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**Tuesday, July 4, 1967
Asadha 13, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 31—Tuesday, July, 4, 1967/Asadha 13, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 901 to 905.	9219—49
Short Notice Question No. 22	9249—70
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 906 to 930.	9270—88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4416 to 4467 and 4469 to 4491.	9288—9345
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported intrusion by Pakistani planes in Eastern India	9345—48
Papers Laid on the Table	9348—49
Demands for Grants, 1967-68	9349—9452
Ministry of Home Affairs	9349—9452
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza	9349—56
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi	9356—64
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	9364—73
Shri S. A. Dange	9373—87
Shri Hem Raj	9387—94
Shri Rabi Ray	9394—9404
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur	9404—07
Shri D. N. Singh	9407—14
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	9414—23
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda	9423—28
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	9428—33
Shri Shinkre	9433—37
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	9437—45
Shri Manubhai Patel	9445—51

*The sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 4, 1967 | Asadha 13, 1869
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re: S. Q. No. 901

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order under rule 41(2). Before I spell out my point of order, I would like you to go through the question. It says: "Whether it is a fact that the Gazetted and the non-gazetted employees of Bihar Government actively participated in the last General elections". I have no objection to this. But part (b) asks 'if so, whether it is not against the Government Servants Conduct Rules and (c), if so, the action taken in the matter?'. There is an ulterior motive in the question. Rule 41(2)(vii) says that it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Whose concern is 'elections'?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to that. Had it been an innocent question such as, say, whether the Bihar Government employees voted in the General Elections, whether people have become conscious of their rights, I would have no objection... (Interruptions.) Rule 41(2)(vii) says that it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of

the Government of India. Again Rule 41(2)(iii) says that it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members follow it, it will be very good.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the next page, it says: 'It shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected.' The minister is officially connected because in the General Elections, the Congress was defeated. But they are not concerned whether the Bihar Government wanted to take action against them for active participation in the strike against the Government under the Central Government Conduct Rules. Every Government employee is a citizen as the hon. Members are citizens and they have every right to participate in the strike. The motive of this question is this. I have appreciation and admiration for Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Consciously or unconsciously he has tabled this question with a view to getting some statement from the hon. Minister. My point of order is that parts (b) and (c) of this question are inadmissible under the rules and they should not be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the Minister to answer the question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Before the Minister replies to the question, I want to supplement the point of order. Part (b) of this question refers to the Government Servants Conduct Rules. Each State Government has its separate Conduct Rules for its government servants. It has nothing to do with the Government of India. Therefore, part (c) of the question does not arise at all, because, if there is any viola-

tion of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules by the employees of the Bihar State Government, then alone they can take any action if it is necessary. The Central Government has no jurisdiction over it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी बैनर्जी साहब ने मेरे मोटिव पर हमला किया। उसका मैं जवाब दे दूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे मोटिव में कुछ वहाँ के एम्प्लायीज को सैन्यीकरण करने की बात है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अनकांसशाली।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : तो एक दूसरे भगवान यह पैदा हो गए बैनर्जी साहब कि सब के मोटिव को जानने लगे कि किस का क्या मोटिव है। . . . (श्वबधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जरा दूसरे ढंग से प्रश्न बनाना चाहिए। मतलब वही आ जाता है। प्रश्न जरा और ढंग से बनाना चाहिए था।

Mr. Speaker: At this rate, the Question Hour also will become something else. We would have no Question Hour. It is true that the elections are a Central subject. If the State Government employee misbehaves, the Central Government may bring it to the notice of the State Government, the elections are a Central subject. Whatever it may be, nothing more need be said on this now. I request the hon. Minister to answer the question.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Sir, I raise a point of order. If such frivolous points of order are raised by hon. Members on the other side, what is the remedy for us?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The Minister may reply now.

बिहार में गत ग्राम चुनावों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

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*901. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में बिहार सरकार के राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों ने सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या ऐसा करना सरकारी कर्मचारी आचरण नियमों के विरुद्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The information is being collected from the State Government concerned.

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

Shri Shri Chand Goel: We can ask questions about other States also; not about Bihar only.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member put his first supplementary now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि इस संबंध में इन्फार्मेशन को इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। चुनाव फरवरी में गुजर गया और यह जुलाई का महीना है। इतने दिनों में क्यों यह इन्फार्मेशन इकट्ठा नहीं किया गया और दूसरी बात स्टेट में एलेक्शन कमीशन की चुनाव की एजेंसी है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में स्टेट के चुनाव के संबंध में एक कंट्रोलर रहता है। वह सारे स्टेट के एम्प्लायीज के द्वारा चुनाव का कार्य करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास एलेक्शन कमीशन के अलावा और कोई एजेंसी है कि नहीं है। यदि है तो कौन सी है और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं है ?

बिहार गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायीज गजटेट और नान-गजटेट ने पिछले ग्राम चुनाव में खास तौर से चुनाव में भाग लिया और भाग ले कर के राजनीतिक पार्टी के जैसे काम किया। तो सरकार ने चुनाव की पद्धति को कायम रखने के लिए और चुनाव निरापद हों इस के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही सोच रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Election Commission is in charge of the elections. Direction and control of the elections is the responsibility of the Election Commission. It is an independent body, created under the Constitution under article 324. As a matter of fact, there is no other agency excepting the Election Commission, because you cannot go over the head of the Election Commission and make enquiries from the State Government. That is the first point.

The second point is this. The hon. Member asked why information has not been collected. It is not correct. As a matter of fact, the information was sought, and an interim reply was sent but the Election Commission was not satisfied with the interim reply, and therefore, again, a reference back has been made to the Chief Electoral Officer, who is in charge of the supervision of the entire election in Bihar State.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, चुनाव के संबंध में जो कुछ कार्यवाही होती है एलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से इस सदन में ला मिनिस्ट्री जवाबदेह है जवाब देती है। राजतंत्र के शास्त्र के अनुसार चन्द्रगुप्त का राज्य चलाने के लिए चाणक्य एक काम के पीछे 50 अपने गुप्तचरों को रखता था और सारी बातों को दरियाफ्त करता रहता था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एलेक्शन में गड़बड़ी हुई....

श्री मधु लिमये : भरे, आप का इलाका चला जाता है और आप को पता नहीं चलता है और चाणक्य की बात करते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप से मैं ज्यादा जानता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरा अफसाई-चीन चला गया, पता नहीं लगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ला-मिनिस्ट्री या एलेक्शन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर रहेगी। क्योंकि एलेक्शन कमीशन जिन के जरिये चुनाव कराता है वे अपनी खामियों को बताने के लिये कभी तैयार नहीं होंगे क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई इन्डीपेन्डेंट जांच करायेगी ताकि इलेक्शन में फेरनेस आ सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Just for the purpose of ensuring free and fair election, an independent body has been created by the framers of the Constitution. That is the body which is responsible for the conduct of elections. Naturally that body has got to act through the State agency—the Chief Electoral Officer and others. Therefore, though there may be any other machinery with the Government of India, we cannot go over the head of the Election Commission and make enquiries independent of it, because it is the channel through which we have to function.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tiwary.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: For having a fair and free election, what is the plan that the Government is thinking of?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tiwary.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा है कि एक इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट बिहार गवर्नमेंट से आई थी, उस से इलेक्शन कमीशन सैटिस्फाइड नहीं हुआ, इस लिये अब फरदर रिपोर्ट मांगी है। मैं यह

जाना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट क्या थी और उस में कौन से प्वाइंट्स थे, जिन पर इलैक्शन कमीशन ने डिफर किया और जिन पर फरदर रिपोर्ट मांगी है ? यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की उम्मीद है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: A number of complaints were received by the Election Commission from certain candidates and other individuals. The interim reply that we have received is that there is no basis in the allegation that the gazetted and non-gazetted employees actively participated in the elections. This reply was received with which the Election Commission is not satisfied. (Interruptions). So, on the 27th a reference has been made to the Chief Electoral Officer to send a copy of all the enquiries he instituted into each of the complaints as early as possible.

Shri Diakar Desai: May I know how many years Government will take to get the information?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already said that a reference has been made to the Bihar Government only recently. It is not as if the matter is pending for a number of years. The question is frivolous.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन को बिहार के अधिकारियों से या बिहार के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्रियों से कोई शिकायत मिली है या अभी जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं या मंत्री मंडल के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने इलैक्शन कमीशन का ध्यान चुनाव से पहले चुनाव अधिकारियों द्वारा दखल देने की ओर दिलाया था, यदि दिलाया था तो क्या उसकी जाँच हो रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information on this.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि बिहार के

ग्राम चुनाव निष्पक्ष ढंग से हों, इस के लिये उस समय की विधान सभा के तमाम विरोधी दलों ने यह मांग की थी कि उस वक्त का जो भ्रातंकवादी मंत्री मंडल था उस भ्रातंकवादी मंत्री मंडल को अपदर्रथ किया जाय, उन के रहते हुए वहाँ पर निष्पक्ष ग्राम चुनाव नहीं हो सकता है। क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उस वक्त के मुख्य मंत्री ने खुले ग्राम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह कहा था, धमकी दी थी, कि तुम कांग्रेस दल को वोट नहीं दोगे तो तुम्हारी जगह जेलखाने में होगी और उन्होंने बहुत से लोगों को जेल में डाला था और बहुत सों पर मुकदमा चलाया था ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information on this point.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों ने विरोधी पार्टियों के...

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल के जवाब का क्या हुआ ?

One-Day Poll

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*902. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a recent meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers, the possibility of having one-day poll throughout the country was discussed;

(b) whether this scheme has been worked out; and

(c) if so, what has been the ultimate decision of Government in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No scheme has been worked out. Chief Electoral Officers of some States have agreed to explore the possibility of one Day's poll, at the future elections subject to the availability of election staff including presiding officers to man the polling stations and police personnel to maintain law and order.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is the Government aware of the very untoward developments, at least in the parliamentary constituencies, if the polls take more than one day? If so, does the Government consider the desirability of holding elections, at least in the parliamentary constituencies, on the same day?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As a matter of fact, in this conference the possibility of holding one day election in all the States was explored. This time in nearly six States the period of polling was reduced to one day, particularly in Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Orissa and Kerala. One day polling was undertaken in 8 Union Territories. We are exploring whether it will be possible to do it in other States also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government has worked out the number of personnel required in those States where one day polling was not undertaken? In answer to the original question the hon. Minister stated that the possibility of the availability of the personnel and other things are being considered. Then, how does the Minister satisfy the House that while in some States the problem of personnel did not arise, in some other States there was the non-availability of personnel about which he is making exploration?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The same point was raised by the Chief Election Commissioner while addressing the

conference—if it is possible to hold the elections in one day in some States, why is it not possible in some other States. The Chief electoral officers explained the various difficulties in respect of the appointment of the polling staff and the policemen to man the polling stations to maintain law and order.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the last election it was found that while in one State there was one day election, in the adjacent State the election was over two or three days earlier. In my constituency I found that while the election was yet to take place, the candidate of my adjacent constituency whose election was over came to my constituency with his wife and promised to the people things which he could not carry out, or those things which the Government would not allow him to carry out. So, may I know whether the Government are thinking of ensuring that when one State takes a decision to have one day election, the adjacent States should have a similar provision for same day election? Similarly, the personnel entrusted with election work should be properly equipped to discharge their work fairly and with impartiality. These are the two things which should be kept in mind.

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is exactly what was discussed in the conference.

Shri Gadlingana Gowd: In the first Lok Sabha elections were over in one day. I do not know why it has not been possible for the Government to make similar arrangements for subsequent elections.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have answered that question already. As a matter of fact, the Chief Election Commissioner is trying to cash on the experience these persons have got just for the purpose of introducing one-day poll in the rest of the States.

श्री शिव नारायण : उम्मीदवारों द्वारा चुनाव में खर्च किये जाने वाली धनराशि की मियाद 25000 रुपये रखी गई थी तो उस बंधक में क्या उस मियाद को घटाने अथवा बढ़ाने के बारे में भी कोई विचार हुआ ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एलैक्शन कमीशन ने यह भी कहा कि जो एलैक्शन पैटिण्डांस हों वह 6 महीने के अन्दर डिसाइड हो जानी चाहिए तो उस बारे में क्या वहाँ पर निश्चय किया गया ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It does not arise out of this question, but I may tell the the hon. Member... (Interruption).

Shri Sheo Narain: The Law Minister should give a reply to the main question.

Mr. Speaker: Yours is such a question that he is not able to answer it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ला मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया कि उस कॉफ़िस में वह सब बातें हुईं तो कॉफ़िस में हुईं उन बातों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य सवाल कर सकते हैं और इस दृष्टि से श्री शिव नारायण का क्वेश्चन रिलेवेंट है और मंत्री महोदय पूरा जवाब दें।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He is not a Member; he is an institution.

Shri D. R. Chavan: This particular matter about the amount of expenditure that has been fixed for elections in a parliamentary constituency was not discussed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण अनेक जिलों में जिला परिषद् के अध्यापकों को और उनमें भी अस्थायी अध्यापकों को जो अध्यापक राजनैतिक प्रभाव में थे, चुनाव के काम पर लगाया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में एक दिन चुनाव करने की व्यवस्था करते समय क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि ऐसे

कर्मचारी चुनाव के काम पर न लगाये जायें जो कि राजनैतिक प्रभाव में हों ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Representation of the People Act and the rules made thereunder make elaborate provision. There are certain sections under which such type of persons, who are under the influence of political parties and all that and who participate actively in the elections, are penalised.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सवाल क्या था और जवाब क्या दिया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Which portion has not been answered? I will ask the hon. Minister to answer that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ऐसा हुआ कि जो अध्यापक चुनाव के दिनों में कांग्रेस का बिल्ला लगा कर प्रचार कर रहे थे वह मतदान केन्द्र के अन्दर चुनाव के अधिकारी बन कर बैठे थे। यह स्थिति आप के लिए भी हो सकती है कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए भी हो सकती है इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ.....

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about school teachers.

An hon. Member: He has answered it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब बिहार के गज़ेटेड और नानगज़ेटेड एम्पलाईज का सवाल था तब तो आप इतना हल्ला मचा रहे थे अब जब 40 पीओ के टीचरों के बारे में यह सवाल श्री वाजपेयी जी उठा रहे हैं तब आप क्यों चुप हैं... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: That will not help the proceedings of the House. Your getting up and shouting is not helpful.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now answered the question. May I invite the attention of the hon. Member to sections 134, 134(A) and 123 of the Representation of the People Act. These sections make elaborate provision to prevent such contingencies.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बैठक में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक दिन में चुनाव करवाने में जो खर्चा होगा और उसे एक के बजाय दो दिन में करवाने में जो खर्चा होगा तो दोनों में किस में खर्चा ज्यादा होगा और दोनों के खर्चों में डिफरेंस कितना होगा, इस की बाबत क्या कुछ विचार किया गया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This particular point was not discussed in the meeting.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it known to the Minister that in a recent meeting of the Congress Working Committee a resolution has been adopted asking for two separate elections, one for the Assemblies and one for Parliament, which will be advantageous to the Congress Party; if so, may I know the reaction of Government to this resolution?

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): I am not aware of such a resolution. I would add that under the Representation of Peoples Act, it is not obligatory conduct elections for Parliament and Assemblies on the same day. It is being done only as a matter of convenience.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : यह चीफ एलेक्टोरल आफिसर्स की जो मीटिंग हुई है उस में उन्होंने देश भर में सारे चुनाव एक दिन में करवाने के बारे में अपनी क्या राय जाहिर की है और किन किन स्टेट्स ने उस को अपोज किया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: A number of States participated in this and the Chief Electoral Officers of certain States presented certain difficulties in respect of availability of staff to man the polling stations and also the availability of adequate police arrangements to maintain law and order. Particularly with regard to the State from which the hon. Member comes,

that is, Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Electoral Officer of that States has said that it could be possible to hold elections in a day.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: The object of holding elections is two-fold, to secure fair and impartial elections and also to enable the largest number of voters to come to the polling booths to cast their votes. May I know whether the Government is in a position to assure the House that in arranging One-Day Poll as many polling stations as possible will be set up so that the voters of each village are in a position to cast their votes?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Even under the present arrangements, the rules provide that. Even where there are a thousand or less than a thousand voters, a polling station has been provided.

श्री प्रेम चन्व वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में दो रोज में एलैक्शंस हुए लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर जो पोलिंग स्टेशंस थे उन पर भ्राममी मुकम्मिल नहीं थे, किसी पर पोलिंग एजेंट नहीं था तो किसी पर प्रीसाईडिंग आफिसर नहीं था ? मंत्री महोदय को क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं यदि हां, तो उन के बारे में वह क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information about this particular point to which the hon. Member makes a reference.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि सुविधा के हिसाब से लोक-सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव एक साथ करने या अलग अलग करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार हुआ था, मंत्री महोदय उस पर सोच रहे हैं और विचार कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह से तीन चुनाव हो चुके हैं तो अब ऐसी खास क्या दिक्कत पैदा आई है जिससे यह दोनों अलग अलग चुनाव करने की जरूरत महसूस

हुई? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर रोशनी डालें?

Shri Govinda Menon: I did not say that it was being considered. When the question was referred to, I said that there was no such obligation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव एक साथ न करा कर अलग अलग कराने में क्या सरकार के सामने कुछ ऐसी भी कठिनाई आई कि उसके लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों का दुहरा प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है, यदि हाँ तो क्या इस चीज़ को भी इस पर निर्णय लेते समय ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As a matter of fact, the question involves finance. If elections are held on two different dates, the expenditure that is likely to be incurred will be much more than the expenditure incurred when the elections are held simultaneously both for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies.

Price of Imported American Wheat

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*903. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the C.I.F. price of imported American wheat and milo of different grades/varieties in the different years (average for each year) under PL480 to-date; and

(b) the selling prices in the different urban and rural centres (selective basis) of this imported stuff at the appropriate time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha giving the average C&F price of imported

wheat and milo for each year from the year the PL480 imports commenced up to the 31st May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-884/67]. Information relating to C&F prices of various grades and varieties of wheat and milo is not maintained separately.

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha showing the issue prices fixed by the Government of India from time to time of wheat and milo imported from all sources during the above period. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-884/67]. Imported foodgrains are supplied to the State Governments at this price who, in turn, supply these foodgrains to the consumers after adding their incidental costs. Information about the selling prices in the different urban and rural centres for imported foodgrains relating to the above period are not, therefore, available with the Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का इसमें सम्पूर्ण उत्तर नहीं है। मैं ने यह कहा था कि अगर सब जगह के आंकड़ नहीं हैं तो कुछ खास खास केन्द्रों, देहाती और शहरी केन्द्रों, के आंकड़े जरूर इकट्ठा करें। बहुत दिन पहले मैंने यह मवाल दिया था। करीब दो महीने हो गये। क्या दो महीनों में यह जानकारी इकट्ठी करना मुश्किल था? क्या इसका कोई खुलासा मंत्री महोदय करेंगे?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: If the hon. Member would be satisfied, I have got some additional information which I shall give. Of course, the figures are State-wise: for instance, Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 62 is the issue price of wheat for statutory rationing areas, while it is Rs. 56.79 to Rs. 56.93 for informal rationing areas, plus 3-1/4 per cent sales tax, incidental charges, margin of profit of wholesalers and retailers which varies from place to place; this is as on 9-1-1967. In Bihar the wheat price is Rs. 60.30 and the price of milo is Rs. 45.44 plus retailer's margin of Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 6.00 per quintal keeping in view the distance from

godown, local transport conditions and incidental charges. In Gujarat, the price of wheat is Rs. 60 and the price of milo is Rs. 45. In Haryana, the price of wheat is Rs. 60. In Kerala, the price of wheat is Rs. 61 to Rs. 64. In Madhya Pradesh, the price of wheat is Rs. 61 and the price of milo is Rs. 46. In Madras the price of wheat is Rs. 64 plus 1 per cent sales tax as on 6-1-1967, and so on.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इस साल के प्रारम्भ में बिहार की कई राशन की दुकानों में 65 पैसे से लेकर 70 पैसे प्रति किलो तक अमरीकी गेहूँ बेचा जा रहा था? यदि उनका ध्यान गया है तो इसके बारे में उन्होंने खुद या बिहार सरकार का मार्फत क्या कार्रवाई की है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already submitted, we are issuing to all States Governments wheat at a price of Rs. 55 per quintal and the State Governments are expected to sell to the consumers. As I have already mentioned, the retailer's margin of Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 6.00 per quintal is charged by the Bihar Government for meeting the incidental expenditure.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार में तो ज्यादा दाम हैं न?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall bring this to the notice of the Bihar Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : अमरीका से जो गेहूँ आयात किया जाता है या जो खुद फूड कारपोरेशन यहाँ खरीदता है, उस के खरीदने के दाम में और ग्राहकों को जिस दाम पर बेचा जाता है उस में इतना अन्तर होता है कि जो सरकारी अनाज व्यापार की नीति है वह बदनाम हो जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को जो दाम सरकार देती है और ग्राहकों को जिस दाम पर बेचती है उस में जो तफकी है और बितरण

पर जो सरकारी खर्च होता है उस को घटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है, चाहे अमरीकी गेहूँ हो या देश में खरीदा हुआ अनाज हो?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It should be our efforts to reduce the cost of distribution as far as possible. As the hon. Member might be aware, we are not getting any profit. In fact, we are subsidising very heavily the sales of imported wheat. As far as the indigenous wheat is concerned, of course, we are not subsidising it and, as I have already mentioned in the House, the Government is seized of the problem as to how the cost of handling by the Food Corporation can be brought down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that upto the end of 1964, the price was Rs. 37.51 per quintal. Then from 15-11-1966 onwards, the price is Rs. 55 per quintal. It appears that the price has risen from Rs. 37.51 to Rs. 55 from 1964 to November 1966. I would like to know whether this price is going to affect the Government's subsidy plus the retail price of wheat and if so, what steps have been taken to see that the prices are not increased.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If I have followed the hon. Member rightly, as I have already submitted, the economic cost of imported wheat is about Rs. 66 and some naya Paise, while we are issuing the wheat to the State Governments at a price of Rs. 55 per quintal. That means, we are incurring....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is this. Now the selling price was Rs. 37.51 per quintal upto 1964. Am I correct? This is in his statement. From Rs. 37.51 per quintal, it rose to Rs. 55 per quintal from the 15th November, 1966. So, there is a huge gap. I would like to know the causes for this. Did we get costly wheat rotten wheat from the USA, or was the price

increased here, or did it increase after devaluation?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: One of the reasons for the increase in prices is the upward tendency in the international prices of foodgrains generally. Moreover, as a result of devaluation, there was a sharp rise in the price of imported foodgrains. That was the main reason for the prices going up.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह अमरीकी गेहूँ का प्रश्न है और आज दुनिया के लिये एक बड़ा शुभ दिन है क्योंकि आज के दिन एक देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ था, और वह था अमरीका। तो इस शुभ दिन पर जब कि अमरीका वाले गेहूँ भेज रहे हैं, चाहे ज्यादा दाम पर हम लोगों को भेज रहे हैं, फिर भी मैं चाहूँगा कि इस लोक सभा की तरफ से उन की लोक सभा को अभिनन्दन दिया जाये। आज 4 जुलाई है, इस लिये मैंने कहा।

Mr. Speaker: It is the Question Hour now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह आप का काम मैंने किया है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

आज के शुभ दिन मुझे मंत्री महोदय से एक तो यह पूछना है कि जो उन्होंने दाम बतलाये हैं गेहूँ बगैरह के, वास्तव में तीन चार किस्म का गेहूँ आता है जैसे कि उन्होंने 1966 के दाम 482 रु० बतलाये हैं—1967 वाला तो शायद अवमूल्यन के बाद हुआ है, इस लिये उस के ज्यादा दाम हैं—ऐसा भी गेहूँ आया है जिस का दाम 400 रु० के आस पास है। हो सकता है कुछ इधर उधर ज्यादा कम हो। सम्भव है कि उन्होंने सब से ऊँचे अमरीकी दाम बतलाये हों और अमरीका से जो कम दाम वाला गेहूँ आया है उस के दाम न बतलाये हो। दूसरे जो उन्होंने स्वयं यहाँ से 1966 का बेचने का दाम बतलाया है वह 55 पैसे है। उस में 48 और 55 अर्थात् 7 पैसे किलो का फर्क पड़

जाता है। वह बहुत अधिक है, और अगर मेरा प्रश्न शामिल कर दिया जाये तब मैं समझता हूँ कि वह फर्क और बढ़ जायेगा, कोई 10, 15 या 20 पैसे किलो का अन्तर आ जाता है। इस किस्म का गेहूँ जो अमरीका से आता है क्या उस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the prices of different grades of wheat are concerned, naturally as in our own country we have different grades of the same grain, similarly in other countries also there are different grades of wheat. It is the pooled prices which have been mentioned here. Our Supply Mission issues tender, and it is by the tender system that purchases are made. I have not been in a position to obtain the grade-wise prices, because the question put was different. We have given the pooled prices for the imported quantities.

श्री मधु लिये : आप प्रश्न को देख लीजिये। प्रश्न में यह था कि :

"the c.i.f. price of imported American wheat and milo of different grades and varieties in the different years."

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I was submitting was this. The accounts maintained here by the Food Department are not maintained grade-wise. All the wheat that is imported is pooled, and the accounts are running accounts. So, it has not been possible for me to indicate the nature of the accounts grade-wise.

As far as the differential is concerned, for the information of Shri Lohia, I am sorry, Dr. Lohia....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह कुछ नहीं। डाक्टर भी खत्म करो, श्री भी खत्म करो, हमारे सवाल का जवाब दो। यह कौन सा गेहूँ है जिस का दाम बतलाया गया पहले यह बतलाओ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For the information of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, I may say that sea freight which is added to the purchase price is one of the main components. The sea freight comes to Rs. 10.68 per quintal. Then, we have incidentals in India, that is, handling at the port; then rail transport comes in because we send the foodgrains to the various State Governments at the destinations indicated by them at the rail-heads. So, the rail freight is also included in that. It comes to Rs. 9....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सवाल कुछ है, जवाब कुछ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : किस किस्म का गेहूं है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already replied to that.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that he does not have the separate prices for the different grades. He has already said that the prices given are pooled prices.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको व्यवस्था का प्रश्न फिर उठाना पड़ेगा। यह सवाल का जवाब है ही नहीं। यह सरकार के ईमान की कमी को छिपाने के लिए जवाब दिया गया है क्योंकि तीन चार किस्म के जो गेहूं हैं उन के अलग अलग दाम यह बताते और फिर उस के अलावा जो यह कह रहे हैं कि फोट नहीं शामिल है तो वह पहले ही लिखा हुआ है एस्टीमेटेड एवरेज कास्ट आफ फ्रीट वेल्यू पर मीट्रिक टन, वह तो सब पहले लिखा हुआ है, खाली यहां का जो अन्तर है रेलगाड़ी से भेजते भाजते हैं वह 15-20 पैसे किलो के हिसाब से हो सकता है। अगर कोई व्यापारी ऐसा करने लग जाय तो उसका सिर काटने लग जाते हैं लेकिन इन का सिर कौन काटेगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have given the figures of the cost under

different heads. It may be that the hon. Members have different views as to what should be the reasonable cost. As I have already mentioned our effort has been to reduce the cost. There has been progressive decline in the cost of handling during the last few years. But it is a question of opinion and the hon. Member may have a different opinion about that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो जवाब इसका दिलाइए अध्यक्ष महोदय।

Mr. Speaker: He has given all the information he has.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहूंगा, नियम निकाल कर के व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना पड़ेगा। यह इत्तिला का है, प्रौपिनियन का प्रश्न बिलकुल है ही नहीं। यह इत्तिला का सवाल है। अगर कोई चीज मिलती है 48 पैसे किलो और वह बिकती है 68 पैसे किलो तो यह राय का सवाल नहीं है। यह इत्तिला का सवाल है।

Mr. Speaker: He has no information now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : राय का सवाल है यह उन्होंने कहा और टाल दिया अगर में टालता तो आप मुझको टोकते, तो इन को भी जरा टोकिए।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है इस को देखते हुए कई सालों से जब 357, 359, 360, 375 रुपये में गेहूं लगाया गया तो उस को बेचने का जो दाम रहा वह 48 रुपये क्विंटल रहा यानी हर क्विंटल के पीछे 12 रुपया, 11 रुपया ज्यादा पैसा सरकार ने लिया है यह साबित होता है। अब मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ पैसा इसमें रेलवे इत्यादि पर जाता है और यह भी उन्होंने कहा कि हम सन्डिस्ट्री देते हैं वह गेहूं भेजते हुए तो मेरा

यंजी महोदय से यह प्रश्न है कि यह सभी कुछ देखने के बाद 56 से लेकर 66 तक हर साल कितनी सिसडी दी गई और अगर किसी साल सिसडी नहीं दी हो तो उस साल कितना पैसा कमाने में घा गया ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The total figure is not with me but the per quintal figure of the loss incurred by the Central Government was Rs. 2.87 for 1960-61. For subsequent years it was Rs. 2.87, 3.47, 5.12 and 8.11 upto 31-12-1964. From 1-1-65 to 31-3-1965 there was a gain of Rs. 2.38 per quintal. Again from 1-4-65 to 14-11-1965 the figure is Rs. 2.45 per quintal. From 15-11-1965 to 31-3-1966 there is a gain of Rs. 4.46 per quintal. From 1-4-66 to 5-5-66 it was Rs. 4.56 loss, and Rs. 16.65 per quintal was the loss, and at present Rs. 11.46 is the per quintal loss incurred by Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. **Mr. Banerjee.**

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I know, I have called **Mr. Banerjee.**

Fertilizer Crisis in India

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- *904. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps have been taken to overcome the fertilizer crisis in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that not more than 50 per cent of the expected imported fertilizers has so far reached India; and

(c) if so, the reason or the same?

The Minister of State, in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

There is no crisis in the supply position of fertilisers. Adequate availability has been ensured to meet the target of supplies laid down for the year. It is, however, a fact that due to delays arising out of factors beyond our control such as non-availability of vessels for lifting of cargoes in time, the recent closure of the Suez Canal and consequent diversion of shipments via Cape of Good Hope involving longer time in voyage, only 75 per cent of the contracted quantities due for deliveries upto June, 1967 are estimated to have arrived. The backlog is expected to be cleared by the end of July, 1967. This delay is not expected to lead to any difficulties in supplies to meet Kharif requirements as the States had adequate stocks on 1-4-1967.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that there is no crisis in the supply position of fertilisers. It adds:

"It is, however, a fact that due to delays arising out of factors beyond our control such as non-availability of vessels for lifting of cargoes in time, the recent closure of the Suez Canal....."

It has become a fashion in this House to attribute everything to the Suez Canal, because I tabled the question without knowing that there was going to be a crisis, I sent it long ago. So, I would like to know whether the crisis or non-availability of adequate vessels existed even before this crisis, and what was the reason for this non-availability of vessels for lifting the cargo in time.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned in the statement, the supply position is not very difficult at all. In fact, the State Governments have a carryover of 2.4 lakh tons of nitrogen, which means 33 per cent of the requirements. Thereafter: imports are going on, but their has been a

short fall of 25 per cent as far as imports are concerned, and that was due to the non-availability of ships in the international market. Because of the West Asia crisis there has been increase in demand. I do not know the manifold reasons which might have led to this but availability of ships is very difficult in the international market in the last 1-1/2 months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that we are having production of some of the fertilisers in our country, I would like to know whether our country is going to reach a stage of self-sufficiency during the fourth plan or the fifth plan or when in the matter of production of fertilisers.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I think this question should be addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, because it deals with production. My ministry deals with consumption. We are mere consumers.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

"This delay is not expected to lead to any difficulties in supplies to meet Khariff requirements as the States had adequate stocks on 1-4-1967".

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानाना चाहता हूँ कि खरीफ के मौसम के लिए इन्होंने जो उर्वरक, फटिलाइजर, दिया है, क्या उस का राज्य वार ब्योरा वह देंगे और साथ साथ जो प्रकालप्रस्त इलाके हैं उन के लिए उन्होंने क्या सहूलियतें दी हैं इस की भी जानकारी वह सदन को देंगे ?

Shri Anna Sahib Shinde: I can give the State-wise figures arrived at after discussion and consultation with the State Governments.

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, टेबल पर रखिए और दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब दीजिए ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will lay it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरे हिस्से का तो वह जवाब दें । जो प्रकालप्रस्त इलाके हैं बिहार के हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, कुछ बंगाल के हैं, उन के लिए आप ने क्या किया ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In fact, we took special cognizance of the requirements of the drought-affected areas, and even out of the requirement of the next year actually we supplied during summer to Bihar and other drought-affected areas, and there has been no complaint from the State Governments which are affected by drought that the supply has not been coming according to the agreed figures.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the indigenous capacity of the fertiliser factories in our country is not being fully utilised, and we are paying for imported fertilisers, and if so, to what extent we failed in indigenous production?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the requirements for the present year are concerned, we expect that the nitrogenous requirements would be 13.5 lakh tonnes, phosphatic requirements would be 5 lakh tonnes and potash requirements would be 3 lakh tonnes. Out of this, we expect that the indigenous production of nitrogen would be 4.72 lakh tonnes, phosphatic fertiliser indigenous production would be 2.5 lakh tonnes and that for potash, 100 per cent would have to be imported from outside. The rest of the requirements is expected to be met from imports.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister has stated that the availability position is rather good. But following the withdrawal of subsidy, and the consequent increase in the price of fertilisers, and in view of the fact that the peasants, especially the smaller ones and the middle ones, are finding it difficult to consume the necessary fertilisers, I would like to

know whether they have received such reports from the State Governments and whether the State Governments have requested the Centre again to consider the question of subsidy?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have not received any report about the decrease in demand as a result of increase in price. In fact, the pressure of demand is so much that there is some lag between the demand and supply, and the crop loan system which is supposed to operate is expected to cater to the needs of the small farmers so that they are also in a position to meet their full requirements of fertilisers. According to the crop loan system, the loan has to be advanced in kind,—a major portion of the loan is to be advanced in kind, in the shape of seeds, pesticides fertilisers, etc.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The Minister of Agriculture has stated somewhere that in the new agricultural strategy, he is going to give top priority for irrigation. In that context, may I know whether the supply of fertilisers has been relegated to the background or to what extent he is going to co-ordinate the supply of fertilisers with irrigation, and whether there is a change in the policy of the Government so far as fertilisers are concerned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjwan Ram): No, Sir; there is no change in the policy so far as fertilisers are concerned. But it is obvious that fertilisers will become useless if there is no proper irrigation, and irrigation by itself can add to production even if there is no chemical fertiliser. That is what I have emphasised. If there is irrigation, our production will increase and so far as the fertiliser programme is concerned, it will continue as it is.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it fact that large stocks fertilisers are getting accumulated in some parts of the country, in some States and they are not being used, while in other parts, there is scarcity of fertilisers, and

may I know whether steps are being taken to see that the fertiliser distribution is equitable so that those areas which need will be given more, and those which have excess will be asked to give it to others who need it most?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have been encouraging the State Governments to have adequate stocks during the off-season period. Sometimes there are delays owing to transport bottlenecks, etc., and there are complaints that sometimes the fertilisers do not reach the destination in time. We are giving rebate to the State Governments so that they are in a position to stock the fertilisers during the off-season period. But, as I have already mentioned, the State Governments were holding in the month of April, stocks to the tune of about 2.4 lakh tonnes in terms of nitrogen; and though there has been some lag in the imports, the supply position is not likely to be affected. If any specific complaint is there, or if any excess stock is lying, we will be happy, on the initiative of the State Government, to supply it to other State Governments.

Shri Ram Kishan: May I know from the Minister whether, as far as the management of the Nangal fertiliser is concerned, they sent a report that they are prepared to treble the production provided they are supplied with naphtha and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that they increase Nangal fertilizer production?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The question is for the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Sir.

Shri Ranga: Would any efforts be made to see that fertilisers which are found to be in surplus in the rain-fed areas are allowed to be transported to the other areas when the need arises, as otherwise, what is happening in actual fact is that they are moving underground and while the peasants are using it at one end, the merchants or the dealers who are dealing in it and who supply it at the other hand are acting below the law or above

the law? Would the Government try to avoid this anomaly?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh. I know that the fertiliser consciousness in Andhra is so much and the farmers are so progressive and they are not satisfied with the allotment and they are trying to get fertilisers from all over India. But may I assure the hon. Member that as far as Andhra Pradesh's requirements are concerned, we have really been very liberal in allowing substantial quantities to Andhra Pradesh.

Election for Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship

*965. **Shri R. K. Sinha:**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission have made any suggestion that candidates for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential election should be required to deposit security which should be forfeited in case of their failure to secure the prescribed minimum of electoral support; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined it and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are examining the Question and have not yet come to any decision.

Shri R. K. Sinha: When no security is taken from the candidate contesting for the office of President and Vice-President, why should the poor man contesting for the Assembly or Parliament be asked to pay security money? Will the Law Ministry examine the machinery through which a poor man who goes on a

cycle may be elected to the Assemblies and a man with at least a motor cycle may be elected to the Parliament? Will they think of cheapening the elections in order to make the poor man's entry to the legislatures possible?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Under the Representation of the People Act, candidates contesting for the Lok Sabha or an Assembly are required to deposit a certain amount of money with the returning officer, while in the case of the election for the President and Vice President, the only thing a candidate has to do is to secure one elector as a proposer and another as seconder. Therefore, after the third general election, the Election Commission in their report recommended that the Presidential Election Act should be amended by making it obligatory on the part of a candidate contesting for this office to deposit Rs. 1000 with the returning officer by way of security and in case the candidate fails to get one-tenth of the valid votes, that amount should be forfeited.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that certain persons contest the election for the office of President and Vice-President simply with a view to make themselves known to the public and if so, has the ministry found out any way to check such a tendency, so that such people may not be allowed to contest the election at the cost of public money?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Regarding candidates light-heartedly contesting the election, it is a matter of their intention. I cannot possibly go into their intentions, unless there are certain facts from which I can draw certain inferences.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में इलेक्शन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1962 के आम चुनाव के बाद आई थी। 1967 में जो चुनाव हुए उस में

राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये 9 उम्मीदवार ऐसे थे, जिन्हें एक भी वोट नहीं मिला। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इलैक्शन कमीशन की सिफारिश पर धमल करने में सरकार इतनी देर क्यों कर रही है? क्या पांच साल का समय सरकार के लिये काफी नहीं है?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As a matter of fact, the recommendations of the Election Commission were considered by the Government sometime back in 1966. Those recommendations were not accepted. The reason that mainly weighed with the Government was that it should not put fetters in respect of candidates contesting for the high office of President and Vice-President.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Instead of considering a security deposit of Rs. 1,000 which many people will be prepared to pay for the publicity which they get, has the Government under consideration any scheme for restricting the number of candidates by imposing a condition like this that nobody can stand unless at least 50 Members of Parliament or 100 members of the Legislative Assembly propose his name as a candidate?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is actually one of the recommendations made by the Election Commission. Now for contesting an election a candidate has to find out only two electors from the electoral college. The Election Commission in their report have mentioned that, in addition to this, there should be nearly about 8 electors who can subscribe to the candidature of a candidate. That is being examined.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

उड़ीसा द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल को दिया गया चावल

S.N.Q. 22. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
श्री रवि राय :

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री रा० ह० सिंह :
श्री गणेश :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा के सब से बढ़िया चावल में, जो पश्चिम बंगाल को बेचा गया था, बहुत मिलावट पाई गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि इसमें भारत के खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों का हाथ है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की जांच कराई जाने की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या इसकी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Some quantity of superfine rice sent from Orissa to West Bengal has been found to contain excess of foreign matter.

(b) and (c). Government have seen the reports in the papers of the statement said to have been made by the Chief Minister of Orissa in the State Assembly. Information has been called for from Orissa Government and is awaited.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की कम से कम जानकारी देंगे कि उड़ीसा के द्वारा यह जो सुपर फाइन चावल पश्चिमी बंगाल को बेचा गया था यह कि के द्वारा उड़ीसा में प्रोक्योर किया गया ? उस

का दाम क्या था और कितना यह चावल उड़ीसा के द्वारा बंगाल को दिया गया ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the procurement prices which operate in Orissa are concerned, superfine grade 1 is Rs. 85.67; superfine grade 2 Rs. 83.10; fine Rs. 78.23 and coarse Rs. 74.50. From month to month the quantities which we are able to export from Orissa to West Bengal differ. I have not got the other question of the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा कि कितना सुपर फाइन चावल बेचा गया, किस दाम से बेचा गया, प्रोक्योर किसने किया था? उड़ीसा सरकार ने किया था या फूड कारपोरेशन ने किया था या दोनों ने मिल कर किया था ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: About the purchase price I have already mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: At what price have they procured?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have mentioned it already.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस ने प्रोक्योर किया था यह मैं केवल जानकारी के लिए पूछ रहा हूँ ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Food Corporation acts as an agent of the State Government but the payment of the price is made through the Orissa Government. The Food Corporation pays to the Orissa Government. Delivery from the millers is taken by the Food Corporation. Here I do not want to say anything which will unnecessarily cause misunderstanding between the State Government and the Centre, because the State Government has been co-operating with us in despatch of rice. As far as grades are concerned, the centre has suggested some grades. Unfortunately, the Orissa Govern-

ment did not agree with that; they have fixed their own grades. According to the Centre's specifications, for instance, broken up to 15 to 27 per cent are allowed. According to the Orissa Government grades broken up to 20 to 35 per cent are allowed. Then, foreign matter .5 to 1.5 per cent is permissible according to the Centre's specification while according to the specification of the State Government .5 to 2 per cent of foreign matter is allowed.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह किस उड़ीसा सरकार ने किया था, बीजू पटनायक की सरकार ने या बीरेन मित्र की सरकार ने ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This is according to the control order issued by the Orissa Government. About red grains, according to the Centre's specifications only 2 to 4 per cent is allowed while the Orissa Government does not prescribe any limit to the extent to which red grain can be mixed with superfine variety. Then, admixture and inferior varieties, 10 to 20 per cent are permissible under Centre's specifications while according to the Orissa Government 10 to 30 per cent are permissible. The specification of the Centre for dehusked grain is 4 to 7 per cent while the Orissa Government does not impose any limit on the mixing of dehusked grain in the superfine variety. As for moisture, it is the same for the Centre and the Orissa Government. These are the different specifications as far as the Centre and the Orissa Government are concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के कहने के अनुसार फूड कारपोरेशन उड़ीसा सरकार के एजेंट के तौर पर काम कर रही थी और उन्होंने चावल के मिल वालों से यह चावल लिया। इस में जो मिलावट हुई है बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि इसमें यह चावल मिलों के मौखिक फूड कारपोरेशन और हो सकता है कि उड़ीसा

सरकार के अधिकारियों का इस में हाथ रहा हो तो क्या इस की जांच करने के लिए स्वयं आप कोई इन्निशिएटिव लेकर इस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: My limitations are that we have no information from the State Government. Naturally, on such matters we can go only on the basis of information supplied by the State Government.

श्री अब्दु लिमये : फूड कारपोरेशन से तो पूछ सकते हैं वह तो आप के मातहत आता है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I read out the telegram received from the Food Corporation explaining the position? At least, as far as the facts are concerned, the House should know the facts. We received one telegram from the Orissa Government and I am first reading out the telegram received from the Orissa Government. It is not about this; this was prior to the statement of the Chief Minister but it refers to this subject. It reads:

"Your telephone regarding rice supply to West Bengal. Slow movement due to difficulty created by Food Corporation in accepting superfine rice. Against the latest allotment of thousand tonnes from Balasore District 993 tonnes already moved out. 11,486 tonnes rice available with millers but Food Corporation refuses accepting the same alleging higher admixture of inferior grains. This not only slows down movement to Bengal but also disturbs out other programme to supply of seeds to Bihar. Difficulty about wagons has since been removed. When asked Food Corporation states West Bengal not agreeing accept superfine rice. Kindly instruct FCI to accept superfine rice. Available and accelerate movement."

श्री अब्दु लिमये : हां, दोनों पढ़िये ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This explains the position.

श्री अब्दु लिमये : यह तो उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट का हुमा । अब दूसरा तो पढ़िये ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am prepared to. It reads:—

"Understand from Jagannath Das that West Bengal Government's representative in Orissa has rejected stocks of rice supplied by Orissa Government. Jagannath Rao also confirms...."

Shri P. K. Deo: Who is this Jagannath Rao?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: "Jagannath Das also confirms that stocks of superfine rice which are now available for supply to West Bengal against allotment of fifteen thousand tonnes are below rejection limits. He also informs that if these stocks are not accepted it would be difficult to supply targetted quantity on account of lack of availability. Please consult Food Commissioner West Bengal and seek their instructions whether they are prepared to accept rice of quality below rejection limit. You may telephone Jagannath Das and convey decision taken. Addressed Mitra repeated by telegram Jagannath Das with reference to telephonic conversation yesterday. Repeated Balasubramaniam Khadyavibhag New Delhi with reference to telephonic conversation yesterday. It may be mentioned in this connection that Orissa Government have been objecting to cuts being imposed beyond rejection limits. This has already been reported to Ministry by Regional Manager Bhubaneswar vide his savingram....in reply to Ministry's telegram....dated 28.2.67."

श्री रवि राय : मोटे घनाज के साथ मिलावट करके सुपरफाइन करके इस तरह

से बेचना यह कोई नयी चीज नहीं है। पिछले माल जब उड़ीसा में दुर्भिक्ष पड़ा था, प्रकाल पड़ा था तो बोलागीर और कालाहांडी जिलों में जो अनाज लोगों को दिया गया था उस को भी मिल मालिकों ने इस तरीके से सुपरफाइन करके बेच दिया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कालाहांडी और बोलागीर में जो इस तरीके की चीज हुई और फिर उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री ने फरमाया कि इनकवायरी होगी और अब यह बंगाल के चावल का सिलसिला हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों की जांच हो जाये ताकि दोषी लोग जो हैं उन का पता चल जाये।

साध तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जैसा कहा गया है उड़ीसा की सरकार से इस संबंध में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये लिखा गया है और उन का उत्तर भाने के बाद इस संबंध में जिस तरह की जांच करने का सुझाव उन की तरफ से आये, उसी तरह से उस में जांच होनी चाहिये ताकि जिन लोगों ने इस में गड़बड़ी की है उन का मामला साफ हो जाये और उन सब को सजा दी जा सके।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The hon. Chief Minister stated that corruption is rampant in the matter of despatches of rice from Orissa which is being carried on under the joint auspices of the Supply Department of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. Of course Supply Department there is not under Swatantra. May I know whether the Chief Minister has formally requested the Government of India to carry out any C.B.I. enquiry into this rice deal? As it has been very clearly understood from the reply of the Minister that there is corruption in the matter of rice supply from Orissa to West Bengal, may I know whether the Government of India propose to make an enquiry *suo moto* in this affair?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I stated just now, we have not received anything formally from the Orissa Government. On receiving this information, we have written to the Orissa Government. My officers were trying to get in touch with the Orissa officers on telephone; the Supply Commissioner was not available. As soon as we receive the communication from the Orissa Government, whatever they suggest for making an enquiry into this affair will be taken up so that we can find the people who are responsible for this shameful affair.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture had stated a few days ago on the floor of the House and outside also that the Centre was undertaking a minimum allocation of 15,000 tonnes of rice per month to West Bengal—not more than that; they say, it is adequate and more than that they cannot guarantee—and these supplies were supposed to go mainly from Orissa to West Bengal.

Now, arising out of this question and answer here, that because of this sub-standard rice, etc., there has been some dislocation in the supply. The West Bengal Food Minister had made a public statement a couple of days ago saying that this minimum allocation of 15,000 tonnes of rice was not received in the month of June and that there is no certainty as to whether the supply for July will be received by them or not.

I want to know from the hon. Minister—this is connected with the question of supply of rice from Orissa—since there is no certainty of getting supply from Orissa because of this trouble, how does the position stand now in regard to the assurance which he has given about the minimum allocation of rice to West Bengal which they are not getting in June or in July. What is going to happen? The whole rationing system is breaking down there. I do not

understand how long we are going to live on bogus assurances.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know what we can do. I had said that the monthly allocation of 15,000 tonnes of rice to West Bengal will be made available from Orissa and efforts were being made to see that 15,000 tonnes of rice do move from Orissa. This difficulty has now arisen. But we have taken some other steps. Rice that has been despatched to West Bengal from Orissa will be 6742 tonnes and from Andhra, where we had allotted 3,000 tonnes, out of 3,000 tonnes, 2,541 tonnes have been despatched. This makes a total of 9283 tonnes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: For which month?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am saying this for June.

Then, in view of the shortfall because of the difficulty that has arisen in Orissa in the movement of rice, we have also supplied 2000 tonnes of imported rice. All this makes a total of 11283 tonnes. I agree that the total quantity of 15,000 tonnes could not be made available in view of the difficulties that are being experienced in Orissa.

So far as July supplies are concerned we are still talking to the Orissa Government and I hope to hear in a day or two as to what they are going to do so far as July supplies are concerned. I am taking this opportunity to inform the House that, so far as the rice supply is concerned, it is going to be far more difficult in the month of July.

Shri E. Barua: The standard specification prescribed by the State is different from the standard specification prescribed by the Centre. In view of that, may I know how the F.C.I. officials could accept the sub-standard rice into the godown, as alleged by the Orissa Government?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already mentioned the factual position. As far as specifications are concerned, the State Government have different orders in regard to specifications. When some question about acceptance of rice arose, the Food Corporation naturally consulted the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Government, being in a difficult position, advised them to accept whatever quantity was there. On the advice of the West Bengal Government, the Food Corporation appears to have accepted the quantity.

Shri P. K. Deo: While congratulating the Chief Minister of Orissa for having taken this bold decision to root out corruption and for suggesting to the Central Government a CBI probe, may I know whether it is not a fact that the responsibility could be squarely placed on the shoulders of the officials of the Food Corporation who are primarily responsible to receive rice from the mill-owners and whose job it is to see that the rice supplied is of the quality prescribed?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It does not seem desirable at this stage to apportion the blame on the officers of the Supply Department of the Orissa Government or on the officers of the Food Corporation. As I have said, we have taken up the matter with the Orissa Government and a thorough investigation into the matter is very necessary. Whether it is the officials of the Food Corporation or the officials of the Supply Department of the Orissa Government or both of them jointly, the matter has to be looked into and has to be investigated.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The difference between the Food Corporation of India and the State Government seems to be based on the fact that the State Government insists on a higher standard of adulteration instead of a higher standard of purity. In view of that, may I know whether

the price that is being received by the State Government of Orissa is on the basis of the standard prescribed by the Food Corporation of India or their own standard, by which more rice of inferior quality is mixed thereby reducing the prices.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Obviously that appears to be coarse rice. It appears that coarse rice is being passed on as superfine rice. Naturally the price paid to the State Government by the Food Corporation will be on the basis of the price of superfine rice.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Minister has said that there has been some difficulty in the supply of rice and that is why, the promised quantity of rice has not been supplied to West Bengal. He promised something like 15,000 tonnes of rice for June to West Bengal. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India last month had promised to the Food Minister of West Bengal that 3,000 tonnes over and above these 15,000 tonnes of rice from Orissa would be supplied to West Bengal and whether it is also a fact that the Punjab Food Minister was prepared to offer, besides their quota for supplying Kashmir, some amount of rice to West Bengal in order to tide over the crisis? I want to know why, in spite of these so-called promises and the offers that were made from certain quarters, the Government of India did not take sufficient measures to collect this rice and supply to West Bengal. May I also know whether it is a fact that the shortfall in the supply of wheat that was due to West Bengal has not been fulfilled and if so, when it is going to be fulfilled.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member has made many presumptions and I wish that his presumptions were correct to some extent. As I have said the 3000 tonnes allotment that was made from Andhra Pradesh was not additional allotment. But I had approached the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to give me a loan of rice to be supplied to the West

Bengal Government, in view of the delay that might occur in the movement of 15,000 tonnes of rice from Orissa to West Bengal. That is one thing.

The second thing is that much has been made about the supply of rice from Punjab to West Bengal. I wish rice were available in Punjab. What I have said is that in respect of whatever quantity Punjab is in a position to supply in addition to their commitment to the Central Pool, I would not create any difficulty in the way of its movement to West Bengal.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But what steps have the Central Government taken to bring that food to West Bengal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am just answering that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That was the point of my question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am giving the answer to the question that has been put. Much is being made of the fact as if rice was available in plenty in Punjab. I have said that we have no objection. As a matter of fact, I had asked the Food Minister of Punjab to get whatever broken rice was available with the trade there....

Dr. Ranen Sen: They offered 5,000 tonnes and the hon. Minister knows it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They offered 5,000 tonnes of broken rice. The public statement is there.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am saying that if broken rice is there to the extent of 5,000 tonnes or even 10,000 tonnes, I shall be happy to move that to West Bengal. But that rice is not with the Punjab Government. It is with the trade. I had myself personally requested the Food Minister of Punjab to procure it from the trade so that it could be supplied to West Bengal.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But where did that go?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has not been procured yet. But it is for the Punjab Government. I have already re-quested them.....

Dr. Ranen Sen: Everywhere, the Food Corporation is the procuring agent. They are sabotaging this. It is the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that they are sabotaging procurement in West Bengal in Orissa and also in Punjab.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again, my hon. friend is raising this cry without knowing the facts.

So far as Punjab is concerned, the Food Corporation has no authority for this; except purchasing barley and gram they have not been permitted to purchase anything else. My hon. friend must be sure of the facts before making these allegations. I have already made a personal request to the Food Minister of Punjab to procure the broken rice with the trade, and he has not yet succeeded in that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The West Bengal people are being starved deliberately by the Central Government only for this crime that the West Bengal people did not vote the Congress to power. Let that be known to the House.

Shri Ranga: With your permission, I would like to submit that two departures have been made by Government. One is in regard to the use of the word 'adulteration'. We have always understood that if rice and wheat or milo and wheat are mixed together it is adulteration because it is a mixture of two different things. But if two types of rice are also mixed and that is to be treated as adulteration, then we shall have to ask for a separate definition in the Oxford Dictionary for it.

Secondly, hitherto, we have understood that any correspondence between the State Government and the Union is always treated as a

great confidential secret. Now, we have been favoured with that correspondence, and we shall take note of it when we have to deal with the question of the relations between the Centre and the States. Now that the Union Government and the State Government have become merchants and have displaced the normal traders and normal merchants, may I know whether the specifications suggested by one merchant, namely the Orissa Government were accepted by the wholesaler merchant, namely the Government of India, and if the Government of India have accepted their specifications and the prices that they have themselves quoted and achieved that deal, how it lies with the Government of India to complain that the Orissa Government have stuck to their own specifications and as a result of those specifications, some sub-standard supplies have resulted? And so the Orissa Government, the other merchant, is at fault and not the wholesale merchant, the Government of India.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know how the professor says I have said that I am not responsible or the Food Corporation is not guilty. I have not said that, I have never said that. I have said the whole matter requires to be looked into, and whosoever is guilty should be punished.

Shri Ranga: Including the Government of India?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, of course, including the Food Corporation. I have not absolved the Food Corporation. I do not know how the professor says so.

Shri Ranga: What about the Government of India?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Food Corporation is the agent of the Government of India.

Shri Ranga: The Government of India was also responsible because it was the wholesale merchant.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Though the Food Corporation act as the agent

of the State Government, all the procurement programme of the Food Corporation is conducted through the officials of the State Government because the Food Corporation has no independent agency in the States. In view of this position, may I know whether the Government is taking into consideration the difficulties which the Food Corporation faces, whether the difficulty in procurement of foodgrains has been pointed out by the Food Corporation of India, and what the Government proposes to do in order to mitigate their difficulty because even now the blame is cast on the State Food Corporation?

Shri Badrudduja: I rise on a point of order. Without questioning in any way the bona fides of the Central administration am I to understand from the statement of the Food Minister that the people of West Bengal will have to starve? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. First of all, you must quote some rule.

Shri Badrudduja: I have been to the district myself, and I have seen with my own eyes thousands of people are starving. They do not get even a square meal a day. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Badrudduja: **

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Both the Food Corporation and the Orissa Government jointly carry out the procurement but in Orissa the procurement which is made for export to West Bengal is from millers. So, the millers make deliveries to the Food Corporation, but through the State Government.

श्री कंशर लाल गुप्त: मन्त्री महोदय के सभी यह माना कि बेटे बंगाल को जो

चावल दिया गया उस में मिलावट थी और वह ठीक क्वालिटी का नहीं था। इसी तरह की शिकायतें और स्टेट्स से भी आई हैं जहाँ बटिया तरीके का चावल दिया गया है ता मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन सी जगहों से सरकार के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं और वह शिकायतें क्या क्या हैं? क्या सरकार जो एन्क्वायरी करने वाली है जहाँ जहाँ से शिकायतें आई हैं सब के बारे में एन्क्वायरी करेगी?

श्री जगदीवन राम: मेरी जानकारी में चावल के संबंध में तो और कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: जब कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा कि हमारे पास चावल है लेकिन वह मिलता नहीं है तो खाद्य निगम जो है वह अपनी तरफ से वहाँ वह चावल क्यों नहीं खरीदता है जब बंगाल की हानत इतनी बुरी है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Food Corporation can operate in respect of the State only at the will of the State Government, and with the consent of the State Government. In Punjab, the work of procurement of rice has not been entrusted to the Food Corporation by the Punjab Government.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether, in view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa himself has admitted that the rice supplied was not of Super-fine quality, that rice will be supplied as rice of inferior quality? And secondly; what is there to prevent the Food Corporation of India from acquiring broken rice from Punjab, because as he himself said the Corporation are doing it only in respect of barley now and not in respect of rice.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps Members do not remember things; I have repeated that on many occasions. So far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, it can function in any State only with the power and authority given to it by the State Government concerned. If any State Government does not permit, the Corporation is not competent to do that. As to the quality, it has been admitted on all hands that a few wagons were despatched to West Bengal from Orissa and they were not superfine rice but coarse rice. The whole thing has to be looked into.

Shri Humayun Kabir: What stands in the way of selling that rice as coarse rice if it is not superfine rice?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That can be looked into if it is agreed to by the West Bengal Government.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाता हूँ, आपकी व्यवस्था के खिलाफ। आपने एक दिन कहा था कि एक बार कोई खड़ा हो और आप उसे देख लें तो उस के बाद दोबारा खड़े होने की जरूरत नहीं है... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि आप के देख लेने के बाद भी सदस्य कभी आठ घाना खड़े रहते हैं, कभी बारह घाना खड़े रहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये आपको भी बुलाऊंगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जो आप कहें, उस का पालन कीजिये।

श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव : क्या माननीय खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह बात सही है कि गले के प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट की मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों

की है और राज्य सरकारें खुद गल्ला बसूनी का काम करती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जब से यह बात स्पष्ट की है, तब से दिक्कत और बढ़ गई है, लगातार इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता है कि राज्य सरकारें अधिक से अधिक गल्ला उगावा करें, लेकिन वह हो नहीं पाता है। बंगाल सरकार ने उगाही का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, उतना प्राप्त करने में वह असफल रही है, उस में प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट का काम नहीं किया है। आज जो संकट बंगाल में पैदा हुआ है उस को हल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री ने जब पंजाब सरकार को लिखा कि बंगाल की स्थिति को हल करने के लिये जो चावल वह अधिक से अधिक दे सकती है, उन को उपलब्ध कराये, लेकिन पंजाब सरकार ने आज तक न तो उस का कोई जवाब भेजा और न गल्ला देने की स्थिति आज तक है—क्या यह बात सही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह बात सही है। जहाँ तक राज्यों के प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट का प्रश्न है—यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है और इस सदन में बराबर कई अवसरों पर मैंने कहा है कि चाहे वह राज्य वैसे हो जहाँ जरूरत से ज्यादा अनाज है या ऐसा हो जहाँ जरूरत से कम अनाज है, दोनों का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो अपने अपने राज्यों में अधिक से अधिक अनाज प्रोक्वोर करें। यह सही बात है कि बंगाल सरकार ने जो मन्सूबा बाँधा था—दो लाख टन चावल उपलब्ध करने का, उस में उन को सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है।

Dr. Ranen Sen: At the time of food procurement in West Bengal, there was the Congress Government.....
(Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I would like to have a little silence in the House. The food problem in Bengal may be a bit difficult.

cult and perhaps they are trying to ask questions a little more forcefully.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो शिकायत आई है और जिसका स्वीकार किया गया है, कि जो चावल उड़ीसा से बंगाल को लाया जाने वाला था, उस में मिलावट थी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वह मिला हुआ चावल आप बिहार को भेजने का कष्ट करेंगे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न बंगाल के बारे में है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हम तो मिला हुआ चावल मांग रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिहार को मिलेगा या नहीं।

दूसरी बात, बिहार इन से न्याय की आशा तो नहीं करता, बिहार के साथ इन का जो वायदा था, वह फेल हो गया है। बिहार के लोग आज सोच रहे हैं कि दिल्ली कूच करे या क्या करें?.....

Mr. Speaker: No, please. Mr. Banerjee. I will call one after the other. I cannot call everyone at one and the same time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने एक सवाल उठा दिया है कि बिहार के लोगों को विश्वास नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, when they came here, explained to the hon. Food Minister here that the condition in West Bengal has far more deteriorated and the conditions there exceed the beating done elsewhere in that State (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he is referring to something else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether he is aware that rice in the open market is being sold there at Rs. 4.50 per kilo and it is impossible for any family there to have rice even once in the course of the day. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Central Government to save them from starvation, apart from the foodgrains from Punjab which he has mentioned in the statement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have explained, the situation in West Bengal so far as food is concerned, is not comfortable, and that is why we took steps to see that 15,000 tonnes of rice do move. The difficulty has arisen, and I have explained it already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are more concerned about Naxalbari than food.

Mr. Speaker: That is irrelevant.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the reflex of your own point coming out. As I said, we have supplied 75,000 tonnes of wheat; we have allotted 10,000 tonnes of extra wheat from Punjab to West Bengal. We have supplied 4,000 tonnes of milo in view of the difficult situation in West Bengal. We are trying to do the utmost that we can do, with the availability of foodgrains in the country.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को भी एक-प्रायः सवाल पूछने दीजिये। हम भी भूखे मर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The more I wait, I find a large number of new people are getting up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The whole question has arisen because of the supply of sub-standard rice to West Bengal, for which an enquiry has been promised already. But what about the difference in the specification? So far as difference on the specification is concerned, between the Government of Orissa and the Government of India, may I know whether at any time the

Government of India sat with the representatives of the Government of Orissa to resolve this difference and fix a price according to the specification.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This matter has been taken up by the Food Minister with the Government of Orissa. Moreover, this problem is an all-India problem. So, the committee under Dr. Ramiah has been going into this problem, because there are more than thousand varieties of rice and some sort of common approach is required in order to remove the difference between the Centre and the State Government with regard to this.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The present government in West Bengal, after coming to power, immediately removed all restrictions on the movement of paddy that the previous government had imposed. The result was that the grains which could not come to Calcutta before.....

Mr. Speaker: It is not a debate on food now. What is your question?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal had issued a warning that the removal of the restriction would lead to a crisis. Did the Food Minister here take note of that warning and bring it to the notice of the State Food Minister or the State Chief Minister there, that the warning given by the ex-Chief Minister had to be heeded and that the crisis might be averted by keeping the restrictions that had been imposed previously by the previous government?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter for suggestion.

Shri J. M. Biswas: A few days back, the hon. Food Minister visited my constituency in the Purulia and Bankura districts in West Bengal and was impressed by the saddest position there and the worst conditions of the people due to want of food. He made some promise to supply some extra

food such as milo to Purulia and Bankura districts. I want to know from the minister to what extent he has implemented his promise to the people of my constituency?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I said, 2000 tons of wheat for free distribution will be supplied. Another thing I said was that for running free kitchens, 500 maunds of wheat will be supplied free of cost every day for three months.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Has it been supplied?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I asked the Food Minister of West Bengal to go on advancing 500 maunds as people start the free kitchens. That commitment is there and we will supply them. As the kitchens are started, it will be given.

Shri J. M. Biswas: There is already a short-fall of wheat supply.

Mr. Speaker: Two or three members get up. By the time I finish them, another 10 people get up.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Quite a number of people have already died in West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker cannot help it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Remunerative Price to Farmers

*906. **Shri Randhir Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps Government have taken to make available remunerative prices to the farmer for his produce;

(b) what percentage will be the margin of profit to the farmer for his different agricultural commodities; and

(c) if no steps as such have been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The important steps taken by Government to make available remunerative prices to the farmers for produce include fixation of minimum prices in regard to principal food and non-food crops, procurement of foodgrains at prices higher than the minimum and development of an orderly marketing system through measures such as establishment of cooperative marketing societies, regulation of markets, provision of warehousing facilities, market news service. The Government have also set up the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the fixation of fair prices to the cultivators for their produce, so as to give sufficient incentives.

(b) It is difficult to be precise about the percentage of profit margin accruing to farmers. Apart from market prices, a number of other factors including fertility of the soil, efficiency of farming, weather conditions during the year, etc., influence the margin of profit. As is well known, costs of production and yields vary from farmer to farmer, area to area and year to year so that, for the same given price in the market, the margin of profit varies widely.

(c) Does not arise.

Cattle Insurance

*907. **Shri S. B. Damani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cattle insurance scheme has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Cattle Insurance scheme has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों को संकर मक्का के बीज की सप्लाई

*908. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रामामी खरीफ़ फसल के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को संकर मक्का के बीज कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई किये जायेंगे; और

(ख) इस मक्का की उजज के लिए राज्यवार कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक सप्लाई किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया गया है। (पुरतहालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-885/67)

Import of Rice

*909. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice likely to be imported during the current year due to the drought conditions in the country; and

(b) the names of the countries which have been requested for the supply of rice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quantity of rice likely to be imported during 1967 is about 495 thousand metric tons.

(b) The countries from which rice imports have been or are being arranged are Burma, Thailand, U.A.R., Cambodia, Nepal, U.S.A. Guyana, Italy, Brazil and Spain.

Co-operative Sector

*910. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested so far in the co-operative sector;

(b) how much of the above is contributed by the Centre, the Reserve Bank and the States; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the growing demand of the Co-operative Sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Total share capital invested is estimated at Rs. 377 crores (approx.).

(b) Investment in share capital by States is estimated at Rs. 79 crores (approx.). There is no direct investment in share capital by the Centre or the Reserve Bank, but assistance is provided by them to the States.

(c) It is expected that the outlay on the cooperative development schemes during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 206 crores. In addition, the Reserve Bank and other financing institutions would be providing loans to State Governments/Co-operative institutions for cooperative programmes.

Ghost Ration Cards in Delhi

*911. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are over a mil-

lion ghost ration cards in Delhi alone enabling the sale of foodgrains in the black market;

(b) the practical steps taken by Government to trace these ghost ration cards and punish the culprits; and

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection during the last six months and the punishment awarded to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. There are no doubt ghost ration cards in Delhi but it appears improbable that the number would be so large as mentioned in the question.

(b) In order to unearth ghost ration cards special drives like mass checking of households by detailing a large staff are now being organised. Prior to the starting of these drives, an appeal to the public for voluntary surrender of ghost ration cards was made.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-886/67].

Credit Facilities in Drought-affected Areas

*912. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study, enquiry, assessment, review has been made recently to examine the credit facilities being made available to the farmers of the famine, drought-affected areas; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In areas affected by drought the defaulters of cooperative loans have

been made eligible for fresh finance by putting into operation the credit stabilisation arrangements. For this purpose, assistance of Rs. 2.87 crores from Central Government and Rs. 7.04 crores from the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India has been made available to the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For cultivators who are not covered by the cooperatives, State Governments are taking action to provide taccavi credit.

Prime Minister's visit to Sarguja in M. P.

*913. **Shri Rabi Ray:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Ganesh Ghesh:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Nitraj Singh
Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister personally visited the famine-affected areas of Sarguja and some of the worst hit villages;

(b) whether there is any truth in the reports of starvation deaths or deaths resulting from malnutrition;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a leaflet circulated by the Collector in which he had said that famine had occurred in the Sarguja District;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed the Centre that this area has been/will be declared as famine area in a formal way; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Sarguja?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister did visit some of the drought affected areas of Sarguja District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The fact of such a leaflet having been circulated by the Collector of Sarguja District has come to the notice of the State Government.

(d) No Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-887/87].

Price of Sugar-cane

914. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar factories pay the price of sugarcane to the growers for the sugarcane purchased by them only after crushing of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the pattern so that the growers are given the price immediately on the sale of sugarcane to mills; and

(c) when a decision would be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories is fixed by Government of India under sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. In accordance with the provision of sub-clause (3) of clause 3 of the above order, the producer is required to pay the price of sugarcane within 14 days of the date of purchase. The question of making a change in this procedure will be

considered in consultation with the State Governments.

International Tourist Year

*915. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state the money spent on publicising the International Tourist Year?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): An amount of Rs. 1,11,460.00 was spent by the Department of Tourism during the year 1966-67, in connection with the International Tourist Year celebrations throughout the country. For the current year a provision of Rs. 2,35,000 has been made in the budget of the Department for this purpose.

Paradeep Port

*916. Shri Srinibas Misra:
Shri S. Kunda:
Shri Ram Charan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether unloading of fertilisers and loading of iron ore is being given priority over unloading of foodgrains at Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that this has delayed and will delay unloading of foodgrains from the ships that are due to arrive soon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). So far only one foodgrain vessel has called at the Port on 23rd May, 1967, for lightening wheat into Liberty ships. While the vessel was discharging, an iron ore ship arrived at the Port on 26th May. As the unloading of foodgrains was expected to take 13 to 15 days, the Port authorities decided to clear the iron ore vessel first. Two other iron ore vessels arrived immediately thereafter. The foodgrain vessel was brought alongside on the

8th June after the iron ore vessels completed loading.

In order to avoid intermittent unloading of foodgrain vessels or loading of iron ore vessels, the Port authorities have been instructed not to remove a vessel from the berth until it has completed loading or unloading. Instructions have also been issued to the authorities concerned to regulate the arrival of foodgrain and iron ore vessels properly to avoid bunching and consequent delays to ships. Priority will be given to foodships depending on the needs of the situation.

The Port is not being used to unload fertilisers, nor are there any plans for the same.

Rice Supply to Kerala

*917. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice sent to Kerala from 1st June to 15th June, 1967 from Andhra, Madras and Orissa respectively;

(b) what was the supply planned for the second-half of June; and

(c) whether full quantity (160 gms) of ration supply has been restored in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 28,007 tonnes from Andhra; and 3,431 tonnes from Madras. No rice was to be sent from Orissa to Kerala.

(b) The plan was to move as much of the balance of allocation as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

Constituencies Reserved for S.C. and S.T.

*918. **Shri P. R. Thakur:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any uniform criteria or principles were followed in selecting the various constituencies shown as reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha during the last four General Elections;

(b) if so, the guiding considerations for deciding such reservations;

(c) whether population concentration of these communities in various localities has been duly considered for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, as far as possible.

(b) The guiding principles for the distribution and the location of seats reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different parts of the States are indicated in clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*919. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री वीरेन्द्रकुमार शाह :

श्री महन्त विविजय नाथ :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि की घोषणा करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने के मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि न की जाने से गन्ने और चीनी के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जिन राज्य सरकारों से अब तक उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश राज्यों ने गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की है।

(ग) 1967-68 में गन्ने की पैदावार पर कोई प्रांतकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा नहीं है क्योंकि गन्ने की बुवाई स्मॉल हो चुकी है। जहाँ तक चीनी के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, नवम्बर, 1967 में आगामी गन्ना पेरने का मौसम शुरू होने से पूर्व, गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Mechanised Farming

*920. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to popularise mechanised farming in the country;

(b) the total percentage of cultivable land under mechanised farming in the country; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to introduce mechanised farming with farmers owning more than five acres of land as per recommendation of the agricultural team set up by the Planning Commission last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-888/67].

Hindustan Shipyard

***921. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken several measures to reorganise the set-up of the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decisions taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and the results to be achieved thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken by Government in this regard is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-889/67].

Black-marketing by Sugar Mills

***922. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Uttar Pradesh Food Minister's statement in the Legislative Assembly recently that sugar mills indulge in black-marketing; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shine): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter was referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh who have reported that their Food Minister's statement was based on informal information and not on official reports. The State Government is being asked

to make an investigation into this complaint.

Crop Insurance Scheme

***923. Shri S. S. Basi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently consulted the State Governments regarding their views on the introduction of Crop Insurance Scheme in their respective regions;

(b) if so, the names of States which have opposed this Scheme and the basis thereof; and

(c) how this scheme will prove useful in the context of the present food situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A pilot scheme of Crop Insurance has been prepared and a Bill for introduction of compulsory crop insurance has also been drafted. Copies of the Model Scheme and the draft Bill have only recently been forwarded to the State Governments for their views. Comments of the State Governments are awaited.

(c) The basic principle underlying Crop Insurance is to afford protection to farmers in a particular area against crop losses due to natural hazards, such as drought, floods, cyclones, hail and insect infestation. By giving security against such crop risks, the scheme is intended not only to provide incentive for increased food production, but also to alleviate economic distress through payment of indemnities so as to enable cultivators to engage in agricultural operations in a season following a bad harvest. Also it visualizes measures to reduce the intensity of such hazards by encouraging adoption of improved agricultural practices.

Community Development Schemes

*924. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Ram Kishan:
Shri K. Lakkappa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-Congress Governments in various States have suggested changes in regard to the structure of the Community Development Scheme;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Weather Forecasting

*925. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers are proposed to be used for long-range weather forecasting.

(b) if not, whether present arrangements are sufficient for the purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons for the forecasts either being wrong or uncertain; and

(d) the steps taken to make weather forecasts more definite?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Not in the immediate future.

(b) The present methods for long-range forecasts generally meet the requirements.

(c) Verification of forecasts issued during the last 30 years shows that about 75 per cent of the forecasts had proved to be correct.

(d) During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to improve long-range forecasting by adopting statistical, synoptic and dynamical methods.

Bar Council of India

*926. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,200 lawyers holding Urdu and Hindi "sanads" would be affected if a Resolution passed by the Bar Council of India in March, 1967 is applied to them;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect their interests; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Government is not aware of any such resolution passed by the Bar Council of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bombay Port Trust

*927. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discontentment amongst the employees of the Flotilla Section of the Bombay Port Trust on the issue of overtime allowance;

(b) if so, for how long the demand was pending; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The employees of the Bombay Port Trust flotilla work in shifts of 12 hours consisting of 8 hours normal work and 4 hours overtime when the vessels are in commission. During the period when the vessels are de-commissioned for annual repairs and survey, they work in shifts of 8 hours. The flotilla crew have demanded that they should be engaged on 12 hours basis, also during the period when the craft are de-commissioned. The flotilla crew have been on strike over this issue since the evening of the 28th June, 1967.

(b) The demand had been put forward from time to time but had been turned down once by Adjudication Tribunal and again in arbitration. It was put forward by the Union again in February this year and pressed since June.

(c) The matter is at present under negotiation between the Port Trust and the Union. The General Secretary of the Union has also had discussions on the subject with the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.

Smuggling of foodgrains from Haryana

*928. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that smuggling of foodgrains out of the State of Haryana is rampant;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this menace effectively; and

(c) whether Government have, in view of this large-scale smuggling of foodgrains, reviewed the Zonal res-

trictions on the movements of foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It is not correct to say that smuggling of foodgrains out of the State of Haryana is rampant;

(b) Amongst the anti-smuggling measures which already exist is a five-mile no-movement belt area inside the State all along its border. Movement of foodgrains on private trade account cannot take place except under permits. Besides several check posts, pickets and barriers have been set up at various strategic points to check smuggling.

(c) Does not arise.

सूकौती (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दीवान शूगर मिल्स

*929. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में सरकार द्वारा मेरठ जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सूकौती में दीवान शूगर मिल्स का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले लिये जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 9 जून, 1967 को उसका नियंत्रण उसके मालिकों को सौंप दिया और उसी दिन उन्होंने मिल बन्द करने की घोषणा कर दी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मिल बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा मिल को चलाये जाने की तैयारी से लेकर दो वर्षों में मिल ने लाखों जपये का लाभ दिखाया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रसाद

साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) इस मिल का प्रबन्ध 4 सितम्बर, 1965 से लिया गया था ताकि यह मिल बन्द न हो और चीनी का उत्पादन भां होता रहे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) बन्द करनं के नोटिस में यह कारण दिया गया है कि प्रबन्ध अपने से बाहर की परिस्थितियों के कारण मिल को चलानं में समर्थ नहीं है।

(घ) 1965-66 में इस मिल को 9.38 लाख रुपये का फायदा हुआ था जबकि 1966-67 के मोसम में 8 लाख रुपये (अनुमानतः) का नुकसान होने की सम्भावना है।

Appejay Shipping Company

- *930. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) when the Appejay Shipping Company was formed;

(b) when they were given the necessary licences, permits, foreign exchange to start operations;

(c) whether this Company was given any Government work, apart from importing rice from Burma; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The reference presumably is to M/s. Surrendra Overseas Limited, as there is no Shipping Company on Government records by the name of Appejay Shipping Company. M/s. Surrendra Overseas Limited was registered in August, 1948, as a Private Limited

Company. The Company commenced shipping operations in November, 1959. "Appejay Lines" is the name of the shipping unit of the Company.

(b) Government sanction for purchase of the Company's first vessel, which included the release of foreign exchange for the payment of the initial instalment of the cost of the vessel, was issued in August 1959. The first licence under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, for the operation of this vessel was issued in November 1959.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Between January 1960 and May 1967, the Company carried about 13.82 lakh tonnes of cargo on Government account. This excludes booking of cargo on Government account by the Indian Supply Missions at London and Washington in respect of which figures are not readily available.

Mechanical Devices for Irrigation

4416. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of new mechanical devices such as mechanical plough and electrical water pump which help the agriculturists for irrigated cultivation;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote the new inventions in agriculture field; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) What exactly is meant by a "mechanical plough" is not clear. Probably the expression refers to power tillers which have rotary shovels and blades for tillage. These machines have been in use for quite sometime and a firm in Hyderabad is already manufacturing these. Efforts are under way to step up the

production of power tillers and industrial licences/letters of intent have been issued to various parties interested in the manufacture of power tillers. In all these cases manufacture with Japanese collaboration is envisaged and the Department of Industrial Development as well as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are pursuing expeditious commencement of production.

(b) Mechanical ploughing is also done by tractor-drawn ploughs. The indigenous tractor industry is being encouraged in all respects and a substantial increase in production is anticipated in 1967.

(c) As far water pumps, there is substantial indigenous production of electrical pumpsets and these are being installed in increasing numbers under the Minor Irrigation Programme.

Supreme Court Advocates

4417. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Advocates on the rolls of the Supreme Court of India as on 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the number of Advocates registered with the Bar Council of India as on 31st March, 1967?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No roll of Advocates is maintained by the Supreme Court of India as on 31-3-1967. However the Court registers Advocates on Record and their number has been 327 as on 31-3-1967.

(b) The Bar Council of India does not enrol Advocates. It is a function of the State Bar Councils.

Magazines and Periodicals for I.A.C. Flight Passengers

4418. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of copies of magazines, newspapers and periodicals

placed in aeroplanes bag of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the use of passengers;

(b) the cost of all these periodicals to the Corporation per month;

(c) the basis on which these periodicals are selected;

(d) the findings of the Passenger Opinion Survey conducted in 1965 by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(e) the names of the first hundred passengers who took part in the Survey and the lists of periodicals they recommended; and

(f) the number and names of passengers who recommended "On looker" and "Eve's Weekly"?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The information is given in Annexure I placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-890/67].

(b) The approximate cost on the purchase of these periodicals and magazines is Rs. 8,950 per month.

(c) The Corporation had selected the various periodicals after taking into consideration their classification, standard, popularity, circulation and passengers' requirements and on the basis of passengers opinion survey conducted in 1965;

(d) The findings of the passenger opinion survey conducted in 1965 are given in Annexure II placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-891/67].

(e) The names of the persons who took part in the survey are not available as individual survey cards have since been destroyed.

(f) "On looker" was recommended by 62 passengers. "Eve's Weekly" was selected for the benefit of lady passengers.

Irrigation by Electric Tube-wells

4419. Sri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture

be pleased to state the number of acres of land, where there is the arrangement for irrigation by electric tube-wells, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Super Market at Pusa Road, New Delhi

4420. **Shri J. Sundar Lal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Super Market has been built at Pusa Road in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what is its speciality; and

(c) the number of such super markets in the country at present with their locations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The building has been designed and constructed to suit the requirements of a department store. The management of the store has introduced self-service system in the grocery, provisions and household departments.

(c) 37 department stores have so far been opened. Their locations are given in the statement. Placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-892/67].

Population of S.C. and S.T. in Constituencies created for General Election

4421. **Shri P. R. Thakur:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the percentage of the popu-

lation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of the constituencies, both reserved and general, created for the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha for the last General Elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): The information is not available. It will be a tremendous task to collect from the basic census tables the population figures (General, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) for each of the 520 Parliamentary Constituencies and 3557 assembly constituencies and then find out the percentage. The labour and time involved in preparing the statements will not be commensurate with the result achieved.

Co-operative Sugar Factory at Petlad in Gujarat

4422. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licensing of a new Co-operative sugar factory at Petlad (District Kaira) in Gujarat State has made any progress by now;

(b) whether it is a fact that this co-operative society can arrange the required finance without depending on the Industrial Financial Corporation loan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in granting a licence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The proposal is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

(b) and (c). The cooperative society has indicated that it can get a medium term loan of Rs. one crore for five years from the Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., for the purpose. The requirements of sugar factories for block capital purposes are such that this period of

repayment is considered to be inadequate. Therefore, the State Government has been requested to examine the society's proposal of financing the project and to intimate whether the sponsors of the factory will be able to raise enough funds to meet the cost of the factory and to make its working economic and profitable without loan assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation, which provides long term loans repayable in 12 annual instalments beginning after the first two regular crushing seasons. The State Government's reply is awaited.

घनाज उत्पादन की प्रतियोगिता

4423. श्री क० सि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में घनाज उत्पन्न करने के मामले में प्रतियोगिता की भावना पैदा करने तथा अधिक घनाज उत्पन्न करने वाले क्षेत्र को पुरस्कार देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधान है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यदि क्षेत्र का अभिप्राय राज्यों के समूह से है तो उत्तर नकारात्मक है। परन्तु भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें कई फसल प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करती हैं जिनके लिये पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं। नोट में इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा विवरण दिया गया है जो सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [युस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—893/67]

कृषि के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति का अध्ययन

4424. श्री क० सि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तीन उन्नत देशों में, अर्थात् अमरीका, रूस और जापान में कृषि के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करने के लिए उन देशों को कृषि विशेषज्ञों का कोई दल भेज था;

(ख) उनमें से किस देश के अनुभवों से भारत को सबसे अधिक लाभ की संभावना है; और

(ग) उक्त अध्ययन के बारे में तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Jute Grown in Bihar

4425. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) in how many acres of land and in what Districts jute is grown in Bihar; and

(b) how different is the quality of Bihar jute from jute produced in other States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Jute is grown

in Bihar in the following districts with areas indicated against each:

District.	Area during 1966-67 (in hectares)
1. Saran .	611
2. Champaran .	8,655
3. Mazaffarpur .	1,753
4. Darbhanga .	5,719
5. Monghyr	873
6. Bhagalpur .	237
7. Saharsa	24,961
8. Purnea.	1,16,720
9. S. Pargana .	1,148
Total	1,60,677

(b) The two varieties of jute extensively cultivated in India are C. Capsularis and C. Olitorius. The fibre of C. Olitorius variety is of superior quality and it is also the better yielder of the two. In Bihar nearly 72 percentage of the produce is of C. Capsularis which is comparatively inferior variety.

Flying Clubs in Gujarat

4426. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flying Clubs in Gujarat at present and the grants given to each of them during 1966-67 and proposed to be given during 1967-68;

(b) the number of boys and girls receiving training there at present;

(c) the proposals received for opening new Flying Clubs; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There is only one Flying Club in Gujarat, the Gujarat Flying Club, Baroda. It was given a total grant of

Rs. 1,20,900.25 for 1966-67. As regards 1967-68, it is entitled to receive a fixed subsidy of Rs. 40,000 plus subvention at the prescribed rates for the actual number of flying hours done.

(b) Boys under training—33

Girls under training—Nil.

(c) and (d). A proposal has been received from the Gujarat Flying Club for organising a branch centre at Surat. This is under examination.

Lothal (Gujarat) as a Tourist Centre

4427. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lothal in Gujarat State has been declared a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make it attractive to the tourist during the International Tourist Year?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Lothal is being developed as a tourist centre in Gujarat.

(b) The schemes pertaining to (i) the provision of water supply at Lothal and

(ii) the construction of a cafeteria-cum-retiring rooms at Lothal which were taken up during the Third Plan have been completed. The construction of an approach road to the cafeteria-cum-retiring rooms will be executed during the current financial year, which coincides with the International Tourist Year.

तेलबाहक जहाज की टक्कर

4428. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह झरवाल :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1967 में एक भारतीय तेल बाहक जहाज स्वेज नहर

के दक्षिणी किनारे पर ग्रीस के एक मालवाहक जहाज से टकरा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ग) इस टक्कर के क्या कारण थे ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० का एक तेल-वाही पोत 'लाजपतराय' जो इनर स्वेज बे में लंगर डाले पड़ा था, तथा एक ग्रीक पोत 'पर्ल किलपर' 28 मार्च, 1967 को टकरा गये।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट से सूचित होता है कि कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई है। माल और पोत की हुई हानि की सीमा का अभी व्योरे में निर्धारण होता है।

(ग) व्यापारिक पोत अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत जांच की जा रही है और उसके पूरे हो जाने पर ही टकरा जाने के कारणों का पता लगाना संभव हो सकेगा।

आसाम और पूर्वोत्तर भारत में पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाएँ

4429. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या पर्यटन और असेनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आसाम और पूर्वोत्तर भारत के अन्य राज्यों में पर्यटकों के लिये परिवहन, होटलों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्योग मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि के दौरान

आसाम में शिलांग, गोहाटी तथा चिरापूजी में पर्यटकों के लिये आवास-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से राज्य सरकार द्वारा पर्यटक बंगले के रूप में की गयी है। जहाँ तक परिवहन सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इनकी व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) आसाम में दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में दी गयी, तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित सुविधाएँ निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

दूसरी/तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं

1. शिलांग में पर्यटक बंगला (श्रेणी II) का निर्माण।
2. गोहाटी में पर्यटक बंगला (श्रेणी II) का निर्माण।
3. चिरापूजी में रेस्ट हाउस में सुधार-कार्य।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं

काजीरंगा वन्यपशु शरण-स्थान में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास।

Development of Fishing Harbours in Orissa

4430. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the development of fishing harbours in Orissa in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such scheme has been received from the State Government; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of these schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Centrally sponsored scheme "Provision of Landing and Berthing Facilit-

ies for Fishing Vessels at Minor Ports" provides for central assistance to maritime States. This Scheme covers provision of facilities such as jetties, wharves workshops etc.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa had forwarded a scheme during 1966, the broad outlines of which are as follows:

- (i) Construction of landing jetty and slipway at Chandipur.
- (ii) Construction of landing jetty and slipway at Chandnipal.
- (iii) Construction of additional floating jetty at Paradeep.
- (iv) Construction of jetty at Adhuan.
- (v) Construction of jetty at Kirtania.
- (vi) Provision of harbour facilities at Gopalpur.
- (vii) Dredger for clearing river mouths.
- (viii) Setting up of an Engineering Division.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सड़क

4431. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दो वर्ष पूर्व भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर, विशेषतः बिहार में एक पक्की सड़क बनाने की योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सड़क के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-सन्धी (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) अनुमानतः सदस्य महोदय उस योजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो कुछ समय पूर्व भारत-नेपाल सीमान्त में पश्चिम में बैसालोटन से पूर्व में पीखाल तक जाने वाली सड़क के विकास के लिये

बिहार सरकार ने बनायी थी। विकसित होने पर यह सड़क राज्य सड़क होगी। अतः इससे प्रधानतः राज्य सरकार का सम्बन्ध है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार की ओर से इस क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से असम में ग्रमीनगांव तक 1000 मील लम्बी पार्श्व सड़क का विकास कर रही है। इसमें से लगभग 400 मील तक यह सड़क उत्तरी बिहार से होकर गुजरती है। इस पार्श्व सड़क को विकसित करने की सम्पूर्ण लागत भारत सरकार वहन कर रही है। इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य जारी है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

Fishing Harbours in Kerala

4432. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any plan for the development of five fishing harbours in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of those harbours; and

(c) when they are likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Kerala have submitted plans for the development of five fishing harbours in the State of Kerala.

(b) The harbours are at (i) Vijninjam, (ii) Beypore, (iii) Baliapatam, (iv) Cannanore and (v) Poonani.

(c) Vijninjam fishing harbour is expected to be completed during 1970. Beypore, Baliapatam and Cannanore fishing harbours are expected to be completed during 1968. As regards Ponnani fishing harbour, the modified proposal for extension of the groyne is expected to be completed during 1967-68. A further proposal for ex-

tension of the wharf at Ponnoni has been received and is under consideration.

बिहार को अनाज की सप्लाई

4433. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 के खाद्य बजट में बिहार राज्य के लिये नियत की गई अनाज की मात्रा अखिल भारत की औसत से कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1967-68 के लिये किसी राष्ट्रीय खाद्य बजट को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि बिहार को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन इस समय सभी राज्यों से अधिक किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में मजदूरों के लिये राशन की मात्रा

4434. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में मजदूरों तथा अन्य श्रमिक वर्गों के लोगों को अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार पूरी मात्रा में राशन नहीं मिल रहा है;

(ख) क्या उनके राशन की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रार्थना पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ मजदूरों के लिये राशन की मात्रा उनकी आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में अপর्याप्त हो सकती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन भारी शारीरिक कार्य करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं जो कि अनुपूरक राशन पाने के हकदार हैं के वर्गों की वर्तमान सूची में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न की जांच कर रही है।

पर्यटन का विकास

4435. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये कुछ अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस विकास कार्यक्रम में काश्मीर को प्राथमिकता दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश के अन्य भागों में भी इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटन सम्बन्धी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाओं का विकास सन्निहित है और यह विकास समस्त देश में किया जाना है। योजनाओं की प्राथमिकता का निर्धारण क्षेत्रीय आधार पर नहीं बल्कि देश की और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के आधार पर किया जाता है। काश्मीर में मुख्य प्रायोजना गुलमर्ग का जाड़ों के क्रीडा-स्थल के रूप में समेकित विकास है।

Agricultural Farms in Orissa

4436. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land brought under the Centrally-controlled agricultural farms in Orissa at present;

(b) the number of labourers working on it; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government on them during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The land brought under the Central State Farm, Hiraakud (Orissa) at present is 2379 acres. There is no other Centrally-controlled agricultural farm in Orissa.

(b) One hundred and eighty per day on an average.

(c) Rs. 6.99 lakhs (Approximately).

Water Tanks in Orissa

4437. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water tanks at present in Orissa put to use under the minor irrigation scheme; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government for their repairs and re-construction and also for the construction of new tanks under the minor irrigation scheme in Orissa State during 1966-67 and 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Coopera-

tion (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 2175 water tanks have been put to use under Minor Irrigation Programme in the Orissa State according to the information sent by the State Government on 21st January, 1967.

(b) After the introduction of the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States from 1958-59, the sanction for the release of Central assistance is issued under the Heads of Development such as "Agricultural Production," "Minor Irrigation" and "Land Development", etc. The issue of scheme-wise sanction had been discontinued with since 1958-59. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the grants sanctioned by the Central Government for repairs and reconstruction of tanks and also for the construction of new tanks under Minor Irrigation Programme in Orissa State during 1966-67 and 1967-68. However, a loan of Rs. 328.30 lakhs and a grant amounting to Rs. 18.35 lakhs were paid to the State Government during 1966-67 under the Head "Minor Irrigation." The Plan outlays for the 1967-68 are under consideration of the Government.

सरकारी नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचाई

4438. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
 क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के अधिकारियों ने हाल में भारत सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि सरकारी नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचाई का क्षेत्र 600 एकड़ से घटा कर 250 एकड़ कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री प्रसा

साहित्य दिग्दर्शक : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों, कूपों तथा अन्य कृषि आदानों के माध्यम से कृषि विकास को गतिमान करने की दूसरी परियोजना की तैयारी के विषय में उत्तर प्रदेश का भ्रमण करने वाले विश्व बैंक के दलों ने राजकीय नलकूपों के कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों को 250 एकड़ तक सीमित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में बल दिया है। राज्य सरकार ने उन 400 राजकीय नलकूपों के विषय में इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करना मान लिया है जो विश्व बैंक में सहायता प्राप्त होने वाली परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत तैयार होने हैं।

National Cooperative Development Corporation

4439. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri Nambiar:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Development Corporation, at Delhi is providing financial and technical assistance to the agro-based industries run by the co-operatives in States;

(b) if so, whether Kerala has been offered any help in this connection; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of agro-based industries in the cooperative sector. No direct technical assistance is, however, provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

(b) Kerala Government has received financial assistance amounting to Rs. 30.66 lakhs up to the end of the

financial year 1966-67 for setting up of 2 cooperative sugar factories, 8 rice mills, 1 cotton ginning and pressing unit, 4 fruit and vegetable processing units and 25 other units, mostly coconut oil mills.

(c) Question does not arise.

Diversion Road to Narmada Bridge on National Highway No. 26

4440. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) when the diversion road and the construction of Narmada Bridge at Barman on National Highway No. 26 was approved;

(b) when the work was started and when the Narmada bridge was opened for public traffic;

(c) whether the bridge on Dokri Nala on the said diversion has not yet been constructed;

(d) the number of times the tenders for this Dokri bridge were called and the estimated amount each time;

(e) when was the last tender called; and

(f) when this work is expected to be completed and the reasons for the delay, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The reference is presumably to the approach road to the bridge over the Narmada at Barmanghat on National Highway No. 26. The construction of this road was sanctioned on the 18th January, 1934, while the construction of the bridge was sanctioned on the 9th August, 1957.

(b) The work on the bridge was started on the 5th March, 1961 and the bridge was opened to traffic on the 9th June, 1964.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has not been possible to construct this bridge so far.

(d) Tenders were called twice. The tendered amount on the 1st call was

Rs. 4.90 lakhs, while that on the second call was about Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

(e) On the 15th September, 1965.

(f) The work is expected to take about two years to be completed after its commencement, and this is normal for such constructions. Every effort will, however, be made to commence and to complete the construction of this bridge soon.

Long term loan for M.P.

4441. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of long-term agricultural loans through cooperative land mortgage and development banks earmarked for the farmers of Madhya Pradesh for the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): The estimated programme is Rs. 3 crores.

Procurement of Foodgrains

4442. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the target in quantities of foodgrains to be procured in each State during this year; and

(b) the storage facilities arranged in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No precise targets have been fixed for procurement of foodgrains during this year.

(b) Sufficient storage facilities have been arranged in each State.

Exploratory Tube-wells in U.P.

4443. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploratory tube-wells sunk in Uttar Pradesh till the 31st January, 1967;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sink more such tube-wells in that State during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation under the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** has drilled 46 exploratory bores in Uttar Pradesh till 31st January, 1967, in the course of ground-water exploration in that State. Of these only 37 bores yielded adequate supply of water and 9 were abandoned.

(b) Yes.

(c) 9 exploratory bores are proposed to be drilled during 1967-68 by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation in the following districts:—

- (1) Azamgarh—4.
- (2) Ghazipur—2.
- (3) Dehradun—2.
- (4) Bijnor—1.

TOTAL —9.

Development of Horticulture in U.P.

4444. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount granted to Uttar Pradesh for the development of Horticulture during 1966-67 has been fully utilised; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Central financial assistance is not sanctioned or released for individual schemes but only for broad heads of development. As such it is not possible to give the figures of central assist-

ance intended exclusively for horticultural schemes.

The State Government has, however, reported that—

- (i) on the basis of anticipated expenditure, a sum of Rs. 39.55 lakhs has been claimed as Central financial assistance for the horticultural development schemes during 1966-67; and
- (ii) a sum of Rs. 10.75 lakhs, as central share of financial assistances, is proposed to be allocated for these schemes during 1967-68.

Cooperative Movement in Uttar Pradesh

4445. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Central Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1966-67 to gear up the co-operative movement in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement of loans and grants given to Uttar Pradesh Government for Co-operative Development schemes in 1966-67 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-894/67].

Production of Cattle Fodder

4446. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cattle fodder in the country;

(b) the total requirement of cattle fodder in the country;

(c) how much cattle fodder has been imported during the last three years; and

(d) how much cattle fodder has been exported during the last three years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Estimates of production and requirement of cattle fodder in the country have not been framed on a regular basis. However, during 1961 a Sub-Committee of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana had estimated on ad hoc basis the availability and requirements of cattle fodder as under:

(in million tons)		
Feeding stuffs	Requirement	Supply
Green fodder	390	132
Straw & Kedbi	168	142
Grazing	288	288*
Oilcakes	7.3	2.3
Maize	7.0	—
Barley	7.0	—
Gram	5.2	0.5
Brans	3.3	3.2

*More grazing available in forest areas, though not actually utilised, being too far or closed to grazing.

(c) and (d). Cattle fodder imported and exported during the last three years is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-895/67].

Tube-wells in West Bengal

4447. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri Bhagaban Das;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep tubewells so far sunk in West Bengal and at what cost;

(b) how many of them are functioning fully and continuously;

(c) how many of them are lying out of order and for how long; and

(d) whether any of them is energised when it is not in working order and, if so, at what cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government of West Bengal and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Nursery under Coconut Development Scheme

4448. **Shri B. K. Modak:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the nursery under coconut development scheme started in 'Bamanmura' in Baraset Sub-Division (West Bengal);

(b) its total development cost; and

(c) the name of the owner of the land and what the condition on which it was taken over by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Coconut-Areca Nut Nursery at Bamanmura in Baraset Sub-Division, West Bengal was started in August, 1965.

1135 (A) LS-4.

(b) The development cost of the land (including lay-out of Nursery) is given below:

1965-66	Rs. 905.25
1966-67	Rs. 560.00
	Rs. 1,465.25

(c) Smt. Priti Ghosh of P-151, Block-G, New Alipore, Calcutta-27 and Smt. Basanti Das of Vill. Arjunpore, P.O. Baraset, Dist. 24-Parganas are the owners of the land. A statement indicating the terms and conditions on which the parties have given the land to Director of Agriculture, West Bengal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-896/67].

Soil Conservation Scheme in Orissa

4449. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Soil Conservation schemes in the catchment areas of river valley projects under progress in Orissa State at present;

(b) whether any new schemes are going to be taken up in that State during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Centrally sponsored Soil Conservation schemes in the catchments of the River Valley Projects of Hirakud and Machkund are in progress in Orissa.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Replacement of Seats in I.A.C. Caravelles

4450. **Shri Molahu Prasad:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first two Caravelles purchased by I.A.C. were fitted with French-made seats costing Rs. 1,500 per seat;

(b) whether these seats have been replaced by American seats made by the firm of Aerotherm;

(c) whether these seats slide forward and are uncomfortable, costing about twice the price of the French seats;

(d) whether any Delhi firm had anything to do with these transactions; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the purchase of these American seats involving wastage of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The first two Caravelles purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation were fitted with French made Sicma seats costing Rs. 1,689 per seat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The seats slide forward, the rear of the back seat remaining stationary. They do not, therefore, interfere with the persons sitting behind, and are not uncomfortable. They cost Rs. 2,070 each i.e. 23 per cent higher than the price of Sicma, but they are lighter than the Sicma seats. The pay-load of the aircraft with these seats is more than that with Sicma seats.

(d) A Delhi firm are the agents in India for both Messrs. Sicma of France, the manufacturers of Sicma seats, and Messrs. Aerotec Industries,

Bantam, U.S.A., the manufacturers of Aerotherm Zephyr II seats.

(e) No, Sir. The question of an enquiry has not arisen.

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियां

4451. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सिंह धर्यरवाल :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृशिश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक देहरादून में अपनी गतिविधियां जोर के साथ चला रहे हैं और वे अमरीका से उपहारस्वरूप प्राप्त खाद्यान्न गरीब हिन्दुओं को बांट कर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने जब उन्हें 31 मार्च, 1967 को इस बारे में बताया गया था, इसमें जांच कराने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ग) क्या इसके बारे में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साक्ष्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब सिन्हे) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से की गयी पूछताछ से प्रतीत होता है कि ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक देहरादून तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में अपनी सामान्य गतिविधियां चला रहे हैं अर्थात् वे सेमिनार तथा बाइबल कक्षाएं लगाना, स्थोहार बनाना और पुस्तक तथा पुस्तिकाएं वितरण कर रहे हैं। गरीब हिन्दुओं में खाद्यान्न का वितरण का उनका

धर्म परिवर्तन कराने के उदाहरण राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं। पता चला है कि ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों में विशेष प्रतिक्रिया ले रहे हैं और देहरादून में बहुत से 'तिब्बती घर' चला रहे हैं।

(ख) कोई आशवासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(ग) श्री (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन

4452. श्री तु० राम : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केरल में विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों का अनुमानित कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में मई, 1967 तक पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केरल राज्य को केन्द्रीय कोटे में से प्रति मास कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों में इन राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों के बाजार भाव में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1965-66 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केरल में विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन सम्बन्धी विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा। [वेक्ष्ये संख्या एल टी-897/67] फसल कटाई सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर 1966-67 वर्ष के लिए समस्त खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अन्तिम अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध

नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1966-67 (मई, 1967 तक) में पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केरल को दो मई खाद्यान्नों की मासिक सप्लाई विवरण (2) में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 897/67]

(ग) तीन महीनों (अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1967) में उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनं हुए केन्द्रों पर चावल, गेहूं, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और चना के सम्बन्ध में और पश्चिम बंगाल में चावल के सम्बन्ध में मास के अन्त के शोक मूल्य संलग्न विवरण (3) में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-897/67]। इस विवरण से मालूम होगा कि चावल के मूल्य हाल के महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में बढ़ गए थे। उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्य खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य भी बढ़ गए हैं। केरल में मुख्य खाद्यान्नों के अधिकतम बंधनिक मूल्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये जाते हैं।

Game Sanctuary of Manipur

4453. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the maintenance expenditure of Kiebul Game Sanctuary of Manipur and the income derived from it for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the total area of the Sanctuary reserved for the inmate animals;

(c) the total strength of the inmates and their kinds and whether their number is increasing or decreasing; and

(d) whether any encroachments into the land of the Sanctuary have come to the notice of Government recently and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The maintenance expenditure of this Sanctuary for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 was Rs. 6,712 and Rs. 16,153 respectively. No income was derived from this sanctuary during these years.

(b) 10.44 sq. miles.

(c) Approximate number of inmates is 500 and it is gradually increasing.

(d) There is no encroachment in the demarcated sanctuary area.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

**4454. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
Shri Sitaram Kesri;
Shri Shashi Ranjan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board is a superannuated person; and

(b) if so, how many extensions have been given to him and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, is also appointed as the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board. The present incumbent of both these posts is a superannuated officer.

(b) The present Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, was appointed initially for a period of two years with effect from 1st April, 1962. He was granted extensions of re-employment for two years from 1st April, 1964 and one year each from 1st April, 1966 and 1st April, 1967. The extensions have been given in the public interest.

National Highways

4455. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the principles which govern the declaration of a road as a National Highway; and

(b) the standard width fixed for National Highways, metalled and unmetalled portions separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-898/67].

Diversion of National Highways in M.P.

4456. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of the important towns connected by these Highways;

(c) whether Government propose to divert these Highways to bye-pass cities and populated areas; and

(d) if so, when this is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-899/67].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The construction of diversion at Indore on National Highway No. 3 has been sanctioned and the work on it is in progress. It is expected to be completed by the end of the fourth Plan period. The works on other diversions and bye-passes have yet to be sanctioned, and it is not possible

to indicate at this stage, when they will be completed. Bye-passes have been given low priority and, due to financial stringency, it may not be possible to construct any other bye-pass during the current year.

Grant of Forest Areas for Rubber Plantation in Andaman Islands

4457. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few years ago the Andaman Administration granted 500 acres of forest area at Brindaban surrounded by seven villages to Rubber Board for rubber plantation;

(b) if so, whether this was done against the directions of the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether this resulted in a clash between the villagers concerned and the Rubber plantation labourers; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop further rubber plantation in the Port Blair area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Hindi as the Medium of Instruction in Law Colleges

4458. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether in any Law College in India any Indian language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is the medium of instruction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, steps taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not available with the Ministry. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Telephones at the Residences of Establishment Officers in F. & A. Ministry

4459. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether residential telephones have been provided to the Establishment Officers in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred on account of these telephones during the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) These officers have sometimes to be contacted outside office hours for urgent establishment matters.

(c) Rs. 5,539.84.

चम्बल नदी पर पुल

4460. श्री धर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में चम्बल नदी पर बनाये जा रहे पुल के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) उस राशि में से कितनी धनराशि दी जा चुकी है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) इस परियोजना पर 114.20 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है और इसके लिये निम्न प्रकार से धन की व्यवस्था मंजूर की गई है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

(1) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि आरक्षित .	38.06
(2) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को नियतन	38.07
(3) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को नियतन	38.07

114.20

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथामय लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पशुओं की हड्डियों से उर्वरक बनाना

4461. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं की हड्डियों से उर्वरक बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मध्य प्रदेश में टोकमगढ़, छतरपुर और पन्ना क्षेत्रों में पालतू तथा अन्य पशुओं की हड्डियां प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलती हैं, सरकार का विचार यह उर्वरक कारखाना वहां स्थापित करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभा साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को ऋण

4462. श्री रामचन्द्र बोरप्पा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भी ऋण देती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रयोजन के लिए और यह योजना कहां-कहां लागू की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभा साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—900/67]

Ganguli Bridge and Approach Roads on National Highway in South Kanara District

4463. Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the increased cost in the construction of the Ganguli Bridge and approach roads on the National Highway in the South Kanara District on account of the repeated extensions of the contract; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the effect that no extension should be given without recording the reasons and without the prior approval by the next higher authority competent to grant the extensions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri

Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The information on the points is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Teachers' Constituencies

**4464. Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether members are elected to the Legislative Councils in different States from the Teachers' Constituencies also;

(b) whether any proposal to abolish the Teachers' Constituencies is under consideration by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently there is no proposal in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

चौथी योजना में पर्यटन का विकास

4465. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैमिक उद्बन्धन मंत्री 13 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2266 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी योजना अवधि में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए नियत 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में से 2' 57 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा को किस प्रकार खर्च किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैमिक उद्बन्धन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : चौथी योजना की अवधि में पर्यटन कार्यक्रम पर किये जाने वाले 25 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय में 2' 57 करोड़

रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा के अंश का अन्तिम व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	मद	विदेशी मुद्रा (लाख रु० में)
1.	सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत होटलों के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के जरिए उपस्कर	1. 20
2.	पर्यटकों के लिए वातानुकूलित कारों की खरीद	0. 25
3.	भारत में बनाई जाने वाली पर्यटक कोचों के लिए वातानुकूलन यूनिटों का आयात	0. 135
4.	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा 'ध्वनि तथा प्रकाश' झांकियों के प्रदर्शन की व्यवस्थापना	0. 11
5.	पर्यटन साहित्य तथा फिल्मों इत्यादि के उत्पादन तथा निर्माण के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा कागज और फिल्मों इत्यादि का आयात	0. 69
6.	गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में जाड़ों के खेलों के लिए उपस्कर तथा विशेषज्ञ-परामर्श	0. 185
योग		2. 570

फर्रुखाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गंगा नदी का पुल

4466. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :
श्री मोलूह प्रसाद :

क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के लिए सरकार

में जो रकम देनी थी, उसे देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्य को बन्द करने का है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) फर्रुखाबाद जिले में गंगा का प्रस्तावित पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है। अतः प्रधानतः इस परियोजना से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सम्बन्धित है। हाल ही में उस सरकार ने इस पुल की और राम गंगा के ऊपर के एक और पुल की 50 प्र० श० लागत जो अनुमानतः कुल 4.40 करोड़ रुपया है, को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के लिये अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये हैं। इस प्रार्थना का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Labour Cooperative Societies in Manipur

4467. Shri M. Meghachandra. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour co-operative societies functioning in Manipur;

(b) the facilities granted to these labour co-operative societies in their labour contract work;

(c) whether Government propose any further extension of facilities to these co-operative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Ninety-seven labour cooperative societies have been organized in Manipur.

(b) The labour cooperative societies can be awarded works up to Rs. 20,000 without call of tenders; labour

cooperatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be awarded works up to Rs. 35,000. Financial assistance is given to deservng societies in the form of share capital contribution and subsidy for management expenses. Tribal labour societies are also given subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment.

(c) It is proposed to continue the existing concession regarding award of works and also give financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy. An apex society will also be organized.

(d) The apex society will help in the procurement of work and provide guidance to its member organizations. The details regarding the financial assistance to be given in the current year for the apex society and the primary labour contract societies are being finalized.

दिल्ली में मैदा और सूजी

4469. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में राशन की दुकानों में लोगों को अपेक्षित मात्रा में मैदा और सूजी नहीं मिलती है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा राशन की दुकानों को प्रति मास ये वस्तुएं कितनी मात्रा में दी जाती हैं ; तथा इन वस्तुओं को बेचने वाली दुकानों में कितनी मात्रा में दी जाती है ; और

(ग) ये वस्तुएं जनता को किस मान-दंड के आधार पर दी जाती हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) इस समय मैदा तथा सूजी राशन में दी जाने वाली वस्तुएँ

नहीं हैं। तथापि, इन वस्तुओं की कुछ मात्राएं राशन की दुकानों से बिन्की के लिए दी जाती हैं। ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उपभोक्ता अपेक्षित मात्राएं नहीं खरीद पाते हैं।

(ख) राशन की दुकानों को लगभग 600 मीटरी टन और सहकारी भण्डारों को 100 मीटरी टन मैदा तथा सूची उपभोक्ताओं को बेचने के लिए प्रति मास दिया जाता है।

(ग) क्योंकि ये वस्तुएं राशन वाली वस्तुएं नहीं हैं इसलिये इनकी कोई कसौटी निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

Stone chips in Foodgrains

4470. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stone chips were found in the wheat supplied by the Central Government to Bihar Relief Committee for running free kitchens in the drought-affected area; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahb Shinde): (a) and (b). The Bihar Relief Committee have intimated that stone or brick pieces and coal were found in some wheat bags received from Central Government Godown, Digha. The matter is being inquired into and suitable action will be taken.

I.A.C. service to Calicut

4471. Shri P. C. Adichan: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of traffic potential of Calicut with a view to

extend the Indian Airlines Corporation service to Calicut in Kerala has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have just completed the study of traffic potential and reported that from commercial point of view there appears to be a case for operation of an air service to Calicut. This is now under consideration.

Air travel by employees of Food Corporation of India

4472. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total money spent on air travel by the officers of the Food Corporation of India since the Corporation was set up in 1964;

(b) the amount of cancellation fee paid to the Indian Airlines Corporation by the Food Corporation of India as cancellation charges for not using the seats booked by the Indian Airlines Corporation flights; and

(c) whether Government have sought any explanation from the Food Corporation of India for the enormous sums spent on air travel and cancellation charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahb Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. Under the Food Corporations Act, the general superintendence and management of the affairs and business of the Corpora-

tion vest in the Board of Directors and the Central Government can issue instructions to the Corporation only on questions of policy.

T.A./D.A. claimed by Food Corporation Employees

**4473. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Travelling Allowances and Daily Allowance claimed by the officials of the Food Corporation of India since the Corporation was set up in 1964 year-wise; and

(b) the action taken to cut down the air travel by these officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total amount incurred on travelling and daily allowances of the officials of the Food Corporation of India during the financial years indicated below was as under:—

1964-65	Rs. 43,230
1965-66	Rs. 10,99,000

Accounts for the year 1966-67 are still under compilation.

(b) Air travel by officers of the Corporation is restricted to absolute necessity and is allowed only when an officer is entitled to travel by air or on urgent work on special permission in the interest of speedy work.

Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition

4474. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition are functioning with full capacity;

(b) the total number of students undergoing training at present;

(c) whether Government have evolved plans to fully utilize the services of candidates who successfully complete the course; and

(d) whether there is any scheme with Government to give them advanced training in foreign countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) At the present moment the Institutes are at different stages of development and are admitting students to the extent possible, with the facilities available. They are expected to function with full capacity by the time full facilities are provided.

(b) During the last session viz. 1966-67 the total number of Diploma and Craft course students in these four Institutes at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras was 888.

(c) No specific plan has been drawn up but as envisaged in the scheme the trained personnel are fully utilised in various hotels, catering establishments, snack-bars, restaurants, industrial canteens and other forms of institutional feeding etc. in the country.

(d) The Institutes at New Delhi and Bombay have schemes to send a selected number of students abroad for further training and working experience.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Gujarat

4475. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Gujarat State has recently asked the Central Government for the fulfilment of the allotted quota of foodgrains to prevent a

collapse of the rationing system in the State;

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

(c) whether the monthly allocations of foodgrains have been reaching that State month by month since March, 1967; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Chief Minister of Gujarat has recently asked for fulfilment of the allotted quotas of foodgrains.

(b) Priority has been given to the movement of foodgrains to Gujarat. Some supplies are also being arranged from stocks available in Central godowns to augment the despatches from the ports.

(c) and (d) There has been a shortfall of about 2.4 per cent to 7 per cent in the actual monthly supplies against the monthly quotas during the last three months. The shortfall in supplies can be attributed mainly to short arrivals.

Mechanised Farming in Assam

4476. Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have drawn up a plan for mechanised farming to achieve self-sufficiency in food production;

(b) whether the Government of Assam have approached the Centre for more fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation pumps for the same project; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to help and meet the demand of the Government of Assam in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Central Government has not received any such plan from Assam Government.

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

Rumania's Offer to Supply Tractors

4477. Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania has offered to export to India wheel type tractors against rupee payment;

(b) whether any private firm has applied to Government for permission to import such type of Rumanian tractors;

(c) if so, Government's decision in the matter; and

(d) whether any type of tractors are being imported from Rumania at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Wheel type tractors are not being imported from Rumania at present. Only a crawler tractor is being imported for test and trial.

National Highway Works

4478. Shri G. Y. Krishnan:

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineer Liaison Officers posted to several States in the past for keeping co-ordination

between the Centre and State Governments;

(b) whether they were not executing their duties properly in respect of the National Highway Works and were withdrawn from most of the States; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to post such Liaison Officers again in the interest of the efficient, orderly and quick execution of the Centrally financed projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) There are eleven sanctioned posts of Engineer Officers, depending on their availability, after taking into account the number of officers required at the Headquarters office at New Delhi. Thus, there were nine Liaison Officers posted in the States in 1953 and seven in 1960; but all these officers have been withdrawn to the Headquarters since 1963.

(b) They were executing their duties properly, but were withdrawn from the States to the Headquarters office in connection with the work required for the defence needs of the country.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Bangalore Madras National Highway

4479. Shri G. Y. Krishnan:
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:
Shri Chengalraya Naidu:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diversion of the Bangalore-Madras National Highway planned at Kolar in Mysore State has been taken up or there is any alternative proposal;

(b) the public and expert opinions about the construction of this road;

(c) how long it will take to implement the same; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is a very weak bridge on the said Highway near Tamballi on Palar river?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. The alignment has been approved, and there is no alternative proposal.

(b) The need for the construction of the bypass is recognized at all hands.

(c) The land acquisition proceedings are in progress. However, due to paucity of funds, the bypass is not likely to be completed during the current plan period.

(d) The bridge across the river Palar is not so weak as to require reconstruction on an urgent basis.

Package Programme in Pali District

4480. Shri S. K. Tapuria: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the package programme in Pali District;

(b) the return on this investment by way of increased agricultural products; and

(c) the reasons for which the programme has been dropped in Pali?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Anna sahib Shinde): (a) The non-loan expenditure incurred by the Government on the Package Programme in Pali District during the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-66) is estimated at approximately Rs. 106 lakhs. This was supplemented by short-term loans advanced by the cooperatives to the farmers for purchase of inputs.

(b) As a result of the implementation of the Package Programme, the production of food-grains in the district has shown an upward trend during the Third Plan period, except for the decline in 1963-64 caused by wide-spread drought. The average

production of food-grains during this period was about 15 per cent higher than that during the three years 1958-61 before the introduction of the programme. The progress of the programme in the district could have been faster if the weather conditions had been normal.

(c) The programme has not been dropped. Package Programme is included in the Fourth Plan of Rajasthan.

Himachal Government Transport

4481. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of revision of pay-scales of the technical staff of the Himachal Government Transport was referred by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to the Central Government for final sanction;

(b) if so, since when the issue is pending with the Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the pay revision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The question of the revision of the pay scales of the technical staff of the Himachal Government Transport was first raised in September, 1962. The matter has been under correspondence, as certain clarifications had to be sought from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. This information has been received yesterday and a decision may be taken soon.

हड्डियों का निर्यात

4482. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 20 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2993 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष हड्डियों के चूरे का कितनी मात्रा में और किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या फास्फेट उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में डि-एमोनियम फास्फेट का आयात किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस दर पर तथा किन देशों से ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अश्व साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेल्लियों संख्या LT—901 67]

(ख) फास्फेट उर्वरकों की तैयारी के लिए डी एमोनियम फास्फेट का आयात नहीं किया जाता। इसको मूल उर्वरक या मिश्रणों के रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

(ग) विभिन्न देशों से आयात हुए डि एमोनियम फास्फेट की मात्रा तथा मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	किस देश से आयात किया गया	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में	लागत तथा भाड़े सहित प्रति मीटरी टन का औसत मूल्य
			रुपये पैसे
1966-67	यू० एस० ए० इटली	95,000 } 15,000 }	732. 78
1967-68	यू० एस० ए०	+ 220,000	783. 48
			(अनन्तिम)

+ अतिरिक्त मात्रा के क्रय का मामला विचाराधीन है ।

राज्यों को गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई

4483. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई की गई, ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में इन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने कितनी मांग की थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [बुस्तकालब में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—902/67]

(ख) सभी राज्य सरकारों से गेहूँ और चावल की मांगें नियमित अथवा एक-सार आधार पर प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं कुछ राज्य विशिष्ट मांगें करते हैं, कुछ अन्य राज्य पूरे वर्ष के लिए अथवा एक मास के लिए या उससे अधिक की मांग करते हैं। अतः एक ही अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों की विभिन्न मांगें होने के कारण निश्चित मात्रा का बतलाना कठिन है।

चीनी के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कोई विशिष्ट मांगें प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। पहले की वास्तविक खपत और चीनी के वर्तमान उपलब्ध स्टॉक को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश के निर्धारित मासिक कोटे के आधार पर सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

पालम हवाई अड्डे में प्रवेश के लिये प्लेट-फार्म टिकट

4484. श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 329 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्लेटफार्म टिकट व्यवस्था लागू करने से सरकार को प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः कितनी आय होगी ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : पालम हवाई अड्डे में प्रवेश के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति 0.50 पैसे की 'लेवी' के आधार पर सरकार को प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः लगभग 90,000 रुपये की आय होगी।

Bridge over the Brahmaputra in Assam

4485. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to construct a bridge over the river Brahmaputra linking Jogighopa and Pancharatna of Goalpara District in Assam during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether any proposal for the construction of the said bridge has come from the State Government of Assam?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Not so far, Sir.

Publicity to attract Foreign Tourists

4486. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the type of publicity given in the foreign countries to attract tourists;

(b) the countries, in particular, where extra importance to publicity is given;

(c) the total amount of money allocated for publicity in India and abroad during 1967-68 and the foreign exchange part of this money;

(d) whether the publicity abroad is being given by the private agencies or through Government owned department;

(e) whether Mr. Ganju, an Indian foreign Ministry official in U.S.A. who was given a contract for publicity of Indian cause in the U.S.A., is also doing publicity for attracting tourists from that part of the continent, to visit India; and

(f) the rise in the number of tourists from North America and parti-

cularly from U.S.A. after his taking over the publicity work?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) Publicity in foreign countries is done primarily through the media of the Press. However, media of films, window displays, participation in fairs and exhibitions, workshop programme, cultural programme, lectures, inviting travel writers and travel agents to India and other suitable media of communications are also utilized.

(b) and (c):

The budget allocation for 1967-68 is Rs. 110 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 60.00 lakhs in foreign exchange is earmarked for advertising, allied publicity and public relations in foreign countries. The details of expenditure on advertising etc. in various areas are as follows:—

Area	Location of Tourst Office	Amount allocated	Countries covered by advertising
(Rs. in lakhs)			
U.S.A .	New York, Chicago & San Francisco	27.48	U. S. A. and Latin America
Canada	Toronto	3.00	Canada
U.K. .	London	6.00	U. K., Eire and Scandinavia.
France .	Paris	6.00	France, Italy, Spain, Belgium & Luxembourg.
Germany	Frankfurt	6.00	West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland and Yugoslavia.
Japan .	Tokyo	3.50	Japan
Australia	Sydney	3.60	Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.
Reserve		4.32	

(d) The overseas offices of the Department of Tourism engage the professional services of local Advertising and Public Relations Agencies.

(e) Mr. Ganju has not been employed by the Tourist Department for any publicity work.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Foodgrains in India

4487. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total per capita foodgrain production in India in 1966-67;

(b) how much of the foodgrains was lost in transit and due to rats and rodents and how much was allowed to go waste while in storage during this year; and

(c) the per capita foodgrains made available, from indigenous production during this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total per capita foodgrains production (gross) in 1966-67 is tentatively estimated at 148.6 kgs.

(b) and (c). Of the foodgrains handled by the Government, the loss in transit and storage during 1966-67 was estimated at 0.17 per cent and 0.11 per cent respectively. Precise figures of damage caused by rats are not available, but the overall loss due to rats is roughly estimated at 2 to 4 per cent of the agricultural produce. In arriving at quantities of foodgrains available for human consumption, due allowance has to be made for (a) losses in transit, storage, handling, etc. of foodgrains handled by Government as well as others including trade, (b) requirements for seed and (c) requirements for cattle feed, etc. It is customary to make an allowance of 12.5 per cent of gross production on account of feed, seed and wastage. After making this allowance, per capita foodgrains available from indigenous production for human consumption in 1966-67 is estimated at 130.0 kgs.

Liberian Ship with PL-480 wheat running aground the Hooghly

4488. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Liberian Ship carrying 8,000 tonnes of

PL-480 wheat ran aground in the Hooghly river on the 19th June, 1967;

(b) if so, steps taken to refloat the ship; and

(c) the total damage caused due to this?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Liberian Ship "Yiannina" carrying about 7000 tonnes of wheat ran aground near Upper Dock Buoy in the Hooghly river on the 18th June, 1967.

(b) Attempts to refloat the vessel were made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners with the help of Tugs and salvage vessel on the 18th June and again on the 19th June, 1967, but were unsuccessful. The vessel was thereafter lightened by the overside discharge of about 800 tonnes of cargo and refloated on the 21st June, 1967, at 1325 hours.

(c) A Preliminary inquiry into the accident under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, is being conducted and the extent of damage to the vessel and damage/loss of cargo, if any; will be known after completion of the inquiry.

राजस्थान में पर्यटक सप्ताह

4489. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनैतिक उद्घुयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अप्रैल 1967 में पर्यटक सप्ताह मनाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया; और

(ग) सरकार को उससे कितनी आय हुई ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बोधन यन्त्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 8 से 14 अप्रैल तक जयपुर में मनाया गया पर्यटन सप्ताह भारत सरकार के पर्यटक कार्यालय जयपुर की सहायता से राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था । राज्य सरकार तथा 'यात्रा व्यवसाय' द्वारा किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है । भारत सरकार के पर्यटक कार्यालय द्वारा 66.00 रुपये व्यय किया गया ।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष समारोह-1967 के अन्तर्गत देश भर में पर्यटन सप्ताह मनाये जा रहे हैं । पर्यटन सप्ताहों से हुए अर्जनों को आंकना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसे आयोजनों से सीधी आय नहीं होती ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम

4490. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री झोंकार सिंह :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम की एक शाखा राजस्थान में स्थापित की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर प्रति मास कितना धन व्यय होता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । जब कभी किसी राज्य में खरीदारी करनी होती है, उस समय खाद्य निगम विभिन्न राज्यों में स्वयं ही कार्यालय स्थापित करता है ।

1135 (A) LS-5.

राजस्थान में अक्टूबर, 1965 में निगम ने अपना क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित किया था ।

(ख) 1966-67 में व्यय के अस्थायी आंकड़ों के आधार पर, निगम ने इस कार्यालय पर (क्षेत्रीय और जिला कार्यालयों सहित) प्रति मास लगभग 1.48 लाख रुपये व्यय किये हैं ।

Training Farms

4491. Shri S. S. Basi:
Shri Esvara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

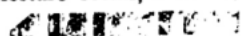
(a) whether an agreement has been signed with the Food and Agriculture Organisation to set up training farms in the country for imparting instructions to the young farmers to increase the farm output;

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

(c) where such farms are likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes. An agreement has been signed with the FAO to set up a demonstration and training Farm for young Farmers at Visakhapatnam.

(b) The purpose of the project is to improve human diet and to raise the income level of the rural population in Andhra Pradesh through increased egg and poultry and meat production and intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruit for sale at prices which are reasonable for both producers and consumers. A demonstration and training farm in poultry farming and market gardening will be established by the Young Farmers Association of India in an 100 acre tract provided by Visakhapatnam Municipality near the city. The farm will be equipped with lecture rooms, a hostel, poultry



farming and agricultural equipment. The aim is to train about 600 young farmers in the next three years. The Australian FFHC Committee, will give through the FAO, assistance by way of equipment, supplies and building and recurring costs totalling to \$1,20,000. dollars.

(c) The agreement provides for the setting up of only one Farm at Visakhapatnam.

12.41 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INTRUSION OF PAKISTANI PLANES IN THE EASTERN SECTOR

श्री मरणाडी (राजमहल): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को श्रौर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“भारत के पूर्वी सेंटर में पाकिस्तानी हवाई जहाजों के हाल ही में बिना आज्ञा प्रवेश के समाचार”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government has received reports that there were recently violations of Indian air space by the Pakistani aircraft on 28th and 29th June 1967 in West Bengal area. On 28th June 1967, at about 0945 hours, 1320 hours and 1336 hours, two suspected Pakistani Jet aircraft entered Indian air space from the direction of Patgram (East Pakistan). After flying over Phulkadabri and Kharkharia areas in West Bengal, the aircraft returned to Pakistan heading in a Southernly direction. The aircraft flew at a height of 1000 feet to 1500 feet and penetrated 2 nautical miles into Indian territory. On 29th June 1967, at about 1645 hours, three suspected Pakistani Jet aircraft entered Indian air space from

the direction of Patgram (East Pakistan). After flying over Mekhlinganj area in West Bengal, the aircraft returned to Pakistan heading in a Southernly direction. The aircraft flew at a height of 1000 feet to 1500 feet and penetrated 2 nautical miles into Indian territory. A protest will be lodged with the Government of Pakistan against these violations of Indian air space shortly.

No confirmed report of the alleged violation of Indian air space in West Bengal or in the Garo Hills District of Assam on 30th June 1967 has been received.

श्री मरणाडी : अध्यक्ष महोदय में मंत्री महोदय से आप की मार्फत यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से पाकिस्तानी विदेशी जहाज जोकि भारतीय क्षेत्र में बिना अनुमति के प्रवेश करते हैं तो क्या यह चीज ताशकंद के विरुद्ध नहीं है यदि हाँ तो क्या भारत सरकार अभी उस ताशकंद समझौते को मान्यता देना उचित समझती है जबकि दूसरा पक्ष उस की निरन्तर अवहेलना कर रहा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Violations are violations and they are unauthorised. That is why we take action against them where possible and if they escape into Pakistani territory, protests are lodged. It is no doubt correct that after the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, we were hoping that these unauthorised actions will not be the case. But some air violations have taken place even after the signing of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): May I know whether the Government will probe into this matter and see whether this has anything to do with the grand strategy that China is adopting in collusion with Pakistan? Has that anything to do with these air intrusions into our territory?

Shri Swaran Singh: In this particular case, to give full information to the hon. House I would like to say

that Patgram is Pakistan territory protruding into Indian territory and the Indian territory over which the air violation took place protrudes into Pakistan territory. It is very difficult to say whether these were part of the bigger strategy. Two nautical miles into Indian territory, whether they were there deliberately or unintentionally it is very difficult for me to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In reply to a previous question, Sir, you will remember the hon. Minister was asked what he meant by deep penetration and he said 20 miles. From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that it was surely more than 20 miles. I would like to know whether it is a fact that on the 28th there was air violation by Pakistani jet planes and on the 29th, the next day, there was further air violation. Was it brought to his notice that there were air violations on both 28th and 29th?

Shri Swaran Singh: The statements that I have made are about violations, one on the 28th and the other on the 29th.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you had taken adequate precautions on the 28th, there would have been no violations on the 29th.

Shri Swaran Singh: These were, as I said, two nautical miles on the Indian territory and they were detected on the same day when the violation took place.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): From the bland manner in which the Minister answered the question of Shri Venkatasubbaiah it would appear that he did not consider these two violations of Pakistani aircraft on our space as any deep penetration. But he has also stated that he is not in a position to confirm whether there had been intrusions into our air space on Cooch-Bihar and Assam. May I know from him why it has taken so many days for this Government to get any confir-

mation? Have they any radar installation in that area to verify and confirm this kind of reports?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am very sorry that he describes my objective way of presenting things as the manner in which a professor thinks he should describe. I attach more seriousness to these things. If I do not use strong language or strong adjectives, I am leaving them for the professors to use. In this particular case, they were detected, as I have said, on the same day. They were flying rather low, only at an altitude of 1,000 to 1,500 ft. They were detected on the same day. When I said there is no confirmation, it means that we have not come to know whether there was any such flight or violation on the day on which it is alleged. It does not take long to detect such things. It would have been detected, if one had taken place. My way of describing it is that no air violation had taken place on that particular day.

Shri S. S. Kothari rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, your name is not in the list. I do not want to create any new precedent. So, I am sorry.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, on behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-879/67].

TRIPURA FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT CONTROL (NO. 2) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

the Table a copy of the Tripura Food-grains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 959 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/67].

12.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have taken 2 hours and 20 minutes up till now and 8 hours and 10 minutes still remain. May I request Shri Bakar Ali Mirza to continue his speech. He has already taken 5 minutes yesterday.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry has got a difficult task to perform for our country is difficult to administer. We have a complex society with our many social patterns and linguistic and regional groups.

12.51 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair].

Added to that there is the question of an external threat which is further complicated by the possibility of an alignment between some inner groups in this country and some external agencies, whether it may be on the basis of religion, ideology or economic grouping. To add to all this we have got the further complicated question of gherao. Gherao has been described by some Members opposite as an intensive form of picketing. I submit that if anybody takes and considers this question seriously, he will detect a Chinese touch in that movement and that it is really a peaceful form of guerilla warfare.

Shri Ramamurti said the other day that it is only an agrarian problem and that there were 300 other gheraos then why all this importance to it. If this is only an agrarian problem as he said—also about the Mizos—it is also a political problem. I concede that the question of the Mizos and the Nagas could have been settled some time back if we had given them the Scottish pattern, but the fact remains that, whether it is an agrarian question or a political question, we are dealing with the Home Ministry and it has become a law and order question; therefore, the Home Ministry has to deal with it.

If gherao is what Shri Ramamurti claims it to be, a simple matter, how is it that five Cabinet Ministers visited that place to solve an unimportant issue? I ask: Is there any case in the whole history of the world where five Cabinet Ministers have gone out to see and discover and to make a public appeal about a question which is considered to be unimportant, a normal thing, which could be easily solved by having some land reforms and so on? It is a problem which the Home Ministry has to deal with. I hope, the Home Minister will listen.

Mr. Chairman: The Home Minister should please pay heed to what the the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Thank you very much. Kindly listen.

The Home Minister has got a difficult task. On the one side, he has to look at the law and order as also about internal security; on the other side, he has to guard and guarantee individual liberty. Here are two opposite things that he has to satisfy and that is the difficulty. For the one you require more and more power to deal with the situation; for the other you require curtailment of power, restraint in the use of power, so that individual liberty is guaranteed. Having this difficult thing to do, I say—

and I congratulate the Home Ministry—that it has come out fairly well. Though there have been all these problems, there is not in the country the consciousness of curtailment of liberty though in actual fact there is a lot of curtailment of liberty. That is an important point which I would like the Members opposite to consider. This he has achieved. It is no use bringing one case here and another case there to beat down the Government. The very fact that elections were conducted peacefully and the freedom of speech was allowed is itself a proof that the Home Ministry has been functioning fairly well. Otherwise, so many hon. Members opposite would not have seen the face of this House.

How is it that all this was possible? It was only because in the Cabinet there are people who are still under the influence of Gandhi and that peaceful mental outlook has helped them not to use the extra-ordinary type of power which is given to them. But, unfortunately, this influence of Gandhi is fast fading out not only here but all round. I ask the Home Minister, when you have taken all these powers, what guarantee there is that some other party or group which comes into power, which has not so many scruples, will not really use them for the curtailment of our freedom and completely destroy the democracy itself. Therefore, to take all these powers is all right but the future is really dismal.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is a real danger. The very fact that there has been an amendment of D.I.R. Rules and there is Rule 3A which does not allow the States to act without the approval of the Government of India indicates that they are conscious of that risk. That risk is there. There is no reluctance in giving powers to the Home Minister but we are concerned with the use of the

weapons. The Preventive Detention Act and the D.I.R. are, I submit, like hydrogen bombs in civil affairs. It is said that the situation is extra-ordinary and so extra-ordinary powers are required. So say the advocates of the hydrogen bombs. We have to see whether we can shed these powers. I request the Home Minister to kindly pay some attention to what I say. Can we shed these powers without curtailing our liberty?

Before going further, I would like to say that the physical power alone has not saved either Indonesia or Ghana from a revolution. The power that they had was much bigger than we have given to the Government of India. So, to rely on power, whether it is police power or any kind of physical power, is to lean on a weak staff.

Then, there is the question of China and Pakistan. That is the real reason for these extra-ordinary powers that are asked by the Government of India. As regards their aggression, there is the army and the aggression can be contained by the army. There remains the question of infiltration and that is really the danger which occupies the mind of the Home Ministry. The infiltration can be either by some people coming in just for the sake of sabotage or some people coming in for the sake of spreading their ideologies and their ideas. The first can be dealt with effectively by police action. But there too, the emphasis is being laid on the Preventive Detention Act and the D.I.R. The attention has shifted from Intelligence which is much more vital. Are we not aware that infiltrators from Pakistan came as far as Srinagar?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I was dealing with infiltration from Pakistan and China. I have submitted that, as far as physical infiltration goes, persons come for sabotage and there is a need for timely intelligence and information. I have also submitted that the intelligence service has not proved upto the mark neither in the case of infiltration of Pakistanis in Kashmir nor in finding out the use of foreign money in elections or the activities of the CIA. Sometimes we get information from foreign sources earlier than we do in our own country. Therefore, this branch requires to be strengthened.

There is another type of infiltration which tries to gather people round a particular idea, whether it be the communal idea or the Chinese brand of communism. I submit that an idea can be countered only by another idea, and it is only ideas that can penetrate through the physical barriers and walls that men build. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he has paid some attention to this aspect of the question which is also a matter not only of defence but of security.

Take, for instance, infiltration from Pakistan. We are trying to solve it by having a belt, because there is a suggestion to create a belt. We are always thinking in physical terms. How can you have an idea, for example nationalism, meeting the idea of communalism, if you discriminate between Indian Muslims and Pak Hindus? You have to decide once and for all that India and Pakistan are two countries and everyone on this

side of the border is part of a solid mass of people who will act unitedly. Therefore, I suggest that the frontiers should be closed not only for the mullas but also for the pandits. Let us have more trust on the people on this side so that they can act as a united people and as a united force. My hon. friends from the Jan Sangh may say that this is a risky affair, and we cannot trust people, and we cannot endanger the security of the country because there are communal groups and so on in this country. But I would like to ask how the other question relating to the other minorities has been handled. Are my hon. friends satisfied with the treatment that this subject has received?

Now, take the question of linguistic minorities. How is it that the border problem between two States remains unsettled and unsolved for years? How can you explain away Shivsena? Is not that also a problem of minorities? Is it not a fact that we have not succeeded in solving it, and if we say we have succeeded, then is it not a fact that we have not succeeded enough? I am glad that Shri Y. B. Chavan is here, because I have selected his State so that I can speak very bluntly, and I am sure the matter will receive his attention. Take, for example, Shivaji. Shivaji is a national hero. But they have reduced him to a provincial hero, first of the Maharashtra and then of the Maharashtra. Gandhiji has been given a secondary place, who is a symbol of unity and a symbol of our freedom. If you unconsciously create these ideas, you create divisions and build up divisions and these divisions lead to weakness.

Similarly, take the question of Chinese communism. You have to face this idea with another idea, namely the idea of democratic socialism. But this idea should be strong and vital and inspiring. We have not done anything about land reforms. We have not reduced the gap between the rich and the poor; on the other hand, this gap has been growing. How can

we inspire people when we see rajas and maharajas feeling at home in this socialistic pattern? I do not see in them a zeal of a new convert but I see only the comfort of a traveller who has returned to his house after travel. So, if we want to have an idea, we must have some faith in our own ideas. Let it be a mission; let it be a strong and vital and inspiring mission. If we do that, I am sure we shall be doing a greater service than by making use of the Preventive Detention Act and the DIR.

Then, again, take the question of Centre-State relations. The same division is going on further afield. Why should there be any change or revision in this relationship? The non-Congress Government has to see that there is no discrimination made on the ground that it is a non-Congress government. That is all. Unless we think of the country as a whole, unless we strengthen the Centre and think of the country as one unit, we cannot succeed against these world forces. Therefore, my appeal to the Home Minister is that the threat from external sources is not so great as there is from weaknesses within, and I would like him to discard these physical weapons and try more to deal with this psychological side of it.

I will take just one minute. The last thing I have to say is about administrative reforms. There is a reforms department built in the ministry itself. They have study groups, and later on they appointed the Administrative Reforms Commission. These groups study, and their recommendations are accepted, but I read in the report a very honest declaration, and I appreciate it. It says at page 14 that "in most cases there has been complete or almost complete implementation, but in some cases the implementation is only partial and this is disappointing." This Administrative Reforms Commission has been there because there is a great demand for this Ombudsman, and the Commis-

sion has taken particular care to submit an interim report. They took six months to write that report. Eight months are over since then, and the States have not yet formed their opinion about that report. What will happen? It will go to the next session, and in the next session it may or may not come. The Bill will be introduced probably in 1968, and then probably in the Gandhian Centenary year we might have this Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt. Therefore, I request him, as far as possible, to speed up, to see if he cannot bring the Bill this very session. There is talk of corruption everywhere, every day. Why not have this Ombudsman and be done with it? Whenever cases of a Minister or Secretary come, throw the files before this Ombudsman, and let the country, Parliament and all legislators be satisfied that justice is done, that there is no corruption in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am seeing your watchful eye is glaring at me. Therefore I sit down with this submission that these ideas that I have submitted may be taken in the spirit in which they have been submitted.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): I rise to support the cut motions sponsored by the members of the opposition and to criticise the demands made by the hon. Home Minister on the ground, firstly, that after 20 years of Congress administration in India, the legacy left by the Congress administration is corruption, and nothing but corruption.

A perusal of the Central Bureau of Investigation report reveals that in almost all the States, in all ranks of life, there is corruption. In 1966, 9,700 public servants were involved; out of them 1,398 were gazetted servants, 6,812 were non-gazetted servants, and 868 were public servants. This is only a negligible portion which has been brought to light. A considerable portion has not been brought to light.

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

When the Britishers left, there was not so much of corruption. What was the reason for such an increasing rate of corruption? It shows the inefficiency, the incompetence and all sorts of things of the past governments.

This is only corruption regarding government servants, but what about political corruption? Chief Ministers are involved, former Chief Ministers. The CBI report is still pending with the Home Minister. The Government of India has not taken any initiative, any step to prosecute former Chief Ministers, Mr. Patnaik and others. So, the Government is responsible, the Congress Government is responsible for the increasing rate of corruption, and none else. I charge this Government that they have not taken adequate steps to curtail the increasing rate of corruption.

I shall now refer to the Defence of India rules. The hon. Home Minister gives an assurance and makes a statement in this House. Should he not stick to that statement? Suddenly he changes his stand. First he says that from the 1st of July, there will not be the Defence of India rules; he will be removing them. But after sometimes he changes his mind and says that he would not do so. Why should he break that assurance? Was there any sudden invasion by China or Pakistan? This shows that the Government is not competent to run the country without such measures as this or the Preventive Detention Act. I was told by some friends that the Defence of India Rules are kept because of Sheikh Abdullah. If these rules are relaxed, the Government will have to release him. What is the background for the detention of Sheikh Abdullah for such a long period of fourteen years? What harm has he done? This is supposed to be a democratic country where justice exists. If Sheikh Abdullah has done anything wrong to the security of India, there is section 124 IPC; they could have prosecuted him. But they do not have any material; that is the pity. It does not mat-

ter whether the law affects five crores or fifty crores. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution are for each and every single individual. Every citizen has got these rights; so has Sheikh Abdullah. What has he done? Why cannot they bring him to book if he had done anything wrong? When he was released, I am told that he made a statement in the course of an address in Delhi on 10th of February 1965 before he went abroad: "We may have differences among ourselves but after all India is the homeland of us all and if, God forbid, India ceases to be India and goes down, how can others be safe? We have to look at that problem from that angle." This is what he is reported to have said in this capital city. Afterwards he was arrested for the flimsy reason that he carried on anti-India propaganda and that he shook hands with Chou En-Lai and that he was taken over by the Pakistanis. These are the grounds for which he was detained. The late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri talking to the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive on April 2nd, 1965 that while abroad Sheikh Abdullah had said nothing new. He is telling the same thing. But he is not tried. He is put behind the bars. I ask the Home Minister to look into the matter and release him. We can solve the problem. It is not so difficult. If there is some problem, it can be solved by releasing him. He may be allowed to speak to his followers and he may allowed to study the present position. A conference may be called in Delhi under the Prime Minister to which Sheikh Abdullah as well as other political parties which are predominant in Kashmir may be invited. Efforts must be made to solve this problem. The continuance of the Defence of India Rules is not at all justified.

My next point is about the prohibition policy. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Shukla, made a statement some three or four days back that the Committee

has made a unanimous recommendation that prohibition must be implemented in all the States. But I am surprised to know, that just like so many languages in India, there are so many different policies. Even in the States where the Congress party is administering, they are having differences of opinion. What is it? The Minister was saying that most of the State Chief Ministers are agreeing to implement the prohibition policy for the welfare of the poor people and the working class people, whether it is for their good or bad; but they must certainly be compensated. He also categorically said that the Government contemplated to give 50 per cent income derived by way of scrapping this prohibition. And most of the States have not at all agreed to it. I say, you are all talking about Gandhian principles. We are ashamed to see that you are talking about Gandhian principles. We in Madras the DMK government have decided to continue the prohibition policy in spite of the Congress Ministries in various States who want to scrap it. You say you are going to compensate 50 per cent. You give us 50 per cent for that. We do not want even 100 per cent. You give 50 per cent. We were getting Rs. 24 crores previously; now we are implementing the prohibition policy in accordance with the directions of the Central Government. Are we not entitled to have Rs. 12 crores? You give us Rs. 12 crores, and then the rest of the States will follow in our footsteps.

So, the Central Government has no categorical policy, uniform policy, consistent policy, correct policy in regard to prohibition. (*Interruption*). There are so many friends from Kerala, just like so many from Kerala have friendship with many in Madras. I cannot stop them. It is a social evil.

My next point is about the media of examination for the Union Public Service Commission. This Government has not at all a uniform policy. They are changing very often. Some-

time back, the Congress Working Committee resolved that they want to implement this examination policy by having all the 14 or 15 languages mentioned in the Constitution, to create a Babel State in India. What for? When we say that the *status quo* may be maintained, they do not agree. A candidate passing through Tamil medium cannot go and serve in any other part of India; and a UP, IAS man cannot serve in any other part of India, having passed the examination through the medium of Hindi only. Why not have English as the medium of examination in the UPSC? Is it not sufficient to have a uniform examination standard throughout the country?

An hon. Member: All the languages are allowed now.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Thank you. I am told that the Union Public Service Commission has decided to have the examination only in some principal languages. What are the principal languages? Are the principal languages only those which satisfy the whims and fancies of the Home Minister? If they want to have these examinations in our languages, let them have all the 14 or 15 languages mentioned in the Constitution. Otherwise, we must have English only as the medium of examination. We demand that.

My next point is about the State-Centre relationship. It is a pity that after the general elections, the Home Ministry here, the Government of India here, is treating the non-Congress States and their administration with doubt; the Government of India treats them as suspects. It is really a sorry picture. I will give you examples. Soon after we got elected, several files have been removed from Madras to Delhi. Some were destroyed and some were flown here. The defeated man, Mr. Bhakthavatsalam, despatched all those files to Delhi. When the people have voted us to power, are we not entitled to

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

see those files and take action against those people? Is this the way of treating non-Congress administrations? They are not your servants, but your partners and friends. You are treating them as servants and you think you can implement article 256 and dismiss them according to your whims and fancies. This sort of attitude on the part of the Central Government will not do any good for the unity of the country. Today there are about half a dozen non-congress States. If the Central Government continues this sort of policy towards them, their number will soon increase to more than 10 and then the Central Government will be ours, not yours. The States will then be dictating terms to you. We are not at all going to bother about the Centre afterwards, if you treat us like this. Today you are hatching a big conspiracy to see that the non-Congress Governments are somehow or other thrown out. Today you are conspiring to go into West Bengal. Tomorrow you may go to Kerala and next day you may come to Madras. I warn you, your intentions will be defeated. Now the non-Congress people are in a majority in India. The people who voted for Congress are much less than those who voted for non-Congress parties. If you do anything in West Bengal, all the non-Congress administrations all over India will unite together. So, you must take immediate steps to withdraw whatever you do under article 256 or any other thing. You must treat the non-Congress administrations as your friends and partners, not as enemies or suspects.

The Treasury Benches here are accusing the Madras Government saying, if they have promised one measure of rice for one rupee, it is not our problem. Is it a sin to give one measure for a rupee? Is it a sin to fulfil the promise made to the voters? When the Congress administration took over from the British in 1948,

we got 3 measures of rice for a rupee. Now one measure costs Rs. 3 or even Rs. 4 in some places. It is because of you; we are not responsible for that. The growers and workers are not responsible. You were having the key of the central administration. Is it a sin if we give one measure for a rupee? Of course, we are quite new and we may require some temporary adjustment, accommodation or loan. Is it not fair on the part of the Central Government to see that such a thing is done? On the contrary, our Morarjibhai who sticks very much to principles and nothing more nor less, refuses to help. If the Central Government wants money, they can print notes or borrow from foreign countries. But what can the State Governments do? I appeal to the Government, if they want to make a coordinated approach, let them hire those printing machines to the State Governments for some time, so that we can also print notes. You must safeguard the non-Congress administrations. You are not at all accommodating or helping the Madras Government.

Lastly, I am coming to the language question, which is controversial so far as some of my friends are concerned. But I am not going to irritate them now. When the Congress Government make an assurance, they must stick to it; otherwise, they should not make an assurance. After having made an assurance, they are now not in a mood to implement it at all. I will remind the House that this is an assurance which was made in 1965 in the President's Address which says:

"We wish to state categorically that the assurances given by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and re-affirmed by our Prime Minister will be carried out without qualification and reservation. This is essential for the unity of the country... While Hindi is the official language of the Union, English will continue to be an

associate official language. This will continue as long as non-Hindi-speaking people require it."

So, the option is left to us. Though it has been repeated many times and time is going on, they are not coming forward with a Bill. I do not know what is the reason for it. Even though this demand has been incorporated in the President's Address, even though the Prime Minister has made a categorical assurance that the necessary amendment will be brought forward in the Official Language Bill, though not in the Constitution as we have sought, nothing has been brought forward so far. I am told that some interested people, I do not know whether it is from this side or that side, are securing signatures for scrapping or blocking the introduction of such a Bill.

It is the English language that has brought us together. Only after the advent of the British in India the entire country was united. Let us not disintegrate it. We are for integration and not for disintegration. Let our needs be fulfilled. We are not at all against implementing the Official Language Bill by the North Indian States. But, as far as the southern States are concerned, as far as West Bengal and Gujarat are concerned, we want that there must be another link language, which must be recognised as the official language. But the Central Government are not implementing it. I am told that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is behind this signature campaign... (interruptions). If that is so, I do not know what is going to happen in the future. Since the Central Government have made a solemn assurance, if they are unable to bring forward a Bill to implement that assurance they must resign... (interruptions). It is up to the Deputy Prime Minister to refuse it. What I am saying is that if the Government is unable to implement the solemn assurance made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, if the Government is unable to bring forward a

Bill which incorporates the solemn assurances made on the floor of the House, the Government must immediately quit. They should not create such a situation in the House in which the passage of such a Bill will be blocked. It is really surprising that the implementation of that assurance is being postponed from year to year. If they have a will, there is a way. I charge this Government that it has no desire or intention to settle or set right any dispute which exists.

With these words, I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to kindly bring forward the Bill. I am told that he has circulated it to the various States. I do not know why he should circulate it to all the States. It is necessary to circulate it only to those States where the people are affected by this Bill. What is the necessity to circulate it to all the States? The Bill incorporating the solemn assurances of the Prime Minister need be sent only to the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and not to all the States. By circulating this Bill to all the States the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are inviting opposition to the Bill, are inviting the blocking of the Bill, so that they can go on depriving the rights of the people who are very much affected by it.

With these words, I oppose all the Demands and support the cut motions moved by hon. Members.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: (Rai-ganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Home Ministry, the first point to which I shall invite the attention of the Home Minister is that the greatest problem that waits solution for him is the maintenance of the integrity of India. This problem has been agitating us since independence. One of the greatest administrators that India has produced, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, worked out a solution to the satisfaction of all which has worked up

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

till now. In fact, there are occasions in Indian history when integrity has suffered because of unworthy sons India has produced; but even then great administrators did arise and undid the mischief that these unworthy sons committed.

The question of national integration is before us very pointedly but even more important than the question of national integrity is the question of maintaining the integrity of India. That should deserve the undivided attention of the hon. Home Minister because if the integrity of India suffers national integration loses reality in itself.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They have divided Punjab into four parts.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That should be the point to be borne in mind by the hon. Home Minister all the time. In fact, there is a saying...

An Hon. Member: In Bengali.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In Sanskrit.

“मित्रं व्यसनं—सम्प्राप्तं स्वस्थानं परपीडितं ।
घन्यास्ते ये न पश्यन्ति देशभंगं कुलक्षयं ॥”

Blessed are those who do not see their own dear ones in distress; blessed are those who do not see their own land under the occupation or tyranny of others; blessed are those who do not see the breaking up of their country and blessed are those who do not see the destruction of their race.

श्री श्री० श्री० डांग (बम्बई—मध्य
दक्षिण): “आततायिनम् हन्यात्” ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: To this unfortunate generation all these have befallen but even then from the speeches that I heard in this House I feel that the lesson has not been learnt and we shall have to suffer for some time more. But even in this difficulty the hon. Home Minister

must maintain his leadership not only as a minister but I want to stress that he must maintain his leadership as a leader and a reconstructor. That is the tradition set by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

It is here that the Home Ministry has a part to play and it is with this point of view that the SRC decided that there should be no small units in India. In fact, what the SRC did was that it abolished many small units and merged them in larger units. That was the SRC's point. But what is happening after years of SRC's recommendations? I believe, we have not followed the line indicated by the SRC. We have deviated from the lines indicated by the States' Re-organisation Commission in the formation of smaller units the first of which came in the form of Nagaland. When the late Prime Minister accepted it, he did it with an apology. It was in this House that we opposed firstly the outlandish name given to that area and we opposed secondly placing Nagaland under the External Affairs Ministry. But he pleaded that the Nagas wanted those particular things and if they were satisfied we should not object. We accommodated him there. But even after that this tendency of going into smaller units is growing and the latest is in the matter of Assam. I submit to the hon. Minister for his consideration whether there should not be a line drawn where this tendency has to be checked and has to be brought to an end so that smaller units do not come into existence further leading to what the S.R.C. had objected to.

Why should not there be the pride of accepting or realising the whole of India as motherland? But I feel, the way they talk, some of our friends have forgotten the motherland known as India. Everyone wants a small piece of territory for himself; a small group wants a territory for itself. Nobody is satisfied with India as the motherland.

“आसिन्धु सिन्धु-पर्यन्ता एषा भारत भूमिका”

“This land extending from Sindhu to the ocean”.

“एषा सागर पर्यन्ता हिमवद्-विन्ध्य-कुण्डला”

“This land extending on both sides to the seas with Himalayas and Vindhyas hanging as pendants in her ears.”

That is the way our forefathers used to treat our motherland India. We people have deviated from that and we are trying to break up India in smaller units each claiming a separate existence. That is not consistent with the entity of India as a whole. That is the way the some people talk.

When I see this tendency, it causes me depression and at times I feel whether there is not a tendency to go back to the eighteenth century of Indian history. Some of our friends here speak of so many things. The knowledge comes to them but wisdom lingers. That is the difficulty with them. There should be a personality in Indian history, in Indian politics, which should be able to put a stop to it and to check this tendency to bring in fissiparous motives or fissiparous tendencies in India. (*Interruption*). That happened in Indian history more than once; it happened in modern history also. There was Chanakya who came to north India and there was Madhvacharya who came to south India. My friends coming from south take pride in south. Do they remember the name of Madhvacharya who brought integration of the entire south into one kingdom? No, Sir. (*Interruption*). They know only the D.M.K. and nothing more. That is the difficulty with them. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more interruption, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It is no good trying to check him because that is the habit. There are some persons for whom there is a Sanskrit saying:

“शिशुत्वं सर्वकाले”

Mr. Banerjee belongs to that type. What is the good of trying to check him? Rather take what is said as:

“अमृतं बाल-भाषितं”

I shall now refer to the Home Ministry's Report. This Report is a too much matter-of-fact Report which could have given some more details at least for this border problem, the 2,500 miles border of India and Pakistan. This should have been dealt with in more details and with greater attention. The question of Pakistan has been raised by some of the hon. Members. But, I say, Indo-Pakistan relationship can never be based on the feeling that the two countries are entirely foreign to each other. This relationship must always be regarded 'Sui generis' a class, by itself and in that way it has to be considered and tackled. I believe that, if the Home Minister proceeds in that way, some understanding may be brought about between India and Pakistan. But, while I say so, I draw his attention again to the border because I come from a constituency which has almost the entire eastern border with Pakistan and in the border things happen which are very distressing to the people. Under the new administration there has been set up, they have set up a “Gana Committees” along the borders. There is nothing that the committees do not do. I request the Home Minister to tell his staff to find out what is happening in the border under the administration of the so-called “Gana Committees” set up by the constituent parties that go to form the new Government in West Bengal. (*Interruptions*).

Border security forces have been constituted. But the border security forces should be looked after more carefully, particularly in choosing the commandants. Some of these commandants are not doing their work in the way that they should do, and unless they do that, the borders are very

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

unsafe. Almost the entire land on the border is left uncultivated. If one of the sub-divisions known as Islampur is checked, it will be found that the border lands are left uncultivated not only making it unsafe for the people to stay but also causing loss on account of failure of cultivation. The people find it unsafe to approach the border or cultivate there or stay there for looking after the crops. In one of my speeches I have requested the Home Minister to see that the border security staff who are posted there are not allowed to stay for a very long time, so that they may not come in contact with undesirable influences which would make them deviate from their duty and not fulfil the object for which they have been put there.

I should also make some reference to the official machinery. If the Home Minister refers to one of the previous Home Ministry's reports, the older reports, he will find a chapter or section where the conduct of the officials in discharging their duties is reviewed and even references made to various subversive activities of the officials. Today there was a reference as to what happened in the last elections. I shall not go into that, but it is within my knowledge that attempts have been made to influence the elections from the side of the officials in one way or the other. (Interruptions).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In both ways.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do not want to provoke him, but let him understand what I mean.

This should be checked and it should be found out how the official machinery did work during the time of elections.

An hon. Member: The past three elections?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: All the elections. Why only the past three elections?

One particular feature of the working of the official machinery strikes me, and the Home Minister will excuse me if I draw his attention to it. How is it that officials who retire from government service at once become very stringent critics of Government? The mentality that they disclose after retirement, after having spent years of their life in working out the official policy makes me feel apprehensive about the entire officialdom. Is this the mentality with which they have worked all through their official career? If that is the mentality with which they work, then what would be the condition of Government and what would be the condition of the office and the official work? That point should be considered, and it should be found out why it does happen that officials going out at once become critics of Government. We have examples of that inside this House and also outside.

An hon. Member: What about ex-Ambassadors?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My hon. friend is referring to Ambassadors. Ambassadors are politicians. In fact, I had taken up this question with Prime Minister Nehru, and I had asked him, 'How is it, Panditji, that the persons whose political career you had helped to build up go against you after having acquired their positions and after gaining all that you have had to give?' He said 'I do not know, but what you say is correct.' He admitted the correctness of my statement but he did not know how it happened.

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): That was why he did not give a position to my hon. friend. Otherwise, he might also have gone against him later on. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sezhiyan need not follow Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is a papa. He has called me a child.

Shri Sezhiyan: I am following Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do not grudge if my hon. friends accept the compliments that I pay to Shri S. M. Benerjee.

The administrative machinery has to be looked after properly. There is a great complaint that it works in laxity. In fact, there have been complaints about the working of the DIR, and there have been cases of excesses in the working of the DIR. But the strangest part of the whole thing is this. While committing the excesses, they told the people that these excesses had been committed as advised by Government. When I approached the people and told them that these had not been permitted by Government, the counter-question that the people put to me was this: 'Why does the government retain such people who disown the government itself and bring it into disrepute before the people?'. To that question I could give no answer, and it remains with the Home Minister to find out an answer.

My hon. friends have been agitating for long, and lest I disappoint them I must refer to the question of Naxalbari also. I do not want to disappoint them because they have been agitating over it. Last time when I spoke about this matter, the picture was hazy. Now, the picture is clear. What I stated last time has proved true, in fact, more than true in every aspect. This morning, there was a charge against the Food Minister that he had not sent enough food to West Bengal. But friends of my friends here have looted rice and paddy from Naxalbari and are sending them over to Nepal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And China also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My charge against the Government is...

Shri Sreekantan Nair: The border is closed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:... that they do not check the border; my charge against the Government is that they have abdicated their functions by allowing this to continue. This should stop, and this should be looked after. What my friends forget is that in Naxalbari they have taken up a bomb in their hand which will explode in their own hand; they have raised ghosts which they are unable to exercise now; they are trying their best, but the ghosts are not listening to what they say, and some time they will break their own neck, and that time I believe is fast approaching.

The latest slogan about Naxalbari as it is found now is:

“नखालबाड़ी तैमार नाम, भारतैर
वियतनाम”

“Naxalbari, thy name is the Viet Nam of India”. My friends know in their own hearts that that is what is happening. The central fact is that the situation is beyond control, it is beyond the control of the State Government. I do not know if any other government is functioning there, but there is no attempt to control.

The latest report that I find in the papers is this, that the helpless people have now organised resistance themselves. One SSP worker, Sampat Roy, has organised people to resist these looters and tyrannisers.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): A very good sign.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This Sampat Roy, I happen to know, is a chronic TB patient. He was in the Kurseong TB hospital during the elections he could not work. The fact that even such a young man had to come forward to resist shows the desperateness of the situation.

I believe I should say only one sentence about Mr. Ramamurti's speech

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

that I had the good fortune to hear yesterday. He has an advantage that I do not have. With us ordinary people, ordinary mortals, our conclusions come after the reasons. With Mr. Ramamurti, the conclusions come first, and the reasons come afterwards, and there is no relationship with facts. As my friend from Tripura dismissed him with only one sentence, that everything he has stated about Tripura is untrue, similarly I say that all that he has stated about West Bengal is untrue.

Shri S. A. Dange: Coming after a good debate on the extension of the emergency, and coming after the events of Tihar Jail yesterday, and the food questions, very little remains to be added now in the indictment that can be placed against the Home Ministry. Therefore, without going into too many details, I want to point out for the consideration of the ruling party, and the Home Minister who is one of the leading lights of the party, to take a view of the overall situation in the country, and try to find out if he, with his programme, that is, if the ruling party with its programme can really find a way out of the crisis without putting the country into conditions of anarchy that seem to be developing here and there, and without taking recourse to that one single instrument over which he presides, that is the use of police force, that is the apparatus of violence in the country, to suppress the demands of the people. That is what I want them to consider, and therefore he would excuse me, or the party would excuse me, if I draw their attention to certain general features.

15 hrs.

After getting power from the hands of the British, not that many things were corrected immediately, but they did try to do certain economic development, try to settle certain problems, and take the country forward accord-

ing to their own lights. In those very days when prices were rising, when profits were rising, in 1949 the profit rate of the textile industry was 600 per cent, but it was all excused at that time because it was immediately after independence, and so they had to be given time. Agreed. Even then at that time we told them: gentlemen, you are following the road of capitalist development, and it will lead to its own logic, if you do not, from the very beginning, be careful about it. Their answer to us was: we are developing a welfare State. What is the welfare State? To hold the scales between the exploiter and the exploited, to hold the scales between the landlord and the peasant, the worker and the capitalist and so on, so that all the classes would go forward on the path of development as proposed by them. Certain development took place. They got the credit; we do not deny that credit. In the Five Year Plans, they established the steel plants and engineering plants and they tried to develop the heavy industries. The programme for the abolition of landlordism was there; some compensation was given to them and some rights were taken away and some lands were given to the peasants and some tenancy rights were given. At the same time things were not developing as we intended and it did not bring benefits to the lowest classes of people. But then another development was taking place with their idea of holding the scales even ultimately in this process the power of the entrenched classes came to assert itself and the law of the capitalist development, of which we told them, did overwhelm them. But they asked us: do you not trust our *bona fides*? Do you not know that we fought the British and we intend to do good to the country? We said: all right; we give you the trust but we should point out to you that the workers are being exploited and wealth is concentrating and this is going to behead democracy in this country. Then, they replied: you are exaggerating; certain profits

should be there. Well, profits should be there, six per cent or nine per cent, or ten per cent. But what about one thousand per cent? Then they say that it was an exceptional case; the others are all normal. After all these developments, the third Plan more or less crashed. The Fourth Plan is nowhere and the whole country is in the grip of a crisis and the crisis is now breaking out in several forms in all directions. Having now seen that it is breaking out in all directions, they are losing their direction and think of utilising the only arm left with them, the arm of the police, state violence against the people who want to protest. That seems to be the main function of the Home Ministry. They have developed the bourgeoisie to such an extent that now the workers and the normal people are not prepared to stand it. When they protest they point out this bari and that bari and somebody's statement somewhere or some violence somewhere else. Please do not sidetrack the country. I do not want to describe all its details. All the Members are learned enough. They were decrying our statement when we said that property was concentrating. They say that property is developing on the principle of trust as Mahatma Gandhi said. But the biggest trustee according to Hazare report, happened to be the Birla House. The biggest trustee of the people's wealth started with Birla House and there are 75 monopoly houses. They are the source of all corruption in this country. That has resulted in misery to the people. What could we do now except protest and lead strike struggles? All the tripartite conventions are violated. Even the joint consultative council which functions under him is not allowed to discuss the Gajendragadkar report. All the conventions that developed, all the legislations are violated. Under such conditions, please tell us what we should do? Just suffer, be patient and die? We refuse to do that. In order to avoid certain strikes and struggles which need not be launched, people took to the smaller method,

simple method of gherao. They made such a hullabaloo about it as if gherao is so injurious to the whole country. Gherao had an advantage.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Gherao involves personal violence. You should not suppress facts.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sir, I have in my statement always said that the majority of gheraos have been without violence. In one or two places if there was any violence, I am prepared to call it off in that place and censure the people concerned. I have said that. But they launched a sort of crusade against the gheraos. Well, Sir, I say that gheraos will be curtailed and general strikes will start. Why? Because you are not giving us any solution; not that we are enamoured of it. They are inevitable in the field of industrial relations; the concentration of wealth is forcing the worker to act in order to exercise and defend his own rights and when he defends that the Home Ministry steps in and says, "We know nothing except law and order." If law and order is to buttress the development of monopoly, then the violation of that law and order is the sacred duty of the working class and the people. Law and order, if it stands on the side of the power of the exploiting class, then the other class has the sacred duty and right to violate that law and order, and establish their law and justice, the law of the right to live, the right to work and the right to have a decent order in the country. You have violated the simple law written in the directive principles of State policy: that you will have an adequate right to living; this is the fundamental policy of the Government, the right given in the Constitution. Give us the right to work. But all those directive principles are violated. When they are violated, and when the workers protest, has not a worker the right to protest? You guarantee the directive principles. Give the worker the tripartite convention which gua-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

ranteed a minimum living wage in 1957. But until 1967, every Wage Board has violated it. What is the Home Ministry going to do? Will they arrest the Birlas for violating this "law and order" as recommended in the Constitution, the rights and the directive principles of State policy? Will you carry out this State policy? Will these mill-owners be permitted to violate this. When the workers protest, then along the law and order comes in. Therefore, in the field of industrial relations, there is no other way for the working class to protect its right to live, adequate living, minimum living standards—the contractor beating the workers and raping the women of the working class—all this cannot be stopped except by gheraoing, a great revolutionary concept of the working class, and that revolt is springing up. Instead of meeting the demands of the working class, you are trying to set in motion bigger forces of violence. That is my submission. Please do not do that. Already the protest has come in the form of defeat of the Congress in certain States. In certain States, the defeat is leading to the assertion of the rights of the masses by the Governments that have come to power as in West Bengal or in Kerala or in Bihar.

Just consider the attitude of these gentlemen: their programme is for a classless society but in which the Birlas will rule; it is still there in the Congress programme—a classless society, a society based on love and non-violence. But the highest violence is practised privately in the industrial field, in the agrarian field, by the Jotedars and landlords. Don't you know by your own experience? You have got the peasants down below. You do not dare to protect them; when they take the lathi in hand, as against the landlord's lathi, the Home Minister sends a gun; and if they take the gun, then as against that, you send a whole battalion; if the battalion fails,

you send the army; if the army is not effective, then call in the Americans!

The police revolted in Delhi the other day. What was the remedy? You send in the armed police. If the armed police revolted, you call in the army. If the army is not enough, then you call in the Americans! Is it the logic? It should not be the logic. I request you that it should not be the logic, because that logic will not lead to a solution of the problems; it will not lead to the retention of your power in this country. It would ultimately lead to the destruction of such monopoly power which is leaning itself on the big monopolists and the landlords.

Therefore, a grand democratic revolution is bound to come through an upsurge in this country, unless the ruling party decides to resolve the crisis by democratic methods and by not using superior violence. That is my general proposition which I am putting before you. Therefore, the solution is not either a change of this rule or that rule, or a change of this Minister or that Minister. The change required is not that. Even if you overthrow the West Bengal Government which is there today, you will not succeed in solving the problem. Even if you have a Congress ministry there, it will not solve the problem. There is a Congress ministry in Madhya Pradesh, which cannot even solve the tribal problem in Bastar, where there is no Pakistan border, no Nepal border, no Chinese agent functioning. The Maharaja was shot, because the tribals and the Maharaja at least in one exceptional case agreed together, unlike in other places. You are talking of Naxalbari. But what, is the explanation for Bastar?

For many years we were together in prison. Now we are on the opposite side and we want to overthrow your rule. True. But we cannot forget that we have been together for sometime. I am wondering how you can be beg-

guiled by all these machinations of Birlas and other monopolists into taking a course which is not able to solve the crisis at all. Naxalbari is not the main problem. It is merely a manifestation, partly correct, partly incorrect. Naxalbari is an agrarian revolt. It is not my reading; I have got proof of saner people to show that this is purely an economic problem. It is in many areas an agrarian problem not being resolved, tenants thrown out of the land, workers deprived of their dues, rent not reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 16 per cent as Maharashtra and some other States have done. All this crying evil is finding expression in peasant unrest and peasant revolt and peasants saying, "If the jotedar throws me out, I will go back and sit." A clash is inevitable. In such a clash, should you be on the side of the jotedar? My friend there talked about one Sampath, who is a T.B. patient. He did not say about his profession. TB patient is not a profession.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He is a young man, who has been a social worker all through his life.

Shri S. A. Dange: Some jotedars are being armed secretly by handing over police guns to them to shoot the peasants rising in revolt. Taking advantage of some differences in the opposition parties, I am told some jotedars are clothing themselves with the name of SSP and coming forward as "heroic" defenders against violence and what not!

Does not the Home Minister know that throughout history, in America, England and everywhere, mine-owners have always kept armed gangs to suppress the miners from resorting to strikes, agitations and so on? It is a law of history. It is happening in Bihar, UP and Bengal and other places. I make this assertion on behalf of my party: So long as you permit the mine-owners to keep gangs armed with weapons to suppress the miners, the miners will exercise their right to

resist that with the same weapons everywhere whatever the cost. We cannot help it, because the law does not help us; the law helps the mine-owners, the law helps the land-owners, the factory-owners; but the law never goes to the aid of the workers and peasants. This is the position.

There is only one solitary case in the history of the Congress when law was sought to be used in favour of the workers, and the circumstances then were peculiar. When Messrs. Harvey & Company wanted to use black legs—Shri Rajagopalachari was the Chief Minister and Shri V. V. Giri was the Labour Minister—Shri V. V. Giri said: I will not allow the black legs to be used by Harvey and Company; if they try to do so. I shall apply section 144 and shall send police to the gates of the mills to throw away the black legs. Shri Rajagopalachari agreed to it. So, for the first time in the history law was used in favour of the workers, and that was the last time in history.

The Home Ministry is the key Ministry. Finance is the expropriator of my money and Home is an instrument for terrorising me if I protest against my expropriation. These are the two great pillars of this raj of the monopolists and the landlords. What are they going to do to change the picture? If they cannot do it and if the people revolt, what is to be done?

There is such a hullabaloo about the princes. There is a talk of their privy purses being curtailed and some congressmen are said to be repentant of that resolution.

An hon. Member: Really?

Shri S. A. Dange: I do not know. Perhaps, they are going to be cut but some of them are repentant. Now, what is this question of privy purse? The big maharajas have got millions of pounds of investments in England and America, like Jaipur and others,

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Do they require to be given free electricity and water when a poor peasant in Rajasthan cannot get water and electricity, and to be given Rs. 67 lakhs and not Rs. 67 thousand? And now the revolutionary proposal brought in is that this supply of water and electricity will be stopped. It is revolutionary. Then? They will be reimbursed the sum paid by them henceforth. That means the water and electricity will cease to be free; it will be supplied with cost and the cost of it will also be paid to them by Government. What is revolutionary in it?

Why are you trembling against the prices? It is an order which is extinct, which should have been extinct and which ought to be extinct. It is said it will be violation of a solemn covenant. We have another covenant, a solemn promise, written in the Constitution, that the State will secure adequate means of living to every citizen. This is being violated completely. But the other solemn promise of the parasitic gang being paid crores of money out of the peoples' money is solemnly kept. For what? So that they should not go on the side of the British. They were brought by the British once and now they were brought by the Congress Government. They are out to join whichever party or government pays them. There may be certain good exceptions here and there. I do not say that all of them are bad. I know, for instance, that there was a maharaja who befriended the terrorists in France and met the cost of living of that woman revolutionary who stayed in France. I know that one maharaja of Baroda did it, not the present one. There are certain maharajas who gave shelter to the rebellious peasant leaders in Maharashtra when they had taken to armed revolt against the British. There are certain small princes there who did it; I know that. If you say that they should be given some compensation, yes, I am for it. If you say that for their anti-British service they should

be given Rs. 5,000 a month, please do it; I agree with you. But these fellows who say "no" unless you pay them, who will go to any side which pays, who were bought as traitors by the British, why should those traitors be paid? Let them go wherever they want. Instead of that, why bring in solemn promises? You have violated the solemn promises given to the workers, solemn promises given to the students, solemn promises given to the peasants, solemn promises given to the tenants about adequate right to work, right to live, right to housing and so on. Now, this gentry which wanted to sell India or jeopardise the interests and independence of India—you bought them and you paid them very well; you rightly bought them—are they of use any more? Are we not historically developing an independent Indian society? My hon. friend there was quoting some Sanskrit proverb. Is it not true, does he not know that, that in Indian history land was never a private property, that the Jaimini Sutras said that the king cannot give a grant of land to anybody.

न भूमिः स्यात् सर्वस्वधारणत्वात्

that bhumi shall not be an object of gift.

श्री क्षपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य : षष्ठांश-
वृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः

Shri S. A. Dange: That is later on. Jaimini Sutra was written before that— षष्ठांश वृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः because law when Dushyanta came in and wanted to run away with Shakuntala. He is quoting wrong things. Jaimini Sutra is one thousand years older than that. There the quotation is:—

“न भूमि स्यात् सर्वस्वधारणत्वात्”

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Dange is a pandit; let him give up Marxism.

Shri S. A. Dange: Now, what can I do? This pandit does not know that Marx was the greatest pandit and that in the second volume of Capital on circulation he quoted Manusmriti how villages were organised by tens groups and how revenue was distributed. Please, Mr. Professor, read Marx again. Let me enlighten him. Excuse me, I do not call him ignorant, but let me enlighten him. When he died, poor Marx was studying Sanskrit and Arabic in order to know the true history of the Asiatic continent.

So, what I was saying was that Indian society is historically developing. Once land was not private property. Then it became private property. Then came the landlords. Then came the princes. Now we are in a capitalist society wherein landlordism has no place. A capitalist at least establishes a factory, at least supervises something, at least produces something. What is the prince doing excepting producing scandals by the score? The highest productivity of scandals in that sphere is well known right from the case of maharaja "A" who had to pay L5 lakhs in England to hush up a scandal up to the present times. Are they any more necessary for the developing of Indian society? 592 convenants are a black spot on the democratic Constitution of this country which guarantees fundamental rights and adequate living rights but which are never translated into practice. Are these convenants consonant with our line of development and the perspective of the India we want to have?

Therefore my submission to the Home Minister again is, please carry out the desolution even if it was a snap resolution. Carry it out in a snap without giving them time to think how to overthrow you; otherwise, they will conspire and overthrow you by joining the others. Therefore, a snap resolution on a given point should be carried out in a snap without allowing the enemy to wake up and overthrow you. There-

fore, what I would suggest to the Home Minister is, please take this question seriously and do not pursue this conspiracy of overthrowing the West Bengal Government, shouting about gheraos and Naxalbaris. That is not going to solve the crisis; maybe, you may be able to overthrow the West Bengal Government but that is not going to solve the problem of Naxalbari.

As to utilising the Peking Radio, one knows very well that Mao Tse-tung is a senile gentleman. One knows very well that the philosophy he is preaching is no philosophy. He has converted himself into a prophet and produced a red book. With sword in one hand and the book in the other he is trying to imitate some prophet and thereby trying to unite his own people whom he could not unite on the basis of Marxism, Leninism and Communism. He could not translate those theories into practice. The whole economic line there has gone wrong. Bonus is cut; wages of workers have gone down; there is a terrible crisis and the whole thing is covered by putting ten million young good little boys who do not know the history or economics, who are very well revolutionary, who know Mao Tse-tung as a great name because it is that one single man who gave the correct line for revolution in China. Now he has become a prophet and has produced a book.

And what is the line? It is: China for Chinese, he for himself and let the world go to hell. A disruption of revolutions in every country, where the fight is winning, is the result of China's policy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought. This is the result. They disrupted Indonesia and many other revolutions by calling for "revolutions." If you call for a revolution at the wrong minute it helps the counter-revolution.

There is no necessity for an armed revolution in West Bengal today at all. To describe the ordinary peasant

[Shri S. A. Dange]

revolt as a sort of an uprising to establish liberated areas on the Peking Radio is just to help Shri Chavan, the Home Minister, and the Congress to suppress that thing with greater violence. Therefore he is very glad with that broadcast on the Peking Radio; in fact, they want more such broadcasts so that they can create a hullabaloo in the country that it is not an agrarian problem, that it is not a problem of tenants, that this is a problem of China coming and starting trouble in Naxalbari. This is all because Peking Radio has said so. Should we take it so seriously like that and convert a simple agrarian dispute into a sort of rebellion and try to send army and all that?

We certainly stand for the defence of the peasants' interests in West Bengal. Our party has passed a resolution that we are going to defend the peasants against the jotedars' offensive. We certainly do not agree with all those Peking broadcasts because they are disruptive of the democratic revolution. We know it. The number of compliments that Peking Radio gives to our party is well known. We certainly will not be supporting anything which they are proposing. But we do support the struggle of Naxalbari peasants. It is not because of Peking Radio; it is not because they are taking to arms. The arms cannot be taken up by anybody or by everybody at any time or at every time. If at all they are necessary, there are conditions for it and there are times for it. There is no such situation in India. Therefore, we are proposing a democratic method of a democratic revolution being carried out in the interest of the workers and the peasants.

We certainly admit our desire to overthrow your misrule. There is no doubt about that. But that does not mean that they should take advantage of Peking Radio broadcasts and let loose a whole soldiery and let loose a whole battalion of gangsters and of

jotedars. Even they should not think that the solution is to send armed forces and start shooting.

You send food there. It is already admitted, that though 15,000 tonnes were promised, you send 10,000 tonnes. There is a shortage of 5,000 tonnes. How will the stomach of those who are short of these 5,000 tonnes be filled? Those who do not get food, what will they do? Will they not get angry? Will they not pick up a stone or a lathi? Will they not beat somebody who starts preaching them non-violence, peace and truth and that the Government is doing everything for them. Can't you see that they are going to lose temper? Therefore, I plead with you that if we do not get out of this crisis that is enveloping the whole country and its economy, we are going to land ourselves in the hands of Americans. They are already dictating their terms. The fertiliser plant they supplied is broken junk; they gave you second-hand machinery. They have already laid a wrong line between Haldia and Barauni. Mr. Asoka Mehta has been pleading for them and these people have run away saying, "We have done our job; we have taken our money. That is all." This is what is happening. Why is it happening? It is because there is no vigilance. Why is there no vigilance; it is because you are blinded by the big monopolists. When the big rich come to the Ministry, even the big Minister gets up from his seat. But when a worker comes to the Ministry, he asks his chaprasi as to what is his name and why he has come. There is this class differentiation. May be, Mr. Chavan may be more polite and he is polite. Yesterday, he gave a nice, suave speech. But I can tell him that he cannot solve the crisis of 75 monopolies by his suave manner of speech. They will hear him and say, "Gentleman, we are not going to give you our black money unless and until we get our terms, unless and until you

suppress the workers by whatever means you can."

My submission, therefore, is this. The Home Ministry is on the side of the monopolists. Will they give up that? The Home Ministry is on the side of the landlords who after the abolition of landlordism are surviving in a very strong and good way. The Home Ministry says that it is on the side of the workers but behaves as on the side of the capitalists. That is quite clear. I can give you a thousand instances, in coal mines, in oil, in textile industry, everywhere, to show that they are with them. He knows it, he belongs to Bombay and he goes there and sees it. See the fraud of the United Mills where a man ran away with Rs. 96 lakhs and you could not touch his hair. You can only catch a sub-inspector for selling a railway ticket of Rs. 5 for Rs. 7—and say, corruption caught—and put more security force, public sector security force, Central Secretariat security force, everywhere security force, and finally a security force against security force. This is the contradiction in which you will be drowned.

What I submit is that unless he changes his class character, unless he comes definitely on the side of the workers and the peasants and gives up this upbringing those who are working against that policy, unless he agrees to help the people to fulfil their ambitions and unless he ceases utilising this fantastic Peking radio, which is disruptive of revolutionary movement, we cannot support the grants being given to the Home Ministry to continue its career any more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Hem Raj.

Shri Hem Raj rose—

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur also rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am definitely giving her an opportunity later. I have called Mr. Hem Raj.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Whose name is first on the list?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may resume his seat. I have called Mr. Hem Raj. I am giving her an opportunity later.

Mr. Hem Raj.

श्री हेम राज (वांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इपहोम मिनिस्ट्री के जितने भी पंचांदा से पंचांदा मुद्रामलाल चाये निहायत ही अच्छा तरह से निभाया है और देश में ऐसा वायमण्डल रूढ़ा किया है जिससे कि चागे के लिये यहाँ का इन्तजाम अच्छी तरह से चल सके।

अभी मुझ से पहले कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो बहुत अच्छे वक्ता हैं उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में आज जो सरकार है वह सिर्फ सरामायेदारों की सरकार है, जागीरदारों की सरकार है। लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने इस बात का माना कि जिस वक्त ब्राजावी आई, उस के बाद से इस देश में काफी से ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है और वह तरक्की हमारे संविधान में जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपलज हैं, जो फण्डामेंटल राइट्स हैं, उन में जो प्रापर्टी राइट्स थे, उन के मुतालिक काफी से ज्यादा तरमी में संविधान में हम ने कर के की हैं, खाम तौर से जागीरदारी को यहाँ से उठाया गया। इस के मुतालिक जिकने भी राइट्स थे, वे सब क्रिमान लोगों को दिये गये। बिहार में इन काम को किया गया, यू० पी० में किया गया। फिर भी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि वे चीजें यहाँ पर नहीं की गईं—मैं समझता हूँ कि पीले को पीला ही दिखाई देता है। उन का अभी तक ये बातें दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट ने बहुत सारी चीजों को गरीबों के हक में किया है। प्रापर्टी राइट्स के टुकूक गरीबों को दिये

[श्री हेमराज]

हैं। यहां तक ही नहीं इस से आगे जा कर जितने भी यहां पर मोनोपोलीज के मवाल आये, उसी तरह से उन की जो मोनोपोलीज थीं उन को खत्म करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने काफी से ज्यादा इकदामात लिये।

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

मैं बहुत ज्यादा इस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं चूँकि यूनियन टैरिटररी से आता हूँ इसलिये इस वक्त यूनियन टैरिटररीज का मामला ही होम मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संविधान में दो किस्म की रियासते हैं— एक को स्टेट्स कह लीजिये और दूसरी को यूनियन टैरिटररीज। जहां तक स्टेट्स का ताल्लुक है, उन को बहुत सारे हुकूक हासिल हैं, लेकिन जहां तक यूनियन टैरिटररीज का ताल्लुक है—कुछ यूनियन टैरिटररीज को आपने असेम्बलीज दी हैं, लेकिन बहुत सारी टैरिटररीज को कोई असेम्बली नहीं दी है। जिनको आपने असेम्बलीज दी है, वहां आज क्या हालत है, वह मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जितनी भी यूनियन टैरिटररीज हैं, उन का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्ट्रोल आज उन के पास नहीं है। मिसाल के तौर पर हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा को लीजिये, इन में असेम्बलीज हैं। आज वहां जितने भी बिल पास होते हैं, चाहे लेंड रेवेन्यू बिलज हों, या फाइनेंस बिल हों, वे तब तक पास नहीं हो सकते, जब तक कि यहां से प्रीन सिगनल न दिया जाय, जब तक सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उन के लिये इजाजत नहीं देती, तब तक वे पास नहीं हो सकते।

यह तो हुआ लेजिस्लेटिव के बारे में। यहीं हालत एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव साइड की है। जितनी भी यूनियन टैरिटररीज हैं, उन का

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्ट्रोल उन के पास नहीं है। जितनी भी वहां पर सर्विसिज हैं, वे सब आपने अपने अण्डर में रखी हैं वहां पर मिनिस्ट्री मौजूद है, असेम्बली मौजूद है लेकिन उन का कोई कन्ट्रोल आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, पी० सी० एस० अफसरों पर नहीं है, जिसका नतीजा क्या होता है? एक तरफ आप अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात को मानते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा बार्डर स्टेट्स हैं, यहां की इकानमी बहुत पीछे है, लेकिन जो आफिसर्ज आप वहां पर भेजते हैं उन के ऊपर वहां की मिनिस्ट्री का कन्ट्रोल नहीं है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां के डवेलपमेन्ट के प्लान्ज आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते।

आपने ये जो कंडर बनाया है— पी० सी० एस० का— दिल्ली और हिमाचल को मिलाकर, इस में हिमाचल के लोगों को मौका नहीं मिल पाता है, सारी यूनियन-वर्सटीज यहां पर हैं, यहां के लोगों को हिमाचल के मुकाबले ज्यादा सुविधायाँ हैं, जिसकी वजह से हिमाचल के ग्रेजुएट का यहां के ग्रेजुएट से मुकाबला करना नामुमकिन हो जाता है इस लिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली और हिमाचल का जो पी० सी० एस० का कंडर आपने बनाया है, यह बन्द होना चाहिये हिमाचल के लिये जुदा कंडर होना चाहिये। इस की कुछ वजूहात हैं—दिल्ली और हिमाचल के लिये जो एक्जामिनेशन्ज होते हैं, वे यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के अण्डर होते हैं और कमीशन का इन एक्जामिनेशन्ज के लिये, फस्ट एण्ड सैकण्ड क्लास प्रेड के लिये जो कैंरिकुलम होता है, वह वही होता है जो आई० ए० एस० के लिए होता है, जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स में उन के पी० सी० एस० के एक्जामिनेशन के लिये उनकी अपनी स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का करीकुलम जुदा होता है और उन इम्तिहानों में जो लोग पास होते हैं, उन को वहां रखा जाता है। आम तौर पर यह होता है

कि वहाँ के इलाके के लोग उस में शामिल होते हैं और वे कामयाब होते हैं, जब कि कमिशन के इम्तिहान में हिमाचल के लोगों को कोई चान्स नहीं मिल पाता है। अब तक का यह रिकार्ड है कि फस्ट और सैकण्ड ग्रेड में हिमाचल के लोग बहुत कम आये हैं। इस वक्त क्लास वन में दिल्ली के 1353 आफिसर्ज हैं और क्लास 2 में 2243 आफिसर्ज हैं, जबकि हिमाचल के क्लास 1 में 29 और क्लास 2 में 53 आफिसर्ज हैं। इस लिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जा आपका ज्वाइन्ट कैंडिडेट है यह बन्द होना चाहिये।

इसके बाद आपके यहां व्यूरोक्रियाटि-जेशन बहुत चलता है। होम मिनिस्ट्री में क्या होता है जाँ प्रापोजलज वहाँ से चलती हैं, वे वहाँ पर आकर रुक जाती हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों हिमाचल में कुछ बाहर के इलाके शामिल हुए, उन में कुछ टैक्सेशन लगे हुए थे जो हिमाचल में नहीं थे, उन सब को एक जैसा करने के लिये आपके पास प्रपोजल आई, आज आज महीने हो चुके हैं इन 8 महीनों में, टैक्शन प्रपोजलज इकबलाइज नहीं हो सकी हैं क्योंकि आप की होम मिनिस्ट्री से ग्रीन सिगनल नहीं मिलता है और इस तरह से वहाँ पर काम नहीं चलता है।

इस के बाद जो अफसर लोग हैं उन का अगर तबादला करना हो, उन की नियुक्ति करनी हो तो उन के पास पावर नहीं है। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का एक वाहिद हल यही है जैसे कि बहुत दिनों से वहाँ पर एक डिमांड चल रही है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जो कि पहले एक छोटा सा एरिया था और 13 लाख की आबादी थी उस का एरिया 11000 मुरब्बा मील का होता था लेकिन आज तो उस का एरिया भी दुगना हो गया और उस की आबादी भी दुगनी हो गयी है और वह अब 28 लाख के करीब है, हिमाचल प्रदेश की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली

की भी मांग चल रही है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को यूनियन टैरीटरी से निकाल कर एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दे दिया जाय, इस डिमांड को मंजूर कर लिया जाय और उसे एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दे दिया जाय।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में काफी से ज्यादा जराये भोजूद हैं और वह अपने पैरों पर पूरी तौर से खड़ा हो सकता है। उस में जो हमारी वाटर पावर है उस से ही उस को इतनी अधिक आमदनी हो सकती है कि वह अपने पैरों पर आप खड़ा हो सके। यहाँ के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, यहाँ के जो जंगलात हैं उन से भी उन को काफी से ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वह वक्त आ गया है और मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दें।

इस के साथ साथ मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली करने की जरूरत पड़े तो कर लेनी चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है उस में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि कोई यूनियन टैरीटरी अगर खास एक मोके पर आकर काफी से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ जाती है और उस में अपने आप को रैल्फ सर्फिसण्ट बनाने के लिए काफी जराये भोजूद हैं तो उस को एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दे दिया जाय। वहाँ की जो असेम्बली है उस की भी यह डिमांड है और वहाँ की जो पब्लिक है उस की भी डिमांड है इसलिए अब वक्त आ गया है जब डिमांड को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए, लोगों के जो जख्बात हैं उन की कद्र करते हुए वहाँ पर एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दे दिया जाय।

आज वहाँ पर क्या हालत है? वहाँ की मिनिस्ट्री ने अगर 25 लाख से ऊपर का कोई खर्च करना हो तो उस के लिए उन्हें

[श्री हेमराज]

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। उस के लिए उन्हें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव एप्रूवल लेना पड़ता है और फाइनेन्शियल एप्रूवल लेना पड़ता है। उस के लिए यहां आकर इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। उस से भी सारे उन के काम में एक बाधा पड़ती है। इसलिए यह बड़ी जरूरी बात है कि यह सारे का मारा जो मामला है इस के ऊपर दुबारा गौर किया जाय और हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाय।

इस के साथ में एक अर्ज यह करना चाहता था कि आज यूनियन टैरीटरी होने की वजह से एक बात यह हो गयी है कि हमारा जो डिवीजन ऑफ एसेट्स है उस में हमें पूरे तौर से चेंज नहीं मिल पाई है। पंजाब के रिप्रार्गनाइजेशन एक्ट के अन्दर यह प्रा-विजन था कि जो जायदाद जिम इलाके के अन्दर बाके है वह उस इलाके को मिलनी चाहिए थी लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारी जो ज़िम्मे की जायदादें हैं वह आप ने पंजाब को भी दे दीं और हरियाणा को भी दे दीं। यही नहीं किया है बल्कि उस के साथ साथ जो जायदादें हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाके थीं चाहे वह जोधेन्द्रनगर का पावरहाउस था चाहे भाखड़ा डेम था या पोंग डेम था, उन पर आज सारा कंट्रोल यूनियन टैरीटरी के पास नहीं रहा बल्कि वहां जामेन्द्र नगर का कंट्रोल आप ने पंजाब के हवाले कर दिया। 132 किलोवाट की जो साइन चल रही है और वह बाके हिमाचल प्रदेश में है लेकिन उस पर कंट्रोल पंजाब का है। इसी के साथ साथ भाखड़ा डेम और वह पोंग डेम हालांकि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित हैं लेकिन उन पर हिमाचल का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी की सारी आपत्तियां इसलिए आई हैं कि उस का दर्जा यूनियन टैरीटरी का है और इस कारण उनको वह बहुत सी दिक्कत पैदा आ रही हैं। इसलिए मैं

आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे आप जिस लिहाज से देखें हर लिहाज से आप का जो यहां पर रेड टेपिज्म है वह स्टेट को चलने नहीं देगा। उस में जो जराय डेवलपमेंट करने के है वे मारे के सारे रुके पड़े रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरी आप से अर्ज है कि इन सारी बातों को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए अब वक्त आ गया है जब आप हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक फुल स्टेट का दर्जा दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री रबा राय (पूरी) : जनार्णः महोदय, मैं गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के निरन्तर-धीन बजट अनुदानों का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ बुनियादी बातों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। असल में घर मंत्री या गृह मंत्री का कहनाते हैं तो उस से अभिप्राय क्या होता है? सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा घर है और इन घर को सन्हालने में, प्रजा लोगों की रक्षा करने में और उन को अच्छा खाना, पानी देने के बारे में इस गृह मंत्रालय ने क्या काम किया है? इस के बारे में हमें आज चर्चा करनी है। जब पिछले 20 वर्ष की कांग्रेस सरकार की या गृह मंत्रालय की चर्चा हमारे सामने आती है तो हमें बरबस एक कहावत याद आ जाती है कि जब रोम जल रहा था तो नारो राजा वंशीवादन कर रहे थे। उस नीरो राजा की वंशीवादन की बात याद आ जाती है। इसी तरह आज मासूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तानियों की आत्मा जल रही है और चव्हाण साहब उस नीरो राजा की तरह वंशी वादन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आज हम लोगों को देखना है कि हिन्दुस्तान जो बंटवारे के बाद आजाद हुआ और आजादी के बाद, सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस सरकार ने कुछ बुनियादी व मौलिक

दातों पर सोचा नहीं है जिसके कि चलते एक बड़ी भूल हो गयी है हमारे नेता लोगों की धीर देश के जो सरकारी मंत्री पिछले 20 सालों से रहे हैं उन लोगों की। दरअसल ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के इस देश से जाने के बाद एक नये मारे में जैसे एक आजाद व मध्य राष्ट्र को चलना चाहिए वसा नहीं हुआ। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ उस के बाद जो बड़े बड़े नीकरशाह लोग थे, आई० सी० एस० अफसरान थे और उन में श्री गिरजा शंकर वाजपेयी का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वह गिरजा शंकर वाजपेयी जिन्होंने कि ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में अंगकों पाप व भारत-वासियों पर अत्याचार किये थे। जिन्होंने कि ब्रिटिश शासनकाल के दौरान अमरीका जाकर जबकि मन् 42 का आन्दोलन चल रहा था, महात्मा गांधी की पत्नी श्रीमती कस्तूरबा जी अहमद नगर किले में जंदा थीं, उनकी पहलू पर मृत्यु हो गयी थी तो यही गिरजा-शंकर वाजपेयी अमरीका में जाकर कस्तूरबा गांधी की मृत्यु के अचित्य का प्रचार कर रहे थे। भारत की आजादी प्राप्ति के बाद उनको विदेश मंत्रालय में सेक्रेटरी जनरल बनाया गया इसी तरह श्री चंद्रलाल त्रिवेदी जोकि अमस्त 42 की क्रान्ति के नेता लोगों पर आज किले में कैसे उन पर अत्याचार किया जायेगा इस के लिए वह शास्त्राय के महाहकार थे यही चंद्र लाल त्रिवेदी आजादी प्राप्ति के बाद सरकार द्वारा उच्च पदों पर आसीन किये गये। गिरजाशंकर वाज-पेयी और चंद्रलाल त्रिवेदी सरोखे आदमी जिन्होंने कि आजादी मिलने के रास्ते में रोड़े धरकाये और भारत के विरुद्ध ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का साथ दिया उन्हें स्वाधीन भारत में इस सरकार द्वारा उच्च पदों पर बैठाया गया। कांग्रेस सरकार की इस तरह की पालिसी के कारण जनक्रान्ति कैब हो गयी है इसलिये यह शुरू से ही सारे का सारा मामला मड़बड़ गया है।

यह जो रपट गृह मंत्रालय को मिली है उस में इस लोक सेवा आयोग जोकि प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार है उस के बारे में जिक्र है। आप जानते हैं कि आज क्या हो गया है, सरकार, जनता और अफसर इन तीनों में कैसा रिश्ता अभी है अभी देश की जो जनता है यह डरी हुई है और वह सरकारी अफसरान की ज्य दतियों को भ्रल रही है और इसी तरह जो पुलिस है वह जनता के ऊपर अत्याचार कर रही है और जो कांस्टेबल है उन के ऊपर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट अत्याचार करते हैं।

तो जनता सरकार अभिमुख हो गई है और सरकार नीकर अभिमुख हो गई है। इस तरह की जो सेवाएँ चल रही हैं उन में सरकार को फरवाह नहीं है कि प्रजा के सोम कैसे रहते हैं, कैसे अपनी जिन्दगी बितते हैं। यह जो सेवाएँ हैं इन की कुल संख्या, केन्द्री सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के कुल नौकरों को मिला कर, न्यभय एक करोड़ है। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उन के बारे में जो सरकारी नियम बने हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्विस एंड कंडक्ट रूल्स, 1955 हैं, वह संविधान के विरुद्ध हैं। बे प्रजातन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। देश के एक करोड़ नीकर सरकार के मातहत काम करते हैं और जैसे जैसे राष्ट्रीयकरण बढ़ता जायेगा वैसे वैसे उन लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती जायेगी। इन एक करोड़ लोगों को युलाम रखने की साजिश इन गवर्नमेंट सर्विस एंड कंडक्ट रूल्स के जरिये से हो रही है। आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सर्कुलर 4 में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"No Government servant shall be a member of or otherwise be associated with any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics, nor shall he take part in or subscribe to or assist in any other manner in any political movement or activity."

इस में जो कहा गया है वह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। उस में कहते हैं कि :

[श्री रबी राय]

"It shall be the duty of every Government servant to endeavour to prevent any member of his family from taking part in, or subscribing to or assisting in any manner any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly, to be subversive of the Government as by law established; where the Government servant is unable to prevent the member of his family from taking part in or subscribing to or in any other manner assisting in any such movement, or activity, he shall make a report to that effect to Government."

श्री चव्हाण चाहते हैं कि हर एक परिवार खुफियागिरी करे। अगर परिवार से पत्नी नौकरी करती है सरकार की और पति राजनीति में काम करता है तो चव्हाण साहब चाहते हैं कि पत्नी उन को-इस की रिपोर्ट दे। हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद, संविधान बनने के बाद, प्रजातन्त्र राज्य में ऐसा नियम नहीं होना चाहिये। असल में मेरी यह मांग है कि जो सरकारी नौकर लोग हैं, सेना और हाथियारबन्द पुलिस को छोड़ कर, उन को पूरे राजनीतिक अधिकार दिये जायें, समाजवाद के मुताबिक आप को करोड़ों लोगों को इस तरह से गुलाम बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। इस में जो आप के कंडक्ट रूल्स हैं उन का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है। यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। सरकार चाहती है कि ऐसा न हो कि सरकारी लोगों में एक राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हो और वह राष्ट्रीय एकता पैदा करने के लिये कोई काम करें। यह चीज प्रजातन्त्र के खिलाफ है, संविधान के खिलाफ है और उस की कोई जरूरत यहां पर नहीं है। इस से सरकारी नौकरों को गुलाम बनाया जा रहा है। इस लिये जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस एण्ड कंडक्ट रूल्स हैं उन को तत्काल खत्म किया जाये।

के बाद सवाल आता है सरकारी

भाषा का। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब और उन के दल के लोग महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षा को भूल गये हैं, गांधी जी को भूल गये। चव्हाण साहब गांधी जी की बात पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। उन के स्वयम् के पब्लिकेशन्स डिपार्टमेंट की छपी हुई किताब है जिस में महात्मा गांधी का काशी विश्वविद्यालय का 1916 का भाषण छपा है। गांधी जी ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय में 1916 में दीक्षांत भाषण दिया था। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि हालांकि उस समय गांधी जी स्वयम् ब्रिटिश सरकार के भक्त थे लेकिन उन के भाषण के बीच में सभी राजे महाराजे उठ कर चले गये थे। वह भाषण इतना कड़वा था कि वह उठ कर चले गये थे। महात्मा गांधी ने भाषा के बारे में जो कुछ कहा था वह मैं आप की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। आज जो खेर रिपोर्ट के जरिये से अंग्रेजी को बढ़ाने की साजिश हो रही है, जिस अंग्रेजी को 1 प्रतिशत लोग केवल जानते हैं उस को 99 सैकड़ा लोगों पर थोपा जा रहा है। आज नौकरशाह, मंत्री लोग और सेठ लोग इस काम को कर रहे हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी के कारण ही देश का शासन कर रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ हूँ। मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ इस लिये नहीं हूँ कि वह विदेशी भाषा है। यह हिन्दुस्तान में सामन्ती भाषा है, इस लिये मैं गांधी जी के शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"Our language is the reflection of ourselves and if you tell me that our languages are too poor to express the best thought, then I say that the sooner we are wiped out of existence, the better for us. Is there a man who dreams that English can ever become the national language of India? (Cries of 'Never'). Why this handicap on the nation? Just consider for one moment what an unequal race our lads have to run with every English lad. I had the privilege of a close conversation with some

Poona professors. They assured me that every Indian youth, because he reached his knowledge through English language, lost at least six precious years of his life."

मैं डा० सुशीला नायर को बतलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वह गांधी जी के साथ रह चुकी हैं। जो पालिसी अंग्रेजी को चलाने की ब्रिटिश सरकार की थी, कांग्रेस दल भी उसी पालिसी को चला रहा है। सरकार अंग्रेजी को चलाने के लिये अनुदान दे रही है, रुपया दे रही है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की आत्मा को नष्ट करने के लिये कांग्रेस दल जिम्मेदार है और यह कांग्रेस दल अंग्रेजी परस्त पार्टी है। यह अंग्रेजी को कायम रख रही है जिस प्रकार से मैकाले सोचा करता था कि इस देश को अंग्रेजी भाषाओं और सिर्फ क्लर्क और किरानी के लिये। आज अंग्रेजी के कारण ही यह हो रहा है कि हमारे कारखाने और हमारी कृषि सब खत्म हो रही है। इस लिये अंग्रेजी को तत्काल खत्म करना चाहिये।

आज कल साजिश चल रही है हमारे संविधान को परिवर्तित करने की ताकि अंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान पर लाद दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का बिल इस संबंध में आने वाला है वह इस सदन में न आये। मुझ को लगता है कि शायद इस लोग सभा के जरिये से अंग्रेजी खत्म नहीं हो पायेगी। इस लिये एक जन आन्दोलन के जरिये, लोक सभा के अन्दर और लोक सभा के बाहर, अंग्रेजी को खत्म किया जाय और अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने का जो कुचक्र चल रहा है उसको खत्म किया जाये।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

श्री त्रिगुण सेन की तरफ से, उन के शिक्षा मंत्री बनने के बाद, उन की तरफ से प्रयास चल रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो 15 मातृ भाषायें हैं उनको शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाय। मैं केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय पर एक

इल्जाम लगाना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय श्री त्रिगुण सेन की तरफ से जो प्रयास चल रहा है मात्र भाषा को चलाने का उसको खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। मैं श्री त्रिगुण सेन साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि काशी विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति रह चुके हैं, कि जब वह वहाँ के कुलपति थे और यहाँ आ रहे थे तो उन्होंने एक वचन दिया था कि अगर वह छः महीने के अन्दर मातृ भाषा को नहीं ला पायेंगे तो मंत्रिमण्डल से इस्तीफा दे देंगे। आज उन को यह चेलेंज है कि आज जो हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे हैं, जो विद्यार्थी हैं उन की मातृ भाषा करीब करीब खत्म हो रही है, उन की आत्मा को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। इस की ओर वह ध्यान दें।

मैं बिहार सरकार की वहाँ पर एक अच्छे कामके लिये प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। सिर्फ एक सरकार है बिहार की जिस ने अंग्रेजी को प्रायः खत्म कर दिया है, जो विद्यार्थी मैट्रिकुलेशन परीक्षा में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में फेल हो गये हैं, दूसरे विषयों में, जैसे गणित है, इतिहास है पास हो गये हैं, उनको पास समझा जायेगा ऐसा निर्णय किया है। बिहार सरकार ने यह जो निर्णय किया है वह सराहनीय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री त्रिगुण सेन जो अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर मातृ भाषा को लाना चाहते हैं उन के रास्ते में रोड़ा नहीं अटकना जाना चाहिये। हमें लगता है कि गृह मंत्रालय ऐसा करने जा रहा है।

अभी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस पार्टी में एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है कि राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्सज को खत्म किया जाये। अखबारों में निकला था कि श्री चव्हाण भी प्रतिनिधियों में जा कर बैठे थे। उनकी राय क्या थी, किसी को मालूम नहीं। मैं आप के जरिये से उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ। कि क्या वह अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का जो प्रस्ताव है उसका कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

क्योंकि पहले कांग्रेस कमेटी का सहकारी खेती का पास हुआ, फिर राइस मिलों को

[श्री रबी राय]

लेने के लिए प्रस्ताव पास हुआ। उस के दो दिनों के बाद उस समय के सभी कांग्रेस मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कहा कि राइस मिलें नहीं ले पायेंगे। तो इन के किसी वचन का कोई ठिकना नहीं है। आज यह कांग्रेस वाले रजबाड़ों और दूसरे राजाओं को एक तरफ साथ लेना चाह रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनका प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करना चाहते हैं। यह दो दिमाग से काम करने वाले हैं। इन को एक दिमाग से काम करना चाहिए। आज चव्हाण साहब को एक चैलेंज है कि जो प्रखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का प्रस्ताव है उस को वह कार्यान्वित करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. He should conclude now.

श्री रबी राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे पांच सात मिनट और दे दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he takes more time, it will have to be deducted from the time that another member of his party gets. If he is the only Member, well, I have no objection to his taking the full time.

16 hrs.

श्री रबी राय : पांच सात मिनट आप उस में से काट दीजिएगा।

यह जो राजाओं का प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करने की बात है इस को इन्हें कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। मैं इस संबंध में आप को एक और दिलचस्प बात सुनाना चाहता हूँ। काशी विश्वविद्यालय में 1916 में जब कि पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय भी मौजूद थे और वहाँ उस समय सभी राजे महाराजे भी गए थे, उस समय उस सभा में गांधी जी के शब्द थे, और गांधी जी के ये वाक्य उन को बड़े कड़वे लगे थे, यह इस कितना से मैं चिहान साहब के लिए पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"But what did we witness in the great pandal in which the

foundation ceremony was performed by the Viceroy? Certainly a most gorgeous show, an exhibition of jewellery which made a splendid feast for the eyes of the greatest jeweller who chose to come from Paris. I compare with the richly bedecked nobleman the millions of the poor. I compare with the richly bedecked nobleman the millions of the poor. And I feel like saying to these noblemen, "There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourselves of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India"

यह गांधी जी के वाक्य हैं। चव्हाण साहब प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने जायेंगे तो उस से कुछ प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को एक ताजी बात बताना चाहना है। एक भ्रष्टाचार की बात। पूना म्युनिमिपल कारपोरेशन का जो बस चलाने का निगम है उस के मैनेजर जी० डी० देसाई और वर्क्स मैनेजर हैं बंगर साहब उन के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप थाया है। जानता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब का जो गृह विभाग है उन के द्वारा जांच हुई थी और जांच के बाद वह इन लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की सरकार और पूना कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी लोग उस में झड़का डाल रहे हैं। जो स्टेयर पार्टीस उन को दिए गए थे उन्हें काले बाजार में उस के मैनेजर देसाई साहब और वर्क्स मैनेजर बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। तो इस तरह की जांच को फौरन करना चाहिए और यह जो अधिकारी हैं देसाई साहब और वर्क्स मैनेजर उन के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए।

अभी बहस हो रही थी तो यह कहा जा रहा था कि डांगे साहब नक्सलवाड़ी के बारे

में कुछ कहेंगे। कुछ एस० एस० पी० के बारे में उन्होंने कहा। आप जानते हैं कि आसनसोल में हमारी यूनियन चल रही है। वहाँ दूसरी यूनियन भी चल रही है और सैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की यूनियन भी चल रही है। साम्यवादियों की तरफ से जो विरोधी हैं उन को खत्म करने के लिए टेरेरिज्म चला और उस में हमारे कार्यकर्ता आ साहब को मार डाला गया। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो कल और गुण्डागर्दी इस तरह की चल रही है यह ठीक नहीं है। सैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टम जो है उन की जो यूनियन है उन के खिलाफ यह आरोप है कि यह सब कार्य बंद करा रहे हैं। पं टांगे साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीति में हम तरह की गुण्डागर्दी और टेरेरिज्म के जरिए किसी को खत्म करना यह सभ्यता की चीज नहीं है। इसी तरह नक्सलवादी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज चव्हाण साहब को बड़ी बिल्ला है नक्सलवादी की।

अगर वहाँ पर अतुल्य घोष मुख्य मंत्री होते तो उस की इतनी चिन्ता नहीं होती न प्रखबारों में उस की इतनी चर्चा होती जितनी कि आज नक्सलवादी के बारे में हो रही है : नक्सलवादी में एक तां मन्बाल लोग हैं और दूसरे राजवंशी ट्राइबल के लोग हैं। मन्बाल लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा है। मन्बाल लोग वामपन्थी कम्युनिस्टों के नेतृत्व में हैं और यह लोग बाकी लोगों को खत्म करने के लिए इस तरह में टेरेरिज्म से काम करना चाहते हैं। जो जेनेरल का कहा जाता है उस में जो दो एकड़ तीन एकड़ वाले हैं उन को भी यह समझते हैं कि यह भी शोषक है इन को भी खत्म करो तो यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। आज संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब लोगों के लिए दूसरी पार्टियों के मकबिले में ज्यादा हिमायत कर रही है। यह जो नक्सलवादी में गुण्डागर्दी हो रही है, यह बर्दाश्त करने वाली चीज नहीं है। हम इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन इस का नक्सल यह नहीं कि चव्हाण साहब हम में हाथ डालें।

वह इस को अजय मुखर्जी और बंगाल में जो मिनिस्ट्री है उस पर छोड़ें, वह इस काम को करेंगे। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक बुनियाद ठीक नहीं होती है तब तक गृह मंत्रालय ठीक नहीं होगा।

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur (Sangrur):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my policy cut motion refers to the failure of the Government to merge Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas with the Punjab. Unfortunately, we are far too quick to give opinions and decisions on issues and matters of others. But, on our own issues, no matter how urgent they are, all we get is perpetual indecision, delay or an appeal. This policy is making our internal position weaker every day. The present stalemate in keeping Chandigarh in a state of animated suspension can only make a bad position worse. The financial responsibility in respect of Chandigarh devolves now on the Centre which is already over-extended financially. With the Centre taking over; it has incurred a heavy burden on the Exchequer. The Central Government has other matters, which require precedence such as agriculture, food and defence, and finances are limited. The Centre will be relieved of this additional burden by returning Chandigarh to its rightful administrators at an early date.

Chandigarh has taken the place of Lahore in the minds and hearts and the plans of the Punjabis. In the loss of Lahore, the Punjabi-speaking people lost their Secretariat, High Court, Legislative Chamber and other Government buildings; a large number of well-established institutions like the Punjab University and professional and technical colleges were suddenly uprooted. The large commercial centres of Anarkali where Punjabis had invested a large amount was also lost. In short, the Punjabi-speaking people lost every aspect of academic, social, cultural, literary and commercial activities with Lahore.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): That was lost to us also.

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur: The displaced persons of the East had capitals like Calcutta and Dacca to fall back on, but the people of Punjab had to build from the ground all over again.

For six years the refugees drifted to Delhi and other cities all over India as they had no anchorages left. Finally the site for Chandigarh was selected keeping all due considerations required for a capital. Members of the Punjabi community irrespective of religion or creed gathered to build Punjab and the new capital of Chandigarh. Out of 11,486 plots sold to private owners in Chandigarh, only 1,457 were held by persons from the Hindi region of the erstwhile Punjab State which area now constitutes the Haryana State. Presuming all the sold plots have been built up, the percentage works out to 12.69. In other words, out of the entire built up property of Chandigarh, barely 12.69 per cent is owned by the people of Haryana origin and 87.31 per cent is owned by persons who hail from Punjabi speaking area. Obviously, considered from the important point of building property owned in the city, Haryana's claim on Chandigarh will be found to be thoroughly unjustifiable. It was presumed that Chandigarh was and would continue to be the capital of Punjab and consequently good road links and communications with our border outposts were built which is vital specially under present circumstances and all the District headquarters of the Punjab State are connected with roads. The only road connecting Haryana to link their District headquarters to Chandigarh through the Morni Hills is not reasonably possible. All the villages which were uprooted to build Chandigarh and its present surrounding villages are Punjabi speaking. No amount of nationalisation or hair-splitting can change the fact that Chandigarh was in its origin a Punjabi speaking area. The whole background testified to one fact that this was meant to be nerve

centre and heart beat of the new resurgent Punjab.

The tenacious monster of communalism which had taken the lives of 10 lakhs of people during partition once again reared its ugly head. It emerged stronger than all the sacrifice, misery and bloodshed, with the holocaust caused by communal riots at the time of partition. It took full command when the State was to be divided on a linguistic basis as in the rest of the country. The 1961 census was thoroughly under the influence of communalism. Unfortunately, quite wrongly and against considerations of fair play and justice, the doctored figures of the 1961 Census were sought to be taken into consideration by the Boundary Commission appointed by the Central Government. Apart from this misleading background the Commission committed a number of obvious errors. I have now no time to canvass them here. Even Pandit Nehru, the then Prime Minister made an official statement conceding that 1961 census of linguistic figures were undependable and incorrect and will have to be amended. Sant Fateh Singh was also able to perceive this and urged us on to a greater Hindu-Sikh unity. I might also mention that apart from the deliberately false returns in respect of the mother tongue by those whose spoken language is obviously Punjabi, the position is also distorted by the presence of a floating population represented by a large influx of Army and Air Force personnel and by a large number of labourers who hail from Rajasthan and Kashmir and will not make Chandigarh their home.

The Central Government, fortunately, appreciated the obviously erroneous premise of the majority of the members of the Boundary Commission. I will pay this tribute to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that she had the courage to realise this obvious mistake made by the majority of the Boundary Commission. But the Central Government did not have the courage to proceed

to the only logical and fair conclusion, namely, that Chandigarh had emerged from the dreams and the hopes and the unremitting toil of the Punjabi speaking people irrespective of community or creed.

Shri Randhir Singh: Now it belongs to Haryana.

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur: It appears from what I have heard in Parliament that Pakistan is again rattling the Sabre. Punjab is a border State and all these injustices, politically inspired communal disturbances and long pending decisions are not helping the morale of the Punjabi speaking people. We must remember that now-a-days wars are fought with populations and not by armies alone as we saw last time when we had conflict with Pakistan. The minds and the energies of the people of Punjab should be free from continuous internal troubles so that they build themselves up against the constant threat of our neighbour.

If against all facts and truth, political and communal pressures are allowed to weigh, a terrible bitterness will be created in the minds of the Punjabis. It will not only be a wanton injury which they certainly have not deserved, but a poor return for the blood and sweat which went into the making of Chandigarh and the courage with which the Punjabis always defend and build their homeland and the country. I appeal to the Government, and particularly to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to see that Chandigarh is given its rightful place as the Capital of Punjab.

Shri Randhir Singh: No. It should go to Haryana.

Shri D. N. Singh (Muzaffarpur): While discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs, we have to take into account the changes that have occurred in the political map of India as a

result of the last General Elections. The last General Elections resulted in the formation of United Front Governments in some of the States consisting of political parties having diametrically opposed views and political philosophies. The only thing that is common between them is the desire to be in office and the fear of the Congress. This is evident the way controversy is going on regarding the formation, policies and programmes and the personnel of the various United Front Governments. In this connection, I would like to read a few lines from the comments that appeared in the official organ of the Left Communist Party, *People's Democracy*, on the 25th June, 1967, on the functioning of the United Front Government in West Bengal. I quote:

"If the Government could adopt a correct attitude to these People's Committees, toiling people's class organisations and the various popular movements that are spreading throughout the State, there would be little cause for concern. But unfortunately that is not the situation. The various parties composing the Government are taking various attitudes. Particularly objectionable are the roles played by the SSP and the PSP. Their leaders are often taking anti-people attitudes. A local leader of the SSP in the Ranigunj area met with his end while leading a goonda attack upon the coal-field workers. The PSP is opposing the formation and functioning of People's Committees in different districts...."

An hon. Member: He is reading out.

Shri D. N. Singh: I am reading out a question.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Generally quotations are read less.

Shri D. N. Singh: Do not be impatient.

[Shri D. N. Singh]

"Moreover, the class bases of the various parties composing the Government being various, they take various attitudes to vital matters like procurement, gheraus, etc. It cannot be denied that the procurement policy pursued by the United Front Government has failed miserably due to the softness shown to the jotedars and other vested interests."

In the whole comment, there is not a word of condemnation regarding the death of the SSP worker and then a clear confession that the procurement policy of the West Bengal Government has failed miserably.

Another point that is frequently raised in this House as well as outside in the name of federalism and democracy is that the Home Minister and the Central Government are interfering with the day-to-day administration of the State. There is no denying the fact that ours is a federal Constitution, but unlike the United States, here the balance is heavily tilted in favour of the Centre, and this, the framers of our Constitution deliberately and rightly did to keep in check the fissiparous tendencies inherent in the Indian situation which had led to disruption of the unity of our country in the past. Then again, the founding fathers of our Constitution were also conscious of the fact that the enemies of democracy take advantage of those very rights and privileges, which democracy confers on them, to undermine the basis of democracy. Therefore, they provided the Central authority with sufficient powers, Constitutional powers, to protect the constitutional order from unconstitutionally initiated changes and for the maintenance of a climate which is necessary for the nation's stability, well-being, sustained growth and rapid forward movement. To say the least, there are certain political parties, there are certain political forces in this country—nobody will deny that—who do not have any faith in

our democratic ways, ideas. And they want to utilise the United Front Government that is functioning for their narrow partisan and political gains. Therefore, the Home Minister is perfectly within his right to see to it that the democratic institution is not put to a severe strain or that its functioning is not undermined. Therefore, when the cry is raised of undue interference by the Home Minister, I do not think that it is justified. What is he to do when there is lawlessness in Bengal?

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Interfere.

Shri D. N. Singh: Not interfere.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Then what else?

Shri D. N. Singh: What is he to do when there is a sense of lawlessness in Bengal? Only the other day, a Member of the Congress Party was belaboured; he was badly beaten and humiliated. He has written a letter to the secretary of the Congress Party in Parliament. That has been published in today's papers and it is there for anybody to read; and anyone can see, from that the way in which he was treated and the way things are happening in Bengal. Is that manifestation of popular anger?

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Read Shri Asoke Sen's editorial on this in the *Basumati* of Saturday last.

Shri D. N. Singh: I shall read it. The hon. Member may kindly send it on to me.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: It is available here.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My hon. friends from the other side have become votaries of Shri Asoke Sen now.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: My hon. friends opposite have become votaries of America.

Shri D. N. Singh: When we are discussing the general political climate in the country, we must take into account two words of very recent origin, and they are *pathrao* and *gherao*. *Pathrao* was used very much and effectively by some of my hon. friends opposite at the time of the last general elections and that paid them rich dividends. After the elections, this problem of *gherao* is there.

In my State of Bihar, the problem of *gherao* is not confined only to labour disputes, but it has spread far and wide. A vice-chancellor and a treasurer of a university had to resign because they were *gheraoed* by the students. And for what were they *gheraoed*? They were *gheraoed* for extending the date of the examinations.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): What is *Pathrao*? We do not know it.

Shri D. N. Singh: He may ask the gentleman behind him.

Shri Ranga: We do not know what what it means.

Shri D. N. Singh: Then, again, the Chief Minister and the PWD Minister of my State had to return from a district headquarters without fulfilling their engagements because they were in danger of being *gheraoed* by the students. The other day, the people mobbed and *gheraoed* a railway train and forcibly released five or six passengers who had been arrested by the railway authorities for ticketless travelling. Now, God knows what is going to happen. Still, we are told that *gherao* is nothing but the anger and grievance of the people.

Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is regarding Naxalbari. Much has been said in this House about it, and the people have discussed it a lot. I do not want to say anything myself. I should only like to read out a few lines from the resolution of the executive committee of the West Bengal Unit of the PSP, and this is what the resolution says:—

"The championing of the Naxalbari revolt by Peking Radio has once more exposed the hollowness of the plea of the Marxist Communists as to the agrarian character of the revolt at Naxalbari. The revolt has been engineered by the Marxist Communists to create a situation of subversion through-out the State with the ultimate objective of seizure of power by the Marxist Communists, aided and abetted by China."

Not only that. The other day a Minister of the West Bengal Government was addressing a meeting which was disturbed. Thereafter he issued a statement in which he stated: "if lawlessness was allowed to continue, democracy would be in peril; it seemed that people had no guarantee of their life and property."

The other day there was a news item published in the *Hindustan Times*. I would bring that also to the notice of the House:

"June 30—Delhi University Vice-Chancellor has received hundreds of letters from parents in West Bengal urging seats for their wards. Dr. B. N. Ganguli told this correspondent the letters showed the parents' concern at the political situation in the State. The annual examination there has been postponed to September because some students created trouble on the examination day. Dr. Ganguli said that already many students of West Bengal were going to other universities and Delhi University, being in the Capital, attracted them."

This is the situation in West Bengal. If the Home Minister goes and says something and cautions the West Bengal Government, then he is charged with undue interference in the day to day administration of the State. I think the Home Minister will be failing in his duty if he does not bring to the notice of the State Government the serious law-and-order situation that has developed there.

[Shri D. N. Singh]

The other point to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is the way in which some of the leaders of the constituent units of the various United Front governments are levelling charges against the civil servants particularly belonging to the all-India cadre. They are levelling charges of disloyalty, subversion and sabotage. It will be a sad day for the country if the permanent civil service is made a target of political controversy and attack. The very fact that the Constitution provided for the establishment of an all-India cadre is the proof that the founding fathers wanted to have a body of permanent executive sufficiently detached in its political orientation, capable of discharging their duty and responsibility free from provincial, regional and other denominational considerations and bias. For any successful functioning of democracy the permanent civil servants should be sufficiently independent to be capable of offering to its political superiors detailed, matter of fact assessment of the measures which the Government is proposing. If they fail to deal with the problem from a united central point of view and are subjected to witch-hunting and are demoralised, that will be indeed a sad day for our country and for our democracy.

Then, the Home Minister is also being charged with going back on his words regarding the emergency. We have seen what is happening. Even today there was a question in this House regarding the intrusion of Pakistani troops on our borders. There is the Peking broadcast, Pakistani broadcast, urging the people of India especially in the border areas, to rise in rebellion. Here, one thing that I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that Peking Radio in its broadcast has said that the foundation for this Naxalbari rebellion was laid in 1965 when the Communist Party distributed arms to the peasants. That is what the Peking broadcast says. (Interruptions). That is in the papers. You see the Patriot.

(Interruptions) Please hear me. Have some patience.

Shri Nambiar: Do not believe that. Believe me.

Shri D. N. Singh: I believe you, but the very fact that you have expelled 12 or 13 members from your party shows that you are not able to control them.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Nambiar: How can we control Peking Radio.

Shri D. N. Singh: I am not charging you, I am charging those friends of yours whom you are unable to control. I have not yet lost hope of you (Interruptions). The Home Minister wanted to lift the emergency in most areas; he wanted the emergency to continue in some border areas. He wanted the co-operation of the Opposition but that was not forthcoming. What was he to do? He had to continue it... (Interruptions.) He can also become a member of the Bhim club. I have not lost hopes. So, the charge that he had gone back on his word is not correct. Government is not keen to continue the emergency. But what can the Home Minister do in the present disturbed conditions in view of the attitude of China and Pakistan. He has got to be alert because the Constitution enjoins on him to see to it that the integrity of the country is maintained. With these words I support the demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, Mr. Chavan is not here.. (Interruptions.)

एक माननीय सदस्य : छोटे भाई तो हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : छोटे भाई हैं तो उन को मैं बड़ी किताब प्रेजेंट करता हूँ।

These are the demands for grants of the Home Ministry on the basis of which the discussion is to take place. There is a table of contents in the first page. There are matters inside and it says a particular item is on pages 346-349. But when you actually go through the book, you will find that the last page is 301. That is the material that has been distributed. That shows the care that the Home Ministry and the host of other officials take.

Before I go into other matters, I want to refer to two or three small matters. During the Home Ministry's debate last year, I had pointed out that whereas we gave the full report of the CBI about their activities, there was no mention either in the CBI report or in the Ministry's annual report about the work of the central intelligence service. We spend lakhs of rupees and much can be said against these services. Last time I pointed out that there was no co-ordination between the different intelligence services that function at different levels. I made a charge that when the Mizo trouble started, although the information was sent from the field long before the real trouble started, some official here had no time to look into the papers and therefore the Minister did not know anything about it. There is no co-ordination. But on the basis of the report of this central intelligence the entire administrative apparatus functions. If it reports that some particular official at some time, say, during his student days was connected with some political activity—although he had subsequently ceased all connections with it—he is immediately removed from the service without even giving him time for explanation. On the basis of that report these things go on. We want to know really how far the central intelligence service has been functioning and how far it has been helpful to what they say in this report 'preserve without even giving him time for country and keeping society orderly'.

Before coming to other topics, I would like to know from the Home Minister, even in regard to this CBI Report—what is this particular case. They have stated that "out of the 700 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, 231 were more than six months old, including 41 cases of 1965 and one of 1964". Regarding the cases of 1964, they make particular mention that "in the old case of 1964, investigation had actually been completed but it had to remain pending further disposal on account of the circumstances beyond the control of the Central Investigation Bureau, Special Police Establishment." I would like to know what are those particular circumstances and why it has not been finalised as yet.

At the same time, the Home Ministry has introduced during the course of the last year a new force called the Border Security Force for which they claim in this report that by bringing this new force into action, they have been able to prevent much of the border incidents with the co-operation of the State police, etc. Let us remember that this functioning of the dual authority near the border would bring calamity to this country. It had happened when the Kutch trouble was there. If the Defence Ministry had been asked much earlier to intervene, probably we would have avoided that conflict altogether. But the Home Ministry wanted to show up; they even did not inform the Defence Ministry. We were called into a conference here, with the Prime Minister. The then Commander-in-Chief told us that there was no question of blaming the Defence, because we were not informed or called upon to come there." Therefore, what I would suggest is this. If after all, a Border Security Force is needed—it is needed no doubt—then, it should have been placed at the disposal of the Defence Forces. Let it function in the armed forces. Let their functions be defined; may be, their functions may have only limited scope and they may function in a limited area. But, at the same time, it is necessary to see that

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

we do not create a dual authority, and let the enemy take advantage of it. In Mizo land and in Nagaland wherever these troubles are taking place, it is on account of the failure of our intelligence service and the security force.

I would like to put this simple question before the Home Minister without going into any details. Let him satisfy the House whether the primary task entrusted to this Ministry is being achieved with success and to his satisfaction. Here, I would just read out from the first paragraph of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It says:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs covers a broad spectrum of administrative activity having an important bearing on the nation's stability and well-being and on the maintenance of a climate which is necessary for the country's sustained growth and rapid forward movement. The preservation of internal security of the country and keeping the society orderly;..."

What are our achievements? If after 20 years of freedom, taking into account how far through the administrative machinery of this country, we have not been able to create that climate for a real, healthy, democratic growth, then, there is no need of a Home Ministry, I would say.

What do we find today? I know the Congressmen on that side are very much exercised over the emergence of new forces in some States. The monolith has broken. United Fronts have come into being. A few years ago whatever the Congress High Command or the Central Government ordered, that would be carried out automatically. That is not the position now. The States have their own rights under the Constitution. They must be allowed full freedom to exercise their right under a federal Constitution. If we want to encroach

upon the rights of the States, naturally there will be tension and clash. In a multi-party country, we have to put up these United Fronts. Unless they act in such a manner as to subvert the Constitution or their actions go against the very fundamentals of our democratic functioning, there should be no interference. I think friends here who are advocating central intervention off and on just because something has happened are doing a great disservice to democracy. We are lamenting over Naxalbari. I agree with Mr. Dange that Naxalbari is not the problem. In 1948, Telangana was there. You must go into the root cause of the problem. It is not only Naxalbari. In West Bengal itself, a political worker was murdered in broad day light and for 24 days even normal police machinery did not work. Nobody was arrested. FIR was there, still nobody touched the culprits.

The root cause of all these things is our administrative machinery is so bureaucratic and wooden that it does not really cater to the needs of the situation. As I pointed out yesterday, even during British regime, we did not hear these things. It is not by taking recourse to emergency legislation that you can really prevent such things happening. It is really a disgrace that in spite of the fact that there has been an almost unanimous demand from all sections that emergency should be revoked, this Government again chose to continue it. Probably Mr. Chavan has established a record in the whole world. Here is an emergency Home Minister functioning in this country for years to come. Their only plea is that in border areas, the situation is very difficult. This Parliament is prepared to help you at any time a border clash occurs. The House agreed to the Defence of India Rules unanimously. Even before emergency, the Kashmir and Nagaland problems were there. How did you tackle them? You cannot curb the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country for all times to

come. This is no freedom at all. Let us know what are the elements that are creating disturbances, what are the tendencies that are getting an upper-hand in this country. The real threat to democracy is not the number of political parties, is not the formation of United Fronts; the real threat to democracy today is the elements of violence, the elements who sabotage, elements who do not owe loyalty to this country. These elements are active in our country today; nobody can deny that. We know that at one time the country was threatened with disintegration; you amended the Constitution; you provided oath for every member of the Legislative Assembly and Member of Parliament. You said that they must take the oath that they stand for the integrity of this country. You banned secessionist movement. You got all help from this Parliament for that purpose.

Now, let us try to understand the position. Let us not blame this party or that party. Shri Dange has made no secret of what he feels. He feels that this Home Minister is not the Home Minister for democratic development; this Home Minister is for monopolists and capitalists; this Home Minister uses his whole machinery against the workers, peasants and exploited classes. In order to remove that, if the exploited classes raise their hands, if they have their weapons against them, he sees nothing wrong in that. That is his philosophy and he openly advocates it.

There is no question of blaming this party or that party. I want to warn the Home Minister. You have seen what has happened in Calcutta just day before yesterday. There was a meeting organised to express our anger against the Chinese. What happened? Those who organised demonstrations outside the meeting, to break up the meeting—I have nothing to say against them—the slogans they shouted in the streets of Calcutta, the former capital of this country, are “Chinese way is our way; Naxalbari is the only way”. When such slogans

are shouted, I do not know whether the CPI (Left) or Marxists would own them or not. They have already expelled some persons in Naxalbari. But the type of action that is perpetrated there, that is indulged in by these elements, that has not been condemned by anybody.

So, the main thing is we must do some fundamental thinking, if we really want that the democratic machinery of this country should not be sabotaged and that we went to give freedom to everybody according to our Constitution. We have provided in our Constitution the freedom of speech and the right to form associations. So, we must permit them to continue in this country but, at the same time, let us think what sort of machinery and what sort of law we should provide in this country so that those elements believing in violence, those elements having loyalty not to the motherland but to some other country, they would not have the opportunity to subvert the very basis of our democratic growth. I would like the Home Minister to apply his mind very seriously to this question. Unless we do that, unless we create public opinion against such elements, it is no good detaining some persons. You issued a White Paper and you detained certain Left Communists in Kerala. But what happened? That did not help you in any way. So, I would say that in this country you should create public opinion through the machinery of the Government so as not to give room for elements like this which stand in the way of the progress of this country. This is one aspect.

I have many things to say, but since I have limited time I do not want to go into the details. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to another aspect, and that is the administrative machinery. First, I will take corruption.

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

Everybody here in this House and even the political parties agree that so far as corruption is concerned, whether in the administrative sphere or in the political sphere, it should be eradicated. We have been talking about it and committees are appointed. A committee was appointed, the Santhanam Committee, and certain recommendations were made by the Committee. They accepted all or many of them. Even in this report they say that they have accepted 108 or 111 recommendations of the Committee but the most essential part of it has not been accepted.

We see what has happening. They refuse to listen to reason. Now the Ayyangar Commission report has come and what state of things, involving lakhs of rupees, has been revealed. They may say Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is in the Opposition. But, mind you, these were done when he was a Congress Prime Minister in Jammu and Kashmir. You did not do anything. This Government, the Central Government, refuses to appoint any commission whatsoever and that commission probably would not have been appointed if Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad had not gone into the Opposition. When it was appointed we see what sort of things are revealed.

So also in respect of many other States. When complaints are made here, they say the Prime Minister must satisfy himself or herself first that a *prima facie* case is there. Who is the Prime Minister to decide? She is after all a party boss; she will try to protect and as a result the country will suffer.

Then, the ARC Report is there. The Lokpal and the Lok Ayuktas were to be appointed. Government said that they would accept that. When are they going to do that? All these matters should be referred to them. They do not do that. They are delaying this matter.

It is a good thing that the Administrative Reforms Commission has been established. It is scrutinising every aspect of the administration but even now I hear that external affairs, defence and railways are excluded from the scrutiny of the Administrative Reforms Commission. I do not know why. These three departments and ministries are not to be scrutinised by the Administrative Reforms Commission. That means, they do not want any reform in these three ministries probably. It is really something surprising. The Administrative Reforms Commission, which has appointed study teams to go into the details of every aspect of the administration, should be entrusted with this task also so that Parliament knows what is the defect in our administration and how we can remedy it to suit the purposes of our democracy.

Now I want to refer to only one thing; friends have referred to it. Biju Patnaik is left to you.

Mr. Speaker: Leave it to him now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not raise that now because, as you know, there are already some charges brought against him which will be enquired by a Commission. I do not go into that. Nowadays you must have observed that I do not raise any questions against Biju Patnaik.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बीजू पटनायक पर कांग्रेस हार्ड कमाण्ड विचार करे।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The only thing that I want to say lastly is about the question of privy purses and privileges. I really welcome this resolution that has been passed by the AICC and I would like to see whether those who have passed the resolution really are able to get it implemented through the machinery of this government. When this question was first raised in the Constituent Assembly, the Praja Socialist Party, which was

then the Socialist Party, suggested that we should not have any privileged classes, but if at all you think that because of some agreement or assurance you want to give privy purses to certain rulers give them privy purses all right but make it an office of profit. If a Government servant getting Rs. 100 has no right to representation in the Parliament and Assemblies—it becomes an office of profit—on what logic do you give this right to hundreds of people who are a parasitic class as has been stated? Therefore, it is right time that we ask them to give up privy purses. They are trying to hold a conference. Let them hold a conference. If the ex-rulers really want to take part in politics, as they are taking now, let them come forward and join politics in as many numbers as they like but, at the same time, let them also voluntarily give up their privy purses. Let us also amend the Constitution.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government and the House the law and order situation in my constituency.

The State of Assam suffers from transport bottleneck and we are today faced with greatest danger of being cut off from the rest of India. The situation in Naga Hills, Mizo Hills District and the present political situation in Assam, augmented by unrest in terai area of West Bengal is becoming a cause of great concern for us, living in the border district of the border State of Assam.

I represent a constituency in Assam comprising of the Mizo Hills District and a part of the District of Cachar. The extremist insurrection in the Mizo Hills District has drawn attention to the ailments of the 8,134 sq. miles district which forms a part of the constituency I represent. The threat to law and order, the armed revolt, has to be and is faced milita-

rily. The aggravated symptom necessitating police measures should not blind us to the main disease which is after all the cumulative effect of a number of factors against the background of neglect and backwardness.

We must in all humility hold ourselves responsible for our failure to construct roads and bridges and to open the dead river like Kaladan for the partition affected backward hills for speedy economic development on the one hand and also for our failure to build bridges of emotional integration on the psychological plane. In two decades of our freedom, we have not yet succeeded in building one all-weather road for covering the important areas of this district bordering unfriendly Pakistan. The question of border roads has not come to our mind. This lamentable lack of transport and communication is now responsible for retarding our anti-insurgency measures. Two-thirds of the Mizo Hills District have to be supplied with foodgrains and essential commodities from air and even then the supply is far below the requirements and the sufferings of the loyal population have increased.

Take, for instance, Chakmas inhabiting Dimagiri, Chamgta, Marpara, Barapansuri and other areas whose population is about 37,000 have been suffering badly from inadequate supply as a result of last year's disturbances and raids in Chakma villages by Mizo National Front rebels, killing about 155 of them and they fled away abandoning their 'jhums'. If they are helped even during this time of the year to plant their 'jhums' with all available Government help, the food situation there will improve by the end of this year. At present, they are in a miserable state and I have reports of starvation deaths amongst them. I would urge upon the Government to make all available help to the Chakmas so that they can cultivate their land this year. Such is the food position but it is most unfortunate that during the implementation of the

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

"operation security" more than 75 per cent of rice and paddy were allowed to fall into the hands of the rebels or face destruction.

Now in this 'operation security' grouping of a section of villages to the exclusion of others, has made the latter villages worst victims of the rebel onslaughts. In order to avoid recurrence of these onslaughts, those villages which have been excluded, such as, Tipaimukh locality, under Pawi-Lakher Regional Council, and such other areas should immediately be brought under 'security zone'.

17 hrs.

I have now to refer to an unfortunate affairs which is endangering the emotional integration and national unity. It must be admitted in fairness that, in the task of quelling an armed uprising, some amount of marginally indiscriminate action might appear unavoidable under certain circumstances. But utmost care must be taken and the security forces must be placed under the real control of the civil authorities to prevent such unfortunate incidents. I am one of those who are full of admiration for the gallantry and sacrifice of our officers and jawans. In March, 1966, the security forces first entered the Mizo district and the rebels fled away to jungle hide-outs leaving those loyal Mizos. But some of these loyal Mizos, though they needed to be treated with sympathy and friendliness, were subjected to humiliation and assault. This naturally created an unwarranted atmosphere and reacted in the minds of the non-hostile population.

It must be our earnest endeavour to punish the guilty and stop recurrence of such deeds endangering the image of our country. Our endeavour should be to reclaim the hitherto misguided Mizo youngsters and prevent collusion of the local rebels with unfriendly foreign countries. I would urge upon the Government to employ sufficient

number of security forces to keep a constant vigilance on the borders. To ensure speedy restoration of peace and tranquility, we must strengthen the autonomous Mizo District Council and Pawi-Lakher Regional Council by affording all assistance to loyal leadership. The chakmas in Dimagiri-Chaungta-Marpara area should also get their autonomous organ of local power without further loss of time. A beginning in this regard should be made by posting more civil officers, preferably of the Indian Administrative Service, to man the new administrative posts. The aspirations of the Pawis, Lakheres and Hmars should be sympathetically tackled.

Now I refer to the law and order question of the other part of my constituency—a part of Cachar district. The region comprising of Cachar, North Cachar Hills District, Mizo District, Tripura and a part of Manipur State is vitally important and still suffers from backwardness, owing to chronic neglect. Dependence on uncertain hill section, i.e., Badarpur-Lumding section of the N.F. Rly. and the fair weather road via Shillong, i.e., Badarpur-Jawai-Shillong Road with the rest of the country, has made the region vulnerable on economic and other planes. The people of this zone expected that the Government of India would keep in mind the region's special needs and make the necessary transport and communication arrangements for this region. But nothing has been done so far. The result is that not only the district of Cachar but the entire region has to depend on this uncertain hill section of the N.F. Railway.

During the monsoon last year the said hill section became inoperative due to floods and damages in the tunnels. Even though it was pointed out times without number that proper repairs should be undertaken, I am afraid still we are in the same uncertain position. We are apprehending that if the floods recur this year, we might be cut off and the law and

order situation may deteriorate in this region.

The border defence position of the district of Cachar is such that in the last monsoon, some Pakistanis, backed by the Pakistan Border Police, made a daring dacoity with murder in village Gumra under Katigora Police Station. There was no security police force to protect the villages in the border. During the rainy season, the water levels leave no demarcation in the border areas and no river security force is there to protect those areas. I would urge upon Government to employ river security force in the border areas which come under water.

The people of Cachar, in the border villages, have to suffer from the Mizo rebels onslaughts and deprivations. Our people living in the borders either of East Pakistan or of the Mizo District need to be looked properly. Transport difficulties have affected the prices of essential commodities, resulting in discontent in the minds of the people of Cachar.

Educated unemployment, surplus tea labour unemployment are burning problems, and the economy is at the lowest ebb. The district of Cachar is surrounded by hills and unfriendly Pakistan. Its economy is shattered, and transport and communication is difficult. It needs special attention from the Government of India for reasons of security.

While this is the situation in Cachar, there is the talk of reorganisation of the State of Assam. The people of Cachar are not for the disintegration of the State, but we feel that every section of the people must get their proper share in the development of their aspirations. As such, the people of Cachar demand that the district of Cachar should be an independent federating unit, having equal status and authority but not subordinate to any other federating unit. In any variation, the people of Cachar will not accept anything other than an autonomous district under the Government of India.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of Unattached Members. I would like to give one or two of them a chance. But they should make their speeches very short; then only it will be possible for me to call at least one or two from among them. Apart from the Progressive Group and the other three groups formed with Independent Members, there are some Members who are Unattached. They get about 15 minutes' time. So, I would like to call one or two friends from the Unattached group. I would like them to take only about five to seven minutes each so that at least two Members may be called. First, I would call Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait. Then, Shri Shinkre will get a chance.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait (Kozhikode): I am beholden to you for the opportunity that has been given to me to speak on the Demands of the Home Ministry. Needless to say, the Home Ministry is one of the very important and key Ministries of the Government on whose proper working depends the internal peace and contentment of the people, so very essential to meet the external dangers from any foreign power and from any quarter.

I am afraid I will be able to deal only with very few matters because of the very little time at my disposal. I hope that you, Sir, and the House will bear with me for some time.

Sir, the question of the official language is an issue which affects the very vital interests of our country and the well-being of the people of our country. In the interest of the indispensable unity and integrity of the country, I would very earnestly plead for the unambiguous continuance of English as at least an associate official language, if not the official language itself, of our country for a long time to come.

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

I know that some of my friends may not agree with me. But this is only on emotional grounds. On deep thinking you will agree that what I say is based on sound reasoning and deep sincerity. Secondly, Sir, Hindi is made the official language, then, a short period of time, the people having that language as their mother-tongue will inevitably come to have an ascendancy in the governance of the country which the people speaking other languages would not tolerate. Every man with a little common sense will understand that, in the vast generality of cases, those who do not have Hindi as their mother tongue, cannot become so proficient and efficient in Hindi as those having any other language as their mother tongue. This will logically lead to a situation when Hindi people will have a superiority over others and others will have to occupy an inferior position not only in the matter of Government employment, but also in the society. This discrimination will give rise to heart burnings and people adversely affected will naturally fight against such an inferior position. This, I am afraid, will jeopardise the unity and integrity of the country, which has to be upheld at any cost. Sir, I would therefore fervently urge that all the mother tongues of the country should be left untouched and English should be made the official language of the country. This alone will provide equal advantage or disadvantages to all people of country alike. If this is not possible then English should continue as the associate official language, together with Hindi, until the time the people of the country realise and recognise the real nature of the attachment of various linguistic groups to their mother tongue.

Sir, while speaking of the mother tongue one cannot forget the injustice that has been done to the Urdu language persistently for last 20 years. Representations have been made to the Government at different times and petitions have been submitted to

the President with lakhs and lakhs of signatures unparalleled in the matter of bulk, in the history of any part of the world. You are aware that Urdu is a language spoken by crores and crores of people in various parts of the country. It is highly developed and beautiful language born and bred in our country. It has got a volume of literature that can stand favourable comparison with any literature of not only any developed language of our own country but of the whole world.

Sir, this injustice and this inequity must stop and therefore I demand that must immediately be taken by the authorities to declare Urdu as a regional language in the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra. The Urdu speaking people have suffered long enough and I implore the Government to take immediate steps to remove this undeserved suffering.

Sir, Now coming to the Emergency and Defence of India rules measures most hated by the people of the country whose life has been recently extended by the so-called democratic Government of the country have no legal moral or political sanctions. These measures were designed as a medicine for a certain definite situation which arose in 1962. But the Government of our country having fed upon this medicine for unduly long time has developed a taste for it and is mistaking it for the daily food. The Government is today reluctant to give up the powers they have under DIR. This reluctance only shows the scant regard they have for the fundamental rights of the people guaranteed by our constitution. The Government wants to have the emergency to continue to meet the situation in certain areas in the country. No doubt the ordinary laws of the country which also includes the much debated Preventive Detention act is sufficient for any human Government to deal with any situation in normal times. Therefore the Government I feel Sir, has no justification whatsoever for the con-

tinuance of Emergency and DIR any further. It must be scrapped forthwith.

Sir, I am myself ashamed to mention how arbitrarily this D.I.R. has been used against peaceful and loyal citizens of the country for last so many years. Thousands of Muslims from one corner of the country to the other, were put behind the bars for months together during Indo-Pak. war in 1967 without any iota of charge against them on ground of false and cooked up complaints and on unfounded suspicions. These people having lost their jobs and business are undergoing hardships even today for which Government alone is responsible.

Sir, If the Government claims not to have misused the DIR let it come forward and appoint a Committee to go into all the cases of incarceration they have resorted to so far under DIR so that the people may regain the sense of security which has been so badly shaken.

Sir, the very outstanding example of arbitrary and unjust use of Emergency measures by the Government is of depriving of the freedom of Shaik Abdulla the great and respected leader of Kashmir for such a long time. He has been in prison for about 14 years now which is against all principles of Justice and fair play. The Government has utterly failed to prepare any case against him so far after his present detention since 1965. If we do not set him free now it will appear to the world that the Government is afraid of some thing which it does not want the world to know. I would very much want that our Government and our country should not present any such image in the eyes of the world.

Therefore, Sir, I would urge immediate action by the Government on the petition submitted by 125 Hon. members of both the Houses of the Parliament belonging to all parties in which they say "Considerations of democracy and civil liberty demand

that Shaik Abdulla should either be released forthwith or brought to trial on a specific charge or charges without delay". I only hope Government will muster courage to do so.

Sir, going through the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs it is strange to find the Government derives some satisfaction from the fact that communal incidents came down to 133 in 1966 as compared to 173 in 1965. This is still really very alarming and serious situation. 133 communal clashes in a year means and works out to an average of 1 incident every 3 days in a year. When the situation still continues to be so grave and serious one cannot understand how the Government derives any satisfaction. The report speaks of the precautionary measures. But of what use are the precautionary measures that do not completely stop communal clashes and present a clean State. I cannot remain without expressing my deep sorrow and serious disappointment at the working of the Intelligence Department which cannot smell the incidents in advance. I only wish that our intelligence is made more efficient for the sake of the protection of the life, honour and property of the citizens of the country.

Sir, It has been urged upon the Government times out of number, that whenever such communal incidents, communal clashes and communal killings take place, to immediately institute judicial enquiry, publish the findings of such enquiries, rehabilitate the victims and publish the report of such rehabilitation work.

But Sir, to my regret and amazement I have to say that never once it has been done. Not a single Judicial Enquiry has been instituted and no rehabilitation report has been published so far in any communal clash for last 20 years not even at the time of the great holocaust of 1964 in Calcutta, Jamshedpur and Rurekela. I find Judicial enquiries take place in all other cases of violence be it food

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

riots in West Bengal or language riots in East Punjab. I welcome all this also, I am also happy that the Home Minister has only yesterday agreed to institute a Judicial enquiry in the case of violence at the Tihar Jail of Delhi, which was only just and fair. But Sir, I have completely failed to understand this reluctance on the part of Government and this discrimination against the muslim minority of not conceding their just legitimate demand to institute Judicial Enquiry to find out culprits when communal clashes take place. In the name of Justice and secularism which they always profess I demand an explanation from the Government in this regard. The Government should come out with a straight and reasonable answer. Sir, These are some of very important matters to which I have referred. In case these facts are not seriously looked into and in case these demands are not considered sympathetically all our talk of democracy, socialism, and secularism will only be a farce and people will lose all their faith in these high principles of Socialistic pattern, democracy and secularism under which our friends over there always take shelter.

श्री शिकरे (पंजम): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कहावत है कि जब ढोल और नगाड़े बजाये जाते हैं तब टिमकी की टिन टिन सुनाई नहीं आती। जब यहाँ इस हाउस में केरल के नगाड़े और बंगाल के ढोल बजाये जाते हैं तब गोभ्रा की किन किन कौन सुने, अध्यक्ष जी, भस्मे यही कहना है कि पिछले कई सप्ताह पहले गृह मंत्री जी ने एक बयान दिया था कि 'जहाँ तक गोभ्रा की समस्याओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रश्न आता है वहाँ तक यह समस्या खत्म हो गई है। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बड़ी नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक गोभ्रा में उस के मराठी स्कूलों में 85 हजार विद्यार्थी मराठी माध्यम से शिक्षा पाते रहेंगे तब तक गोभ्रा की

समस्या खत्म नहीं होगी। जब तक गोभ्रा का दर्जा केन्द्र शासित रहेगा, यूनियन टेरीटरी का रहेगा, तब तक गोभ्रा की समस्या कभी भी खत्म नहीं होगी। जब तक गोभ्रा के माध्यमिक स्कूलों में 8 हजार से ज्यादा विद्यार्थी मराठी माध्यम से शिक्षा लेते हैं तब तक, वह समस्या कभी भी खत्म नहीं होगी। और एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ जब तक गोभ्रा में जो पाठियां हैं युनाइटेड गोभ्रन्स और महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमन्तक पार्टी और गोभ्रा के बारे में जो उन के विचार हैं वह न बदल जायें तब तक यह समस्या रहेगी। उन के विचार बदल जाय तो यह समस्या फिर वापस आ जायगी और उस टाइम में मुझे बोलने का मौका जरूर मिलेगा। मेरा जो कटमोशन है इस बारे में वह मैं गृह-मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Need to place before Parliament a comprehensive report regarding Union Poll held in Goa, Daman and Diu."

इस सदन में मुझसे बार-बार सवाल पूछा जाता है कि गोभ्रा में वह चमत्कार कैसे हुआ ? पहले गोभ्रा ने हां कहा, पीछे नां कहा और आखिर में हां कहा। यह कैसे हुआ ? इसीलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोभ्रा में जो जनता का ओपिनियन पोल हुआ उस की रिपोर्ट रखा रखे, क्योंकि उन लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि गोभ्रा में क्या हुआ ओपिनियन पोल के समय ?

इस के बाद मैं एक प्रश्न और यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ। गोभ्रा की जो यूनियन टेरीटरी है उस में गोभ्रा है डामन है और ड्यू है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों ने गोभ्रा डामन और ड्यू को सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के मॉप में देखा है। गोभ्रा डामन से बहुत दूर है करीब करीब 500 मील दूर है और ड्यू 700 मील दूर है और इतनी दूर दूर के प्रदेश एक यूनियन टेरीटरी में रखना, मैं

समझता हूँ कि यह एक स्वदेशी साम्राज्य-वाद है, देशी कालोनिअलिज्म है। गोआ में हम लोग यूनिअन टेरीटरी में हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को मालूम होगा कि गोआ कोई आदिम जमात का प्रदेश नहीं, कोई बेकवर्ड प्रदेश नहीं। ओपिनियन पोल के समय गोआ के सामने केवल दो ही पर्याय रखे गए। एक यूनिअन टेरीटरी और दूसरा इन्टी-ब्रेशन आक्र गोआ इनटू महाराष्ट्र। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय गोआ के सामने एक और पर्याय रखा जाना चाहिए था एक और विकल्प रखना जरूरी था और वह था सेपरेट स्टेट। स्वायत्त स्टेट। वह रखा नहीं गया। वह यूनिअन टेरीटरी है इस बजह से हम लोगों को जो भारतीय कायदे कानून हैं उन का फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। यहां भारत में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का क्लासिफिकेशन हो गया और वह क्लासिफिकेशन होने के बाद यहां के जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं उन का फायदा हो गया, उनको सुविधाएं मिल गईं। लेकिन गोआ में वह क्लासिफिकेशन हुआ ही नहीं। साढ़े पांच वर्ष हो गए हैं गोमन्तक के स्वातंत्र्य के और अभी तक क्लासिफिकेशन हुआ ही नहीं। अध्यक्ष महाशय, ऐसा क्यों होता है इस का खुलासा मैं करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... मेरा यह भाषण हिन्दी में दूसरा भाषण है।... (व्यवधान)...

दादरा और नागर हवेली के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) मैंने निश्चय किया है कि इस सदन में मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूंगा और मुझे अभिमान है क्योंकि गोआ के स्वातंत्र्य से पहले ही हम लोगों ने हिन्दी को अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा माना था।

मैं दादरा और नागर हवेली के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरा जो

प्रोफेशन है अध्यापन का वह नागर हवेली में ही मैंने शुरू किया 1946 के पहले में वहां शिक्षक था और वहां की कहानी मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि मैंने वह सारी परिस्थितियां देखी हैं। दादरा और नागर हवेली का जो प्रदेश है वह करीब 72 विलेजेंज का है। उस में कोई 40 गांव ऐसे हैं जिनकी भाषा मराठी है और 32 गांव ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी भाषा गुजराती है। अगर यह समस्या जल्दी नहीं होती है तो सम्बन्धित पार्टियों, इन्टरेस्टेड पार्टियों को मौका मिलेगा, इस का गुजरातीकरण करने का और वह इस का गुजरातीकरण कर डालेंगे। इसीलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह समस्या जो है वहां की वह खत्म की जाय नहीं तो गोआ की जंसी हालत हुई है वही हालत यहां भी हो जायेगी। 1963 में मेरी जो पार्टी है महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमन्तक पार्टी उस को विजय मिली थी। उस को विजय मिलने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी वहां ओपिनियन पोल लिया जाता था अगरला चुनाव हो जाता तो जो ओपिनियन पोल का रिजल्ट आज हुआ है वह रिजल्ट न होता। उस समय ओपिनियन पोल का रिजल्ट यह न होता जो आज हुआ है। क्योंकि अध्यक्ष जी आप को मालूम है कि तीन वर्ष तक राज्य का कारोबार चलाने का काम उन को मिला था। हमारी महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमन्तक पार्टी ने तीन साल तक राज्य कागो बार चलाया, लेकिन यूनिअन टेरीटरी के सेट अप में राज्य कारोबार चलाना किना मुश्किल है यह सब जानते हैं और बड़ी मुश्किल से ही हमारी महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमन्तक पार्टी ने वहां का राज्य का कारोबार चलाया था। उस के बाद जैसी कई राज्यों में पिछले चुनावों में कांग्रेस की हालत हो गई वैसी ही हमारी भी हो गई। लेकिन यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए उस के बाद भी हमारी पार्टी महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमन्तक पार्टी विजयी हो गई है और विजयी होने के बाद हमारी पार्टी सत्तारूढ़ भी हो रही है और इसलिए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि गोमन्तक के

[श्री शिखरे]

भारतव्य की समस्या इस सदन के सामने
आयेगी। जरूर आयेंगी।

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you for allowing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. It seems that some of the members of this House are so much obsessed with the idea of Central intervention that most of their speeches during the debate dealt only with that point indicating that Central intervention is always haunting their minds.

After the fourth general election was over in 8 States non-Congress governments were formed and the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Central leadership as well as the Central Government and Congressmen welcomed the formation of non-Congress governments as competing alternative systems for fulfilling the aspirations of the people. During this period, off and on I was going through the newspapers. While going through the newspapers of the last two or three months, occasionally I was just looking at the figures of firings and lathi charges that have been undertaken by the non-Congress governments. The other day some hon. Member of the Swatantra Party said that the Congress Government was able to do in 20 years what the British Government could not do during the last 200 years in respect of firing and lathi charges. I would like to supplement him by referring to the record of the non-Congress governments during the last two or three months in the matter of firing and lathi charges. During the last two or three months I did not take detailed notes but off and on I have taken note of the firings. In Bihar on 11-5-67 firing at Jamshedpur, on 18-5-67 firing at Monghyr, in Uttar Pradesh on 24-4-67 at Varanasi, 16-5-67 at Kalagarh, 24-5-67 at Lucknow, in Orissa

on 18-3-67 at Rajagaj Pur, on 24-5-67 at Brajraj Nagar and on 30-5-67 at Sambalpur; in Bengal there is a big list, starting from Baghmari on 29-3-1967, then Santipur, Howrah, Daila Village in Malda, Ranaghat, Bhadeswar, Naxalbari and Calcutta. Therefore, I was thinking that perhaps they are competing with the Congress Government insofar as lathi charges and firings are concerned.

May I submit that the people in the non-Congress Government areas have got equal pressing problems and during the last two or three months they should have been able to solve, if not many at least 1 per cent of their problems. I say that the question of Central intervention never arises. I would say to the Home Minister that by way of respite and relief they want Central intervention. So, for all times to come, I would request the Home Minister never to oblige them; they should not be obliged. The Congress Parliamentary Party and the Central leadership are very clear on this point that there should be no Central intervention. Some of our friends were thinking about reactions to happenings in West Bengal. I do not know whether the Home Minister is completely aloof from the reactions of this country. Because he is the Home Minister, he must look to the law and order problem of this country and must be alive to the reactions of every political party. I was reading only day before yesterday the statement of Shri Madhu Limaye that the non-Congress Governments of West Bengal, UP, Bihar and Kerala are not working well. He added that it is worse that things are not so well in UP and Shri Nambudiripad has not done anything spectacular in Kerala. These are the reactions of the political parties. The most interesting thing about Shri Limaye is that he is most outspoken and I congratulate him for that. He further stated that among the opposition par-

ties in Parliament except the SSP all parties are partial oppositions and have invisible links with the Congress. So, let us analyse this problem, the reaction of the opposition parties, what they are thinking on this problem. Just now we have heard the speech of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. He said that he is not satisfied with what is happening in West Bengal. Similarly, there is the question of the reaction of the Jan Sangh. What has the Jan Sangh said? The Jan Sangh has said that a stable balance in West Bengal can be achieved only by a concerted effort by all nationalist elements both inside and outside the Ministry. The Chairman of the PSP, Shri Goray, has said, "If we allow them to continue their policies, I am afraid, there would not be one but several Naxalbaris along the Himalayan range." He has gone too far; he says that there may be many Naxalbaris.

Looking into all these allegations and reactions of the different political parties which are represented in this House, if the Home Minister has resisted all these things so far, I salute him. I hope, the Congress Party also thinks on the same lines. The Home Minister believes and the Prime Minister and the Central Government also agree that a man like Shri Ajoy Mukherjee must try to improve the situation in West Bengal. They have not lost hope and I hope the hopes of the Congress and the Government will not be belied by a man like Shri Ajoy Mukherjee in West Bengal.

I heard the speech of our respected and hon. friend, Shri Dange. I have great admiration for Shri Dange. He is very straightforward and very clear in his analysis of the problems. He has today completely condemned the ultra lefts in China represented by the cult of Mao. But about happenings in West Bengal he did not make himself as clear perhaps because he thinks that some of the ultra lefts in West Bengal may come over to him. Therefore he did not much harp on that point. My analysis is completely

identical with that of Shri Dange. I feel that the ultras in China and in India have one common point and that common point is to strengthen the forces of reaction both in the international camp and in our country. On that point I agree with the analysis of my respected friend and ex-leader, Shri Dange.

When I listened to reactions and counter-reactions among opposition parties about Bengal I remembered an English poem I read in my college days. It is by Maria Edgeworth and it reads:—

"We drank Sire Condy's good health and the downfall of his enemies till we could stand no longer ourselves."

Shri Ramamurti always attacked the Congress and raised the bogey of Central intervention. What he tried to point out was that a conspiracy was being hatched by the Home Minister, the Congress and the Central leadership to enforce President's rule and take over the administration of West Bengal. It has been completely denied and there is no chance that the Home Minister will oblige him. My feeling is that Shri Ramamurti never looked to his sides; he always looked to the front—to Congress perhaps, he has lost his side visions. As King Kansa always used to look at the image of Krishna before his destruction he always sees Congress before him. He had sitting by his side people who were challenging his party's activities and asking him to control his party members. He should silence them before he points his finger at the Home Minister and the Congress Government. I am quite confident that the Congress people in Bengal will rise to the occasion. I have said in the Congress Parliamentary Party and I say it once again today that the Congress people in West Bengal as representing the forces of democracy must never identify themselves with the forces of reaction and vested interests because a time has come when Congressmen must be aligned with all the progres-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

sive and democratic forces and must find a solution to the economic and social problems not only of West Bengal but of all the States where we have not been able to solve these problems.

As Shri Dange has suggested, the main basic problem is of unemployment, food and rising prices and we must try our best unitedly to solve these problems.

Now I may come to the question of privy purses. I need not stress more on this point but I may draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the opinions expressed by the intellectuals of Rajasthan University because almost all the intellectuals of this country are very much exercised over this subject. I most humbly bring to the notice of the Home Minister this honest appeal by the intellectuals of the Rajasthan University. It is as follows:

"In their opinion, the princes, irrespective of political parties to which they belong, must give up their privileges and concessions before they earn the right to participate in political activity."

I hope you will agree that this is the most earnest appeal.

Yesterday, I was listening to the hon. Member from Kalahandi. He was saying, "I do not want any privilege." I am glad that he has said that. It will be easier for the Home Minister to scrap special privileges of these princes and bring forward a Bill in this session itself. I am reminded here of an instance. The hon. Member was sued in a court and he asked for a special privilege not to be sued because he was a *Maharaja* and he was not obliged rightly.

Then, Mr. Dange referred to *Maharajas* and ex-rulers as traitors—I am not using strong words; there are many patriots also....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): He did not say that all were traitors; he qualified it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I welcome that. When we qualify traitors, they condemn us but when they qualify traitors, I welcome that.

The Home Minister should make an appeal to the princes to give up their privileges and their privy purses. Now, the hon. Member of the Swatantra Party from Kalahandi gets Rs. 2 lakhs annually. With all that, he goes to the people saying, "I am a democrat; I have given everything to the motherland and all that." What is this? If they could have waited for six months, the people of the States would have swallowed them up and they would not have been here. For the last twenty years, they have taken Rs. 100 crores from the exchequer. It was Sardar Patel who made them gentlemen and helped them to go to the people to seek their votes. That was the position at that time. I had my knowledge of the Rampur State's People Movement where the great movement started. They say, "We had the kingdoms". Who gave them kingdoms? The people did not give them kingdoms.

I again appeal to the hon. Minister to ask the ex-rulers to give up their special privileges as, we find, they are agreeable to give up their special privileges and, therefore, it will be easier for the Home Minister to scrap these special privileges and come with a Bill during this session. He should make an appeal to them saying, "If you want to be democrats, if you want to serve the people, if you want to be popular, if you want to be elected to Parliament and Assemblies, you please also give up these privy purses." The hon. Minister is very persuasive and I hope he can do that.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the political sufferers, their pensions and all that. The hon.

Minister has left it to the State Governments. When we are giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees by way of privy purses to the ex-rulers, why the help is not given to the political sufferers who have the right to get proper help because they have suffered for the country and they have lost everything, their property and all that, I request that proper steps may be taken in the matter. They have even no food to eat. I am receiving letters that they are starving. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter. Then, regarding the legal aid to the Adivasis, the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes, nothing much has been done because there again the Home Ministry has left it to the State Governments. Here also, something should be done.

One more point that I want to submit is with regard to the memorandum that was submitted by the Congress M.L.As. of the Orissa Assembly and the M.Ps. to the President against the corruption charges of the present Chief Minister of Orissa. The other day, our friend was suggesting that they are all old things. There is nothing old and new about corruption; corruption is always corruption if it is indulged in 1961; corruption is always corruption if it is indulged in 1959. In this connection, I would like to read the letter of the leader of the Opposition of the Congress Party in the Orissa Assembly with the memorial. It says:

"It was improper for the Orissa Government itself to decide whether a *prima facie* case existed in regard to allegations made against those in power prior to 1961 because these were charges against you, your colleagues and also your supporters who held office in the past."

"Therefore, presentation of facts or framing of issues or examination of cases to determine whether they are *prima facie* fit for reference to the Commission or not by your Government or any of its subordinate agencies or

officers is contrary to the whole purpose of appointing a commission of inquiry.

"He has further demanded that as soon as the Commission starts functioning, the present Ministry should step down from office to ensure a free and fair inquiry which alone can serve the larger interests of democracy and public life."

I hope, the submission is enough. There are specific allegations but I would not like to dilate on them at this stage.

May I also submit for the information of the hon. friends who were telling the other day about the popularity of their Party, Swatantra Party, in Orissa, and also for the enlightenment of the House that it is a brother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law and sister-in-law controlled party; the Swatantra Party is a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law and sister-in-law party. This is the popularity of that party! My hon. friends were telling, allegations were made, that in recent months, for whatever uprisings had taken place in Orissa, whatever protests had taken place against the Government, the Congress and the Congress-men were to be blamed. Prices are rising in Orissa State, the students are being attacked, wanton arrests are made, there are lathi-charges and firings made on workers, and if people resist them, then they lay the blame at the doors of the Congress! I feel like going to the people and being one with them. That is the duty of the Congressmen. Rather, the Congress has not gone to the masses yet after the elections. The present resistance of the people in Orissa against the Government is a spontaneous one. The Communist Party of Orissa has also condemned the present Government as a reactionary Government. These are the characteristics of the Orissa Government today. What sort of popular government it is the actions will prove. Therefore, I would not like to take much time to say what sort of popu-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

lar government it is; it is the most reactionary government; they are selling out the interests of the State to private monopolists; more and more things are coming and the people of this country will gradually know about it.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मन् भ्राई पटेल (डभाई) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में दो, तीन आदरणीय सदस्यों की बात सुनने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि गृह मंत्रालय जिस तरीके से काम करता है उससे और ज्यादा कड़ाई व तेजी से उसे काम करना चाहिए। श्री द्विवेदी जी बात कर रहे थे कि इस देश में ऐसे एलिमेंट्स हैं जो एलिमेंट्स कि देश को इंटरग्रेशन को खत्म करने वाले हैं लेकिन ऐसे एलिमेंट्स के साथ द्विवेदी जी यहां हाथ मिलाकर बैठते हैं। नक्सलवाड़ी के बारे में उन्होंने दूसरी जगह पर जिसके खिलाफ उन्होंने बयान किया वह सब के साथ वहां खिलाफत करते हैं लेकिन यहां इस सदन में उन सब के साथ बैठ कर वह एक यूनाइटेड फ्रंट बनाते हैं श्री राममूर्ति जी भी कई बातें करते हैं और डांगे जी ने भी कई बातें कहीं लेकिन सब बातों के पीछे मैं देख रहा हूं कि जब भाषा का सवाल लाते हैं जब स्टेट और सेंटर रिलेशनशिप का सवाल आता है, चाहे नक्सलवाड़ी का सवाल हो और चाहे कोई और दूसरा सवाल हो डांगे जी ने यहां पर वही एक क्लास स्ट्रगल का चित्र पेश किया और इस क्लास स्ट्रगल में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को महत्व बचाना करने की कोशिश करने के अलावा कोई और दूसरा प्रयत्न मैं नहीं देखता हूं। जो कम्युनिस्ट सोसिस उन की चलती है और पीकिंग रेजियो की बात भी साफ हो गयी कि नक्सलवाड़ी जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है इसी तरह जो हमारे एस० एस० पी० के श्री रबी राय ने गृह मंत्री की मिसाल नीरो से दी कि जैसे जब रोम जल रहा था तो नोरो वंशी

बजा रहा था उसी प्रकार से आज गृह मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि यह बात उन की गलत है चाहे नक्सलवाड़ी का सवाल हो, चाहे घेराब का सवाल हो, चाहे दूसरा सवाल हो, सब सवालात के बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने बड़ी सजगता से काम उठाया है यदि न उठाया होता तो आज हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भ्रमण ही बात हो गई होती।

भाषा के सवाल के बारे में यह लोग एक नहीं हैं कहने हैं हम एक हो कर शासन को यहां से हटा कर वहां बैठने की क्षमता रखते हैं लेकिन खुद अपोजीशन वालों में भाषा के बारे में झगड़ा चलता है डी० एम० के० वालों में एक बात होती है, कम्युनिस्ट दूसरी बात करते हैं, जनसंघ वाले तीसरी बात करते हैं उन में आपस में मेल नहीं है। प्राथिक समस्या के बारे में भी एक नहीं हैं। उन में एकता तो है ही नहीं फिर भी मैं दूसरी बातों में न जाते हुए भाषा के बारे में मैं इतनी बात कहूंगा कि देश में राष्ट्र भाषा एक ही हो सकती है, और वह है हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी। इन को छोड़ कर दूसरी कोई राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं हो सकती। जितनी रोजनल लैंग्वेजें हैं उन को एक तरीका स्थान दिया जाये यह ठीक है। देना चाहिये। लेकिन अंग्रेजी को दाखिल कर के दूसरी भाषाओं की रक्षा कैसे हो सकेगी। यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य अभी बोल रहे थे कि अंग्रेजी को जारी रखें और उर्दू को स्थान दें। अंग्रेजी को जारी रखते हुए उर्दू की रक्षा कैसे होगी? यदि उर्दू की भी रक्षा करनी हो तो भी अंग्रेजी को हटाना होगा और हिन्दी को स्थान देना होगा।

आज मैं अहिन्दी भाषा हूं। मुझे हिन्दी बोलने का कोई तजुबा नहीं है, न कोई आदत है। आप देखते होंगे कि कभी कभी मैं सबान पूछता हूं तो अंग्रेजी में पूछता हूं। पहले मैं

अंग्रेजी में बोला करता था। लेकिन जब मैं मास्को गया तो मास्को युनिवर्सिटी में वहाँ के रूसी स्टूडेंट ने मुझे से पूछा कि मैं अंग्रेजी में बात कर रहा हूँ तो क्या मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में बात नहीं कर सकता? मुझे लगा कि किसी ने मेरे गाल पर चपत लगा दिया। उसके बाद छद्मशेव से मुलाकात हुई। वहाँ हम बैठे थे और अंग्रेजी में बात करते थे। इंटरप्रेटर उसको रूसी अनुवाद करके बतलाता था और छद्मशेव उसका जवाब रूसी में देते थे। उसको इंटरप्रेट करके हिन्दी में मुझ को बतलाया जाता था। हम कहते थे कि धाप क्यों हिन्दी भाषा में बोल कर हमें शर्मिन्दा करते हैं जब हम अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। तब उन्होंने हम से कहा कि भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है, अंग्रेजी नहीं है। अंग्रेजी गुलामों की भाषा है इसलिये भारत के साथ जब हम बात करेंगे तो हिन्दी में करेंगे। प्राज में डी० एम० के० वालों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और डी० एम० के० से भी ज्यादा मैं जो हमारे केरल के दोस्त थे उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह भारत की बात न मानें तो जो उनका फादरलैंड है, पितृभूमि, उनकी बात तो मानें। जो रूस की इतनी बात करते हैं उनकी बात तो सुनें। लेकिन उनको इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। जब केरल में मिड टर्म एलेक्शन हो रहे थे तब मैं कुछ महीनों के लिये वहाँ रहा था। केरल में उन्होंने कुछ मास्को बड़े कर रखे थे। उनको जितना विश्वास मास्को में है उतना दिल्ली में नहीं है। जहाँ उनका स्ट्रांग होल्ड था उसके लिये वह कहते थे कि वह उनका मास्को है। अब शायद पीकिंग मानते होंगे। वह मास्को में विश्वास करते हैं। इसलिये जहाँ जहाँ उन्हें मौका मिलता है, चाहे लैफ्ट हों या राइट हों, कम्युनिस्टों में चाहे डांगे साहब हों चाहे कृष्णमूर्ति हों या दूसरी भूति हों, सब एक राय के होते हैं कि क्लास स्ट्रगल करेंगे, बायोर्सेस को बराबर भव्य करेंगे। अगर बायोर्सेस न होनी तो उसको पैदा करेंगे। प्राज तो श्री डांगे ने साफ-साफ बतला दिया

कि यदि देश में दूसरे तरीके से न्याय नहीं पा सकेंगे तो माइनर्स को शस्त्रसज्जित करेंगे और देश में हिंसा पैदा करेंगे। यह तो उन्होंने प्राज बतलाया। उस दिन कहते थे कि यदि घेराब से नहीं होगा तो हम घेराब को छोड़ कर

"We will drown you; we will see that you are drowned first and then we shall drown ourselves."

श्री ए० के० गोपालन घंट दे रहे थे, जब उन्होंने अन्न समस्या के बारे में ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था तब उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"If we cannot solve our food problem by this adjournment motion, we will solve it by other means."

What does the phrase 'other means' mean? It means extra constitutional means.

कांस्टिट्यूशनल मीन्स पर उन्हें विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात को मैं छोड़ता हूँ इसलिये कि गृह मंत्रालय के समक्ष प्राज बड़ा सवाल है स्टेट सेंटर रिलेशनशिप का। स्टेट सेन्टर रिलेशनशिप के नाम पर उन्होंने जो कृत्रिम परिस्थिति पैदा की है उस पर उसे सोचना चाहिये क्योंकि प्राब्लिम स्टेट सेन्टर रिलेशनशिप में गड़बड़ी की वजह क्या है? प्राब्लिम देश में कोई भी स्टेट सावरेन स्टेट नहीं है।

We have got one Constitution, one citizenship, one Election Commission one Comptroller-General.

सब एक हैं।

The States have no right to secede,

इसके बाद अगर स्टेट कोई ऐसी बात करती है कि हम तो सावरेन हैं, तो सरकार को उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिये। उसको बड़े से बड़े तरीके से काम लेना चाहिये क्योंकि यह देश कोई स्टेट्स का फेडरेशन नहीं है।

Nowhere in the Constitution it is written that it is a Federation of India, it is a Union of India.

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

यूनियन आफ स्टेट्स ताकत वाली हो इसलिये कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने भविष्य को देखा होगा कि कभी ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो सकता है इस देश में, जहाँ कई राज्य सरकारें हैं, कि कोई दूसरी पार्टी भी सत्ता में आ सकती है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने स्टेट सेन्टर रिलेशन-शिप का कृत्रिम सवाल पैदा कर दिया। वह कहते थे कि मद्रास में अगर हम एक रुपये का एक मेजर राइस दें तो आप का क्या हर्ज है। एक रुपये का एक मेजर राइस देकर 12 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा सेन्टर पर डालेंगे और फिर कहते हैं कि हमें अधिकार है कि यदि सेन्टर हम को 12 करोड़ रु० न दे तो हम सेन्टर को राज्य में हस्तक्षेप करने की इजाजत न दें।

केरल वाले बोलते थे कि हमें परदेश से चावल लाने की इजाजत दी जाये नहीं तो हम यहां गड़बड़ी पैदा करेंगे।

They are acting as if they are sovereign as if they are not part of sovereign India, as if they are separate States.

यह मनोदशा पैदा हो रही है। इसका खयाल कर के मैं सेन्टर से विनती करता हूँ कि . . .

Shri P. Viswambhāran (Trivandrum): That is why we are asking for food from the Centre. (Interruptions) Don't think because I am alone, you can shout me down.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं इसलिये ऐसा कहता हूँ कि आखिर में भारत एक है और भारत को एक और मजबूत बनाना है। जो डिस्टेंटेग्रेशन करने वाले हैं, जिनकी तादाद काफी है, उन सब डिस्टेंटेग्रेशन करने वालों की मनोवृत्ति को दबाने का काम स्टेट को करना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा उसने नहीं किया तो वह अपने फर्ज से चूक रहे हैं। कम से कम मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। इसलिये गृह मंत्री जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि कम मेजर में कर रहे हैं। इस से भी

कड़े मेजर्स लेने की जरूरत है और इस सदन के सब सदस्यों को साथ ले कर कड़े मेजर्स ले कर देश को एक करने की कोशिश करनी होगी क्योंकि देश में एक किस्म का बाहियात भय है कि देश के टुकड़े करने की कोशिश की जा रही है भाषा के स्वरूप में, राज्य-केन्द्र सम्बन्धों के रूप में, नक्सलवादी के स्वरूप में, अनाज न दें इस स्वरूप में, पैसा न दें इस स्वरूप में। घेराव वगैरह सब चीजों को हथियार बना कर लोग आगे जा रहे हैं। इसके बारे में हम को बड़ा सतर्क रहना होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां एक ऐसी मनोदशा पैदा हुई है कि कई प्राइ० सी० एस० आफिसर्स और आगे जो प्राइ० ए० एस० आफिसर्स होंगे, वह रिटायर होने के बाद तुरन्त किसी प्राइवेट फर्म में नौकरी कर लेते हैं और वहां जा कर जो उनका तजुर्बा होता है इतने सालों का उसका फायदा उठाये। जो उनका तजुर्बा होता है उसका फायदा तो वह उठाते ही हैं लेकिन जो सम्बन्ध रहा होता है आफिसर से, जो उनका परिचय होता है उसका भी फायदा वह उठाते हैं ऐसा मुझ को शक है और जो फर्म्स हैं, प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज वाले हैं वह उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा एम्प्लॉय कर लेते हैं। ज्यादा से ज्यादा वन्डबाह बेकर उनको अपने बगल में रखते हैं। कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालना चाहिये कि ऐसे जितने रिटायर्ड अधिकारी या आफिसर्स हों, हाई आफिशल्स हों वह गवर्नमेंट-सर्विस से अलग होने के बाद कई सालों तक किसी और सर्विस में न जा सकें।

18 hrs.

ऐसा ही एक दूसरा सवाल है जिसके बारे में पहले बड़ी चर्चा हो चुकी थी। लेकिन अब यह हमारी प्रांच खोलने वाला प्रसंग हो गया है। वह राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव था। क्या कोई हायेस्ट आफिशल सर्विस में रहते हुए कोई ऐसा निर्णय कर सकता है कि हम

फलाने के लिये चुनाव के लिये खड़े हो सकते हैं ? या इस के लिये काम कर सकते हैं या इच्छा रख सकते हैं ? इसके मायने यह हुए कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस जैसी पोजीशन से उनको सन्तोष नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.
18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 5, 1967/Asadha 14 1889 (Saka).
