leases some piece of land to another that man will lose the land, and the man who is the lessee gets the land. I am not in favour of the old things. Certainly, progressive legislation is necessary. The soil must be with the tiller. I also agree. But in a contingency of this type, when we are passing through difficult times, so far as the food situation is concerned, I request the Minister to see whether it is feasible to suspend these laws till we actually recoup from the bad condition in which we are placed, and to see whether it can really help us if we are able to suspend those laws for some time. Of course, progressive pieces of legislation must be there; I agree, but in this predicament, I want the hon. Minister to see whether it will really help us. This is the position which he should get examined and see whether it will help us to get out of this predicament. This is my second submission.

Thirdly, what is the incentive that we have given to the farmer? Have we given any impetus to him? Have you given any incentive to him? He works for all the 365 days in the year; he is exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather just as his crop is exposed. After doing hard work for all this period, and ultimately, when his crop is about to be harvested the crop is affected by frost, or there is a hailstorm and he thus loses all his crop. Now, in this

[Shri K. M. Kausarik]

situation, has the Government given thought at any time as to what should be done to safeguard the position of the agriculturists who have been thrown to the wall by a calamity of this type? Is it not necessary that they should be covered by insurance? There is accident insurance. Life is covered by insurance; there are so many types of insurance. Even labour insurance is there; and there are so many other types of insurance. Is it not necessary, or, what was it not the duty of the Government, as a matter of fact, to give an incentive to these farmers to see that in case of natural calamities, the farmers are given, provided, with a sort of crop insurance and say to the farmers, "we will give you a stand-by for a period." Was it not necessary? If the farmers, without being given any incentive, and thrown to the winds, serve tomorrow a notice on the Government, a notice on the Ministers who are at the Centre as well as in the States, saying, "Owing to calamities, natural calamities, we are done up; we are going to strike," what will happen? Strike is the normal rule of the day. Everybody nowadays resorts to strikes. There are the labour strikes day-in and day-out. There are the railway strikes; there is the postal strike. I ask you, if the farmers en bloc serve a notice on the Government and the State Food Minister, saying that "we are tired; the natural calamity has swindled us, and therefore we are not going to cultivate the land this year," what will you do? Are we going to eat the tables and the desks around which we are sitting? So, I say, unless you give to the farmers an impetus, an incentive, and you really understand the difficulty of the farmers, you will not be able to infuse a spirit in them to evince more interest and co-operate with you and really give you a better method of recouping from the parlous position in which we were previously, so far as food is concerned.

So far the Government have only extracted the farmers' vote for their

brute majority. It is the farmers' vote with which the Congress has been coming all the while. If they have lost this time by any percentage, it is on account of these difficulties. Therefore, they should take greater interest and see that some impetus and incentive is given to the farmer so that he may be able to see that our food position really improves in this country.

Sir, this is my maiden speech and I thank the Chair and the members for giving me a patient hearing. If there have been any shortcomings, I crave their indulgence.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपने फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब को हादिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने इस बुक-लेट को हम लोगों को दिया है। उन्होंने हम में जो लिखा है, वह बिहार के बारे में एक दम सही है—

"The rabi prospects brightened to some extent with the occurrence of rains over large areas in Bihar in the last part of November. But on account of the prolonged dry spell thereafter, the rabi crops have suffered a great deal in Bihar".

यही सही बात है कि जो नवम्बर में वर्षा हुई उस में हम लोगों ने धान के जो बीत सूख गये थे, वे काट कर बड़े लार्ज स्केल पर रबी की बुवाई की लेकिन उस के बाद से जब तक यह रबी की फसल नष्ट नहीं हो गई, एक बूंद पानी नहीं बरसा। खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार की हालत यही है। हमारे जिले में करीब 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन है, उस में से सवा लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई का इन्तजाम है, बाकी जमीन में सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं है। हमारे जिले में करीब 125 द्यूब-बेल्स हैं और जो पानी इन द्यूब-बेल्स से मिलता है उस में पानी का बार्ब 23 पैसा है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान और जगहों में 6-7 वा 8 पैसा है। इस के बाद हमारे यहाँ कृषी पर कोई

ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। तीन योजनायें बीत गईं, 20 वर्ष की स्वाधीनता के बाद भी हम शोष—नार्थ बिहार वाले क्षेत्रों के मामले में वर्षों पर निर्भर करते हैं। कोई प्राजेक्ट नहीं है . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : गण्डक प्राजेक्ट है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गण्डक प्राजेक्ट न जाने कब तक चालू होगा, न जाने कब तक पूरा होगा। हमारे जिले में एक नहर है, जिसे लिवेणी कैनल बोलते हैं, बहुत समयाने पहले अंग्रेजी राज्य में एक पगला इनजीनियर आया था, हमारे यहां नदी का बहाव उत्तर से दक्षिण है, लेकिन उम ने पूरब से पश्चिम की तरफ नहर निकाली थी, वह नहर सवा लाख एकड़ के लिये बून है, नहीं तो हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं है। स्वाधीनता के बाद हमारे जिले का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ, एक बही पुरानी शुगर फैक्टरी है, आउट-डेटेड फैक्टरी है, कोई राहत का काम वहां पर नहीं किया गया। अब हालत यह है कि जिस ब्लाक में मैं रहता हूँ, जिन ब्लाक में मेरा घर है, वहां सात ब्लाक को स्केअरसिटी एरिया घोषित किया गया है, वहां पर स्थिति यह रही है कि जो भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या मफसर रहे हैं वे मिनिस्टर के रुख को देख कर स्केअरसिटी डिक्लेअर करते थे, जहां मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि करो वहां डिक्लेअर कर दिया, जहां कह दिया कि नहीं करो, वहां नहीं किया, ऐसा नहीं था कि स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक ईमानदारी से वह इस काम को करते।

मैंने काल-एटेशनशन नोटिस दिया। जिस शहर से मैं आता हूँ उस शहर के लड़कों ने कहा कि गल्ले को तुम ठीक से बेचो, लेकिन व्यापारियों ने नहीं बेचा, नतीजा यह हुआ कि गल्ले को लूटना शुरू कर दिया, वहां पर बगै फिसाद हुए। मैं अभी घर से आ रहा था, रास्ते में मैंने सुना कि मंगलपुर बाजार में भी लूट-पाट हो गई है, गल्ले की दुकानें

लूट ली गई हैं। धान हमारे यहां 35 रुपये मन बिकता है और अब इस काम में भी मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। रबी की फसल एकदम चौपट हो गई है। जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा कि 25 रु० कूप के लिये दिया है, आप सोचिये 25 रु० यदि किसी किसान को देंगे तो 25 रु० तो बांम में ही लग जायेगा, 3 रु० में एक बास आता है, आठ-साढ़े आठ बास बन सकता है, इसमें डोल नहीं बन सकता है . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह रुपया डोल के लिये नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : 25 रु० में कंधा कैसे खुदेगा? हमारे यहां के किसानों ने पिछले साल गरीड़ शुगर फैक्टरी को गन्ना दिया, आज तक शुगर फैक्टरी ने किसानों को पैसा नहीं दिया है, दीड़ते-दीड़ते किसान मर गये, जिस एरिया के लोगों ने गन्ना दिया, वहां धान जमा नहीं और जो जमा है वह जल गया, ऐसी हालत है।

हमारे यहां बिहार में 576 ब्लाक हैं, जिनमें से 400 ब्लाकों को स्केअरसिटी एरिया डिक्लेअर किया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को अकालखंड घोषित करने में क्या दिक्कत है, जब वहां अन्न नहीं मिलता है . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : फायदा क्या है ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : फायदा यह है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का ध्यान उस तरफ जायेगा, दुनिया भर का ध्यान उस तरफ जायेगा, लेकिन आप लोग नहीं चाहते हैं— इसलिये कि आप लोगों की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको अकाल-खंड घोषित किया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां जो फेअर प्राइस स्टॉक हैं उसको बांटने की जिम्मेदारी मुखिया और सरपंच लोगों को

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

दी गई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस चुनावों के बाद वहाँ पर हमारे विरोधी लोगों की सरकार हो गई है, उनकी धीर के मुखिया धीर सरपंच केवल उनही को गल्ला देते हैं, जिन्होंने उनको बोट दिया है, जो कांग्रेसीय है उनको नहीं देते हैं अथवा धाय चाहें तो मैं साबित करने को तैयार हूँ

श्री मधु लिखधे : बिलकुल गलत । करिये साबित । (ब्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर गल्ले का जो बटवारा होता है, वह ठीक से नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसी कमेटी बनावे जिसमें हम लोग भी रहें और ठीक से बटवारा हो। बिहार में एक नान-आफिशियल संगठन बना रखा है, न मालूम कौन नेता है, उसका बटवारा भी ठीक नहीं होता है, जिस जिले से मैं आता हूँ, उस जिले की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ एक बून्द पानी नहीं पड़ा है, मैं कल हवाई जहाज से आया हूँ, वहाँ पर एक बून्द पानी नहीं पड़ा। बोरिंग के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब न कहा, न मालूम कूप खोदने का सामान, बिय आदि कहा पड़ा हुआ है, हमें उसका कुछ पता नहीं है।

हमारे जिले में धाम की फसल भी होती है, लेकिन एक-आध जगह पर पत्थर पड़ गये, मधुभा लग गया और उसकी वजह से धाम की फसल नष्ट हो गई। आपके यहाँ से दवा छिड़कने के लिये धादमी नहीं गये, सरकारी लोग खाली भुलावा देकर बहकाते हैं, काम उनसे होता नहीं है,

श्री डॉक्टर लाल बेरबा : (कोटा) हम तो काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : काम सीधे रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार सरकार मांग करती है कि तीन लाख

टन फी महीना दें। वहाँ जगजीवन राम जी के रिपोर्ट में ठीक लिखा है कि भगले दो बार महीने बहुत कष्टकर है, हमारे यहाँ रबी की फसल खत्म हो गई है, उस से काम चलता था लेकिन अब वह तो है नहीं। बोडा बहुत जहाँ द्यूब बेल है, उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, इस लिये भगले-तीन-बार महीनों को देखकर, सोच-समझकर गल्ला इस तरह से सेन्टर से दें कि उसका ठीक से बटवारा हो। यदि इन्ही लोगों पर छोड़ दिया जायगा तो जो लोग हम लोगों का साथ देते हैं, उन को गल्ला नहीं देंगे। इन लोगों को मालूम है कि साल-दो साल में ये लोग फेल करेंगे और फिर से दोबारा चुनाव होगा, इसलिये अभी से वे लोग चुनाव की तैयारी करेंगे, इस लिये जो उन को बोट दिये है, उन को गल्ला मिलेगा . . . (ब्यवधान)

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेन्टर जो गल्ला दे उस गल्ले के ऊपर यहाँ से अपनी निगरानी रखे, अपना इतजाम रखे। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप अपने कर्तव्य में फेल करेंगे। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो गल्ला सेन्टर से दे, जो सामान दें, उस के ऊपर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो का, उस क्षेत्र के मेम्बर का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो ताकि उस का ठीक से बटवारा हो सके।

अब जो भगले तीन-बार महीने हैं, उसके लिये आपने कहा है कि सकरकन्द लगाई है यह सही है, लेकिन सकरकन्द माघ और फागुन के महीने में रोपी गई है, इसलिये असाढ़ में जा कर सकरकन्द होगी, बार महीना सकरकन्द को चाहिये, बार महीने तक धाय नया खिलायेंगे, इस का हिसाब बताइये।

अब हम आपसे चाहते हैं कि पानी का इन्तजाम कीजिए, नवेक्षियों के लिये धारे का इन्तजाम कीजिए, क्योंकि नवेक्षियों के

लिये चारा इतना कम है, चास-फूस सब सूख गया है, रबी की फसल हुई नहीं है, इस लिये चारे का इन्तज़ाम आपको अच्छी तरह से करना है ताकि वहां पर ठीक तरह से पहुंच जाय ।

आपने क्रेडिट का जिक्र किया है, हम को जो क्रेडिट मिला है, उस का 12 परसेंट सूद हम को देना पड़ेगा, इस से हमारी हालत और भी खराब हो गई है । आपकी कोआपरेटिव्स के जो रुपया मिला है, या कहीं और से जो रुपया मिला है उसके लिये सूद देना पड़ेगा । सुनते हैं कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने सब कर्जों की बसूली लेना बन्द कर दिया है, उसी तरह से आप भी जो कर्जों दीजिये, उसका सूद नहीं लीजिये । क्योंकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इतना तो करना चाहिये कि जो हम कर्जा दे और यहां से रिजर्व बैंक ने जो दिया है उस का सूद भाफ कर के किसानों को दें । किसान कम से कम जिदा रहेगा तो भ्रगले साल ले लीजियेगा । इस साल तो जो रुपया दिया जाय उसका सूद न लिया जाय । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो रिजर्व बैंक से आप कर्ज देंगे कोआपरेटिव्स को उस का इंटरैस्ट न लिया जाय । हम वैसे ही भ्रकाल व सूखे के कारण मर रहे हैं और अगर हमें कर्ज देकर सूद लेंगे तो हमारे ऊपर और भी बोझा बढ़ता चला जायगा । इस लिये सेंटर इतना करे कि जो रुपया वह कोआपरेटिव्स के द्वारा दे उस का वह सूद न ले ।

आगे मुझे यह सुझाव देना है कि जो हमारे पिछले साल का गन्ना का बकाया है उसको कम से कम ग़ूर फ़ैक्टरीज से दिसवा दिया जाय । जिस क्षेत्र में बकाया है वहां के किसानों की हालत देखिये कि इतनी खराब और खस्ता है ? वे बेचारे दौड़ते दौड़ते मर गये और उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

यह जितने सीइस बगैरह आप के स्टोरो में पहुंचे हैं या सूख पहुंचा है बच्चों में तकसीम

होने के बास्ते मैंने देखा है कि स्कूलों में कहीं थोड़ा बहुत दूध बच्चों में तकसीम हो जाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन का बटवारा उचित ढंग से किया जाय ।

इस के असावा जो आपके फर्टिलाइजर्स सीइस बगैरह जाते हैं उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि बिहार मे 17 जिले हैं और सब जिलों मे भूम करके और वहां की जरूरियात की देख कर के एक कोटा बना दिया जाय कि बिहार प्रदेश को जो सेंटर से मिलेगा वह की जिले में इस तरीके पर बांटा जायगा । आज जब कि वहां पर सूखा व भ्रकाल है खाद्य सकट मौजूद है तब इस मिलने वाली इमदाद का ईमानदारी से जरूरत के मुताबिक बटवारा करने की जरूरत है । इसका बटवारा पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर नहीं होना चाहिए जब कि आदमी भूख से मर रहे हैं । किसी के मांसे पर कोई टीका नहीं लगा है कि फला आदमी सोशलिस्ट है कम्युनिस्ट है क्योंकि आदमी आखिर आदमी ही तो है । अगर वह जिन्या रहेगा तो किसी को बोट देगा लेकिन अगर वह मर गया तो फिर वह किसी को बोट नहीं देगा । इसलिए मुझे और अधिक न कहते हुए केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना है कि हम लोगो के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय और राहत पहुंचाने के लिये तत्काल सक्रिय कदम उठाये जाये ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग यहां पर खाद्य समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं । यह समस्या कोई नहीं है । पिछले सोलह साल से लगातार देश के सामने समस्यायें खड़ी हैं । इस बीच मे कई भ्रज मंत्री धाये कई भ्रज मली गये लेकिन भ्रज की समस्या बैसी की बैसी ही नहीं अपितु दिन पर दिन बिगडती चली जा रही है । मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि

Food Ministers may come and Food Ministers may go but the food problem seems to go on forever.

तो बदलना चाहिए। भारत जैसे द्विप प्रधान देश के भ्रन्दर खाद्य का सकट भयंकर रूप लेकर भाज जो खड़ा है उसके मूल में हमें जाना होगा। जो भारत हजारों साल से भ्रन्नपूर्णा, भ्रन्न भंडार के नाम से प्रसिद्ध रहा हो और दुनिया भर के लोग देश के भ्रन्दर भाते रहे क्यो यह भ्राजादी के बाद मे हिन्दुस्तान के भ्रन्दर भ्रन्न की समस्या पैदा हो? उस को हल करने मे हम असफल रहे यह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की बुद्धिमत्ता पर एक बड़ा भारी कलंक रूप में रहेगा।

सन् 1954 से पहले स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने देश को भ्राषवासन दिया था कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने के बाद न केवल देश भ्रन्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा बल्कि हम भ्रन्न बाहर भ्रज देगे। उस बात के लिए कई बार ऐश्वोरेस देने के बाद भी और उस बात को कई साल होने के बाद और कितने ऐश्वोरेस मिलने के बाद भी यह देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या जो लगातार बिगडती चली जा रही है उसका मूल समझने की हम कोशिश, It cannot be treated in isolation. इस समस्या के साथ राजनीति भी जुडी हुई है। जब तक पहले समस्त कारणों को समझ कर उन्हें हम हल करने की कोशिश नहीं करैगे तब तक यह समस्या लगातार दिन पर दिन और भी बिगडती चली जायगी।

सरकार के कहने के अनुसार जो विभाजन सन् 1947 में भ्राया उसी के कारण हिन्दुस्तान का जो बड़ा उपजाऊ हिस्सा था वह पाकिस्तान के रूप में उधर चला गया, अपने पास जो भूमि थी वह चली गई लेकिन उसके बदले हमको अपने यहा रैफ्यूजीस के रूप में लोगों को लाना पडा और भ्रजना पडा। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पडता है कि उससे हमने कोई भी सबक नहीं लिया। पिछले 18-19 साल से लगातार वह लोग जो कि बड़े मजे के साथ और सम्मान के साथ बसे हुए थे वह

लोग लगातार यहां भाते चले जा रहे हैं। वह लोग बर्मा से भाये हैं लंक से भाये हैं दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भाये हैं और पूर्वी अफ्रीका से भाये हैं और जब तक भूमि जाती रहेगी तब तक लोग इस तरह से भाते रहेंगे और यह समस्या फिर बिगडती चली जायगी। यह सवाल राजनीति का है। अपने सम्बन्ध बर्मा के साथ, अपने सम्बन्ध लंका के साथ, अपने सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ कैसे रहें इसी पर बहुत मात्रा में यह विषय निर्धारित रहता है। इसलिए केवल खाद्यान्न की ओर जब हम ध्यान देंगे तो इस राजनीति की ओर भी अपने को ध्यान देना होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है। इसमें कोई दलगत भावना आकर खडी नहीं होती। मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जब खाद्यान्न पर बहस होने का विचार भ्राया तो हर एक यहा का माननीय सदस्य ऐसा महसूस करता है कि कही मेरा प्रदेश छुट न जाय, कही मेरे प्रदेश के बारे में यहा पर विचार न हो। वास्तव में काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी की नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की बात तो हम यहा करते हैं लेकिन जब ऐसा कोई सवाल आकर खडा होता है तो पता चलता है कि एक प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेश की स्थिति में भ्राज तनाव पैदा हुआ है, एक महसूस करता है कि शायद हम अमरीका से, अर्जेंटाइना से, आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहू जल्दी भगवायेने किन्तु पजाब से शायद हम नहीं भगा सकते न और ही किसी प्रान्त से हम भगवा सकते हैं, यह जो भावना है एक तनाव और अलगाव की यह उचित नहीं है। हमें इस भावना को बदलना होगा और ऐसा सोच कर चलना होगा कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय भवना है और सब को एक सहयोग की भावना से मिल कर इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस साल के भ्रन्दर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और मैसूर नहीं बडे होते कि कितना मिला इन प्रवेशों को। This invi-

dious distinction of a surplus state and a deficit state must go. भारत में इतनी विविधता है कि हम कह नहीं सकते कि कहां चावल पैदा होता है, कहा मकई पैदा होती है, कहां बाजरा पैदा होता है, या कहां चना पैदा होता है और वहां के लोग क्या खाते हैं? अब चना राजस्थान के अन्दर पैदा होता है या गुलाबीवाला चना मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है तो उसके उपभोक्ता बम्बई में रहते हैं। एक प्रदेश के दूसरे प्रदेश में आने जाने पर जो निकासी पर रोक है उसके कारण यह समस्या और भी जटिल हुई है। कई बार भाल इडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के सेशन के सामने यह भाग उठी कि food zones must go; immediately they must be abolished इस बारे में बहुत बार वायदे करने और ऐश्वोरेम देने के बाद भी आज तक यह फूड जोस चली आ रही है। जब तक अनाज के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आने ले जाने पर रोक वैसी की वैसी ही रहेगी तब तक यह पता ही नहीं लगता, कि देश के अन्दर कितनी अन्न की उपज बढ़ी है। फूड कारपोरेशन के पुराने चेअरमैन श्री पाई ने म्यागपत्र देने के बाद एक लेख में इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि भारत सरकार के पास देश के अन्दर पैदावार कितनी होती है इसके कोई सही आकड़े नहीं हैं। जो उनके पास हैं वह सारी कल्पना है। यह कल्पना यहां तक चलती है कि गोदामों के अन्दर कितना अनाज सड़ता है कितना अनाज चूहे खा जाते हैं कितना ट्रैजिकशन के अन्दर खराब होता है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यहां देश में अनाज कितना पैदा होता है इसका कोई हिसाब ही नहीं रहता है। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के खमाने से लेकर हम तो समझते थे कि देश के अन्दर अन्न का अभाव नहीं है 40, 50 या 60 लाख टन का अभाव है। यहाँ की पैदावार 8 करोड़ टन से लेकर 8 करोड़ 80 लाख टन होने की बात भी यहां की फुड टैकनोलाजी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट यह स्वीकार करके बसता है कि 10 प्रतिशत जो है गुयामों

के अन्दर खराब होता है। इसलिए अगर हम उसके स्टोरज का माकूल इतजाम करे और वह खराब या मडने न पाये तो मैं आज भी यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो पैदावार होती है यदि उमका ठीक ढग से बटवारा हो तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई भी आदमी भूख से नहीं मरेगा।

यह सरकार की ओर से हमेशा बतलाया जाता है कि देश के अन्दर जो खाद्यान्न की समस्या पैदा हुई वह आबादी के बढ़ने के कारण पैदा हुई। अब आबादी के बढ़ने का भी कोई एक क्रम होता है। इतना ही नहीं पिछले 40 साल के अन्दर यदि हमें देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का महामामला मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि दुगुनी बढ़ी है, किन्तु 40 साल के पहले हिन्दुस्तान का आम आदमी जो खाता था The quantum of food he consumed आज वह उस का एक चौथाई भी नहीं खाता है। अब इस का कारण अलग है जैसे कि आज लोगो को चाय पीने की आदत हो गई है। मैंने स्वयम् अपनी आखो से देखा है कि मेरे पिताजी मेरे मामने बैठकर 10-12 रोटिया खाते थे हालांकि मे केवल दो ही रोटिया खाता हूँ (व्यवधान) आज खाने का क्वान्टम कम हो गया है और अगर मेरा जैसा फुड मिनिस्टर आ गया तो अन्न की कमी की यहा कोई समस्या रहेगी ही नहीं। अब यह बढ़ती हुई आबादी की समस्या उसको तो ही है और उस को कैसे रोका जाय तो हम देखेंगे लेकिन उस को धान की समस्या के साथ जोडना मैं उस को ठीक नहीं समझता। इसलिये कोई भी नीति निर्धारित करते समय, मेरा यह आग्रह है, सरकार एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीति निर्धारित करे। किन्तु दुख से साथ कहना

[श्री जन्मनाथ राव जीजी]

बकला है कि the present Government is being tossed between "right" and left. कोई भी नीति निर्धारित करते समय हम कोई लेफ्ट नीति निर्धारित करे या कोई राइट नीति निर्धारित करें, व्यापार हाथ में लेंगे तो क्या होगा, जमीन को हाथ में लेंगे तो क्या होगा, इस तरह से उस का मन चलता है उस के कारण राईट और लेफ्ट के चक्कर के कारण सारा काम गड़बड़ हो रहा है। इस कारण, मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि let us now better give up this left and right. Let us now do about-turn and face the problem straight. जो असली प्रॉब्लम है वह राइट और लेफ्ट की नहीं है। असली प्रॉब्लम यह है कि एक देश के होने के नाते आज हर आदमी को कितना मिले, कैसे मिले, कैसे अच्छे ढंग से हम दे सकते हैं, इस को दृष्टि में रख कर हम विचार करें। तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की समस्या हल होगी और कुछ मात्रा में हम सफल हो सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। एक तो यह कि हम एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस वक्त विचार करें।

दूसरी बात यह कि सर्प्लस स्टेट या डेफिसिट स्टेट के विचार को छोड़ कर जनता को जो मिलना चाहिए वह सही भागीं सब को समान रूप से मिले। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि केरल में उस की मात्रा कम, आंध्र में उस की मात्रा ज्यादा और मद्रास में और ज्यादा, इसलिये कि मद्रास में चावल पैदा होता है, आंध्र

चावल पैदा होता है और पूना में 100 लाख चावल के लिये लोग काइम बना कर खड़े रहे। इस बात को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक नीति निर्धारित करके देश में जितना भी उत्पादन हो, चाहे वह कम्पा कुमारी में हो या केरल में हो, किसी भी प्रदेश में हो, सब जगहों पर समान रूप से वितरित किया जाये। किसी के मन में यह भाव पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए कि केन्द्र हमारे खिलाफ अन्याय करता है, हमारे प्रान्त के खिलाफ अन्याय होता है। एक राष्ट्रीय नीति हम निर्धारित करें और उस को प्रमल में लाने के लिये पूरे देश में जो अद्यक्ष जोन्स बने हुये हैं उन को हम हटाये।

तीसरी बात यह आकर खड़ी होती है कि केन्द्र आज बेबसी अनुभव करने लगा है। आज यहाँ चावल की शार्टेज है, उस का प्रभाव है, बाहर से चावल मिलता नहीं। चूँकि चावल मिलेगा थाईलैंड से या पूर्वी प्रदेश से, इस लिये उस प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिए, जब सम्बन्ध अच्छा रहेगा तो ज्यादा मिलेगा। आज केन्द्र अनुभव करता है कि अपने पास है नहीं, प्रान्त मागते हैं तो प्रात को हम क्या देंगे। इस के लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कई सालों से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नियोजन की बात चलती है, लेकिन यदि हम देखेंगे आकड़ों को तो पता चलेगा कि जहाँ पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होता है, जहाँ पानी की व्यवस्था होती है, वहाँ कहीं गन्ना लगाया जाता है, कहीं सुपारी का काम लगाया जाता है, कहीं अफीम का

खेप सवाया जाता है और कहीं जूट होता है। यदि हम देश के अन्दर अनाज के लिये तरसों से इससे ज्यादा अच्छा यह है कि हम अपनी भूमि का उपयोग अनाज के लिये करें और शक्कर सस्ती बाहर से मंगायें, सुपारी सस्ती बर्मा से आ सकती है। लैंड सीलिंग का कानून लागू करके सुपारी के बजाय वहाँ पर अनाज की खेती की जाये। जब सुपारी बाहर से सस्ती मिल सकती है, चीनी सस्ती मिल सकती है तब देश के अन्दर शक्कर क्यों ज्यादा पैदा करें। देश में चावल नहीं है, गेहूँ नहीं है। अगर हम को दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना है तो चावल और गेहूँ के लिये नहीं, शक्कर और सिगरेट के लिये रह सकते हैं। यदि बाहर से सिगरेट और शक्कर नहीं आयेगी तो यहाँ के आदमी मर नहीं जायेंगे। हम भूमि के हिसाब से उसका उपयोग करे। बंगलोर में अगूर लगाया गया। इतना ज्यादा अगूर हो गया और हम उस की शराब बनाये, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि हमने अपनी भूमि का अच्छे ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया।

भूमि का अच्छे ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिये हमारी जितनी भूमि है उस को हम जोत के नीचे लाने की कोशिश करें। भूमि सुधार कानून के लिये कई प्रकार के सुझाव आये हैं, भूदान आया, ग्रामदान आया, वन महोत्सव आया, पेड़ लगाये गये, सहकारी खेती आई और इन सब के बाद आखिर में साल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जय जवान जय किसान कह कर सोमवार को भोजन छोड़ने का विचार किया। लेकिन हमने किसी पर भी गम्भीरता से

विचार करके उस को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश नहीं की। (जबबचाल)। आगे चल कर आप एक राष्ट्रीय नीति-अपना कर आवाज धोन समाप्त कर के सब को समान मात्रा में खाने को दें। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा भुखमरी है उनको आप भुखमरी का खेप बोधित करे ? वहाँ क्या-क्या हो रहा है इस को देखने के लिये संसद् सदस्यों का सर्वदलीय दल इन सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण करे। वह आकर यहाँ पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे कि वहाँ क्या चल रहा है क्या नहीं। साथ ही साथ वहाँ की जनता को वह बतलाये कि पूरे देश की सहानुभूति तुम्हारे साथ होने के नाते तुम्हारा संकट हमारा संकट है और हम उस को सुलझाने की कोशिश करेगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार मानता हूँ और अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बयान ऐसा लगता है कि कानून मंत्री का बयान है, श्री जगजीवन राम का बयान नहीं है क्योंकि भूख से मीतें हुईं या नहीं इस का मैं आप को केवल एक दिल दहलाने वाला आंकड़ा दे देता हूँ जिस के अनुसार बिहार में रोज एक से दो हजार तक आदमी मर रहे हैं या तो बेचक से या भूख से। यह दोनों जुड़वा चीजें हैं। बेचक के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को

[श० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

धीरे-धीरे दे दिया जाय कि बेचक को खत्म करने के लिये प्राये ।

अन्न के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि एक बहुत प्रथीव सी चीज लग रही है कि कीमतों और पैदावार का सारा ताता ही टूट गया है। मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि आज कल ब्याज खास तौर से बैंको की आपस में ब्याज की दर 12 और 15 सैकड़ा हो गई है। एक तरफ बैंको के ब्याज की दर 12 और 15 सैकड़ा और साधारण ब्यापार की 17, 18 और 20 सैकड़ा तथा दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि रुपया बहुत ज्यादा है कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। इस का एक प्राणिक उत्तर मेरे पास भी है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस का उत्तर पूरी तरह से दूरे वर्ना यहां प्रलय होने वाली है, घन्घे बन्द होने वाले हैं कारखाने बन्द होने वाले हैं, खेत की पैदावार जो पहले से खराब है, और ज्यादा खराब होने वाली है क्योंकि एक तरफ ब्याज की दर इतनी उंची और दूसरी तरफ पैसा इतना ज्यादा कि चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं।

15 57 hrs

[SRI C K BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

बहु परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। अगर मैं किसी सरकार में होता तो इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिये ही किसी को प्रधान मंत्री बना देता कि भाई इस का जवाब तो दो।

दूसरी चीज यह कि आज इस देश में आवश्यकता है कि आप पूरी शक्ति लगायें और जिस प्रकार से भी हो फसलें लगायें चार हफ्ते वाली, छ. हफ्ते वाली, आठ हफ्ते वाली, आठ, शकरकन्द एक मन हो कर, एक चित्त हो कर

एकाग्र होकर । लेकिन मुझे यह सम्भव दिखाई नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि केन्द्र में भी और प्रवेष्टों में भी और वह मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कह रहा हूँ, मंत्री लोग केवल मंत्री बनाये जाने में ही इतने खुश हो जाया करते हैं कि बाकी काम उन के सामने रह नहीं जाता । जैसी वर्तमान स्थिति है उसी को वह चालू रखते हैं। जल्द ही कि जबईस्त ढग से पुरानी हालत को बिल्कुल भ्रमण हटा कर के उस को तोड़ कर के एक ऐसी भबल्वा लाये जिस से कि जो कुछ भी हमारी ताकत है मशीनी ताकत, आदमी की ताकत, आकाशवाणी की ताकत, विद्यार्थियों की ताकत या चाहे ताकत पानी की हो सब को एक बात में लगायें प्रयात् फसल उगायें। क्योंकि दो तीन महीनों के अन्दर जैसा अभी मैं ने कहा कि बिहार में रोज दो हजार आदमी के हिसाब से मर रहे हैं और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हजार बेंड़ हजार आदमी मर रहे होंगे, लाखों आदमी मरने वाले हैं। इस का एक मात्र उपाय है कि चार हफ्ते की, छ. हफ्ते की और आठ हफ्ते की फसलें पूरी ताकत से लगाई जायें। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब केवल मंत्री बन जाने पर ही लोग खुश न हो जाया करे । जब ऐसे आदमी आए जिन के मन में इस देश को बिल्कुल उलट देने वाली बात हो—मालूम होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैंने बहुत ज्यादा ताराज कर दिया है....

श्री जगजीवन राम : फूड मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं।

श० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। जब कोई सदस्य थाल रहा हो तो प्रधान मंत्री जी बीच में इस तरह से उठ कर चली जायें यह बहुत घर्ने की बात है। आप अगर

पूछिये कि वह क्यों इस तरह से बीच में उठ कर चली गई। . . . (व्यवधान)
यह बदतमीज लोग हैं। वह क्यों उठ कर चली गई? (Interruption)

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): The Food Minister is here. What is he saying? The Food Minister is here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भरे जाग्रो बाहियात बातें करते हो। पहले आप बतलाइये कि वह क्यों उठ कर चली गई। आखीर में जाती या पहले चली जाती बीच में क्यों उठ कर चली गई? (व्यवधान)

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should be satisfied that the Food Minister is here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक माननीय सदस्य . . . में माननीय न सही मामूली धादमी हूँ लेकिन इस तरह से क्या वह अपमान करेंगी? उन्हें वापस बुलाइये। जब सदस्य खत्म कर ले तब जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से बीच में उठ कर नहीं जाना चाहिये।

Shri Randhir Singh: It is not necessary that the Prime Minister must be here.

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): On a point of order.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He must quote the rule.

16 hrs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे इससे कोई मतलब न होता अगर वह यहाँ न होती। तब मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। लेकिन यह बैठी हुई थीं क्यों चली गई?

Shri Randhir Singh: It is not necessary that the Prime Minister must be here.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा : कौन सा नियम है, किस नियम के अन्तर्गत है?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप को प्रश्न नहीं है। आप सुन ले कि व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के लिए नियम बताना जरूरी नहीं है . . .

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The procedure is there and he must quote the rule.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। किस धारा के अन्दर यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों को शोर नहीं करना चाहिये। डा० लोहिया जब अपना भाषण कर रहे थे तो बीच में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने सदन का त्याग किया। उन्होंने इसके ऊपर एतराज किया कि जब कोई सदस्य बोल रहा हो तो प्रधान मंत्री को सदन का त्याग नहीं करना चाहिये और इसके ऊपर गुस्ते में उन्होंने जो बात कही उस पर इधर से आपत्ति उठाई गई। उन्होंने कहा कि ये बदतमीज लोग हैं जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं। यह शब्द और इसका इस्तेमाल अनपार्लियमेंटरी है, यह असंसदीय है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कृपा करके डाक्टर साहब को आप या तो इन शब्दों को वापिस लेने के लिए कहें और अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप इनको प्रोसिडिन्ज में से निकाल दें। बदतमीज लोग फहना असंसदीय है। ये संसदीय शब्द नहीं हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : किसी भी मेंबर का यह राइट नहीं है कि वह दूसरे को बदतमीज कहे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने किसी एक धादमी को बदतमीज नहीं कहा है। सब को मैंने बदतमीज कहा है जो बदतमीजी कर रहे हैं।

अभी यह हज़रत बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कहा कि ये कम भक्ल वाले लोग बैठे हुए हैं। लेकिन भाप इनकी भक्ल को देखिये। मैं इस कम भक्ल वाली बात में इस जॉइंट में नहीं फंसना चाहता हूँ। भाप बतायें कि प्रधान मंत्री को बाखिर सदन की मर्यादा तो रखनी चाहिये। वह बीच में उठ कर क्यों चली गई। वह कोई साधारण सदस्य नहीं हैं। वह प्रधान मंत्री हैं। इसलिए उनको या रहना चाहिये था।

Shri Randhir Singh: It is most sorrowful. He must withdraw the remarks.

श्री मधु लिनके : यह भौचित्य की बात है मर्यादा की बात है (हँसकरकांज)

Shri Randhir Singh: Even now we consider him to be a good leader. He must withdraw the remarks. It is very bad on his part to have made those remarks.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खाली आपको बतलाये देता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को या तो सदन में नहीं आना चाहिये था और अगर वह इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री बने रहना चाहती है तो किसी भी सदस्य के भाषण के बीच में उठ कर नहीं जाना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनको अपने शब्द वापिस लेने चाहियें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कोई शब्द वापिस नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मैंने कह दिया है।

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): May I request the hon. Member that he should withdraw those remarks? Otherwise, he must leave the House so that the House may be in order.

Mr. Chairman: The question raised by the hon. Member from this side is that that particular expression should not have been used here. So, whether that particular expression has been applied to a particular individual or the whole of them is not a point at issue. If that particular expression is

not such as may be used in this House, that expression should be withdrawn. so far as the Prime Minister is concerned, I believe there is no rule which compels the Prime Minister to be here whenever a Member is making his speech. The Prime Minister is under no obligation under the rules to continue to sit even when she is required to be present elsewhere for so many other preoccupations. We should also remember that the Prime Minister has so many preoccupations to attend to.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने किसी के लिए नहीं कहा। जो बदतमीजी करते हैं उनको मैंने बदतमीज कहा है।

Mr. Chairman: So long as the Food Minister is here, I believe the hon. Member should be satisfied that what he is saying is being properly attended to on behalf of Government

Shri Randhir Singh: He should withdraw those remarks.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक चित्त हो कर, एकाग्र हो कर, एक मन हो कर . . .

Mr. Chairman: I would request Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia now to continue his speech on the subject.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: He must withdraw these remarks before he continues the speech. Otherwise, we are not going to allow him.

Shri Randhir Singh: Before he is allowed to speak, he must withdraw the remarks

Chengalraya Naidu: He should apologise to the House.

An hon. Member: You have given your ruling already, and let Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia proceed.

Mr. Chairman: I believe Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia agrees with me that the word should be withdrawn.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Let him say so.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बंगला में क्या कहेंगे? यही तो कहेंगे न (a few words spoken in Bengali)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि . . .

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Unless he withdraws that expression, he cannot be allowed to proceed.

श्री रजवीर सिंह : लीडर का यह हाल है तो चेलों का क्या होगा (इंटरप्रांस)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : माननीय सदस्यों को चाहिए कि इनको बोलने दें। कितनी अच्छी बात बोले हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I believe from what Dr. Lohia has said in Bengali in this House that he agrees that that expression is not applied to anyone here either individually or collectively.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
(a few words spoken in Bengali)

केवल केन्द्र ही नहीं ऐसे मंत्री भी प्रदेशों में हैं जिन में कि मेरे दल के भी मंत्री शामिल हैं जिन की दो इच्छायें तो मैं देख रहा हूँ। एक तो मंत्री बने रहने की उन्हें खुशी होती है, गद्दी पर बैठे रहने की खुशी होती है और दूसरे चीजों को चलते रहने, थोड़ा बहुत इधर उधर सुधार कर दो, इधर उधर। लेकिन एक तीसरी इच्छा भी है कि बीस बरस के इस नारकीय जीवन को तोड़ कर, खत्म करके एक नया अध्याय का प्रारम्भ करो। लेकिन यह जो तीसरी इच्छा है मैं मंत्रियों में नहीं देख रहा हूँ न केन्द्र के और न प्रदेशों के। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक मन में एकाग्रता, एक चित्तता और एक इत्तमता नहीं होगी और जब तक यह भावना नहीं होगी कि फसल

उगाओ, और फसल उगाओ और उगा कर अच्छी तरह से उसका वितरण करके साधारण जनता तक पहुंचाओ तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। प्रकाल में लोग मर रहे हैं, यह मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ। अभी दो महीने में लाखों आदमी मरने वाले हैं, यह भी मैं कह चुका हूँ। मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूँ इस बात को। इस वास्ते जैसे भी हो और जैसी भी हो फसल उगाओ।

प्रब मैं आपको थोड़ी भविष्य की बात कहना चाहता हूँ और इस बात को कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। मुझे लगता है कि यह नहीं होने वाला है। मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं होने वाला है। अभी मैं ने दो वर्ष की बात कही है। साथ ही मैं ने एक चित्तता, एकाग्रता और एक इत्तमता की बात भी कही है। इस वक्त सब लोगों की एकाग्रता यही है कि किसी तरह गद्दी पर बैठे रहो। लेकिन एकाग्रता होनी चाहिए, प्रकाल खत्म करो। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि दो वर्ष तो अभी लगेंगे इस तरह के स्वार्थी मंत्रि-मंडलों को खत्म करने में। दो वर्ष लगें, एक वर्ष लगे लेकिन इतना समय तो लगेगा। दो वर्ष से अधिक नहीं लगेगा। फिर मैं समझता हूँ कि गैर कांग्रेसी मंत्री मंडल जो चल रहे हैं इस तरह के मंत्री मंडल बनेंगे। उनके बारे में भी मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कभी तो हम को आह्लाद के शिखर पर पहुंचावेंगे, मालगुजारी और लगान खत्म करेंगे या ऐसा कोई बड़ा काम करेंगे जिससे तबियत उछल उठेगी, आह्लाद के शिखर पर पहुंच कर। या फिर कभी-कभी स्वार्थ के, वैभव के, फिजूलखर्ची के बशीभूत होकर ये गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्री मंडल भी बही काम करेंगे जो कांग्रेसी करते र हैं। और इसलिए ये हम को निराशा के गर्त में पहुंचावेंगे। इसलिए अगले चार पांच बरस हमको प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी, दो बरस तो कांग्रेस को बिल्कुल खत्म करने में लगेगी। तीन-चार बरस लगेगे हमको आह्लाद के शिखर और निराशा के गर्त में झूलते रहने में और तब कहीं छः सात बरस के बाद शायद यह

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

देश उस चाटी पर पहुँचेगा जब वह एकाग्रता, एक चिन्तता और एक ब्रह्मता भा पायेगी, वह स्थिति भा पायेगी कि हम कह सकें

या देवी सर्वतेभूषु शुद्धा रूपेण सस्थिता

इस शुद्धा को खत्म करने के लिए, भ्रम, भ्रम भ्रम को ही पैदा करने के लिए मशिन हो, चाहे औजार हो, चाहे भ्रादमी हो, चाहे मंत्री हो, चाहे स्कूल हो, चाहे जो साधन हो भ्रम के लिए हमें उस देवी की पूजा में लगाने पड़ेंगे, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल (गगानगर)

क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, से एक सवाल पूछ सकता हूँ ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : माननीय सदस्य उन के घर जा कर पूछ सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पूछ सकते हैं। मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय किसी सदस्य के भाषण के बीच में सदन से उठ कर न जायें, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की कार्यवाही तो सुबह 11 बजे से ले कर छ घंटे तक चलती रहती है और इस दौरान में कोई न कोई सदस्य बोलता रहता है—अगर डा० लोहिया जैसा कोई सदस्य नहीं बोलता है, तो दूसरे साधारण सदस्य बोलते हैं। तो क्या डा० लोहिया यह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय छ घंटे इस सदन में रहे और किसी भी कार्यवश बाहर न जायें ? उन का यह सुझाव सैद्धान्तिक या व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। उन्होंने यह कोई सम्झदारी की बात नहीं कही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कहा है। मैं तो अभी चला जाऊंगा मैं कौन मंत्री हूँ ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have just received a communication from the Prime Minister which I would like to convey to the House. As she had an appointment with the Chief Minister of Kerala at 4 p.m. she went to see him, and so she could not be present in the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय हमारा सदेश भी उन तक पहुँचा दे कि वह बीच में उठ कर न जाया करे। वह कुछ मामली सभ्याये सीखे। (Interruptions) मंत्री महोदय इन लोगों को कुछ तो सिखायें और समझायें।

श्री देवराज पाटिल (यवतमाल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने अभी माननीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया का भाषण सुना। आज सदन के सामने अर्चा का विषय है देश में अनाज की स्थिति। आज देश में अनाज की स्थिति क्या है इस पर डा० लोहिया ने कुछ प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। हा उन्होंने अनाज के बारे में लाग-टर्म पालिसी के बारे में कहा है। जैसी कि उन की भ्रादत है उन्होंने हाउस में एक विशेष प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की।

जिन राज्यों में अकाल की स्थिति है कालिग एटैन्शन नोटिस में उनका उल्लेख किया गया है। वे हैं बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मद्रास, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल और राजस्थान। इन के अलावा कई और भी स्टेट्स हैं, जहाँ अनाज की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। उन स्टेट्स में महाराष्ट्र भी शामिल है। चालू वर्ष में महाराष्ट्र की ख़ाब स्थिति गत वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक गम्भीर और कठिन हो गई है। इस का कारण यह है कि लगातार दो वर्षों से वहाँ पर अमूनपूर्व सूखा पड़ रहा है तथा केन्द्र की ओर से उसको उतनी मात्रा में अनाज नहीं दिया जा रहा है जितनी मात्रा में पिछले वर्ष दिया गया था।

केन्द्रीय सरकार जितना अनाज महाराष्ट्र को दे रही है, उस से उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। राज्य सरकार के द्वारा भानोपली प्रोक्वोरमेंट से जो अधिकतर ज्वार का स्टॉक किया जाता है उससे वह अपनी अनाज की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करती है। लेकिन इस साल मीसम शुरू होने से पहले वर्षा देर से होने के चावल की क्राप और आखिर में वर्षा न होने से वहा पर प्रमुख अनाज, अर्थात् ज्वार की क्राप उतनी अच्छी नहीं हुई जितनी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। कई विभागों में गये सप्ताह में भोले और वर्षा से रबी क्राप का भी नुकसान हुआ है।

महाराष्ट्र को मिलने वाला खाद्यान्न-कोटा सितम्बर 1966 से बहुत कम कर दिया गया है और इसलिए वहा की राशनिंग की व्यवस्था बहुत बिगड़ गई है। महाराष्ट्र के बम्बई, पूना, शोलापुर और नागपुर शहरो में स्टैचुटरी राशनिंग है। इस लिए उनकी जिम्मेदारी खास कर के केन्द्र की है, क्योंकि केन्द्र ने ही राज्यों को राशनिंग लागू करने के लिए कम्पेल किया है।

मैं आपके मामले महाराष्ट्र की अन्न की रेक्वायरमेंटस रखना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में कठिनाई मुख्यत बम्बई, पूना, शोलापुर और नागपुर के सांघिक राशनिंग व्यवस्था वाले क्षेत्रों में तथा समर्थन प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में चावल और गेहूँ को अर्थात् सप्लाई की है। महाराष्ट्र के राशनिंग एरियाज में बम्बई का 38 लाख टन, नागपुर पूना तथा शोलापुर को 15 लाख टन और फ्लोर मिल्ज को 25 लाख टन अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 78 लाख टन नान-राइस सीरियल्ज की जरूरत पडती है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1967 तक के नौ महीनों के लिए महाराष्ट्र के राशनिंग एरियाज को 7 02 लाख टन नान-राइस की सीरियल्ज की जरूरत होती है। जहा तक राशनिंग एरियाज में राइस की आवश्यकता का प्रश्न है बम्बई को 15 लाख

टन और पूना तथा शोलापुर को 3 लाख टन की जरूरत पडती है। नागपुर की डिमांड लोकस राइस की प्रोक्वोरमेंट से पूरी होती है। इस प्रकार अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1967 तक के नौ महीनों के लिए राशनिंग एरियाज में राइस की आवश्यकता 1 62 लाख टन की है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि महाराष्ट्र के राशनिंग एरियाज में राइस और नान-सीरियल्ज की टोटल रेक्वायरमेंट 8 64 लाख टन है।

जहा तक नान-राशनिंग एरियाज अर्थात् नगर और देहात का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी डिमांड 5 लाख टन प्रति मास है यानी नौ महीनों के लिए उनकी डिमांड 4 5 लाख टन है जिस में चावल 25 लाख टन है। इस प्रकार महाराष्ट्र के राशनिंग और नान-राशनिंग एरियाज की टोटल रेक्वायरमेंट 13 14 लाख टन है।

जहा तक सप्लाई की पोजीशन का सम्बन्ध है जनवरी से मार्च इन तीन महीनों के लिए भारत सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र को 2 80 लाख टन गेहूँ और माइनों और 45 लाख टन राइस अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 3 25 लाख टन अनाज दिया है जबकि महाराष्ट्र की डिमांड 5 लाख टन की थी। इससे पता चलता है कि केन्द्र से महाराष्ट्र को जो अनाज दिया जा रहा है, वह बहुत ही कम है। 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र का नेट प्राइकशन 35 37 लाख टन था और गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने 21 74 लाख टन अनाज दिया था। 1966-67 में नेट प्राइकशन 45 50 लाख टन था। और जनवरी से मार्च तक भारत सरकार ने जो अनाज दिया है वह 3 25 दिया है। इस तरह से अगर देखा जाय तो जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन के पहले यानी 1960 से 1963 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को जो अनाज दिया है वह एवरेज सालाना 16 लाख टन था। सबा लाख टन महीने के हिसाब से वह पडा। और वहा की अनाज की जो सप्लाई की पोजीशन है, वह बहुत कम दे रहे हैं। स्टेट की जो गरज है,

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

रिक्वायरमेंट है वह अन्दाज़न 14 लाख टन है। जो अनाज दिया जा रहा है उस हिसाब से उससे 8 लाख टन की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं महा-राष्ट्र में मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट हो रहा है। इस तरह से देहाती लोग जो हैं उनकी तो कुछ व्यवस्था होती है लेकिन जहा राशनिंग है वहा की पोलीशन भ्राज बहुत कठिन है। बम्बई में भी यही हाल है। मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ लोहिया साहब को कि जहा-जहा साम्यवादी व्यवस्था हैं रशिया हो या कोई भी देश हो, वहां अनाज की स्थिति गम्भीर है। कृषि की समस्या वहा भी बहुत बड़ी है। वहा पर स्टेट फार्मिंग हैं लेकिन भ्राज लोग वहा इस बात पर धा रहे हैं कि खुद की बेती जिस को कहते हैं उसके जरिए अनाज तैयार करने की बात वहा पर कही जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पालिसी में बहुत सी गलतिया, बहुत से डिफैक्ट्स हैं। भारत सरकार की पालिसी भ्राज तक चीप ग्रेन पालिसी रही है और चीप ग्रेन पालिसी का परिणाम यह है कि भ्राज भारत अनाज के बारे में इस स्थिति पर धा गया है। जब तक किसान किसान को रीजनेबिल प्राइस जिसे कहते हैं वह नहीं मिलेगी, कास्ट फ़ार्म प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रख कर उसकी प्राइस तय नहीं की जायगी तब तक लोहिया साहब कितनी भी जोर से बार्सें कहे, किसान अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकता है और इसलिए भारत सरकार की और लोक सभा की

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोहिया साहब यही कह रहे हैं।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : लोहिया साहब ने एक बात भी इसके ऊपर नहीं कही है .. (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिम्बये हमेशा कहते हैं।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : दूसरी बात जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की है उसमें बहुत गलतियां हैं।

मैं कई उदाहरण ऐसे दे सकता हूँ कि जहां गेहूँ का प्रोक्योरमेंट जैसे पञ्जाब में होता है तो जहां गेहूँ और चना जिस भाब में लिया जाता है अगर देखा जाय तो दूसरी जगह ले जाने पर बहुत ज्यादा माजिन आफ प्रॉफिट उसमें लेते हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की बात यहा कही जाती है लेकिन ऐसी कुछ स्टेट्स हैं कि जहां स्टेट ट्रेडिंग वह शुरू करना नहीं चाहते। मैं भ्राप के द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यहा अनाज के बारे में एक नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिए। हर एक स्टेट्स में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग होनी चाहिए और जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जिस को नेशनल फूड बजट कहते हैं वह फूड बजट होना चाहिए। यह बात पहले निकली थी। 6 महीने पहले यहा एक रेजो-ल्यूशन भ्रया था और यह बात कही गई थी कि देश का नेशनल फूड बजट एक रहेगा और प्लानिंग कमीशन वह फूड बजट तैयार करेगा। लेकिन इस पर भी जहा तक मैं देखता हूँ कुछ भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

दूसरी बात मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट की है। इस पर भी कई हमारे सदस्य सहमत नहीं होते। दुख का सवाल इस समय देश के सामने हैं। भ्राज की समस्या बड़ी कठिन है और दुख का जब तक समान तीर से बटवारा न हो तब तक दुख हल नहीं हो सकता। तो कमी वाले प्रान्त हो वहा भी प्रोक्योरमेंट की पालिसी रहनी चाहिए। उस फीमिली की जो रिक्वायरमेंट हो उसको छोड़ कर ज्यादा जो अनाज रहता है वह लेना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक भ्रापकी नेशनल पालिसी जिस को कहते हैं वह सफल नहीं हो सकती।

मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। कई ऐसे उदाहरण मुनाफाखोरी के हमारे सामने हैं। नेशनल कन्स्यूमर्स सर्वे जो हुआ है उसमें और श्री बिम्बा रेड्डी साहब जो है आग्रह के उन्होंने भ्रपना स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें बताया गया है कि जो परचेस का मामला है राज्य में

वहाँ 20 टके से 100 टके तक मॉर्जिन ग्रॉफ प्राफिट बह लेते हैं और इस को खत्म करने के लिए एक ही उपाय हो सकता है। वह है स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का।

मैं और कुछ ज्यादा न कहते हुए एक बात आखीर में कहना चाहता हूँ क्राप इन्वॉरेंस के बारे में। राष्ट्रपति का भाषण 63-64 का देखें, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि क्राप इन्वॉरेंस शुरू होना चाहिए। गये साल कभी उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इसका जिक्र किया और इस बार भी इसके बारे में कुछ निर्देश है। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि इस में आज तक सरकार ने कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया या जैसा जोशी साहब कहते हैं उम तरह का कदम अब तक नहीं उठाया गया।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह मेरे खुद के कुछ सुझाव हैं :

The present zonal system should be immediately abolished. A uniform policy of compulsory levy and procurement should be introduced throughout the country. Equitable distribution of foodgrains and other cereals should be made to all the citizens of the country irrespective of the State or Union Territory they belong to. The business of foodgrains should be immediately taken over by Government and necessary arrangements for proper distribution preferably through cooperative societies should be made.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod):
Sir, there is this statement made by the Food Minister. One thought that after the statement, people in deficit areas like Kerala would be assured that though the situation is very bad now, after one month at least, they would get something. That hope also is removed by the statement. It says in so many words, now you have no food; in the second half of the year also it is uncertain and this will continue for ever. If there is successive

drought as in Bihar, then the situation will be very bad.

The reasons given are, during the present year there was a difficult situation because of the unprecedented drought for the second successive year. Is the Food Minister sure that there will be no drought in 1987 or 1988 or 1989? If there is drought in successive years what are the steps that should be taken by the Government? The most important thing is that whatever is produced must be saved. So far as Bihar is concerned, there is underground water there. When there are successive droughts every year, it is the duty of the Government to see that more money is allotted for tapping the underground water and not merely blame the drought.

Coming to tube-wells, 40 per cent of the tube-wells are out of order. 60 per cent of the tube-wells that are not out of order they are not getting electricity. Therefore, drought cannot be put forward as an excuse, it is the policy followed by this Government that has resulted in this difficult situation. If I get time I will speak about the policy of production, procurement and distribution.

In the same statement it is said that whatever quantity of foodgrains is procured internally on Central Government account and whatever is being imported all that is being distributed to all the States on a board assessment of their needs. It is not correct at least as far as Kerala is concerned. It is not done on a board assessment of the needs of Kerala. With regard to Kerala the Central Government cannot say that they are procuring something and they are distributing on a broad assessment of the needs of Kerala. Why is it that in certain deficit and drought affected areas four ounces per head is given whereas in certain other areas ten ounces and twelve ounces are given? Is there a national policy for procurement and distribution or is it that to a few places you give two ounces, or

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three ounces per head and to certain other States you give ten or twelve ounces per head? Therefore, it is never done on a broad assessment of the needs of the States. I do not want to go into other questions with regard to this point, because I have no time now.

About Kerala the statement says that there had been no difficulty in maintaining an adequate supply of wheat and the required supply of about 70,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of wheat per month. According to this the supply of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala has so far been regular and is of the order of 1,500 tons per day. As I said, in the statement it is said that 70,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of wheat per month are necessary for Kerala. Supposing 1,500 tons of rice is moving per day from Andhra to Kerala, as is mentioned here, it will come to only 45,000 tons in a month. What about the remaining 25,000 tons of rice?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is also imported rice.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It may be that during the last two or three days rice may be moving at the rate of 1,500 tons per day. For calculations Kerala is tagged on with Andhra and Tamilnad. The Central Government has got an assessment and the governments of Andhra, Mysore and Tamilnad have got their own assessments. There is a lot of difference between these assessments. You are not supplying food, you are only supplying figures and there is quarrel about the figures that you supply. According to the assessment made by the Centre, Andhra has about nine to ten lakh tons. But the Government of Andhra, their Chief Minister, has definitely said, when the Chief Minister of Kerala went there, that the Central Government's assessment is wrong, in a very good year they get five to six lakh tons and this year they got only four lakh tons. The Centre

shows, according to the assessment made at the Centre, that Andhra has nine to ten lakh tons and asks the Government of Kerala to go to Andhra. The Chief Minister of Kerala has gone from State to State, to Tamilnad, to Mysore and to Andhra. One said that it was a deficit State, the other said.....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We did not ask him to go.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You did not ask him to go because you have no difficulties. As the Chief Minister of Kerala he wanted to see whether he could get some foodgrains from outside. You did not want him to go and when he goes—I do not mean you personally—the Government will say something else also. That is another question. Anyhow, the assessment of the Centre is that Andhra has nine to ten lakh tons. The Government of Andhra definitely says that that assessment is wrong. On the basis of a wrong assessment of production in Andhra, the Government of Andhra is asked to supply foodgrains to Kerala. As far as Tamilnad is concerned, according to the assessment made by the Centre Tamilnad is not a deficit area, Tamilnad is balancing itself. But the Chief Minister of Tamilnad says that it is not balancing, it has a deficit of one lakh tons and they also will have to get their supplies from Andhra or some other place. So far as Mysore is concerned, the assessment of the Centre is that it has a deficit of 1 lakh tons while Mysore says that it has got a deficit of 2 lakh tons. So, what a big difference is there between the assessment of the Centre on the one hand and the assessment of the State Governments on the other. The Centre says that Andhra has a surplus of 9 lakh tons while the State Government says that it is only 6 lakh tons. The Centre says that Madras has no deficit while Madras says that it has a deficit of 1 lakh tons. Mysore says that it has a deficit of 2 lakh tons while according to

the Centre the deficit is only 1 lakh tons. Yet, it is on the basis of the assessment of the Centre, which has not been accepted by the States, that Kerala is tagged on to Mysore, Andhra and Tamilnad and asked to get rice from those States. Then, Kerala is cordoned off. If a State which is deficit is cordoned off, it is the responsibility of the Centre to feed that State. It is not a question of a dispute between Kerala and Tamilnad. When a State which is deficit is cordoned off and it is not able to go and purchase outside, it is the responsibility of the Centre to look after its requirements because the Centre alone can do it. Of course, it is true that you did not ask Shri Nambōodripad to go from one State to another to get food. He went to those States because the Centre did not help him when he wanted immediate help. In Calicut and Cannanore for the last weeks there has been no supply of ration. In the other districts of Kerala ration is given twice a week. When people who are working in the fields and factories have to go to the ration shops twice a week, sometimes even thrice a week, and wait there to get six ounces of rice, sometimes even foregoing their work and wages, you can imagine the difficulties facing the people of Kerala. When Shri C. Subramaniam was the Food Minister he definitely agreed that since Kerala is a deficit State and it is cordoned off the responsibility of feeding the people of Kerala, the biggest deficit State in India, rests upon the Centre. So, the Centre must carry out its responsibility.

Even though it is a deficit State, so far as increase in production is concerned there is nothing much which can be done by Kerala. There is absolutely no scope for extension of the area of cultivation because all the cultivable area has been cultivated. Of course, if some of the irrigation projects are taken up the production can be increased a little. For instance, the Thannirmukkam project is there besides some other projects. For the

last five years they have not been completed. When they are completed, the production would increase to some extent. May be, by good manure, improved seeds and better methods of cultivation a little more can be produced. All the same, there is no question of Kerala becoming self-sufficient in the matter of food production and so the Centre will have to continue to supply the requirements of Kerala in the years to come.

Kerala is a State which is giving foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 100 crores per year. That foreign exchange is earned by having cash crops in areas where food crops cannot be grown because of soil and climatic conditions. Because of this special condition, Kerala continues to be the biggest deficit State. When it is cordoned off, since the State Government has no possibility of getting rice from outside the country, the responsibility of feeding that State has to be taken up by the Centre. If the Centre is not in a position to take up that responsibility, let at least half of the foreign exchange earned from the cash crops of Kerala be given to Kerala. Then, they will get rice from wherever they can. Or else, let the Centre supply the food requirements of Kerala.

Crores and crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange are earned from the rich tea estates, rubber and cardamom estates because of the hard work of the labour there. After making the labour work so hard in order to enable you to earn foreign exchange, can we tell them that "as far as food is concerned, we have procured only a small quantity of rice, so we will give you only 4 ounces"? That would be doing a very big injustice to the people of Kerala.

I am very proud to say that Kerala is giving so many crores of foreign exchange for the development of India as a whole. That foreign exchange is used by all the States in India and I am proud of it. But while taking away the foreign exchange, the

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whole of it, you are not prepared to feed those people who have earned you that foreign exchange. Here I am not going into the other question, namely, that out of the foreign exchange earned we are not getting even a little portion of it.

Even for the ship-building yard and other things the reason given was that there was no foreign exchange. We do not grudge about it. But as far as food is concerned, when Kerala is cordoned off and we are not allowed to get it from outside—there is no possibility—when other States that had been asked to give us food say, “No, the assessment of the Centre is wrong; we are not getting so much surplus”—one State says that they are deficit; another State says that it is not 9 lakh tonnes—is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that whatever ration is there is maintained? Though the ration now is very low—it is the lowest in India—we are satisfied even with that. The Government gave four ounces of rice to Kerala. I am sure, no other State has been given four ounces. The people were satisfied for some time and then only requested that these four ounces be increased to six ounces.

As far as the position in Kerala is concerned, the food difficulty for the last one week is there. There is no question of saying that Andhra will give. Andhra said that they cannot give now. Andhra has said not only about assessment but also that whatever they wanted to give us has been diverted to other States as desired by the Centre; so, they are not able to give. I do not grudge when the rice that is there is being diverted to other States. But it is the responsibility of the Centre. The Centre cannot say that they do not know. Either the Centre must take the responsibility and get it from here—for that the procurement policy has to be changed—or, if the Government is not doing that, get it from outside. The responsibility of feeding the

people of Kerala in the special situation that I have explained rests upon the Centre. It should take that responsibility and see that it is done.

As far as prices are concerned, the subsidy had been withdrawn. I want to know why the subsidy was withdrawn when the new non-Congress Government came into power. The day they came into power a notice was given to them saying that they must increase the price of rice and the subsidy is withdrawn. I do not know why it was done. It is not the first time that the price has been increased. In the last two years four times the prices have been raised. On 31st December, 1964, that is, at the end of 1964, the price was Rs. 42.87 per quintal. It was increased on 3rd January, 1965 to Rs. 63, on 14th November, 1965, to Rs. 66, on 12th January, 1966, to Rs. 69 and on 15th February, 1966, to Rs. 80 per quintal. In two years the price has been doubled, from Rs. 42 it was raised to Rs. 80. It is not that the price had been raised somewhat; no, in the last two years from Rs. 42 it has gone to Rs. 80. That is the reason why the Kerala Government said that they were not able to increase the price. Within the last two years four times the prices have been raised and the price has become double. I do not know if in any other State of India prices have been increased in such a way, that is, doubled. And even if it is so, as far as the Kerala Government is concerned, they have said that it is impossible for the people to pay this amount. If they are told to increase the price, they will not be able to do so because even in this price there had been increment twice or thrice and this is the fourth increment. So, at least as far as the price is concerned, reduce the price or do not stop the subsidy. If the price goes up, one thing may happen, that is, they may not be able to buy the ration that is there. By that, I do not know whether some ration will remain. If you want to see that at least this six ounces of rice that they

are getting people are able to buy, do not increase the price because then they will never be able to buy it.

You know the situation in Kerala. They are poor. Unemployment is the largest in Kerala. Under-employment is there. Industries are not there. Lakhs of people are unemployed. In the handloom industry there is complete unemployment. In the cashew-nut industry there is unemployment. If prices are raised like this it may not be possible for people to buy this six ounces of rice. So, do not stop the subsidy, reduce the price and see that at least, if the price cannot be reduced, the price is not raised.

The most important question is: the Central Government must bear the responsibility of feeding the deficit State of Kerala. It is cordoned off and you say, "Andhra will give you so much; Tamilnad will give you so much". Tamilnad has definitely said, "We cannot give more. We ourselves are deficit; we are trying to procure from others". As far as Mysore is concerned, they have also said so. Then, about the quality of rice that is given for these 80 p., I need not say anything about it. The people of Kerala know it. It is the worst quality of rice that is given which the people are not able to eat. If you look at the face of the present Law Minister—whatever political differences there may be—I think he will also agree. When he went for the election campaign, he may have understood it. The people were complaining that not only the price is more but it is like gum, when it is boiled, and the people would not eat it. That is the position.

As far as this food problem is concerned, I want only to say—don't think it is threatening—that the people of Kerala cannot starve and die. They will fight and die to change this food policy and will also see that you take responsibility. We have waited for years. Now, because there is a non-Congress Government in Kerala, if you think that you can also

use this method in dismissing it as you did in 1956, you will not succeed. You say, "You get food from there; we have told them to give you food. If they are not giving, we are not responsible. What can we give you"? Everyday, you are saying, "Centre-State relations must be good". That is the *mantra* you chant. You say, "No food. The Centre-State relations must be good." I say, give us food and take the responsibility. When there is no food, how can the relations between, not on'y Centre and States, man and man even in the family strengthen?"

I only want to say that the situation is very serious and when the situation develops and something happens, don't blame us. It is said. Why does Shri Nambudripad go to Bengal? Why does he go to Tamilnad? Why does he go to other places? It is said that he is having a combination of all these non-Congress Governments to see that they fight against the Centre. If it is necessary, we will certainly go to the States and arouse the people and tell them that we have to unite now and fight against the policy of the Government. We will do that. But as far as the present thing is concerned, we think the responsibility that has been taken—Mr. Subramaniam, the Food Minister, definitely said that—should not be washed off your hands saying, "Whatever we have got, you take it." You must take responsibility. Otherwise, the consequences will be very serious for the Government, for the people and for everybody.

Shri Randhir Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir . . .

श्री हुसैन खान कखवाय : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री रजबीर सिंह : अच्छी बात है

सबसे अहम मसला हमारे सामने खुराक का है । अगर यह मसला हल नहीं हुआ तो मुझे ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है कि देश में

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

गण्डे हालात पैदा हो सकते हैं। खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें उन्होंने इस बात को माना है कि तीन महीने का बन्दोबस्त ही उनके पास है जून के आखिर तक का ही बन्दोबस्त उनके पास है। तीन लाख टन अनाज हमारे पास है। उसके बाद उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारे पास कोई हल है ही नहीं। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने फरमाया है कि तीन महीने के बाद छ सात लाख टन अनाज हमें और चाहिये। यह भी उन्होंने माना है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट जो 31 जनवरी तक का हुआ है देश में सैटर ने और स्टेट्स ने जो प्रोक्योरमेंट किया है—वह कुल 8 लाख टन का किया है जब कि हर महीने हमें आठ लाख टन अनाज तो मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में बाटना पड़ता है। हम इकट्ठा करते हैं आठ लाख टन और हर महीने में हमें चाहिए आठ लाख टन। कम से कम सात या आठ मिलियन टन हमें बाहर से लाना है। अमरीका कहता है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा 3 या 4 मिलियन टन दे सकेगा। इस हालत में इस देश के खुराक के मामले का क्या होगा? जहाँ तक चावल का सम्बन्ध है हम ने इस स्टेटमेंट में देखा है कि चावल के लिए लाल झडी दिखा दी गई है—कहा गया है कि चावल बाहर से नहीं मिलता है उस पर फारेन एक्सचेंज बहुत लगना है क्या करे?

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह (भरतपुर) भरतपुर में चावल सरप्लस है। हम केरल को देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारी रिश्तेदारी है केरल में। हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Shri Nambiar (Thiruchirappalli)
From Bharatpur, we will get for Kerala

श्री रणधीर सिंह मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस मसले का हल एक ही है कि इस सिलसिले में जो सब से ज्यादा अहम आदमी है—किसान उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुश किया जाये ताकि वह किसी तरह से हिम्मत करे

धीर हमारे यहाँ अनाज की पैदावार में इबाफा हो। मिनिस्टर साहब के स्टेटमेंट से हमारे दोस्तों के या हमारे भाषणों से बाहर होने वाली बड़ी बड़ी काफरेंसों से या गवर्नमेंट और अपोजीशन या सब पार्टीज के को-ऑपरेशन से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा। जो बाहिद आदमी इस मसले को हल कर सकता है वह किसान है। अगर इस देश के तीस करोड़ किसान यह महसूस करें कि यह देश उनका है और उन्होंने इस देश के लोगों को भूख से बचाना है तो वे इस मसले को हल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन किमान ऐसा तब करेगे, जब उनको इस देश में कोई स्टेट्स मिले उनके साथ सीतेली मा का सलूक न हो वे महसूस करें कि वे यहाँ के राज पाट के मालिक हैं इस हुकूमन में उनका हिस्सा है और उनको उनकी आबादी के मुताबिक बराबर हिस्सा दिया जाये।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि किसान को सब्ज बाग तो बहुत दिखाये जाते हैं लेकिन उसको अपनी पैदावार बढाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें और फॅसिलिटीज नहीं दी जाती हैं। दूसरे देश में किसान की एक बड़ी पोजीशन मानी गई है। वहाँ पर किसानों को जमीन के रिक्लेमेशन के लिए ग्रांट्स दी जाती हैं। इंग्लैंड और दूसरे देशों में एपीकल्चर टैक्स लगाया जाता है ताकि किसानों को एक एकड़ जमीन की रिक्लेमेशन पर बजरशिफाफी पर दस पन्द्रह रुपये दिये जा सकें। इसके मुकाबले में क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा किया जाता है?

जहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए इन्वेंस्ट्रियल फिनांस कारपोरेशन कायम की गई है वहाँ जराअत के लिए ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। इंडस्ट्री की डेबेलपमेंट के लिए करोड़ों रुपये दिये जाते हैं, और वे भी बहुत मामूली इन्ट्रैस्ट पर। मैं तजवीज करता हूँ कि जराअत के लिए, जेती के लिए भी एक एपीकल्चरल

क्रिमास कारपोरेशन कायम की जाये और, जैसा कि एक प्रमेंडमेंट में कहा गया है किसानों को कम से कम इन्ड्रेस्ट पर, दो परसेंट इन्ड्रेस्ट पर, लोन दिया जायें, जो कि किसान किस्तों में बीस तीस सालों में उन से वापस लिये जायें। अगर किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जायेगा तो वे उस को बेती की उपज बढ़ाने के लिये लगायेंगे।

हम सब लोग अभी अभी इलेक्शन लड़ कर आए हैं। मेरे फ्राजिल दोस्त यह मानेंगे कि जिस किसी हल्के मे हम लोग गए हम से एक ही सवाल किया गया कि क्या हम काश्त-कारों को पानी देगे बिजली देंगे। आज किसान कुछ नहीं चाहता है—बह सिर्फ पानी और बिजली चाहता हैं। अगर किसान को बिजली और पानी दे दिये जायें तो हम अमरीका जैसे हजार मुल्कों को खिला सकते हैं सारी दुनिया को हम खिला सकते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि हम बादे तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन उनको पूरा नहीं करते हैं।

मेरी स्टेट, हरियाणा, की दो-तिहाई जमीन या तो बंजर है और या सेमजदा है, पानी से मारी हुई है। वहां की सिर्फ एक-तिहाई जमीन पर काश्त होती है। अगर वहां की बंजर और सेमजदा, बाटल गड जमीन, को ठीक किया जाये, तो मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि अकेला हरियाणा सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकता है। पंजाब से अलग होने के बाद हमारा एक छोटा सा प्रान्त रह गया है। पहले पंजाब की इरिगेशन फ्रीसिलिटोज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा हमारे पंजाबी भाई ले लेते थे। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा स्टेट में कोई बड़ी नहर नहीं है। वहां पर जो एक नहर है, उसके बादे में ३०० एल० राब ने पिछले साल मेरे साथ वहां जा कर यह वादा किया था ३३ नदर को पक्का कर देंगे। उस र के दोनो तरफ की इस घस मील की लंबाई पर नहर बलकुल मारी गई है।

वहां पर एक दाना भी पैदा नहीं होता है। मिनिस्टर साहबान भीके पर जा कर जो वादे करते हैं, अगर वे कम से कम उन को पूरा कर दें, तो किसानो को बहुत प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। मैं ३० राब को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल पहले मेरे हल्के में जा कर उन्होने यह वादा किया था कि उस नहर के तीस मील लम्बे टुकड़े को पक्का किया जायेगा। अगर उम वादे को पूरा किया जाये, तो मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अकेला मेरा हल्का—रोहतक जिला—अपना बहुलता सरप्लस अनाज, गेहूं और चावल, केरल और बंगाल को भेज सकेगा।

जहां तक किमान को खुश करने का सवाल है, कई जगह यह बहुत अच्छी मूव चली है कि मालगुजारी को माफ किया जाये। मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि मालगुजारी भी इनकम टैक्स के बैसिस पर ली जाये, पांच दस एकड़ के छोटे छोटे किसानों की मालगुजारी माफ की जाये और मालगुजारी के मौजूदा बैसिस को हटा दिया जाये।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, जमीन की रिक्-लेमेशन के लिए सबसिडी की शकल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया मन्जूर किया जाये। जो किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा बंजर जमीन तोड़ें और सेमजदा जमीन को ठीक करे, उन को ग्रांट की शकल में स्पेशल सबसिडी दी जाये। जब इंडस्ट्री को ग्रांट दी जा सकती है, तो किसानों को भी ग्रांट्स क्यों न दी जायें, जो कि देश के लोगों का पेट भरते है, जो अन्नदाता कहलाते हैं ?

अगर "जय किसान, जय जवान" का नारा कभी ठीक बैठता है, तो वह आज ठीक बैठता है। हम किसान की जय बोलें, वरना हम मर जायेंगे। अगर इस देश को सुखमरी से बचाना है, तो हमें किसानों की जय बोलनी होगी, जिस का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि किसान की इरिगेशन को पूरा किया जाये, उस को ग्रांट्स, बिजली और पानी दिया जाये।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जहां तक कीमतों का सवाल है, सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अब किसान भी जमीन को छोड़ कर भागने लग गये हैं किसी ने एक गैर-किसान से पूछा कि वह खेती क्यों नहीं करता। उसने कहा कि मैं बाबला जाट बोड़ा ही हूँ कि खेती करूँ। "जाट" से मेरा मतलब किसी काम से नहीं है, बल्कि खेती करने वाले से है। इस का मतलब यही है कि खेती सब से कम प्राइवेटिव है, उस में कोई फायदा नहीं है। किसान की अपनी ज़रूरत की चीजें बहुत महंगे भाव पर खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। किसान की अपनी जिन्स तो फसल के मीके पर कौड़ियों के भाव बिकती है, लेकिन सारा साल उस की अपनी ज़रूरत को चीजे बहुत महंगे दामों खरीदनी पड़ती है। मैं लेफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज के इस स्लोगन से सहमत हूँ कि जहा किसान को उसकी पैदावार की रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिले, वहा उस को सीमेंट, चीनी और लोहा वगैरह अपनी ज़रूरत की चीजे भी ठीक भाव पर मिले। इस मिलसिले में एक प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड मुकर्रर किया जाये। खेती में एक बीघे पर किसान का कितना खर्च होता है, उस का हिसाब लगा कर उसके लिए कम से कम पंद्रह बीस परसेंट मुनाफा रखा जाये। जब दुनिया की दूसरी ट्रेडज में दो सौ, तीन सौ परसेंट और चार पांच गुना फायदा उठाया जाता है, तो किसान की कम से कम पंद्रह बीस परसेंट का फायदा तो मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वह देश का पेट भरे। उस को रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइसिज मिलनी चाहिए। सिर्फ उस को दी जाय बल्कि 50 परसेंट कम प्राइस पर उस को दी जाय। अगर आप यह कर देते तो आप देखेंगे कि प्रोडक्शन में और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा आप को मिलता है।

मार्कोटिंग के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मार्कोटिंग फैसिलिटीज जो अब हैं उस में मिडिल क्लास जो बीच में आ गया है वह दुनिया

भर के पैसे कमाता है। बेचारा किसान मंडी में झुटता रहता है। तो इस की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान करके स्टेट ट्रेडिंग या और कोई इस किस्म की अच्छी प्रोपेसिव मेजर हूँ प्रोत्साहन करनी चाहिए।

एक बात जिस का किसान बहुत बुरा मानता है वह है बैटरमेंट टैक्स। हमारा भाखरा डेम जब चला था तो जगह जगह यह खुशहैसियती टैक्स लगा था। किसान अगर किसी बात का सब से ज्यादा बुरा मानता है तो इस का मानता है कि पैदा भी वह करता है, और टैक्स भी उस से ज्यादा लिया जाता है। कही कुंए का टैक्स, कही नहर का टैक्स, कही बिजली का सरचार्ज, कही टैक्स के ऊपर टैक्स हो जाता है, सूद के ऊपर सूद हो जाता है, कही बैटरमेंट लेवी है। कई जगह ऐसा भी है कि पानी पुराना है और उस का नाम बैटरमेंट लेवी करके उन की खाल उधड़ी जाती है। हरियाना में करोड़ों रुपया बैटरमेंट लेवी की शकल में लिया जाता है और अगर वह नहीं दे सकते तो उन के घर और बिल तक नीलाम कर लिए जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप आज ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं बैटरमेंट लेवी की या तो बिल्कुल पोस्टपोन कर दे वरना यह मेजर ऐसा है कि बैटरमेंट लेवी ली न जाय, उस को एकदम मसूख किया जाय।

एक बात और जो नुकसान करती है फसलों को वह यह है कि फसलों में बीमारी बहुत हो गई है। सुगर केन की बड़ी बीमारी कपास की बड़ी बीमारी, दूसरे फ़ाप को है व्हीट वगैरह उन की बीमारी, यह तमाम बीमारिया फसल को बरबाद करती हैं। अफसर ऐसे आप ने बना दिए हैं बी टाई हैट लगा लेते हैं और देहात में चले जाते हैं। उन की पता नहीं होता कि बीमारी क्या है? इस के लिए खास तौर से इस के एक्सपर्ट्स जो हैं वह प्लव कंट्रोल की बाबत में गवर्नमेंट को धर्म

करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बहुत सी फसलें इस वास्ते बरबाद हो जाती हैं कि जो फसल कंट्रोल मेजर्स हैं वह बड़ इनएडीकेट हैं। ड्रेन नहीं है। अगर कहीं ड्रेन हैं तो वह खुदी हुई नहीं हैं। मैं अपने स्टेट्स की, अपनी पालिया-मेंट्री सीट की बात करता हूँ कि जगह जगह या तो ड्रन्स हैं नहीं या अगर कहीं हैं तो खुदी हुई नहीं हैं, और खुदी हुई हैं तो गहरी नहीं खुदी हुई हैं। वह टूट टूट कर बरसात के दिनों में मीलों मील की एरिया को बरबाद कर देती है। मेरे हलके में कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट गए थे तो जिस दिन गए उसी दिन वह ड्रेन चल रही थी। उसे देख कर वह कहने लगे कि यह ड्रेन है या समुद्र है। एक जगह भी टूट जाती है तो दमियों मील चारों तरफ का इलाका उजाड़ देती है बल्कि आप को याद होगा कि रोहतक शहर भी सारा का सारा एक बार ड्रेन के टूटने से गर्क हो गया था। तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह कि ड्रेन न खोदने से या ठीक जगह से न खोदने से या गहरी न करने से जो फसल बोयी हुई होती है मीलों मील के फासले में वह बरबाद हो जाती है। उससे किसान को भी नुकसान होता है, और देश को भी नुकसान होता है। तो मैं आप के द्वारा दरखवास्त करता दूँगी बेचेज से कि फसल कंट्रोल मेजर्स वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एडीकेट किये जायं।

एक और बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्टर महोदय से और वह है बेदखली की बाबत। जगह जगह हम देखते हैं बेदखली अब भी जारी है। जगह जगह कहीं 40 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ सीलिंग रखी है, कहीं पचास रखी है। मेरी स्टेट्स में 40 है, पंजाबी भाइयों के लिए और वहाँ के लोकल भाइयों के लिए 30 एकड़ है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि सारे देश में एक सीलिंग मुकर्रर कर दें और उस सीलिंग के बाह्र किसान की बेदखली न हो, जो टेनेंट जिस जगह बैठा हुआ है वहाँ से एक्जैक्ट न हो क्योंकि एक जगह जहाँ टेनेंट बैठा हुआ होता है वहाँ से बार बार बेदखल करते हैं तो उसका

इन्टरेस्ट नहीं रहता। अगर आप यह बेदखली बन्द कर देंगे तो आप महसूस करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप को प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में उससे मदद मिलेगी।

फिर एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बाबत थोड़ा सा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आज किसान हर जगह मांग करता है कि उसको एलेक्ट्रिसिटी दी जाय। तो वह न देहातों में जायं। नयी नयी बीमारिया आये साल पैदा होती जा रही हैं। जिस तरह से प्रादमियों की बीमारियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं उसी तरह से फसलों की बीमारी भी ज्यादा बढ़ती जाती है। मैं इस तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाऊँगा कि इसके ऊपर रिसर्च पूसा में हो या बाहर हो। यहाँ बैठ कर बात न की जाय, जो बीमारियां कि खत्म हो गई उन्हीं के ऊपर रिसर्च न चलता रहे, जो नयी बीमारिया चली है कपाम में, मक्के में, गन्ना में, गेहूँ में, उन के ऊपर रिसर्च की जाय। कई बिल्कुल नयी बीमारियां चल पड़ी हैं। एक कीड़ा ऐसा है जिसको एक साल तक बन्द रखा गया, वह कुछ खाता नहीं, पीता नहीं और भरता भी नहीं। तो ऐसे ऐसे कीड़े है जो फसल को बरबाद कर देते हैं। अगर इन के लिए कोई इनसेक्टिसाइड्स या दूसरे, कोई केमिकल्स का इन्तजाम कर सकें तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए वह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज होगी।

बस, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ। मैं खुद इस बात के हक में हूँ कि जरायत का जो मुहकमा है उसमें बड़ी यूनिकार्मिटी होनी चाहिए। एक मिनिस्टर साहब शुमाल की तरफ खीचें, एक जनुब की तरफ खीचें, एक मशरिफ की तरफ खीच रहे हैं, एक मगरिब की तरफ खीच रहे हैं और यहाँ मन्त्री महोदय की पोजीशन एसी हो जाती है कि वह उनको मनाने में लगे रहते हैं। मुझे तो बड़ी खुशी है कई जगह प्रोजीशन की भी गवर्नेमेंट बनी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा ही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में एक यूनिकार्म पालिसी हो। मैं बड़ा एग्जीक्यूट करता हूँ, एक अग्नेडमेंट

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

के लिए मोशन मूव किया गया है कि अनाज का मुहकमा सेट्रल सबजैकट होना चाहिए और वह न हो तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर सेंटर में सैन्ट होना चाहिए ताकि उनकी नकेल सारे स्टेट्स की फूड मिनिस्टर साहब खीच सके। यह सबजैकट ऐसा है कि जिस को मैं डिफेंस से भी ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंट समझता हूँ। उसमें तो चार पांच हजार आदमी मर सकते हैं लेकिन यहाँ तो अगर इसमें फल हुए तो सभी मरने लग जायेंगे। डाक्टर नोहिया साहब ने एक बात बड़ी सही बही थी। मैं उनमें इतिफाक करता हूँ कि तीन चार महीने आगे आप सोच नहीं सकते कि क्या हालत होने वाली है? मैं खास तौर से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि

They should not sleep over this matter. It is a very very serious thing.

फूड जोन जो हैं वह एबालिश किये जाय। देश एक है। देश भर में बैरियर लगा देना कि यहाँ का अनाज वहाँ न जाय, वहाँ का यहाँ न आये, एक गल्ला एक जगह 12 रुपये मन बिके और वही दूसरी जगह 50 पी० में जाय तो 30 रुपये मन बिके यह अखलाकी तौर पर भी गलत बात है और भुखमरी भी पैदा करता है।

मैं बेयरमन साहब, आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बातें मैंने कही हैं इनके ऊपर मन्त्री जी गौर करे और खास तौर से किसान को नम्बर वन सिटिजन समझा जाय, उसे न सिर्फ पैट्रिघट बल्कि देश का सबसे बड़ा अन्नदाता समझा जाय। नम्बर वन प्रायरीटी किसान को दी जाय। अगर किसान खुशहाल है तो देश खुशहाल है, किसान जिन्दा है तो देश जिन्दा है, किसान मर गया तो देश भी मर गया।

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर (किसानगज) .
समापति महोदय, इस विषय पर खाद्य मन्त्री का जो बक्तव्य था उसे ध्यान से देखने का मौका मुझे मिला। उन्होंने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कोई

ऐसी चर्चा नहीं की जिसमें उनकी विन्ता जाहिर हो जबकि हा, बिहार की स्थिति नाजुक है।

17 08 hrs

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair.]

कमोबश सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत सारे प्रांतों में जो स्थिति है वह सब को मालूम है लेकिन खास कर बिहार की हालत ऐसी भयंकर है कि जहाँ न तो इस वक्त मनुष्य को भोजन मिल रहा है न पानी का ठिकाना है। उसके साथ साथ मवेशियों को भी चारा और पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। हजार और दस हजार को कौन पूछे लाखों की तादाद में लोगों की लाश निकलेगी और बददिस्मती से या खुश-किस्मती से हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री भी उसी गजब से आते हैं और उन के भी अचल में, उनके क्षेत्र में भी जब वह कुछ दिनों के बाद लौट कर जायेंगे तो मुझे ऐसा एहसास होता है कि शायद उन्हें जिन्दा आदमी बहुत कम नजर आयेंगे। लाश पर उनकी गाड़ी चलेगी। इस वक्त लोभों के सामने जो सकट है वह सकट यह है कि लोगों के पास अनाज तो नहीं है और अगर किसी तरह अनाज बाजार में पाया भी जाता है तो खरीदने की उनके पास ताकत नहीं है इस लिए कि वह बेकार है। हाई मैन्थ्रल लेबर स्कीम यदा कदा अगर चल भी रही है तो उसमें उन्हें उतने पैसे नहीं मिलते हैं। जितने पैसे मिलते हैं उससे एक शाम का भर पेट भोजन भी वह खरीद नहीं पाते जिसके कारण वह इतने कमजोर हो रहे हैं कि दूसरे दिन वह मिट्टी काट नहीं सकते क्योंकि उनको ताकत नहीं होती। यहाँ तक कि गाव के बच्चे एक गाव से दूसरे गाव से कटोरा लेकर माड मांगते फिरते हैं और वह भी नहीं मिलता है, जगली ज डो को छोड़ कर खाते हैं, वह भी समाप्त हो रही है, चूहे मार कर खाते हैं, वह भी नहीं मिस पा रहे हैं। जो कीड़े, मकई, घोबे आदि ऐसी चीजें हैं, जो अखाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उन को खारक

लोग बीमार पड़ते हैं। आज सारे राज्य में जो भयंकर स्थिति है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में सिर्फ़ प्रान्तीय सरकार की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इस वक्त प्रान्त में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी है, लेकिन इस गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के आने से पहले ही स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी थी, इतना नुकसान हो चुका था कि चन्द दिनों के अन्दर यह मौजूदा सरकार उम को नहीं सम्भाल सकती है, सभी बुद्धिमान आदमी इस बात की मानने के लिये तैयार हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तत्क्षण बिहार को अकाल-पीड़ित राज्य घोषित करे, इस लिये कि वहां पर इस वक्त करीब करीब 50 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि में यह अकाल व्याप्त है। 63 हजार गांव इस से पीड़ित हैं, करीब करीब 508 ब्लाक इस के अन्दर आते हैं और 5 करोड़ 16 लाख की आबादी में से दो-तिहाई आबादी इस वक्त इस से अभावग्रस्त है, भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़ी है, ऐसी अवस्था में अगर खाद्य मंत्री यह कह कर अपनी जवाबदेही से बरी हो जाना चाहते हैं कि अकाल-पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित करने पर लोग घबरा जायेंगे, भगदड़ मच जायगी, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि आज जो भुखमरी है, जिसके कारण गांव के गांव खाली हो रहे हैं, राज्य से लोग भाग रहे हैं—कहीं बंगाल की तरफ, नैपाल की तरफ जा रहे हैं, क्या यह घबराहट नहीं है, क्या यह भगदड़ नहीं है, क्या यह घबराहट नहीं है। जिनको आज खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, दाना नहीं मिल रहा है, पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, जिनके बच्चे और भवैशी उनकी आंखों के सामने तड़प तड़प कर मर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के लिये खाना और चारा नहीं मिल रहा है, वे कोलियरी और माइका माइन्ड में छोदे हुए गड्डों का पानी पीते हैं। जिस से लोगों को डायरिया होता है, वे लोग बीमार पड़ रहे हैं और मर रहे हैं, जब वह मरते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि बीमारी से मर गया है, डायरिया से मर गया है, डाइसेन्ट्री से मर गया है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस

इलाके से आता हूँ, उस राज्य से आता हूँ जहां के लोग खाना न मिलने से, पानी न मिलने, चारा न मिलने से हताश और निराश हो कर मौत का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं और कोई उपाय उनके पास नहीं है, तरह तरह की बीमारियों में मुबतला है। अगर उन्हें पोषक पदार्थ नहीं मिलेगा, तो बीमारी नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा, डाइसेन्ट्री नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा, डायरिया नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा? क्या उन्हें टी० बी० होनी चाहिये? क्या उन्हें प्लेग होना चाहिये तभी आप सोचेंगे कि भुखमरी है। इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—सभापति महोदय, आप के माध्यम से कि सरकार को उम राज्य को बचाने के लिये, उत्तर प्रदेश के उम अकाल पीड़ित इलाके को बचाने के लिये, यदि कोई उपाय तुरन्त करना है तो अब से पहले जो सरप्लस एरियाज हैं, जो सरप्लस राज्य है, जैसे पंजाब, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, जहां पर मोटा अनाज आज गोदामों में पड़ा सड़ रहा है, चना सड़ रहा है, मक्का सड़ रहा है, ज्वार और बाजरा सड़ रहा है, वहां के किसान उसको नहीं बेच पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप ने जोनल सिस्टम लागू किया हुआ है, वहां का अनाज बिहार नहीं जा सकता है, वहां के व्यापारी उस अनाज को बिहार नहीं भेज सकते हैं, वहां उस अनाज में कीड़ा लग रहा है, चूहे खा रहे हैं। एक तरफ़ लाखों आदमी भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं, उनकी लाशें निकल रही हैं, तड़प तड़प कर मर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ आप ने इतना बड़ा किमनल एकट किया है कि आज गोदामों में अनाज सड़ रहा है और उसके लिये आपके सामने कानून बाधा बन रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, सभापति महोदय, इन्सान कानून के लिये पैदा नहीं होता, इन्सान के लिये कानून बनता है, इस लिये आज करोड़ों इन्सानों का जान का प्रश्न है, कब तक इन के जीवन से आप खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे? कब तक इनके जीवन से खेलेंगे? कानून कौन बनाता है, हम और आप बनाते हैं और इन्सान को मलाई के लिये बनाते हैं। इसलिये

[श्री लखन शास कपूर]

जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ कर बिहार और उत्तर-प्रदेश को या और जो प्रभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, उन को अधिकार दीजिये कि वे सरकारे वहा से अनाज खरीद सकें, पंजाब से, राजस्थान से, हरियाणा से, आन्ध्र से जो भी अनाज मिले उसको अपने वहा ला सकें। आज वहा पर 70 रु० क्विंटल के भाव में अनाज सड़ रहा है, कोई उसको नहीं पूछ रहा है। आप के राजस्थान में 72 रु० क्विंटल अनाज और मक्के का भाव है, इसी तरह से पंजाब में पडा सड़ रहा है, लेकिन वही चीज आज बिहार में 165 रु० क्विंटल है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 120 रु० क्विंटल है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्राबलम का यदि आप कोई फीरी इलाज निकालना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले जोनल सिस्टम हटा कर वहा से अनाज भिजवाने की व्यवस्था कीजिये।

दूसरी तरफ जहा तक वार्डर्स (अखीरेबाज) लोगो का सवाल है, उन्होंने बैंको के जरिये पैसा लेकर अनाज खरीद कर गोदामों में बन्द किया हुआ है। उम पर कन्ट्रोल किया जाय, उस के लिये एक्ट बनाया जाय बैंको को, स्टेट बैंक को, रिजर्व बैंक को, इस बात का आदेश दिया जाय कि अनाज खरीदने के लिये वे इन अखीरेबाजों को कोई रुपया न दे, इस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये और सरकार को खुद अनाज खरीद कर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से उस अनाज को जल्द से जल्द प्रभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भेजा जाय।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहा पर बायदे पर बायदे होते रहे, 20 वर्षों में तीन योजनायें खत्म हो गईं, कि फूल के बगइचा में अनाज लगाये गये, किचन गार्डन लगाये गये, इस पर एक्सपेरिमेंट होता रहा, किन्ती के शोक का माहौल बनता रहा, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

देश की जनता के जीवन से जिनको प्यार है, उनके साथ इस तरह से मजाक नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इतने धर्त में आपने कुछ नहीं किया, जमीन का रिक्लेमेशन और रिफॉर्मेशन नहीं किया गया, कन्सोलिडेशन नहीं किया गया, जो भी खर्चा इस सिलसिले में हुआ, उससे जो पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये, वह नहीं बढ़ सकी और आज कहीं पर पानी न होने के कारण, बारिश न होने के कारण फसल नहीं हो रही है। आज बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की यह हालत है, पिछले तीन सालों से यह हालत है, फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की आख नहीं खुलती है, एक दिन यह सारी मुसीबत हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की मुसीबत बनने वाली है। फिर भी पता नहीं इस मुसीबत को राष्ट्रीय संकट के आधार पर क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इसका कोई इलाज निकले तो इस के लिये तीन महीने और दो महीने में फसल निकालने के लिये आपको पानी का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। आज वहा पर कुम्भों में पानी नहीं है, पानी का लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है, हमारे पास पूरी मशीनें नहीं हैं हमारे पास साधन नहीं है कि हम पानी निकाल कर मवेशियों को पिला सकें, किसानों को पिला सकें, खेती में पानी देने की बात तो बहुत दूर है। इसलिये इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये आर्मी के इंजीनियरिंग सैक्शन को, सेना के इंजीनियरिंग विभाग को वहा पर भेजना चाहिए और वहा पर उनकी सहायता से बोरिंग करवाया जाय। पानी निकालने की मशीनों के लिये हमें आर्मी के अलावा प्राइवेट फर्मों से भी मदद लेनी चाहिये, उन से सामान लिया जाय, डी० बी० सी०, एन० सी०, डी० सी० कोसी-प्रोजेक्ट से सामान लिया जाय, बुस-डोजर्स लिये जाय, मशीनें ली जाय, सब यह प्राबल्य हल हो सकती है। जहां पर रोक के कारण पानी निकालने की विवकलत

है, वहाँ पर बोरिंग के द्वारा पानी निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस काम के लिये रिग्स की मशीनों की जरूरत है। पूरे राज्य में केवल दो रिग्स की मशीनें हैं, उन से काम नहीं चलेगा, जहाँ पर पचास हजार कुओं की बोरिंग करनी है, वहाँ पर इन दो मशीनों से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये इन मशीनों के मंगाने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाय तथा इसके लिये फारेन-एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था की जाय। पानी की व्यवस्था से बिहार के मरते हुए लोगों को और मवेशियों को बचाया जा सकता है। भाज हमारे चौथाई मवेशी मर चुके हैं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): We have supplied more rigs to the Bihar Government than the Bihar Government asked for.

श्री सख्तन लाल कपूर: पानी और चारा के बिना मवेशी मर रहे हैं। एक करोड़ 18 लाख मवेशियों में एक चौथाई मर चुके हैं। उनको रिप्लेस करने के लिये तीन चार बरस लगेंगे। यह बहुत बड़ा संकट है जो हमारे सामने विद्यमान है। इससे आप उनको हिक्राजत करें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले आप बिहार को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करें। इसके साथ साथ आप फूड कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से अनाज वहा पर भिजवायें और लोगों में वितरित करवायें। अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र बिहार को घोषित करने के साथ साथ जो आपका फीमिन कोड है और जो 18 04 में बना था, उसको आप अर्सेड करें। तब हालात दूसरे से और भ्रम दूसरे हैं। हालात बहुत बदल चुके हैं। उस वक्त

जो पैमाना रखा गया था वह भाज की स्थिति में सही नहीं है। इस वास्ते फीमिन कोड को अर्सेड करना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री पहाड़िया (हिंडौन): फीमिन स्ट्रिकन एरिया बिहार को घोषित करने से बिहार गवर्नमेंट को किसने रोका है?

श्री सख्तन लाल कपूर: बिहार में लोग भूखी मर रहे हैं, भूख से उनकी मौतें हो रही है, उनकी लाशें निकल रही हैं, चारों तरफ हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। इतना होने पर भी इस सदन में बैठ कर हमारे छाद्य मंत्री हंस रहे हैं। उधर तो जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल खड़ा है और इधर ये हंस रहे हैं। बीस बरस तक आप यही करते आये है, यही रवैया आपने अखत्यार किया है और इसी का यह नतीजा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे पर से आप मिट रहे हैं और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि इस महल से भी आप को निकाल कर कहीं दूर भगा दिया जायगा। यह मैं आप को वार्निंग दे रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप समझें। जो गम्भीर स्थिति बहा पैदा हो गई है उसका सामना करने के लिये आप जितना अनाज बिहार को चाहिये केने की व्यवस्था करें। अकाल को रोकने की भाज तक व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की है। अगर आप भ्रम भी नहीं जागे तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं कि बिहार से, पटना से गाड़ियाँ खाली नहीं, जिन्दा प्रावमियों से भर कर नहीं, बल्कि लाशों से भरकर दिल्ली प्रायेणी और इस सदन के नीचे लाशें ही लाशें बिछ जाएंगी।

Shri Yogendra Sharma (Begusarai): On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Minister said that the requirements of rigs have been fully met. My information is that they are demanding 150 boring plants, but at the moment they have only 15 and even these 15 are not in full operational capacity. This is a wrong statement by the Minister that the demands of Bihar have been fully met.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am prepared to prove my statement with facts.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, I have carefully perused the Review of the food and scarcity situation in India and the statement of the hon. Minister which has been circulated to us. The hon. Food Minister seems to have been a bit perplexed to find himself perilously facing the devil and the deep sea—the devil of continuous droughts devastating all attempts on the part of the hard-working peasants to produce food in the fields cultivated by them and the deep sea of human conspiracy to deprive the society of whatever foodgrains are available in the country by hampering all procurement efforts. I want to save him from this dilemma by suggesting certain concrete proposals.

I have been listening to the speeches delivered by my hon. friends from the other side and I was finding it difficult to persuade myself that this Government has been failing in its onerous duties to feed the people of India. There is no gainsaying the fact that there is scarcity of food, but when our Deputy Prime Minister accounted for all the economic ills because of drought, I could not accept him fully. The reason is that a drought is not an abnormal condition in India. Droughts have occurred in the past. Our planners might have been really lacking in some wisdom when they did not guard against droughts and floods in this country.

It is a known fact that all our attempts to grow more food have been

frustrated by our inefficient administration. I come from a State where there is chronic scarcity at different places—the State of West Bengal. Even in that State I have found that most of the arrangements made by Government for supply of seeds and water to the peasants have failed because the Administration had miserably failed in the implementation of such arrangements. Seeds come at a time when there is no need for such seeds for cultivation purposes. Water, even in spite of the fact that Damodar water is there, is not made available to the peasants in time and it is given when harvesting is done. These are things which are to be looked into if we really want to improve on the food front.

Who will deny the fact that millions of people in this country are on the border line of starvation? I am in agreement with hon. Members on the other side that millions of our people are on the border line of starvation. Half-starvation has set in in most parts of certain States, which at one time had seen enough of food and enough of cultivated products. But I have to point out that if we want to improve the food front, we have to consider also one fundamental fact that in certain drought conditions we have to build up a buffer stock for feeding the people. We have not so far made any attempt to build up a buffer stock to meet the exigencies of a situation when food will be scarce in the country. That has been a great blunder on the part of our planners.

Even the demon of devaluation has caused immense injury to our food front, because import cost has risen very high with the result that prices have gone up. Along with the rise in food prices the prices of other things have also gone up with the result that the poor peasants are suffering. The common man has not the money to purchase food from the market. Some hon. Members on the other side have suggested that subsidy should be stopped in those States. I fully agree with them. Unless the subsidy is stopped the price of rice

will go up and with the price of rice going up the prices of essential commodities are bound to go up. Therefore, I believe, in order to bring relief to the people it is essential we should consider the question of bringing down the price of rice so that it may be possible for all people, for the poverty-stricken people, who have no means, to purchase food in the open market.

We have also found that in those areas where statutory rationing is there, the rice supplied is of such poor quality that the people can hardly consume the rice supplied to them. The quality is below the level of human consumption at times. That has also to be taken into account. It has also to be remembered that if we want to really safeguard against such conditions in the future, then the Government will have to think about making the Fourth Plan agriculture-oriented. Unless the past mistakes are rectified we cannot progress. I am one of those who feel that big mistakes have been committed in the past in the matter of planning. In planning for heavy industries and big steel plants we have forgotten the need of food production in this country with the result that millions of our people are facing starvation today. It may be due to the mistake in our initial stages of planning but if the Fourth Plan is agricultural-oriented probably we can remedy the situation. Even though it is late, it is better late than never.

If you permit me, Sir, to say this without offending the Members of the other side, may I say that after the general elections when the non-Congress Government came into power in West Bengal we found a peculiar phenomenon.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Though statutory rationing was prevailing in Bengal, in the streets of

Calcutta, rice was being sold without any hindrance. People were surprised how such stocks of rice could come out when rationing is there. Some people were saying that probably the hoarders had some connection with the Government that has come to power, so the hoarded rice is coming out without fear of being caught by the police or any other measures being taken against the hoarders. This is a peculiar phenomenon that we are witnessing in West Bengal in the matter of food.

I am very sorry to say that in the review of the scarcity situation in India the Food Minister has only briefly referred to the needs of West Bengal. In fact, he has not suggested in what way he is going to meet the requirements of Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As it is half past five, we have to take up the half an hour discussion. The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT*

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this question of the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 has been hanging fire ever since 1964. This House expressed its concern on the question of delay in implementing this agreement for the past three years, and this was expressed in a half-an-hour discussion on the floor of this very House in July 1966. After three years, a Bill has been introduced in the Parliament of Ceylon, which has gone through the first stage and is now before a Select Committee.

At the very outset I want to make it clear that by this discussion I do not mean any offence to the Government or Parliament of Ceylon. But

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

[Shri Umanath.]

since the Bill before the Ceylon Parliament is supposed to be in pursuance of the implementation of this pact, to which we are also a party, I only wish that our voice, the expression of our views, may be taken into consideration. Because we are a party to the agreement, if there are any provisions in the Bill which are not in consonance with the spirit of agreement, naturally we are entitled to express our views. I am doing this so that these views on those questions may be taken note of by the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Chaglia. I would first make a request that he makes a visit to Ceylon as early as possible. Instead of merely depending on correspondence, let him meet the Government representatives there and discuss with them and pursue the matters or points which I am going to raise here.

While going through the provision in the Bill regarding the grant of Ceylon citizenship on the so-called stateless in Ceylon I find that no standards or criteria have been laid down, or provided, in the Bill which is before the Select Committee of the Ceylon Parliament. That provision says that the final decision on any such application rests with the Minister concerned. If such an application is rejected, the applicant cannot have recourse to a court of law. It is specifically provided in the Bill that no applicant can go to a court of law if he feels that his application for citizenship is unjustly rejected. In my view, this denial of right to appeal to a court has dangerous implications. I am saying this because of past experience. In the past a large number of citizenship applications were rejected and when the applicants went in appeal to the Ceylon court and the Privy Council, thousands of rejections made by the Government of Ceylon were quashed not only by the Ceylon courts but also by the Privy Council.

Referring to these judicial pronouncements in the past the *Hindu* dated the 8th December, 1966, in its editorial has written:

"Those judicial pronouncements had unmistakably exposed bias and unfairness in the Government's dealings with citizenship applications of people who had spent generations in the island toiling and building up its wealth."

This is the remark made by the *Hindu* in its editorial.

So, we must prevail on the Ceylon Government that the manner and the proportion in which different age groups must be accorded citizenship must be carefully settled by mutual negotiations. During such talks, I submit, we must insist on providing for appeal to courts on such applications.

Then, I come to the question of minor children. If an applicant's application is accepted and he is registered as a Ceylonese citizen, if he has got minor children, a similar application has got to be made on behalf of the minor after he attains the age. Then again it is left to the Minister concerned to accept that or not to accept that. This provision will bring about very inhuman situations because after the child attains the age an application is made and it being entirely discretionary if the Minister thinks that he is not fit for acceptance, if it is rejected, the child will be separated from the parents. All sorts of unhappy results will ensue. So my suggestion in this matter will be that our Government must pursue and see that the Ceylon Government accept the position that with regard to minor children, citizenship conferment will be automatic on their attaining the age. There should not be any separate application procedure so far as they are concerned.

Then, there is a provision for a separate register. In the latest Bill the provision says that those granted citizenship will be entered in a special register, called the Indo-Ceylon Agreement Citizenship Register. The Ceylon Government may say how it is material whether they are on this register

or on another register so long as their voting rights are given to them and they get all the voting rights as any other citizen. They may assure us, but I have got an apprehension. My apprehension is whether this separate citizenship register is meant for the purpose of separate electorates being constituted in future; whether for this purpose this separate register is being thought of. That is my apprehension. I make it plain. Let us not forget a bit of history in this respect.

Till 1948 there were no Stateless people in Ceylon. All those people who are called Stateless now till 1948 were citizens on a par with Sinhalese, with Ceylon Tamils and with the Muslims. These very people who are now called Stateless were equal citizens. They were British citizens on a par with all other sections of the people with the right to vote also. There was absolutely no distinction. There were no Stateless people in Ceylon till 1948. In fact, in 1947, if I may bring to your mind, the elections were conducted under the new Constitution with some restrictions and these people who are now called Stateless had franchise and they voted. So till 1948, when full independence was declared in Ceylon, this category of Stateless people was not there in Ceylon and they were equal citizens. Now they are singled out and decitizenised after Ceylon was granted independence. This is the position. That is why, in this background my apprehension is, whether it is intended or not, this maintenance of a separate citizenship register for these people is meant to politically quarantine them. This is my apprehension. I express it plainly. Is it meant to politically quarantine them so that later on separate electorates may be constituted? Is this register now being provided for for this purpose? They must be placed on a common citizenship list, a common electoral roll, and there should not be any separate electorates. This is an important question on which our Government must negotiate with the Ceylon Government.

Then, with regard to repatriation, I find from the provisions of the Bill that there are compulsions. Our understanding so far about repatriation in pursuance of the agreement, whether to opt for Indian citizenship or subsequent repatriation, was that it shall be voluntary. That is our understanding so far as the agreement that has been signed is concerned. But in the Bill, it is stated that immediately, on conferring of Indian citizenship, if a person belonging to the Stateless category is given Indian citizenship, he becomes liable to repatriation and he becomes liable to arrest and deportation at any moment. They may argue that they can give them resident permit. But resident permit is a thing which is entirely discretionary on the part of the Government. So, in pursuance of that, if the Ceylon Government says to the Master of the ship or the Captain of the aeroplane that these people must be taken there, they must obey and, if they do not obey, under the new Bill, they can be fined or they can be detained. If the fine is not paid by the Master of the ship or the Captain of the aeroplane, then the ship or the aeroplane can be sold and the fine recovered that way. That is why I say, the manner in which the repatriation is to be undertaken, the essence of it is force, compulsion, which is contrary to the agreement which says that it must be voluntary. So, I submit that such forcible repatriation should not be there. We must also prevail on the Ceylon Government that the manner and the proportion of age groups for repatriation must be mutually settled.

Further, I submit that the number of people we take must be subject to a similar conduct on the part of the Ceylon Government. As far as conferment of Ceylon citizenship is concerned, they must take a certain number on whom they will give Ceylon citizenship. Then also, it must be subject to their similar conduct. Otherwise, it will be one-sided. But, I understand, about 9000 so-called Stateless people have already been

[Shri Umanath]

iven Indian citizenship even before any legislation has been passed for giving Ceylon citizenship on the Stateless people. So, we are doing it one-sided. The hon. Minister must take into consideration this point also.

Then, I understand, they are bringing another legislation to provide for identity cards for all the citizens in Ceylon, both Indian citizens and Ceylon citizens. I do not know whether it is contemplated or introduced but they are bringing another legislation to provide for identity cards for all the citizens. If this legislation is passed, the disadvantage will be that about 1,50,000 so-called Stateless people who are outside the purview of this pact will suffer. Their future is yet to be discussed and negotiated. They are neither Indian citizens nor Ceylon citizens. What will be their position? What will be the position of those who do not come forward to apply for Ceylon citizenship or Indian citizenship? This is a serious matter. If this legislation providing for identity cards is passed, a big section of people will be left over and nobody will be responsible for them and very bad things and unhappy things will occur.

Now, I come to the question of rehabilitation. The question of rehabilitation is going to be a huge affair. I would like to know what has been done because lakhs of people are involved in that. It is a huge mass of humanity that is going to be uprooted and mostly they are plantation workers coming mostly from Ramnad district and Tiruchirappalli district with a few from other districts. In regard to Burma refugees, some provisions about loans and other things were made. This sort of loan scheme and other things will not help, a huge mass of humanity who were living there for generations if they are to be uprooted and brought over here. This sort of loan scheme and other things will not do. I understand from the papers that Mr. Thondaman, the President of the Ceylon

Indian Workers Congress, approached our Prime Minister in July last year; he came here and met our Prime Minister. His submission was that 50,000 acres of cultivable land must be immediately arranged for these people if these people are to be taken over here, if nothing serious should happen to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what their proposals are and what arrangements have been made and what schemes have been formulated with regard to this huge mass of humanity.

In conclusion I would like to know from the hon. Minister his reaction to some of the provisions which are the key provisions; I have not gone into all the things, but on the crucial things which I have stated here, I would like to know his reactions.

Then I would like to submit that the Bill was introduced only just now, but it was published long before. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government have gone through this Bill which was published long before, whether we had approached the representatives of the Ceylon Government even before it was introduced in the Ceylon Parliament and made our submissions and given our reactions and proposals. If any contact was made, if any negotiation was made, I would like to know what proposals were made on these provisions by our Government and what were the reactions of the Ceylon Government and all that. Answers to these questions are very important because a news item that appeared recently gives the impression that these provisions have the consent of the Government of India. I am quoting from *The Hindu* dated 19th October, 1966.

"The Prime Minister, Dudley Senanayake, is understood to have informed his Cabinet colleagues yesterday...."

That is, 17th October, 1966.

"...that negotiations between India and Ceylon which lasted for

over an year and a half had resulted in complete accord...."

in complete accord....

"... over the manner in which the 1984 Indo-Ceylon Agreement on granting of Ceylon citizenship to people of Indian origin should be enforced."

Kindly note the words 'complete accord over the manner' in which this agreement has got to be implemented. It means that the manner of implementation envisaged in the Bill has our Government's consent because previously it is said, "over the manner in which the Agreement... should be enforced". Following that news item, this Bill comes. This gives the impression—in Tamilnad lakhs of people think—that all the provisions in that Bill have got the consent of our Government and it has brought about serious reactions. I would like to know from the Government not only the reactions of the Government on these provisions, but also their plans of rehabilitation, and their reaction on the above news item which says, which implies, that our Government has given consent to the main provision of the Bill. Finally, I would request the hon. Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Chagla, not to resort to mere correspondence and would make an appeal to him to take the earliest occasion that he can find to visit Ceylon, meet the Prime Minister there—because now it is in the Select Committee stage—and have negotiations on the basis of some of the important things which will affect lakhs and lakhs of people there and which will have its own repercussions in our own country. I hope the hon. Minister will respond to my appeal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. C. C. Desai, Normally we allow only questions, but I am making an exception in the case of Mr. Desai because he was formerly the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. He would like to make a few observations.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): I am very grateful to you and to the House for giving this indulgence to me. I am speaking on the subject because I happened to be the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon during the first Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1954. After that, this question of Statelessness arose. We had negotiations with the Ceylon Government. The Ceylon Government did not accept our proposals for division of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon between what we call the Ceylon nationals and Indian nationals. Thereafter, we declared that all these people were not Indian nationals, but they were people of Indian origin resident in Ceylon and, therefore, were the responsibility of the Ceylon Government. This is how this condition of Statelessness came into existence. After that, I do not see any reason why the Government should have gone ahead and entered into an agreement dividing these people and forcing Indian nationality on 550,000 people because if we did not make this agreement, the result would have been that all these people would have remained in Ceylon. They could not leave Ceylon because they were Stateless people and no person can leave the shores of Ceylon without travel documents issued by the Government of that country. If they issued the travel documents, they would become Ceylon nationals either by implication or otherwise and if they did not issue the travel documents, they could not leave Ceylon and sooner or later the entire million people would have remained in Ceylon and would have been the responsibility of Ceylon and would have been absorbed as Ceylon nationals. By this particular agreement, Government have now taken the onus or the responsibility of forcing Indian nationality at least on about 5,50,000 people. Supposing many of these people do not wish to be Indian nationals, how are you going to take these 5,50,000 people? On what basis are you going to force this nationality on these people—I would not call

[Shri C. C. Desai]

them Indians, but people of Indian origin resident in Ceylon? That is where the agreement has gone wrong and that is going to create trouble. It is all right for the Ceylon Government because they have got the nationality law, and they have got the citizenship law. They can relax the citizenship law and take additional people as Ceylon nationals, for instance, about 3,50,000 people under the agreement. But how are the Indian Government to enforce or to impose Indian nationality on unwilling people resident in Ceylon? That is what I would like to know. How is this agreement going to be worked on those people? They want to live in Ceylon. They are essential to the economy of Ceylon. They have been there for over a hundred years and they are not Ceylon nationals because of the strict operation of the Ceylon nationality law. But sooner or later they will have to be recognised and adopted as Ceylon citizens. So if we did not make this agreement, it seems to me that the entire one million people would have remained in Ceylon and would have been absorbed in Ceylon and would have received Ceylon citizenship sooner or later.

That is why this agreement is really faulty and it has now imposed on the Indian Government the responsibility of imposing Indian nationality on unwilling people who have made their life and who have made their entire livelihood in Ceylon.

Shri Sembayan (Kumbakonam): The late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was very pointed and correct in one thing when he said:

"There is a history behind the settlement of Indians in Ceylon, which goes far back. It is not a new law and because of that the Government of Ceylon cannot dispose of it merely by saying it is just their lookout and nobody else's."

In view of the latest pact that has been entered into between India and Ceylon, whereunder India has accept-

ed to repatriate about 5,25,000 people, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs how this number is going to be arrived at namely 5,25,000. If it falls short by one lakh or two lakhs, are they going to compel the people to come out from there? Would there be an element of compulsion in the matter of repatriation? I want a categorical and clear answer to this question from the hon. Minister about how these 5,25,000 people are going to be repatriated, and whether there would be any element of compulsion or whether it would be on a voluntary basis.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The Government of India who have always concerned themselves more with the implementation of the will of the majority than with the protection of the rights of the minority have committed the same blunder in dealing with the question of citizenship of the Indians in Ceylon. They have neither understood the history of it nor the present predicament of the people living there.

I would like to have two clarifications from the hon. Minister. Firstly, I would like to know whether the repatriation would be voluntary or compulsory. This is a very vital thing to which the preceding speakers have all referred.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the policy of Government as stated on the floor of this House before was that it was going to be voluntary and not compulsory. If I remember aright, in December, 1964, when Shri C. S. Jha, the Commonwealth Secretary was dealing with this matter he had a talk with the officials of the Ceylon Government, and he made it clear to that Government that it should be on a voluntary basis. Later on, when we put questions on the floor of this House, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the other Ministers concerned had made it clear that it would be on a voluntary basis and not on a compulsory basis.

In this respect, I would like to read out what had appeared in *The Hindustan Times* dated the 25th April, 1965. The extract relates to what Mr. Senanayake had said on the floor of the Ceylon Parliament. This is how it reads:

"The decision was to get the people to decide on a voluntary basis and if it was difficult to reach the numbers specified in the Pact, then the Government were to devise ways and means to reach the required figures."

This means that if the number could not be reached on a voluntary basis, they had to devise ways and means to reach the required figures. I do not know what the ways and means are. So, I wish that Government make their policy clear as to what these ways and means are and I hope that they would see to it that those ways and means are not compulsory. Then to my second point. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should only put a question or two.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am asking for a second clarification. . .

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): The first was a question, and now it is seeking clarification.

Shri S. Kandappan: There should not be any separate register kept there for those who remain as nationals of Ceylon. If there is a separate register for such people, then actually they will be different from the citizen of Ceylon and treated as second-grade or third-grade citizens or whatever it is. This is a position we should not accept.

I am asking for these clarifications because it was the policy of the Government of India before that repatriation should be on a voluntary basis and there should not be any separate register kept for persons of Indian origin who would be accepted as Cey-

lon citizens hereafter. I would like to know whether our Government are sticking to these two principles, or they are going to yield on these.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): In view of the fact that it was stated that only the broad principles were laid down in the agreement and the manner in which the agreement was to be implemented was subject to negotiations between the two Governments, and in view also of the fact that the Ceylon Government has actually come forward with this Bill as early as October 1966, will Government explain why it is that they did not come before Parliament and tell us what exactly has been the course of negotiations and if any agreement had been reached, what were the terms of that agreement with regard to the manner in which the original agreement was to be implemented? It is now more than six months since this Bill has been on the anvil and therefore, why is it that the Government have not placed before Parliament their reactions to this Bill? Also hereafter at least will Government come forward and report to Parliament their reactions and also the progress of the negotiations from time to time?

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash): Are Government aware of the fact that the Government of Ceylon wants to reduce the numerical strength of the Tamils so that it can implement the 'Sinhala only' policy without much resistance and that many lakhs of people have been dubbed Stateless in pursuance of this policy? If so, what positive steps are they going to take to remedy the situation?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): This is a problem concerning the lives of several lakhs of people of Indian origin in Ceylon. Anyway, an agreement has been reached. I am not entering into the *bona fides* or correctness of the agreement. But we have to implement it in the correct way. Even this agreement is being

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

violated by one of its authors, Mrs. Bandaranaike. We feel extremely sorry about it. I understand the hon. Minister is likely to visit Ceylon. Will he take up the matter and see that the agreement is implemented in its spirit without taking any vengeance on individuals while considering applications? Also will the Minister—apart from this agreement—utilise his good offices to register all others left in order to strengthen the economy of Ceylon?

Shri S. K. Sambandhan (Tirutani): In the most unfortunate part of this agreement there is the clause relating to 150,000 people. It has been mentioned that the fate of these people will be the subject matter of a separate agreement. The Ceylon Government is not implementing the present agreement itself either in spirit or even in letter. Will this Government prevail upon the Ceylon Government to grant citizenship to these 150,000 people also along with the other 300,000 people?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): While endorsing the observations and suggestions that have been made just now about this agreement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is going to be the model of our agreements about overseas Indians or persons of Indian origin living in other countries. I ask this question because during my recent tour of South East Asian countries, a number of people expressed to me their fear 'this is the treatment you are going to mete out to people of Indian origin in Lanka' "Is the same fate going to be given to us?" So a specific assurance should be given that one of the objectives of our foreign policy is to protect the rights of overseas Indians and the people of Indian origin. Will that be kept in mind while dealing with the other countries?

18 hrs.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): May I know whether the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Ceylon Government to the fact that

the Bill that they had introduced in the Ceylon Parliament did contain provisions contrary to the agreement reached between the two Governments on this issue, and if so: (a) what were the specific points raised by the Government of India, (b) what are the points still left unresolved, (c) whether the Government of India did not at least request the Ceylon Government to wait for implementation of the provisions of their legislation till the outstanding issues are settled by both parties through further negotiations, and (d) that a large number of Indians in Ceylon would not be repatriated till then?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The question we are discussing is a difficult and a complicated one. It is a very human question, where hundreds of thousands of people are affected, and I am very glad that the debate has been carried on with great restraint.

Another important factor is that we are dealing with a legislation which is pending before a sovereign legislature of a friendly country, and I am glad that my hon. friend who was responsible for this motion showed considerable restraint in drawing my attention to what he thinks are certain flaws in this legislation. But we should make it clear to the Ceylon Government, and this will receive publicity, that we have no intention in any way to interfere with the sovereign rights of the legislature of a friendly country.

Shri Umanath: That is why I said that in my introduction.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is what I am saying. My hon. friend showed a good deal of restraint because this is a very difficult and delicate matter, and I do not want the interests of our fellow-Indian citizens, those who are of the same origin as ourselves, should be affected by anything that is said on the floor of the House.

Now I shall deal with certain specific questions. Let me first say this.

A comment was made by my hon. friend who was once the High Commissioner in Ceylon that we have made a mistake in entering into this agreement. I demur to that. I think this is the best agreement that could have been arrived at, and I think we should pay our homage to Shastriji for having made this agreement possible. It was a difficult subject, a large number of people were involved, and I do not think my hon. friend is right in raising a doubt as to how we are going to force Indian citizenship on 500-odd thousand people whom we have agreed to take.

If I may read the specific provision of the agreement, it is not a question of forcing citizenship. This is what the agreement says: The total number is 875,000; 300,000 of these persons, together with the natural increase in their number, will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons, to get or with the natural increase in their number; the Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.

It has been understood so far that repatriation will not be compulsory, it will be voluntary. We will try and persuade these people that if they do not come back to India; they will not get citizenship in India, and if they do not also get Ceylon citizenship they will be stateless without rights of any citizenship. If people come to India, I am sure they will want to acquire citizenship of this country. Therefore, I do not envisage any difficulty in regard to this.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): May I ask for a clarification with your permission? According to the agreement, 525,000 people are to be repatriated and 300,000 people will be given citizenship rights, but in implementing that I want to know whether the Government of India has carefully considered this, that if those people who are not willing to come

to India are included in the 525,000 and if those people who somehow or other want to come away to India are included in 325,000 and if that happened it will ultimately result in their driving away of the entire Tamil population. What are we going to do about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let us not go too far. The agreement also provides that the Government will accept repatriation of persons within a period of fifteen years; it is not as if this number will be repatriated tomorrow or within one or two years; it would be spread over 15 years.

I was asked: what about the implementation? The Ceylon authorities have been co-operating with India; a joint committee consisting of representatives of both India and Ceylon had been set up with Headquarters at Colombo for the implementation of the agreement. The Committee has been meeting and discussions have taken place regarding calling of applications for the Indo-Ceylonese citizenship and other connected issues like transfer of assets, travel facilities, etc. The Bill is still before the Select Committee. There is this joint committee. I am sure representations will be made by the High Commissioner and by us as to proper provisions to be included in this Bill. I want to tell this House that the present Ceylon Government is very sympathetic to this question and I have no doubt in my mind that the Government there will do everything possible to help solve this problem.

On the question of rehabilitation, I want to make this clear. We consider the problem of rehabilitation of these people who are being unrooted in a sense and who have lived there for a long time and returning to their mother country as a national problem. It will not be the problem of Madras or of Kerala but it will be a national problem. Our High Commissioner has already issued a notification informing the people there as to what facilities

[Shri M. C. Chaglia].

we will try to give. I want to assure the House that we will see to it that they do not suffer in any way by leaving Ceylon and coming over to India. If anything we will try to see that their lot is improved and, not made worse. As I said earlier, it will be a national problem and it will be the duty of the Government of India to see that they are properly rehabilitated in this country.

A point was made by my hon. friend—it is a valid point and we will consider it about the citizenship provision. I have looked at the provision of the Bill which gives absolute discretion to the Minister and the jurisdiction of the court has been ousted. I made a note of this and we will see what we can do about this matter. Another point made by him was about the mutual agreement about the ages and groups, how they should be repatriated. There is the joint board sitting there; they will consider this question. As rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, the present position is that a decision has been taken to repatriate 9 000 Indians and they will accept Indian citizenship. All of them have not yet come; some of them have come back to India. We asked the Ceylon Government to confer Ceylonese citizenship in their turn on an equal number or a proportionate number. The answer given was that whereas we in India can confer citizenship under our Constitution, they cannot do it under their law. That is precisely because of that they introduced this legislation so that as soon as the Bill was passed, they would be in a position to confer Ceylonese citizenship on an equivalent number or proportionate number as laid down in the agreement.

As regards minor children, I again see the validity of this point. If once a person is declared a Ceylonese citizen, his minor children should also be automatically Ceylonese citizens, as in India. If I am an Indian, my minor children should also be Indian citizens. I see the force of that point.

As regards separate register, we in

this country know the terrible effect of separate electorates. If one thing was responsible for the partition of this country it was separate electorates. It was the Machiavellian device that was introduced by the British Government to separate the two communities. In the correspondence between Shastriji and Mrs. Bandaranaike, Shastriji made it perfectly clear that it is understood that the Indian citizens will not be put in a separate electorate. After all, the idea is that there should be integration and you cannot have integration if you treat the citizens as second class citizens or you put them in separate watertight compartments. This point of view has been fully pressed upon the Ceylon Government.

I may point out, and I am very happy to inform the House that as far as the 1965 elections were concerned, the election was held on a common electoral register. The last election in Ceylon in 1965, was held on a common electoral register and not on a separate register.

Shri Umanath: These stateless people have not been conferred Ceylonese citizenship yet. The question will come only after conferment of Ceylonese citizenship under the pact.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I will look into it. In the 1965 election, during the last election, all the citizens were on a common electoral register; where they were of Indian origin they were all on a common register. There are today Ceylonese citizens who hail from India, from Tamil Nad and from Kerala. But in the last election, there was a common electoral register. We hope, we sincerely hope, that this will continue for the future elections and there will not be a separate electorate set up for people of Indian origin.

Shri C. C. Desai: What is the present thinking of the present Ceylon Government on this particular issue?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Discussions are going on. As I said, I do not want to say anything which would embarrass the Ceylon Government which is very

friendly, which has got a strong opposition to face; a Bill is in the Select Committee. So, the less we say, the better it will be for the Indian case. I was really trying to persuade my hon friend not to press this discussion, but he said there were important matters which he wanted to discuss and I bowed to his wish and to the wish of the hon. Speaker who has admitted the discussion.

Shri Nambiar: It is done in a very cordial atmosphere.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree: I want that atmosphere to be kept up. Now, I think my hon friend said something about which I do not know frankly: he said they were contemplating legislation under which every citizen will be compelled to have an identity card. I will enquire into this; this is the first time I hear of it. I do not think it is likely, because no country likes to compel its citizens to produce an identity card unless it is a completely police state which Ceylon is not.

Shri C. C. Desai: It was contemplated even in 1954 by the then Ceylon Government; identity card for everybody.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend Shri Madhok said that he is very worried about the effect this agreement and this legislation may have on people of Indian origin in other countries, on Indians overseas. This agreement was signed to meet a specific problem that arose in Ceylon where a large number of people were from India, as my hon. friend knows, who settled down and worked on the tea estates and so on. Their number increased. Ceylon is a small country and we have to solve this problem. As I said, on the whole, the solution has been very good.

As regards Indians overseas, they fall in two categories; there are Indians who have taken citizenship of the country to which they belong. And our principle is that having become citizens they should owe loyalty to their own country although they

should not forget the culture of their motherland. For those who have not taken that citizenship and who still remain Indian citizens, surely the responsibility is ours. I can assure the House that we will not be wanting in giving a sense of security and protection to those Indians who still retain the Indian citizenship. We have a right to tell the Government of any particular country that these are Indian citizens and their security should be looked after.

Coming to my friend who had a long list of points (a), (b), (c), (d) etc. he will excuse me if I do not answer all of them. But the substance of the matter is, have we drawn the attention of the Ceylon Government to the defects in the legislation? Suppose the Ceylon Government were to draw our attention to the defects in a Bill pending before this House; we will certainly resent it.

Shri Umanath: But if it is in pursuance of an agreement with the Ceylon Government, they can point out

Shri M. C. Chagla: This has to be done tactfully and diplomatically. We cannot publicly announce it in Parliament that we are protesting against it.

Shri Umanath: We also do not want that to be done.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, we have our High Commissioner in Ceylon and we have this Joint Committee there. They are constantly in touch with the Ceylon Government. They are watching the progress of the Bill. Naturally we are putting forward our point of view and trying to see that the agreement is implemented in the spirit in which it was signed.

Shri Umanath: There is complete accord on the manner in which it is to be implemented. But the question is whether the Bill is in complete accord with it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Where the Bill is in accord with it, we agree. To the extent that it is not in accord with it, we will certainly draw their attention.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Why not inform Parliament about the accord on the manner of implementation? We are entitled to know it. Are we to depend on press reports which may or may not be authentic?

Shri M. C. Chagla: He will realise that the Bill is still pending. We cannot have a discussion on it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Not a discussion. We want information only.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even the information will affect the fate of the Bill. We have seen in the papers that there is a lot of opposition to this Bill there and the Ceylon Government is doing

its best. Let us try to strengthen the hands of the Ceylon Government, which is sympathetic to us.

The hon. member suggested that I should go to Ceylon myself. I will try to see if I can go as soon as possible.

Certainly when I go there, I will convey to the proper authorities the feelings expressed in this House.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1967/Chaitra 9, 1889 (Saka)