

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XI contains Nos. 21-30)

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\*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, December 12, 1967/Agrahayana  
21, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now  
take up questions. Shri Mrityunjaya Pra-  
sad. The hon. Member is absent. Now,  
next question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I had  
written to you about the obituary refer-  
ence.

MR. SPEAKER: He should give me  
some time to decide what should be done.  
The moment it is written to me, it should  
not be taken as if it would immediately  
come up here.

RICE IMPORT DEAL

\*602. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will  
the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime  
Minister had received information in  
regard to a rice import deal which was  
about to be finalised in the third week of  
August, 1967 throwing light on the foreign  
exchange loss involved;

(b) if so, whether the deal was can-  
celled on receipt of the above information  
by the Prime Minister;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made  
into this transaction; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB  
SHINDE): (a) Two communications, a  
telegram and a letter, containing such an  
allegation were received by the Prime  
Minister from the Hon'ble Member.

(b) No such deal was under considera-  
tion and the question of its cancellation  
does not, therefore, arise.

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

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ  
कि पिछले दो-तीन साल में इस तरह के निजी  
लोगों के साथ चावल के आयात के बारे में  
कितने करार किये गए, इन करारों के तहत  
कितना चावल मंगाया गया और क्या दाम  
दिया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध  
में सदन को पूरी तफ़्सील देंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far  
as the current year is concerned, a total  
of 29 contracts was entered into with the  
private parties, and I am prepared to lay  
a statement on the Table of the House  
mentioning the contracts which were enter-  
ed into with the various parties.

In regard to the previous year, I would  
require notice. But I may say that before  
1966, rice was not purchased from private  
parties, because so far as rice was avail-  
able from Government sources from  
countries where Government agencies were  
in existence, we were not accepting offers  
from private parties. But owing to the  
difficult situation in 1966 and 1967, when  
large quantities were not available from  
Government sources, we had to resort to  
purchases from private parties.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कबीना  
के मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो चिट्ठी लिखी  
है, उसमें से एक वाक्य में सदन के सामने  
रखना चाहता हूँ:

"I may mention that the maximum  
price which has been paid for rice so  
far is \$ 182 per metric tonne c.i.f.  
and that also in respect of some quan-  
tities of rice which we wanted positively  
to arrive in the country before a cer-  
tain deadline, dictated by the extreme  
urgency of the requirement and to  
prevent a complete breakdown in the  
distribution system."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह का दाम इस चावल के आयात के लिए दिया गया, तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडी में ऐसे चावल के दाम क्या हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े देंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि जब इस तरह के करार किये जाते हैं, तो कमीशन आदि के बारे में क्या इन्तजाम होता है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I may try to explain the procedure which is followed in regard to the purchases of rice from private parties from other countries. There is a committee of Secretaries; actually it is at the joint secretaries' level; the financial adviser is there; one of the representatives of the Finance Ministry is there, and the Director-General of Food is also there. General ceiling limits are laid down by the Finance Ministry with the approval of the Deputy Prime Minister, and a general yard-stick was laid down that beyond a particular limit offers should not be accepted. In the initial period, the general yard-stick that was laid down was that no offer beyond £60 should be accepted; then, as the prices in the international market went up, the limit was raised to £63 first, then to £65 and then to £66.

The Committee of Secretaries was not authorised to accept any offer exceeding this limit. This is the position.

As far as the international prevailing prices are concerned, I will have to consolidate the information; it is not with me at present. But it is well known that in the pre-harvesting period, prices in the international market tend to go up. This is a general phenomenon.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात का खुलासा नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक मर्यादा है, जिसके ऊपर कोई दाम नहीं दिया जायेगा। लेकिन चावलों में बहुत फर्क रहता है: कुछ में टूटा हुआ ज्यादा रहता है और कुछ में कम रहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

जब वह इस बारे में आंकड़े दें, तो इस बारे में भी जानकारी दें।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** All these details are looked into by the Committee of Secretaries. They are expected to look into the question of broken percentage and all that. When offers are accepted, they specify particularly what is the broken percentage allowed in a particular contract and so on.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** From how many countries have such private purchases been made and what is the difference in price between government to government purchase and purchase from private contractors ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** At the moment, I have not got that information, because there was a number of transactions. But if due notice is given, it should be possible for me to give the information to the House.

The main sources of supply are Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, UAR and sometimes the USA. But this time since a controversy has been raised, I may say for the information of the hon. Members, in order to remove any doubt on the point, that from the USA though 20 offers were received, only one was accepted, and even there that party backed out. So no rice on private account was imported from the USA.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Was Government importing rice from those countries on government account beforehand? I would like to know whether these private parties did not allow rice to be exported from those countries on government account and they agreed only to export on private account and we had therefore to enter into contracts with those private parties.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The position was like this. We normally approach the governments of the various countries in order to get rice. Our approach is through our embassies. When our embassies inform us that the Governments concerned are not in a position to supply rice to us on government account, only then, we try to find out from private parties. Till we get a firm indication from the governments concerned, we do not approach the private parties.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** What is the total quantity agreed to for import of rice on private account ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** On private account, the total quantity that was to be imported was 1,79,000 tonnes. Actually all the deals could not go through.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Government know that they are unable to supply rice to Kerala. In the past, the Government of Kerala had asked the Central Government whether it was possible for the State Government to deal with private dealers and get the rice. A number of proposals came before the Kerala Government to import rice through this means. Last November, we placed these before the Prime Minister along with the Food Minister of Kerala and submitted a memorandum and appealed to the Central Government to allow us to get rice that way particularly when the Central Government was unable to send the allotted quota of rice to Kerala. It is distributing three ounces.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** If any State Government or any Minister gets information about any offer from any part of the country, they can refer to us. We shall examine the possibilities and if the offers are competitive, we are prepared to examine it.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Whether the Government will allow it ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member has not probably followed it. The Minister says that if any State Government has got any proposal to purchase from outside, if it is available, the Centre will examine it and find out what could be done.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** That proposal itself was submitted before the hon. Prime Minister. We do not know what happened afterwards : what was the attitude taken up later on.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब इस तरह की खरीद या बिक्री होती है तो जो पक्ष खरीदता है और जिसको बेचा जाता है, उसे कुछ कमीशन मिलती है। जिस चावल के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, वह सरकार ने खरीदा, लेकिन प्राइवेट पार्टियों से खरीदा

गया तो प्राइवेट पार्टियों ने उस ट्रांजेक्शन में जरूर कुछ कमीशन दिया होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमीशन कहाँ जाता है, यह सरकार के खजाने में जमा हो रहा है या जिन अप्रसरों ने यह समझौता किया है, उस का हिसाब जन्हीं के पास है।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The prices are quoted by the parties; whether there is some element of commission in the price quoted or not, I am not in a position to say. We approve the quotation, at what price the rice or that particular quantity is offered to us and on the basis of the approval of the quotation, we purchase the rice. As far as India is concerned, it is entirely on Government account.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** In the letter addressed to Shri Madhu Limaye, the hon. Minister has stated as follows :

"As you are aware, in the past years we have been importing rice generally on a Government to Government basis from our traditional suppliers like Burma, Thailand, UAR, etc. It is because one of these suppliers was unable to fulfil the contract and the supplies were not in a position to meet our urgent requirements, in the context of the world shortage of rice, that we were compelled to enter into contracts with private parties for the import of certain quantities of rice which were so essentially required in the country."

I would like to know who was "one of the suppliers" who was unable to fulfil the contract, whether this was done under compulsion—whether this contract to a particular firm was given under compulsion. Was there any compulsion, or because there was a shortage there was a breakdown? I want to know.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The party to which the hon. Member perhaps refers is Ajanta International Export House, Bombay. That party offered rice, f.a.s. at \$ 151.79 per metric tonne. That comes to about £61.42 C. & F. But that party backed out.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** What is the total quantity of rice proposed to be imported in the current financial year and what is the price differential between the landed cost of rice and the price at which the consumer buys it in the ration shops ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The hon. Member is aware that we subsidise actually the imported rice to a certain extent.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** What is the price differential ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** So far as next year's import is concerned, a final decision has not been taken yet.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** What about last year ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Last year, i.e. the current year, whatever was to be imported has been finished. So far as the next year is concerned, a final decision has not been taken yet.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : चावल का डोमे-स्टिक प्राइस और फौरन प्राइस क्या है ? दोनों में कितना फर्क है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** May I reply to that question ? The prices of imported rice are comparatively higher than the prices of indigenous rice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question. Question No. 604.

श्री रवि राय : यह जो दूसरा सवाल है, इसको आप कल रख देते तो अच्छा होता। कल होम मिनिसट्री का दिन है, कल हो सकता है। सात दिन के लिये टाल देना ठीक नहीं है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am told that it is coming up on the 20th. That is what I am told. We will see.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :** I have also sent a question about hunger-strike in Bhopal. That has been transferred to the 22nd. I do not know why the question was transferred to 22nd.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I cannot say anything now. I myself do not know. This must have been done because perhaps the minister wanted that date. I will enquire into that.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Question 603, which is an important question has been shifted to the 20th. I have no grouse against that, but will it secure the same place on that day ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will look into that. Next question.

SUGAR MILLS IN MADHYA PRADESH  
+

\*604. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**  
**SHRI B. K. MODAK :**  
**SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the 5 Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh have decided to close down the mills during the coming crushing season;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total number of workers likely to be affected by the closure; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop closure of the mills ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). All the 5 Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh had put up closure notices on account of inadequate availability of sugarcane, but it is understood from the State Government that 2 of them propose to work during the season.

(c) If all the 5 Sugar Factories do not work the total number of workers likely to be affected is about 4,000.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been making efforts to persuade the managements to run the sugar factories even for limited periods and as a result of these efforts the managements of two sugar factories have applied to them for declaration of reserved areas.

श्री भगवान दास : सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में चीनी की कमी है, दूसरी तरफ़ गन्ना न मिलने से वहाँ की पांच फैक्ट्रियाँ बन्द हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा दे कर सरकार इन फैक्ट्रियों को चालू क्यों नहीं रखती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already said in my main reply that the State Government is trying to persuade the mills to go into production, but the main difficulty is about the availability of cane. My information is that the factories do not have adequate cane. Even if they get all the cane that is available, some of the factories are likely to run for 11 days, 14 days, for 28 days and so on. So, the difficulty is about availability of cane. Even if adequate price is paid, the difficulty would still remain.

श्री भगवान दास : सरकार को मालूम है कि भोपाल के पास सिहोर शुगर फैक्ट्री बन्द है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक खुलेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not possible for me to indicate when individual factories will go into production.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about Dalauda and Joura sugar factories ? Are they going to work and if not, what steps are the Government going to take ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Joura factory, I understand has got cane which will be adequate for running the factory for 14 days only. The main difficulty is, as a result of severe drought conditions in MP the cane acreage has gone down from 1.93 lakh acres to 1.25 lakh acres in the whole State. In the factory area also the cane acreage has substantially gone down. It is not within my hands because cane is not available.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : After twenty years of planning, this is the state of affairs !

श्री अमर सिंह सहमल : क्या यह सत्य है कि गन्ने की कीमत कम होने के कारण जो काश्तकार गन्ना बोते थे, वे अब नहीं बो रहे

हैं और जिसके कारण शुगर मिलों को सप्लाई कम हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, as the hon. Member himself is aware, up to 1965-66 there was abundance of sugarcane available in the country and the cane acreage was 68 lakhs in the country. But the conditions changed during the last two years. The hon. Member knows that the last two years were very difficult years from the point of view of rainfall, because the main sugarcane growing areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh suffered very severe droughts. That is why the cane acreage has gone down as a result of which sugar production has suffered.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री जी का कहना है कि सूखे की वजह से गन्ने का रकबा घटा है। अब मेरठ में सूखे का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता वहाँ पर सिंचाई के बहुत बड़े और भारी साधन मौजूद हैं लेकिन मेरठ में भी भारी तादाद में गन्ने का रकबा घटा है। पिछले दो साल में गन्ने का भाव कम रहने से गन्ना कम बोया गया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार जो सरकार ने ऐलान किया है कि गन्ने का भाव 7 रुपये 37 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल है और बाजार में गन्ना खरीदा जा रहा है 15 रुपये क्विंटल, क्या यह सच है कि चूंकि सरकार ने गन्ने का पक्का भाव 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल किया है और बाजार में जो 15 रुपये क्विंटल है तो वह तो प्रभाव का भाव है। गन्ने की कमी होने की वजह यह भी है कि काश्तकार यह समझ कर कि भ्रगले सारे साल उसका गन्ना 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल बिकना है इसलिए वह इस साल भी गन्ना सप्लाई नहीं कर रहा है और उसका अधिक से अधिक भाव लेकर गुड़ और खंडसारी में उसे ले जा रहा है, तो ऐसी हालत में सरकार क्या गन्ने का न्यूनतम भाव बढ़ाने की बात सोच रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think that we can reconsider at this

stage the question of raising the minimum price. In fact, I may submit, the farmers who are getting a higher price are getting it as a result of our policy. It is because of the policy of partial decontrol that the factory owners are in a position to pay a much higher price than the minimum price.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** आपकी पालिसी से नहीं बल्कि गन्ने की कमी की वजह से मिल रही है।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** That was the intention in adopting the new policy.

**श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि ड्रोट की वजह से गन्ने का एक्जैज कम हो गया है लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती क्योंकि वह क्रीप उस की कम हो सकती है लेकिन एक्जैज तो कम नहीं हो सकता। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है कि किसान गन्ना अधिक बोयें तो जाहिर है कि उसके लिए उन्हें समय पर यथेष्ट बीज मिलना चाहिए तो यह बीज उनको ठीक से काफ़ी मिक्चर में मिल सके उसके लिए सरकार क्या इंतजाम कर रही है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I mentioned the main reason that contributed to the fall in production. But I am not saying that other factors were not operating there. In fact, as a result of other agricultural programmes like adoption of high-yielding varieties the per acre yield has gone up very much and the farmers are finding it profitable to have other crops. That factory is also operating. But the main contributing factor during the last two years was failure of rains which led to a reduction in acreage. Though the acreage in area has been reduced, there would be no difficulty in regard to availability of seeds.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** अगले साल पड़ताभोगे अगर यही हालत रही।

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** In view of the admitted inadequacy of sugarcane, will the Minister kindly explain the policy of Government sanctioning licences to new factories? Would he kindly state how many factories have been closed this year for want of sugarcane and how many new factories are being licensed?

**MR. SPEAKER :** In Madhya Pradesh ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** All over the country.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as production is concerned, last year, at about this time 167 factories had gone into production out of a total of 202. This year the comparative figure is 170, which means that three more factories have gone into production as compared to last year, out of a total number of 202 factories. The rest are expected to go into production during the next fortnight or so. As far as licensing is concerned, we have not recently licensed any new factory; whatever factories are licensed were licensed during the last few years.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे बतला सकेंगे कि किसान को गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए, उसे बोने के समय से लेकर काटने तक और फिर गाड़ी में लाद कर मिल के फाटक तक ले जाने में कितना इनवैस्ट करना पड़ता है इसके बारे में क्या वह कोई कमीशन बँटाने के लिए तैयार है या किसी कमीशन से मालूम किया है कि किसान को गन्ने के लिए कितना इनवैस्टमेंट शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक करना पड़ता है और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्या उसे करने के लिए तैयार है और वह कोई प्रोफिट किसान को देने के लिये तैयार है . . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** From Madhya Pradesh you are moving on to a general question now.

**SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :** He is asking that in connection with Madhya Pradesh.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे देश का सवाल है और खाली मध्य प्रदेश ही गन्ना नहीं बोता है, पंजाब, हरियाणा और सारा देश ही गन्ना बोता है। मध्य प्रदेश का गन्ना तो पतला होता है जबकि हरियाणा का गन्ना बड़ा मोटा होता है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश का भी गन्ना बड़ा मोटा होता है . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Let him answer if he can. I am afraid, now we are going too far with this question.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** As the hon. Minister has just now admitted that it is because of drought that enough cane has not been produced in the last two



years, may I know whether it is a fact that the production of cane per acre in India is very low as compared to the other sugar-producing countries and that this is mainly because irrigation facilities are not available for the sugarcane fields? Is Government contemplating any plan by which the sugar factories can adopt certain villages around them wherein they put up tubewells and other irrigation facilities at their own cost so that their production of sugarcane can increase? Is Government also contemplating to compel sugar factories to have some farms along with the factories, when they invest money in factories they should also invest money in farms and irrigation facilities, so that this kind of a difficulty may not arise again?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The hon. Member is right when he says that adequate irrigation facilities are not available for sugarcane in some of the States. Take the case of Bihar. There specially 67 per cent of the cane is unirrigated; it is not served by irrigation. Then, in UP also the irrigation percentage is not very satisfactory. But there appears to be an impression that the per-acre yield in our country is not very high. There are two zones—the sub-tropical and the tropical. The tropical zone is South India. In the tropical areas, specially in Maharashtra and certain parts of Gujarat, the yield is as high as in Hawaii which is the best in the world; but in the sub-tropical areas the yield is low. However, the Coimbatore Sugar Research Institute is trying to evolve new varieties of cane and they have achieved some important success in this. The introduction of new varieties and the programme of the type, to which the hon. Member has referred, are being adopted by the State Governments at the initiative of the Centre so that areas round about the factories are undertaken for intensive development of cane cultivation.

**SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Assam soil is very much suited for sugarcane growing and it can be grown abundantly?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is my difficulty. From Madhya Pradesh we are going to State after State. That means, other questions will suffer. The question started with Madhya Pradesh and then we went to Bihar and now to Assam. That is how we lose the other questions. You must ask only about Madhya Pradesh.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि ड्रॉट की वजह से गन्ने के एरिया में कमी आ गई है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ नहरें हैं और ट्यूबवैल्स

है जैसा कि मैं जानता हूँ बिहार के भन्दर, साउथ बिहार सूगर मिल के ऐरिया में...

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please; again, South Bihar. This is about Madhya Pradesh only.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** वह मैंने उदाहरण के तौर पर नाम लिया। मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि चूँकि वहाँ सिंचाई का इंतजाम नहीं है इस वजह से गन्ना कम पैदा हो रहा है लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ नहरें हैं, जहाँ ट्यूबवैल्स हैं वहाँ भी गन्ने की खेती में कमी आ गयी है तो उन ऐरियाज में गन्ने की खेती में कमी क्यों हो रही है?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** If you want me to reply, I will. This question does not arise out of this.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय:** मध्य प्रदेश के भन्दर चीनी की पांच मिलें हैं और उनके बंद होने का प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि चीनी मिलमालिक जब गन्ना खरीदते हैं तो काश्तकार तीन, तीन और चार, चार रोज तक वहाँ अपनी गाड़ियाँ लिये पड़े रहते हैं सर्दी के भन्दर और उनके गन्ने को तौला नहीं जाता है। उन्हें उसके पैसे भी फौरन नहीं दिये जाते हैं और वह महीने, महीने भर वाद दिये जाते हैं तो इस परेशानी के कारण काश्तकारों ने मिलों को अपना गन्ना देना अच्छा नहीं समझा और वह उस अपने गन्ने से स्वयं अधिक से अधिक गुड़ व खंडसारी बना रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जैसे ही काश्तकार गन्ने से लदी हुई गाड़ी लेकर मिल के फाटक पर पहुँचें वैसे ही उसे तौल कर उतारने और तुरन्त गन्ने का पैसा दिया जाय और उसमें जो अभी दलालों द्वारा कमीशन काटा जाता है जो चवन्नी रुपया कमीशन किसान को मिलने वाले दाम में से काटा जाता है वह न कटे, गन्ने के दाम उसे फौरन जल्दी से मिल जाय और उसका गन्ना समय पर तौल दिया जाय?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** I agree with some of the points raised by the hon. Member, that some factories in India have no proper system of accepting can immediately it is delivered at the gates and

consequently the farmers are put to a lot of inconvenience, and that is a very undesirable aspect for the entire harvesting arrangement. In regard to payment of arrears of cane prices also....

MR. SPEAKER : What steps have the government taken in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am just coming to that. Some factory management deliberately hold up payment of cane prices. We have been requesting the State Governments from time to time to take necessary steps against the factories so that arrears of cane prices are recovered and paid to the farmers.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सवाल के जवाब में यह कहा कि इस साल अभी तक २०२ फैक्ट्रियों में से १७० फैक्ट्रियों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है और पिछले साल में १६७ मिलें ही काम करती थीं । इससे एक बात की गलतफहमी होने का डर है क्योंकि पिछले साल अभी तक जितनी शुगर बन चुकी थी उसके बदले में इस साल १७० फैक्ट्रियों यानी ३ अधिक फैक्ट्रियों के चलने पर भी कितनी शुगर बनी है, इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय दे दें तो उस से मालूम हो जाएगा? इस साल बहुत सी मिलें ऐसी हैं जो ४०-५० परसेंट भी काम नहीं कर रहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about Madhya Pradesh only.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह सवाल इसलिए पूछा है कि इन्हीं का जवाब जो आया उससे गलतफहमी हो रही है । गलतफहमी होने की संभावना है इसलिए मैंने पूछा है ।

PRIORITY IN TRUNK CALLS TO  
BIRLA FAMILY

+

\*606. SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some institutions and individuals including the members of the Birla family and officials of

the Birla concerns are given priority in the matter of trunk calls;

(b) if so, what are their names; and

(c) the reasons for which this priority has been given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी संस्थाएं हैं जिनके यहां फोन लगे हैं दफ्तरों में या ऐसे प्रमुख राजनीतिक व्यक्ति या बड़े-बड़े व्यक्ति कितने यहां हैं जिनके यहां फोन लगे हुए हैं, जिनसे राशि लेनी है, फोन का भुगतान लेना है और जिन्होंने अभी तक चुकता नहीं किया है ? ऐसे कितने हैं और कितनी राशि ऐसी है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The question relates only to priority calls given to institutions and individuals. Naturally, I am not in a position at the moment to say how many firms owe arrears to the department.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कुछ लोगों को तो आप ने प्राथमिकता दी है यह बात तो सही है तो वह कौन सी शतें हैं, कौन सी बातें देखते हैं जिन पर प्राथमिकता देते हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At the moment no firm or individual is enjoying the priority call concession. Some firms and some individuals were enjoying this concession but that was cancelled in August this year.

श्री राम चरण : ट्रंक काल बुक करने में ऐसा देखा गया है कि बिजनेस एलीमेंट्स जो हैं उनको प्रायरीटी मिलती है जबकि और कोई व्यक्ति बुक करता है तो उसको दो-दो घंटे इन्तजार करना पड़ता है जैसा कि मैंने एक टेलीफोन बुक किया तो ३ घंटे बाद मुझे मालूम हुआ कि लाइन खराब है । तो ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है ? बिजनेस एलीमेंट्स को प्रायरीटी क्यों दी जाती है ?

श्री इ० कृ० गुजराज : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मेम्बर ने जो यह कहा कि कुछ लोगों को प्रायरीटी दी जाती है, मैंने अपने जवाब में यह कहा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को या किसी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन को आज कल भ्रगस्त के बाद प्रायरीटी नहीं दी जाती है और सब बराबर हैं। जैसे काल बुक करते हैं, वैसे ही उनको मिलता है।

श्री राम चरण : मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला। सबाल यह है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, डा० राम सुभग सिंह जवाब देंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : भ्रसल में जो प्रायरीटी देने की बात है उसमें सात प्रकार के ट्रंक काल्स होते हैं। भ्रगर आडिनरी ट्रंक काल कोई भी करे तो उसे वही प्रायरीटी मिलती है और जिन व्यक्तियों को या संस्थाओं को जो इम्पाटेंट काल करने की सुविधा मिली थी वह काट दी गई है जैसा कि भ्रभी बताया गया ३ भ्रगस्त १९६७ से और भ्रब किसी को भी इम्पाटेंट काल करने की सुविधा नहीं है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ३ भ्रगस्त से तो जो प्रेफरेंस दी जाती थी, वह काट दी गई है, लेकिन इससे पहले जिन-जिन फर्मों को या जिन-जिन व्यक्तियों को यह प्रेफरेंस दी जाती रही वह किन्-किन को कब से कब तक यह प्राथमिकता दी जाती रही है, इसका ब्यौरा जरा मंत्री जी बताए।

MR. SPEAKER : You may place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is a list of about 17 or 20 people . . . .

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बता दें, १७ आदमी कोई ज्यादा नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : He need not read the whole list; it will take time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that, apart from the family members of Birlas, these business houses con- n'Ve with the staff in the Telephones Ex- change and pay money to them so that they can get priority and have the trunk calls through.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. Mem- ber is the President of a union himself and, naturally, if the business people are mixing up with the operators, he should be able to help us better.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Is it a fact that the people who are given this facility for priority calls are given the facility on the basis of applications received and, as the Minister said half-way through, is it also a fact that this is one of the seven classifications, like, ordinary, urgent, etc. and that those who pay for this priority have to pay four times more than urgent calls and they have to pay through their nose ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am not aware whether they pay through their nose. But I am aware of the fact that whenever they book calls, they pay four times.

#### RATIONING IN CITIES

\*607. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL- TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the statu- tory rationing in all the cities having a population of more than 10 lakhs is on the verge of collapse on account of short- age of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Govern- ment in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Though the rationing system was working under some strain lately, the position has started im- proving.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether it is a fact that the total requirement of grain in cities having a population of more than 10 lakhs, like,

Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc. is not being supplied by the Centre with the result that in all these cities sometimes the ration quota is reduced and, if so, what is the total requirement and what is the actual supply by the Government.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The rationing systems in various cities are not supposed to operate only on the supplies from the Centre. The Centre tries to supply to the maximum extent possible. But the State Governments have also to procure substantial quantities from their own areas so that these rationing systems are in a position to operate satisfactorily.

As far as the general supply position is concerned, in cities, like Vizag, Kanpur, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur, the quantum which was distributed previously was not reduced. But when a difficult situation developed, the Centre advised the State Governments to reduce the quantum from 2,000 grammes per adult per week to 1,750 grammes per adult per week. In West Bengal, the quantum was 1,750 grammes but subsequently it was reduced to 1,650 grammes with effect from 29th August, 1967. But with effect from 26th November, 1967, the scale of ration has again been restored to 1,750 grammes per adult per week. The rice quantum has been increased from 400 to 500 grammes. In Andhra Pradesh, in the statutory rationing areas of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the quantum has been reduced from 2,100 to 1,800 grammes with effect from 27-8-1967. This is the factual position.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would like to know what was the total requirement of U.P. Government to meet the statutory rationing in the cities where there is statutory rationing, specially in Kanpur, and what was the requirement of the ex-Food Minister of West Bengal and what was being supplied to him. Is it a fact that after the installation of a puppet Government in West Bengal, the quota has been increased with the help of the Central Government and, if so, to what extent.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I will reply to the latter part first. In fact, the hon. Minister has made it very clear that whatever supplies were being made to West Bengal, indications were given even

to the previous Government. It is no use making allegation about the supply position. In regard to supplies to the other States, there have been some shortfalls due to the overall difficult situation in the country and the hon. Member is well aware of that.

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** May I clarify it ?

So far as supplies to the States are concerned, we do not make the supplies on the basis of the requirements of cities or rationed areas. We make the supplies to the State Governments as a whole, and how they will distribute it is left to the State Governments.

So far as the question of West Bengal is concerned, I may make it quite clear that the quota of West Bengal has not increased; whatever increase was given during the time of the last Government. . . . (Interruptions).

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Now rice is being given. Previously only quota was being given.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I repudiate the allegation. Whatever rice supply was being given, was supplied during that time and this time as well.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** That was only on 21st November.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** May I know whether the variation in supplies to the cities depends mostly on the import from other countries, and also by which time this dependence on outside so far as supplies to the big cities are concerned will be altogether dispensed with ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As I have already explained, we are supplying the quantities from the Centre mainly from out of the imported foodgrains, but we also try to despatch to the State Governments some quantities from the Central pool. The State Governments should also exert themselves to procure the maximum quantity.

So far as the question as to when we shall be in a position to make adequate quantities available from our own resources is concerned, I think, the efforts are on to

raise the production, and when production reaches our requirements, then we will be in a position to do so.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** दिल्ली में पिछले एक साल में कई बार चावल की मात्रा या गेहूँ की मात्रा कम कर दी जाती रही है। कई बार चावल बन्द कर दिया जाता रहा है। कई बार देशी गेहूँ बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाता रहा है। इस तरह से एक इरेग्युलर तरीके से राशनिंग सिस्टम यहां चल रहा है : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में इस प्रकार से चावल और देशी गेहूँ के बारे में कितनी बार ऐसा हुआ है, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दस लाख के करीब यहां ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जिनका जितना राशन उनको दिया जाता है उससे पेट नहीं भरता है ? पिछले छः महीने से दिल्ली में क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन लोगों के बास्ते सिवाय चने के और किसी कोर्स ग्रैन की व्यवस्था नहीं है और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है उनकी जो राशन से अतिरिक्त अनाज की खपत है, वह सब स्मगलिंग से आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कोर्स ग्रैन उनको देने की क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली का जब कोटा खत्म हो जाता है तो गंदा अनाज देना शुरू कर दिया जाता है, ऐसा देना शुरू कर दिया जाता है जो खाने लायक नहीं होता है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एक बार जब राशन के डूकानदारों का चालान किया गया था तब लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने कहा था कि ऐसा मत करो, इससे हमारी बदनामी होगी ? खाने के लायक नहीं भी है तो भी चालान मत करो, क्या ऐसा लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने कहा था ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** It is not incumbent on any authorities, the local authorities, or on any State Government to accept that which may not be fit for human consumption. We ourselves do not issue that. Suppose at some level there is a mistake, it is always open to them to bring it to our notice and it is open to them to reject any such quantity.

So far as the reduction in the supply of rice is concerned, the hon. Member is

aware that we are passing through a very difficult situation in regard to the supply of rice. But as far as wheat is concerned, as far as the supply of total quantum of ration is concerned, we were in a position to supply the total quantum of ration to the Delhi Administration.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** What about supply of coarse grains ? There is no provision. That is a very important question. (Interruption). They do not get sufficient ration. Why is the Minister silent ? Has he no reply to give ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** To Delhi also, we supply on the same scale as we do for other rational areas, and the heavy manual workers in Delhi get on the same scale as they get in other cities. Delhi cannot be treated differently from the other rationed areas.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :** Mine is a very simple question. In view of the bumper crop that has been produced, may I know whether the Government's policy in regard to zonal system is being reviewed and whether there is any possibility in the near future of the abolition of the zonal system ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Sir, am I supposed to answer policy questions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Shiv Charan Lal.

**श्री शिव चरण लाल :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि गंदा अनाज दिया जाए तो इसकी सूचना उनको दी जाए या खाने लायक जो अनाज न हो उसकी सूचना उनको दी जाए ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको मालूम नहीं है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले आगरा में बेलनगंज गोदाम से सड़ा हुआ अनाज इशू किया गया था ? क्या वह ऐसा अनाज नहीं था जिससे बीमारी फैलने का अंदेश था ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगरा के लिए आप कितना अन्न सप्लाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** We are not concerned with local supplies. It is through the State Governments that the supplies are given.

**श्री सु० अ० छाँ :** जो गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया जाता है या जो देश में प्रोक्योर किया जाता है क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सब बड़े-बड़े शहरों में राशन शाप्स में ही दिया जाता है ? मेरे खयाल में जो गल्ला देश में

तकसीम होता है उस गल्ले में वह गल्ला भी शामिल है जो कि मुक्तलिफ सूबों में लैवी के जरिये काश्तकारों से जबरन कम कीमत पर लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की सोलह प्रतिशत या अठारह प्रतिशत शहरी आबादी के लिए गल्ला सप्लाई करने की सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी भारी कोशिश हो रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी गौर किया है कि देहातों में जो काश्तकार पेशा लोग नहीं हैं, जो मजदूर पेशा लोग हैं और जिन को किसी भी मूल्य से गल्ला अवेलेबल नहीं है और जिनको खाने को गल्ला नहीं मिलता है उनके लिए भी आपकी तरफ से क्या कोई इंतजाम किया . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The question has absolutely no relevance to the present question. It is about towns. This question is about cities having more than 10 lakhs of people. The Minister is answering, but your question has no relevance to the present question.

श्री मु० आ० खा०: अभी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार वगैरह में देखा गया है कि देहातों में लाखों एकड़ अराज्गी मूखे के कारण बरबाद हो गई है, वहां पर फसलें बरबाद हो गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां उन गरीब मूखे आदमियों को गल्ला देने के लिए क्या सरकार उस गल्ले में से कुछ हिस्सा उन गरीबों के लिये भी बांटने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम: जनाब मੈम्बर साहब को बहुत से इलाके की जानकारी है और उन्होंने इस जानकारी को रखने का दावा भी किया है और साथ ही बहुत से इस तरह के विशेषण भी इस्तेमाल किये हैं, जैसे जबरनी, दबा कर वगैरह। जिन को मूल्य के हालात का ज्ञान है उनको इन विशेषणों का इस्तेमाल करने में थोड़ी समझ बूझ का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज बिहार में कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं है . . .

श्री मु० आ० खा०: मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ। जबरन वसूल किया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: You shall not have the privilege of getting up every time.

श्री मु० आ० खा०: पुलिस के जरिये वसूल किया गया है, मैजिस्ट्रेट्स के जरिये वसूल किया गया है। साठ रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से कम भाव पर किया गया है। धरों से जबर-बस्ती निकाला गया है। आप कहते हैं हम झूठ बोलते हैं। हम सबूत दे सकते हैं। पुलिस के बल पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि में वसूल किया गया है।

श्री रवि राय: बगावत करो।

श्री जगजीवन राम: यह हो सकता है। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि सरकार का तजुर्बा इनको है।

श्री मु० आ० खा०: उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, एटा आदि।

श्री जगजीवन राम: उस सरकार के सामने इस तरह से गरज करके बात करने की हिम्मत शायद इनमें नहीं हुई होगी इसलिए माननीय सदस्य अपनी गैस यहां पर निकाल रहे हैं।

मैं कह रहा था कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का इन्होंने जिफ्र किया। आज बिहार में कांग्रेस की हकूमत नहीं है। लेकिन आज भी हम फक्षर के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इतने भयानक सूखे के बावजूद भी शहरी और देहाती इलाकों में केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकार ने मिल कर ऐसा इंतजाम किया था कि एक भी व्यक्ति को स्टार्वैशन (अनाज के अभाव) से हमने मरने नहीं दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात करना बिल्कुल फालतू और फिजूल बात होती है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The necessity and the extent of this statutory rationing system depends on the total availability of foodgrains in the country. May I know, Sir, whether in view of the contradictory statements which were made on behalf of the Government at the beginning and at the end of the recent National Development Council meeting in Delhi when in the beginning it was stated that

we are expecting a very good bumper crop and at the end it was stated that the crop may not be so good because October rains have failed, in view of these confusing and contradictory statements which have been made by two eminent spokesmen of the Cabinet in the same meeting, what exactly is Government thinking regarding this public distribution system and the necessity of it in the coming season? May I know whether the Chief Ministers of the various States who had assembled in the NDC would not have been confused by these two contradictory statements? For, if the crop is likely to be a bumper one, the tendency would be to distribute less through the public distribution system, but if the crop is not likely to be so good, then the system would have to be strengthened further. May I know why this confusion has been created? May I know what Government are thinking and what reaction have the Chief Ministers given to them?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM:** May I clarify the position? I do not know how this confusion was created by the press. At the NDC meeting as well as in the House I have made the position clear that in certain parts of the country, the rain in October and November has been rather deficit and it was the apprehension therefore that crops in those areas may be adversely affected. Fortunately, the north-east monsoon in Madras and those areas has come and whatever apprehension was there has been removed. But even apart from that, even in the NDC, when some of the Chief Ministers brought this aspect to the notice of the council, the Deputy Prime Minister while winding up, said that in spite of those deficiencies, our expectations of 92 to 95 million tonnes would materialise. I have said in this House and also in the Rajya Sabha that with the rains that we have got in this part of the country, the *rabi* crop will be a bumper crop, and, therefore, whatever little shortfall was apprehended would be more than made good by that. So, I want to repeat that our expectation of 92 to 95 million tonnes in materialising.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The other part of my question has not been answered.

In that case, may I know whether Government are going to distribute more or less through the statutory rationing system in view of the bumper crop?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM:** Naturally, when we have the bumper crop in all parts of the country, it is expected that even the deficit States will maximise procurement and to that extent the supply from the Central pool will be reduced in respect of all deficit States.

**श्री मनुभाई पटेल :** आज हम परदेशों से जितने अन्न का आयात करते हैं वही हम स्टेटुटरी राशनिंग के अन्तर्गत दे सकते हैं। देश की लेबी की स्थिति इतनी संतोषजनक नहीं है। सरकार ने यह विश्वास प्रकट किया है कि 1971 तक हम परदेशों से अन्न का आयात नहीं करेंगे। जब सरकार परदेशों से अन्न का आयात बन्द कर देगी और जब लेबी की स्थिति हमारे काबू में नहीं है तो फिर सरकार के पास वह कौन सी योजना है, जिस के अन्तर्गत वह स्टेटुटरी राशनिंग को संतोषजनक तरीके से चला सकेगी, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी उसने अपने ऊपर ली है?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The public distribution system is very important from the point of view of the maintenance of the price-line. If the production goes up, naturally we want the procurement campaign also to be intensified so that we shall have additional quantities available at our disposal for the Central pool and also for the use of the States. This has nothing to do with long-term import programme; as regards imports, it has been mentioned that we are trying to become self-sufficient by 1970-71, and if that happens, that would be a very happy thing for our country.

**श्री श्रीठाकूर साहू :** क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान को दिये जाने वाले गल्ले में कटौती की गई है; यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्यों? क्या यह भी सच है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों के अलावा छोटे शहरों में राशनिंग के अन्तर्गत बिल्कुल गल्ला नहीं दिया जाता है; यदि हां, तो क्यों?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** राजस्थान के बारे में कटौती की गई है। खुशकिस्मती से इस साल राजस्थान में इस तरह की फसल हुई है, जो पिछले पच्चीस तीस सालों में नहीं

हुई । आज राजस्थान को थोड़ा गेहूँ देने के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं देना है, बल्कि राजस्थान से लेकर दूसरे इलाकों को देना है ।

#### AMENDMENT OF HINDU SUCCESSION ACT

\*608. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any fresh proposals from the various State Governments suggesting amendment in the Hindu Succession Act so that daughters could have share in the property of their husbands rather than in the property of their father and brothers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No such proposal has been received, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने जो एसेम्बली तोड़ दी गई है, . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : This is question hour. Let him ask about daughters not about the Assembly.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह प्रोपोजल आया है और जो एसेम्बली तोड़ दी गई है, उसका युनेनिमस रेजोल्यूशन गवर्नमेंट के पास पहुंचा है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि हरियाणा में जिस तरह हमेशा से लड़की को ससुर की तरफ से ही हक मिलता था, अब भी उधर से ही हक मिलना चाहिये और उसको उसके बाप की जायदाद में से हक नहीं मिलना चाहिए; अगर हां, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उस पर गौर कर रही है या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : No proposal was received from the Government of Haryana on this matter. But I can say for the information of the House that a resolution was moved in the Punjab Legislative

Assembly requesting the Punjab Government to move the Union Government to amend the Hindu Succession Act in such a way as to make the daughter inherit the property of the father-in-law after her marriage instead of that of her father. Though the resolution was passed in the Assembly, it was rescinded a few days later by a motion moved by the Chief Minister. A committee was appointed by the Punjab Government to go into the matter and a report has been submitted by it to the State Government. We have received a copy of the report with a request that the contents may be kept confidential.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जब से मनु महाराज ने राष्ट्र के लिए हमारे समाज का सब से पुराना और सब से शानदार कानून बनाया, उसी व्यक्ति से, हजारों सालों से, अगर सारे देश में नहीं, तो शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, जम्मू-काश्मीर, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश में, रिवाज का यह कानून चला आता है—रिवाज का कानून तहरीरी कानून से ज्यादा मजबूत और पक्का होता है—कि लड़की को अपने ससुर की जायदाद में हक मिले, अपने बाप की जायदाद में नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are converting it into a joke; daughters are suffering because of your joke. This is not a debate on daughter's property. This is question hour. Put a supplementary.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आज-कल हरियाणा में एसेम्बली नहीं है, इसलिए आप मुझे कुछ कहने की इजाजत दीजिए । मैं आपके जरिये ढाई करोड़ आदमियों की आवाज गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ । हम से चाहे कितना ही टैक्स ले लिया जाये, लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के लड़की को बहू बना कर अपने गांव में न रखने दें । क्या आप समझते हैं या नहीं ? आप भी किसान हैं । आपने मेरी बात समझ ली है । मैं आपकी माफ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब ढाई करोड़ आदमियों की आवाज, किसानों की आवाज, सिर्फ हरियाणा नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान



के लोगों की आवाज को सुनेंगे कि लड़की को सिर्फ उस के ससुर की जायदाद में हक मिलना चाहिए और कब इस बारे में कानून पास करेंगे। मैं इस बारे में लिमिट चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I hope the member is aware that after protracted discussions in Parliament, the Hindu Code Bills were passed. Under the Hindu Succession Act, the daughter and the son have been given equal rights in the father's property. Government continue to think that that is the proper law with respect to this matter.

**श्री रणबीर सिंह :** क्या गवर्नमेंट उस कानून में तरमीम करना चाहती है; अगर हां, तो वह कब तरमीम करेगी ?

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खेती की भूमि के सम्बन्ध में इस कानून के लागू होने के पश्चात् क्या कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाई उन के सामने या उन की नोटिस में आई है खास तौर से जब कि खेती की सम्पत्ति बहुत छोटी-छोटी मिल्कियतों में बंट गई है तो उस में इस प्रकार दोनों जगह सम्पत्ति का बंटवारा होने से जो खेती पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा और उत्पादन पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा और गांवों में उस से आपसी झगड़े होंगे, क्या यह स्थिति मंत्री महोदय के सामने आई है और उस को देखते हुए वह इस कानून में कोई उचित परिवर्तन करने की तरफ ध्यान देंगे ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** For the information of the member and the House, I would point to a provision in the Hindu Succession Act which says that whatever be the provision under the law, it shall not affect any law in any State preventing fragmentation of holdings. There is today in force a law known as the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act of Bombay. I think the proper remedy is for other States also to have legislations of this type to prevent fragmentation.

L96LSS/67—2

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

SHORTAGE OF SPIRIT IN DELHI

+

S.N.Q. 12. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of spirit in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi did not receive its November quota so far and no fresh quota has been allotted for the next month;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage of spirit in the capital ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi receives its supplies of spirit from U.P. subject to availability. Supplies for November 1967 were delayed but have since been received. Allocation from U.P. for December 1967 has also been received and arrangements to lift the supplies are being made.

(c) There is an acute shortage of spirit in the country on account of reduced availability of molasses which in turn is due to a fall in the production of white sugar.

(d) Delhi Administration have rationed the supply of spirit with a view to meet the requirements of hospitals and doctors on a priority basis and to the maximum extent possible. They are also tapping sources of supply other than U.P.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का जो कोटा 50 हजार गैलन का था एक महीने में वह अब काट कर के 15 हजार गैलन कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कई अस्पतालों में भी डाक्टर मरीजों को बिट लिखते हैं कि पहले आप स्पिरिट ले आइए तब आप को दवाई दी जायगी और इसके

अलावा डिफेंस की भी बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज थीं जुग बनाने की वह भी बन्द हो गई। करीब तीन हज़ार मजदूर बेकार हो गए। ब्लैक का दाम एक बोतल का करीब 8 रुपये हो गया है जबकि कंट्रोल का दाम केवल 1 रुपया 22 पैसे है। यहां पर दिल्ली की स्पेशल पोजीशन है। यहां मौजूदा रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 2 हजार बैबन एक महीने की है। इसके अलावा यहां पर मिनिस्टर्स भी रहते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और राष्ट्रपति भवन से भी डिमांड आती रहती है स्पिरिट की तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का एक स्पेशल कैस समझ कर के मंत्री महोदय, जो उन्होंने सरप्लस स्टेट्स की मीटिंग बुलाई है, उस मीटिंग में वह दिल्ली का कोटा ठीक तरह से पूरा मिलता रहे, उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** There is a shortage of alcohol all over the country. We have to persuade the States—Delhi does not produce any alcohol—to part with whatever supplies they have. The Government of India has no power to force them and divert supplies from one State to another. Every State tries to meet its own requirements first. I have been trying to persuade the States to accept some kind of over-all national priority. I have not succeeded in doing it, and the States naturally try to meet their own requirements and are willing to provide only that much which they consider they can spare. So far as Delhi is concerned, its normal requirements are 8 lakh gallons, its minimum or essential requirements are 6.4 lakh gallons. So far, U.P. has offered only 215,000 gallons for the whole year. We are trying to persuade, some other States also, including Haryana and Maharashtra to give something, but the situation is difficult.

Unfortunately, the meeting is for the purpose of persuading. Delhi is getting 30,000 from Kandla and 6,500 from Haryana. This kind of additional effort was made, but I agree the situation is difficult.

**श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि कन्ज्यूमर्स का कोटा तो आप ने काट लिया और जो बड़ी बड़ी बल्क फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका कोटा आप ने नहीं काटा। यहां के कई मंत्रियों की चिट्ठी दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पड़ी हुई है। जो नये नये मिनिस्टर्स बने हैं उन्होंने फ़र्नीचर इसीलिए अभी नहीं लिया कि उनके पालिश के लिए स्पिरिट नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि पूसा इन्सेक्सिडाइस जो फ़ैक्ट्री है दिल्ली में उस के लिए कोटा एक साल का 1 लाख 80 हजार गैलन का है और उस में से एक भी गैलन आप ने कम नहीं किया और आप बतायेंगे कि बरेली के अन्दर जो रबर फ़ैक्ट्री है उस को आप कितनी स्पिरिट सप्लाई करते हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन से आप के पास क्या कोई रेकॉमंडेशन आई है कि यहां का परमानेंट साल्यूशन स्पिरिट के बारे में क्या हो ? उस के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है ?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** We had discussions with the State Governments, and we have agreed about certain priorities. While the State Governments give high priority to potable alcohol, next to that everybody is agreed that priorities for major industries will have to be maintained, particularly industries like pesticides. I am sure the hon. member will agree that I cannot do without production of pesticides. If furniture is to be used without polish, I am sure we will prefer to use without polish, . . . .

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** We are having a Minister without polish!

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** . . . . . than agree to have any cut in the production of pesticides.

As far as a permanent solution is concerned, we are trying to see that production of sugar is increased, but for the current year as well as the next year, we will suffer from this difficulty. The imported prices of alcohol are very high,

even then we are importing from abroad, particularly to meet the most urgent requirements. Even then, the difference between availability and requirements is fairly large, and the difficulties will have to be lived with.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** From the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that along with certain other Ministers of the Government, he also is determined to add to the economic discomfort of the people living in Delhi. I wish to suggest that he has in his own ministry a Directorate General of Technical Development which has tremendous bargaining power with the various State Governments. If he is in a mood, there is no reason why he should not use it. Furniture also need polish, especially when you want people from outside to come here and see Delhi. Juggis are being uprooted because of their ugly appearance. So, what I suggest is that the Directorate General of Technical Development can do its best to provide the Delhi Administration with data as to the supplies which are available with other States, with U.P. for example, and the Delhi Administration would be in a position to get the spirit and the spirit is urgently needed by all sorts of people, Government employees themselves, the people who are living in Delhi. This is a serious matter.

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** I have got to meet the requirements of every State to the extent that is possible. I do not see why Delhi should be treated on a higher pedestal than, for instance, West Bengal. Therefore, everything possible is being done, but because of two reasons—one is that alcohol is in short supply, and secondly, the State Governments give much higher priority to potable alcohol which is an important source of revenue to them—it is not possible to coax out of them all that one would want.

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** I agree with the hon. member that the situation is very difficult on account of the non-availability of adequate supply of spirit. May I ask him whether it has come to his notice that the licences for the supply of spirit to the consumers—these are big licence-holders—have been distributed on the strength of their political status and political influence and that most of the short

supply is there and maldistribution has come about as a result of the political influence of some parties in Delhi?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** I am not aware. As I pointed out, the Delhi Administration is trying to ration spirit to hospitals and to doctors and these are the priority claims for the spirit that is available. Whether there is any kind of maldistribution, if my attention is drawn to any such specific thing, I shall look into it.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** The hon. Minister has just now said that alcohol is in short supply all over the country. Since molasses is the main source of alcohol and since the production of sugar and molasses is falling, may I know whether any correlation is there between the policies of the Petroleum Ministry and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in this respect? May I also know whether, in view of the short-supply in molasses, other alternative means of production of alcohol are being considered by technical experimentation?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** There is co-ordination. As the hon. Member is aware, decisions are taken about sugar production by the Government as a whole, and there is no difference of opinion between my colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, and myself. As far as the future is concerned, two things are being done: we hope and trust that as a result of the measures taken there will be greater production of sugar and there will be greater production of molasses and more of alcohol. Apart from that, we are now switching over to petrochemicals and therefore it will not be necessary that the demand for alcohol will go up; we hope that in future it will go down.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Not for drinking purposes.

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** For drinking purposes, it is potable alcohol. That is a different matter. But for industrial purposes, we hope it will go down. And alcohol, whatever is available, will be used for what may be called the priority purposes, where other kinds of alcohol may not be available.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जब तक गन्ने की स्थिति नहीं सुधरती, तब तक स्ट्रिट का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का कोई कदम उठाया है कि दिल्ली में जो स्ट्रिट आती है, उस में से काफी बड़ी संख्या नशे के तौर पर पीने के लिये चली जाती है, उस को रोका जाय और लोग नशे के तौर पर पीने में उस का इस्तेमाल न कर सकें ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Wherever there is prohibition, necessary steps are taken. Wherever there is no prohibition surely the excise authorities do whatever has to be done. Beyond that, I have nothing to add.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### नालागढ़ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

\* 601. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रक्षेत्रों (फार्मों) के सम्बन्ध में नालागढ़ के राजा की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त समिति द्वारा की गई किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तथा इनको किस सीमा में तथा कब क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) शेष सिफारिशों को किस तरीके से क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख)। एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 1956/67]

#### COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN DELHI

\*605. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last 15 years, there has been almost no collection of land revenue from 357 villages of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made to realize it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A special drive was launched during the year 1965-66 as a result of which land revenue arrears amounting to Rs. 13,52,705 were recovered. Subsequent recoveries up to date amount to Rs. 9,09,123.

#### CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE

\*609. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the sugarcane cultivation to meet its increased demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Besides the normal sugarcane development schemes introduced in 1948-49, which include measures such as provision of adequate irrigation facilities, manuring, use of improved seeds, plant protection, the schemes for intensive cultivation of sugarcane in sugar factory areas and package programme for sugarcane cultivation in selected districts have been started since 1963-64. Financial assistance, according to an approved pattern, is provided to the State Governments for this purpose;

Separate allotment of fertilizers is made for sugarcane crop from the year 1967-68;

Workers are trained in the methods of sugarcane development and the latest techniques of sugarcane cultivation designed to increase production; and

Incentives are offered to the sugarcane growers and sugar mills by raising the price of cane payable to the former besides allowing premium on quality; and granting rebate to the latter in the Excise Duty on their produce during a specified period in excess of the production during the corresponding period in a base year.

#### WAGE BOARD ON PLANTATIONS

\*610. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Wage Board in regard to the Plantation Workers;

(b) whether the planters have made any representations to Government regarding the difficulties that might arise as a result of the full implementation of all the recommendations of the Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :  
(a) to (c). Three separate Wage Boards were constituted for Tea, Coffee and Rubber Plantations. Decisions on their final reports were announced, as (shown in the table below) after considering the representations received from employers as well as workers :

Name of Plantations	Date of submissions of the report.	Date of Government Resolution announcing decisions.
Tea	31-5-1966	4-6-1966
Coffee	6-8-1965	19-9-1965
Rubber	12-8-1966	29-9-1966

#### NON-JOURNALIST WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

\*611. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 31 on the 14th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the Non-Journalist Wage Board's recommendations;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Government Resolutions announcing the decisions were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 21st November, 1967.

(c) State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the recommendations. The concerned employers' organisations have also been requested to advise their constituent members to implement the recommendations expeditiously.

#### सहकारी समितियां

\*612. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री इस्हाक साम्भली :

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

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में सहकारी समितियों के कार्य संचालन का पुनर्विलोकन करने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि 50 प्रतिशत सहकारी ऋण किसानों को छोड़कर केवल म्यारह प्रतिशत लोगों को ही दिया गया है, जब कि किसानों को गैर-सरकारी ऋण दाताओं से ही ऋण लेना पड़ रहा है, जो उनका शोषण करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि और किसानों के हितों को देखते हुए सहकारी आन्दोलन को सुदृढ़ एवं सुचारु बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). 1961-62 में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने जो ग्राम ऋण तथा निवेश सर्वेक्षण किया था उससे पता चलता है कि नमूने के तौर पर जिस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था उसमें जुलाई, 1961 से जून 1962 के वर्ष में किसानों ने

सहकारी अधिकरणों से कुल मिलाकर 93.6 प्रतिशत नकद ऋण लिया था, जब कि गैर-कृषकों ने कुल मिलाकर केवल 6.4 प्रतिशत ऋण लिया। बाद में कोई अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया।

ऋण नीति का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना रहा है कि सहकारी ऋण के लिए किसानों की पात्रता उत्पादन पर किए जाने वाले व्यय से सम्बन्धित हो। ऐसा वे सहकारी समितियां कर रही हैं, जिन्होंने गत वर्ष से लागू की गई फसल ऋण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत प्रति एकड़ प्रति फसल के आधार पर ऋण देने की प्रणाली अपनाई है।

#### CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

\*613. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Central Warehousing Corporation Employees' Association has submitted a memorandum urging Government to merge the Corporation with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Warehouses of the Corporation have already been closed down; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The future role of the Central Warehousing Corporation is still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Some of the warehouses of the Corporation have been closed down either because they were located in hired buildings which were released on the construction, by the Corporation, of its own buildings, or because the warehouses in particular places were not found to be an economic proposition and to have adequate prospect of business in the near future.

#### INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

\*614. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of a panel appointed to review and suggest improvements in the working of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been sent to the Administrative Reforms Commission for making their recommendations thereon; and

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Panel was constituted by the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the 4th July 1966 to review the administrative and other procedures in vogue at the Institute and to suggest improvements. This was only an internal panel of the Institute. The study was not undertaken on behalf of the Administrative Reforms Commission nor was any copy forwarded to the Commission. A few copies of the report had, however, been taken by the Study Team on Scientific Departments/Organisations of the Administrative Reforms Commission for their own information and for use in their own deliberations. The recommendations of this panel are being studied by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) Does not arise.

#### SHORTAGE OF FERTILISERS

\*615. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI MARANDI : SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of fertiliser supply in the country and the farmers have not been able to get even part requirements for the current rabi season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost of fertiliser is high and it is said that Indian farmer who is the poorest in the

world gets fertiliser at highest price in the world;

(c) if so, how is it proposed to meet the shortage of fertiliser supply; and

(d) the arrangements made for the supply of fertilisers at reasonable price to the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1957/67].

#### GO SADANS

\*616. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Go Sadans being run by Government and the annual expenditure incurred on them;

(b) the amount earmarked for Go Sadans and development of cow-breed in the Third Five Year Plan and how much was spent on it; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem of dry cows in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 48 Gosadans are being run by various State Departments of Animal Husbandry. The figures of annual expenditure being incurred by the State Departments of Animal Husbandry on these Gosadans are not available. However, according to the Model Gosadan Scheme, the average annual recurring expenditure on a Gosadan works out to about Rs. 45,000.

(b) A provision of Rs. 18.01 lakhs was made for the Gosadan Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan. Separate information relating to the provisions during the Third Plan for the development of cow breeds is not available as no scheme exclusively for the development of cows was taken up. An amount of Rs. 1405.37

lakhs was provided for cattle development (including buffaloes) during the Third Plan. The figures of actual expenditure on these schemes are not available.

(c) Scheme for salvage of dry cows is in operation in the States of Madras and Mysore since 1960-61. The scheme for the city of Calcutta, which was in operation during 1964-66 is being revised for direct administration by the Central Council of Gosambardhan.

To shorten the dry period of high yielding milch cattle, the State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra have been advised to provide artificial insemination facilities in the city stables.

#### FREIGHT CHARGES FOR IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

\*617. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the freight charges in respect of foodgrains imported from U.S.A. have to be paid in dollars;

(b) if so, whether Government have requested the U.S. Government to agree to the foodgrains being transported by the Indian ships returning from U.S.A. which do not have sufficient cargo on such journeys; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Freight charges have to be paid in dollars only in respect of the quantity brought in U.S. flag ships. Under the PL-480 Agreements we are required to ship 50% of the quantity supplied under these agreements in U.S. Flag ships. There is no such restriction as regards the remaining quantity of foodgrains being shipped in ships of any other flag. Payments of freight in such cases are governed by the terms of the Charter Party.

(b) Indian Flag ships can be used to bring the remaining 50% of foodgrains supplied under PL-480 Agreements and for all the foodgrains imported from other countries or commercial purchased, in-

cluding commercial purchases from the U.S.A. Indian tonnage is not adequate and it is not possible to carry more than 15 to 18% of the grain in Indian vessels. In the circumstances the question of approaching the U.S. Government in this matter has not arisen.

(c) Does not arise.

#### EAST PAK REFUGEES

\*618. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that East Pakistan refugees cannot freely visit East Pakistan nor can they bring any money from there nor sell their properties in Pakistan;

(b) whether they have been denied compensation for their landed properties acquired by the Government of Pakistan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nehru-Liaquat and Nehru-Noon Pacts have been violated in these respects; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review their policy in regard to the payment of compensation to the East Pakistan refugees for their properties left in East Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of Pakistan have made it extremely difficult for the refugees to visit East Pakistan. They have also banned all remittances of money from Pakistan to India. In view of the absence of travel facilities, the ban on remittances, and a regulation entitled the East Pakistan Disturbed Persons (Rehabilitation) Ordinance, 1964, which prohibits sale of properties without permission from the authorities, the refugees are not able to dispose of their properties in East Pakistan.

(b) This is being enquired into.

(c) The restrictions imposed by the Government of Pakistan are not in consonance with the Nehru-Liaquat pact.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

#### FOREIGN EXPERTS' REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

\*619. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of foreign experts submitted a report to Government that 75 million people were unemployed in the country; and

(b) when Government propose to publish the 19th and 20th Reports of the National Sample Surveys on unemployment, earnings, an indebtedness of agricultural labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation has neither received nor asked any Foreign Expert to make any such report.

(b) The data collected during 19th and 20th Rounds of National Sample Surveys are being processed.

#### LABOUR LAWS

\*620. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to revise radically the labour laws to meet the situation arising out of recurring strikes, lock-outs and gheraos; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 contains adequate provision for dealing with strikes and lock-outs. Gherao in the sense of wrongful restraint or confinement is punishable under the Criminal law of the land. The National Commission on Labour is, however, expected to examine the various aspects of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act; the Commission's report is expected by the end of 1968.



**SUPPLY OF MEXICAN VARIETY OF WHEAT  
IN RATION**

\*621. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mexican variety of wheat grown in the country is supplied to the ration-card holders in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the atta prepared from it is worse than the atta supplied in ration which is made from imported wheat; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA**

\*622. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has any scheme for the popularization of high-yielding varieties of paddy;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the steps taken to implement it in Bihar and other States; and

(c) the success it has achieved so far in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India implemented a pilot scheme for the popularization of high yielding varieties of paddy in the selected areas of Andhra Pradesh and Madras in 1966 in the Kharif season and a similar scheme in Mysore in 1967 in the rabi season. The experience of the Food Corporation shows that the primary purpose for which these schemes were implemented namely acquisition of contracted quantities of foodgrains had not been fully served. The Corporation, therefore, do not intend to undertake fresh

schemes either in Bihar or other States for the present.

**STRIKE IN OIL INDIA LTD.**

\*623. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Workers' Union, Assam has served a strike notice on the Oil India Ltd., Assam demanding the recognition of the Indian Oil Workers' Union and adjudication on 14 demands submitted earlier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the strike was scheduled to begin from the 28th November, 1967; and

(c) if so, the steps Government contemplate for solving the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Dibrugarh, held conciliation proceedings and his report has been received by Government. The matter is now under Government's consideration.

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI**

\*624. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Co-operative Societies in Delhi against which enquiries are being conducted regarding the misuse of funds;

(b) the dates on which such enquiries were initiated against each of them; and

(c) the findings of the enquiries which have been completed and the action taken by Government against the defaulting Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1958/67.]

(c) Enquiries in respect of these Societies are in progress.

ACQUIRED LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN  
DELHI

\*625. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has started destruction of the standing crops around Delhi on the plea that the land under cultivation had been acquired;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the villagers started cultivation on this vacant land on the appeal of the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri; and

(c) whether in view of the serious food situation Government propose to advise the Delhi Administration to take possession only after the crops have been reaped and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir, but the Delhi Administration has taken steps to prevent continued unauthorised occupation of land.

(b) No.

(c) No. The erstwhile owners and occupiers of the acquired land were granted licences for cultivation for Rabi 1965-66 only. However, despite the expiry of the licences, some of the licencees continued to cultivate the land in an unauthorised manner and even resisted the efforts of the Administration for the resumption of the land. As the land was required by the Delhi Administration for various development programmes for which it had originally been acquired, the Administration had no alternative but to put a stop to the unauthorised occupancy.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUBSIDY ON FOODGRAINS

\*626. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to use the amount that will be saved after the withdrawal of subsidy on the foodgrains to increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, how the amount is proposed to be used; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government is at present incurring huge subsidy in the distribution of foodgrains from the Central stocks. In order to reduce this heavy burden on the national exchequer, it has only recently been decided to reduce the quantum of subsidy on imported coarse rice and milo and to abolish the subsidy on imported wheat. No decision has been taken whether the amount saved by the withdrawal of subsidy is to be used for any specific purpose.

EXPORT OF RICE

\*627. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice exported from India during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 and the foreign exchange earnings thereby, year-wise;

(b) the parties to whom licences were issued for export of rice;

(c) the reasons for issuing licences for export of rice when there was an acute food shortage in the country;

(d) whether any complaints have been received that these licences were abused for large-scale smuggling of rice out of India; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1959/67.]

(b) Exports of rice are handled exclusively by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and not by private parties.

(c) Export in such very small quantities of Basmati rice is mainly to meet the requirements of Indians in certain countries abroad and can not have any significant effect on the supply position in this country.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SURATGARH MECHANISED FARM

\*628. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the functioning of the Suratgarh Mechanised Farm; and

(b) how the yield on this farm compares with yields of private cultivators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Considering the conditions prevailing in the area, Government are doing their best to run the Farm as efficiently as possible.

(b) As the Farm is primarily engaged in the production of pedigree seeds, no fair comparison can be made with the yields of private cultivators who grow crops on a commercial scale.

#### SEIZURE OF MAIZE SENT TO WEST BENGAL FROM HARYANA

\*630. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* of the 16th November, 1967 wherein the former Food Minister of Haryana is reported to have stated that the Union Government's action in ordering seizure of maize exported by traders to West Bengal was in the public interest;

(b) whether it is a fact that the maize exported from Haryana to West Bengal had the approval of the Haryana Government and there was no contravention of any provision of law by the traders;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter and ordered the release of stocks which were seized; 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) Government have seen the news-item referred to.

(b) to (d). Movement of maize from Haryana is restricted except under permits, under a Central Order issued under the

Essential Commodities Act. It has been reported that the export of maize from Haryana to West Bengal was not made under valid permits and therefore not in order. The matter is under investigation. In this connection some writ petitions are also pending in the High Court of Delhi.

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़े की मिलें

3807. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़े की कुछ मिलों में कुछ कर्मचारियों को काम के निर्धारित समय के बाद तथा साप्ताहिक छुट्टियों में काम दिया जाता है जिसके लिये उन्हें नकद मजदूरी दे दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है ताकि इन कर्मचारियों के नाम स्थायी संवर्ग में शामिल न करने पड़ें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का कार्य नियमित पारियों में करवाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों को स्थाई घोषित किये जाने के बारे में उनके अधिकार की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा कपड़ा मिलों में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि अनिवार्य अनुरक्षण मरम्मत, सुरक्षा इत्यादि के लिए कुछ श्रमिकों को काम के निर्धारित समय के बाद और त्यौहारी छुट्टियों में काम देना पड़ता है, जिसके लिए कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 में समुचित व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट आकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और उनके द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। मानक स्थायी आदेशों में,

जो मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक रोजगार (स्वायी आदेश) अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा मिलों पर लागू होते हैं, यह व्यवस्था है कि ऐसे अस्थायी श्रमिक, जिन्होंने किसी उपक्रम में लगातार छः महीने से अधिक समय तक काम किया हो, स्थायी माने जा सकते हैं। स्थायी आदेशों का उल्लंघन इस अधिनियम के अधीन दण्डनीय है।

### कृषि समस्याओं सम्बन्धी आयोग

3808. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत की खाद्य तथा कृषि-सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के स्वरूप, कारणों तथा उपचारत्मक उपायों के बारे में विचार करने के लिए कोई उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग स्थापित करने का है ताकि उनका विस्तृत विश्लेषण किया जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग का गठन कब तथा किस प्रकार किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) के कारण प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) सरकार की राय में इस समय ऐसे आयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि इससे कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति से ध्यान हटेगा।

### COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

3809. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of co-operative credit societies functioning in the country during 1966-67;

(b) the aggregate paid-up share capital and reserve, membership including male and female, the number of members who have secured loans together with quantum of loan obtained and the aggregate of profits made by such societies;

(c) whether there has been any increase in aggregate paid-up share capital, membership and profits made by these societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 2.07 lakhs as on 30-0-1966.

(b) Paid up Share Capital	Rs. 174.21 crores
Reserves	Rs. 54.33 crores
Membership (male & female)	Rs. 330.64 lakhs
Number of members who secured loans (during 1965-66)	Rs. 145.69 lakhs
Amount of loan (Short and Medium term) obtained (during 1965-66)	Rs. 614.09 crores
Net profit earned by societies (during 1965-66)	Rs. 16.52 crores

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1960/67.]

### SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS TO U.P.

3810. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Centre for adequate supplies of chemical fertilizers this year;

(b) if so, the quantum demanded by the U.P. Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the requirements of the different priority agricultural production programmes as originally assessed by the Central Team and having regard to the availability from imports and indigenous production, 1,46,810 tonnes in terms of Nitrogen were proposed to be supplied from the Central Fertiliser Pool to U.P. during 1967-68. In addition, they were expected to receive 21,000 tonnes of Nitrogen from direct sales from factories during the year. On the basis of the large coverage of area under high yielding varieties Programme and multiple cropping during the Rabi season, the U.P. Government have reported their requirements as 1,35,000 tonnes Nitrogen for the various priority programmes for Rabi season. Against this, they had a stock of 53,400 tonnes N with them on 1st October, 1967. Thereafter, they were supplied a quantity of 34,000 tonnes N up to 25th November, 1967 bringing the total availability to 87,400 tonnes N. It is expected to move another 20,000 tonnes N approximately by the end of December 1967, thus meeting substantially their Rabi requirements. Balance is likely to be supplied by the end of January, 1968.

#### MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

3811. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers is being implemented and the manner in which it is being implemented; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement the Act more effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat Haryana, Madras, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, in Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra, minimum wages have not yet been fixed in certain areas.

The State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the state sphere. They have been requested from time to time to strengthen the enforcement machinery for effective

implementation of the provisions of the Act in agricultural employment.

#### SUPPLY OF PUMPING SETS TO GUJARAT

3812. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Gujarat Government for the supply of pumping sets to Gujarat State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No request for the supply of pumping sets has been received from the Government of Gujarat.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR HORTICULTURE IN GUJARAT

3813. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount sanctioned to Gujarat for the development of horticulture during 1966-67 has been completely utilised; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided to the said State for this work 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 assistance intended exclusively for Horticultural Development Schemes.

It has, however, been indicated by the State Government in the draft Annual Plan of the State for 1968-69 that an outlay of Rs. 5.75 lakhs was approved during 1966-67 for horticultural development against which an actual expenditure of Rs. 4.07 lakh has been incurred. During 1967-68 the State Government has made a budget provision of Rs. 10.40 lakhs for these schemes and the entire amount has been

shown as anticipated expenditure.

#### COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT

3814. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan or assistance was provided by the Central Government to Gujarat Government to strengthen co-operative movement in the State during 1966-67; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are indicated below :

Name of Scheme	Loan	Grand	Total
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Agricultural Credit ..	100.00	2.311	102.311
2. Purchase of Ordinary Debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank	200.00	..	200.00
3. Marketing Cooperatives	0.375	2.014	2.389
4. Processing cooperatives including sugar factories ..	37.735	0.173	37.908
5. Cooperative storage including cold storage ..	5.880	1.175	7.055
6. Additional departmental staff ..	..	2.245	2.245
7. Training & Education ..	..	1.770	1.770
8. Miscellaneous cooperatives	1.195	0.110	1.305
9. Cooperative Farming ..	1.840	0.360	2.200

Name of scheme	Loan	Grand	Total
10. Consumer's Cooperatives		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	21.813	4.767	26.580
11. Special Development Scheme (Crash Programme for construction of godowns)	8.139	2.713	10.852
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376.977</b>	<b>17.638</b>	<b>394.615</b>

#### FOOD IMPORTS

3815. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of various imported foodgrains in tonnes with the value thereof in rupees distributed, State-wise, during the year 1966-67 and the value in rupees collected from each State for the same; and

(b) the quantity of various foodgrains remaining as stock balance from the imports as on the 31st March, 1967 and their value in rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the quantity and value (economic cost to Government) of imported wheat and milo supplied to the various State Governments and Union Territories during the year 1966-67 and also the value (at the issue prices) recovered/to be recovered from them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1961/67].

As separate accounts are not maintained for imported and indigenous varieties of rice it is not possible to furnish the value of imported rice supplied to the State Governments.

(b) The closing balance of imported wheat and milo in the Depots of the Central Government and the Food Corporation of India as on 31-3-1967 and their value

(economic cost to Government) was as under :—

Commodity	Quantity in 1000 Tonnes	Value (in crores of rupees)
Wheat	415.9	27.61
Milo	27.4	1.49

For the reason given in the answer to Part (a) above, information regarding the closing balance of imported rice is not available.

#### CONTAMINATION OF FOODGRAINS

3816. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of various foodgrains in tonnes with its value found contaminated and unsuitable for human or cattle consumption during year 1966-67 and the nature of contamination with names of chemicals involved in the same;

(b) the quantity, purpose for which and the manner in which the contaminated foodgrains were disposed of, State-wise and the value collected in rupees;

(c) whether it is fact that quite a lot of contaminated foodgrains went into the hands of unscrupulous dealers and caused several deaths by food poisoning all over the country and if so, the number of deaths, State-wise, during the above period;

(d) the quantity of contaminated foodgrains in tonnes with its value still in stock with Government in their godowns and the places where these godowns are situated; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to see that these contaminated foodgrains do not get into the hands of grocers for sale to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Out of the total quantity of foodgrains received by the Government during 1966-67 a quantity of 96.9 tonnes approximately valued at Rs. 49,000 was found contaminated. Contamination was by mineral oil and sulphur.

(b) No contaminated foodgrains out of the quantity mentioned above has been disposed of so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In all about 1500 tonnes of contaminated foodgrains valued at about Rs. 10 lakhs are lying at Kandla, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Manmad, Bombay, Marmagao and Calcutta. This quantity includes the balances of earlier years.

(e) Contaminated grain unfit for human or cattle consumption is sold only to bona fide starch manufacturer for preparing inedible industrial starch. The entire process of delivery, receipt and manufacture is supervised by officers of the Government of India. Surprise checks are further arranged by senior officers to ensure utilisation of the grain for manufacture of such starch only. The starch is clearly labelled as 'unfit for human consumption/only for industrial use' before disposal and particulars of the sale of inedible starch by the starch producing factories to various dealers are reported to the district authorities in the respective States with a request to ensure that the inedible starch stocks are not misused and do not find way to the market for human consumption.

#### IMPORT OF SEEDS

3817. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
SHRI G. S. MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity, value and particulars of seeds of various foodgrains, grain-wise, fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, etc. imported into the country during 1966-67;

(b) the names of merchants who imported them with the value of the annual quota of imports of each merchant and his address;

(c) the amount and value of various seeds imported by Government during the above period and particulars of the manner in which they were distributed; and

(d) the particulars of the programme which Government have undertaken to grow seeds in the country and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the

import of seeds (excluding oil seeds but including potatoes seeds for planting) and spores for planting during 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1962/67].

(b) Statistics of actual imports are compiled for the total quantity and value commodity/country-wise and not importer-wise.

(c) The following seeds were imported by the Government of India during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 :

	Quantity imported	
	tonnes	Value (Rs.)
1. Mexican wheat seeds	17743.275	1,79,09,601.68 p.
2. Groundnut seeds (Asiriya Mwitande)	51.604	50,697.15 p.
3. Paddy seeds (IR-8)	10.000	Gifted by Ford Foundation.
	10.032	Gifted by Rockefeller foundation.
4. Sorghum seeds (MSCK-60A)	88,440 lbs	3,55,700.00
5. Foresters Cocoa seeds.	86 Kgs.	Free of cost.

In addition, small samples of propagating material of outstanding foreign varieties were also obtained for research purposes during the year in question. 2160 such small samples were obtained and distributed to the concerned plant breeding institutions all over the country. Annually under Rs. 10,000 worth of such samples are collected from foreign sources for experimental purposes.

The Mexican wheat seeds were distributed to the State Government etc. The groundnut seeds were given to the National Seeds Corporation for multiplication. The paddy seeds of the new IR. 8 variety were utilised by National Seeds Corporation and some State Governments for further multiplication. The Sorghum seeds were female parental stock and were used by the National Seeds Corporation in Sorghum seed production. The cocoa seeds were distributed to following States

etc. for cultivation on experimental basis :—

1. Mysore	35 Kgs.
2. Andhra Pradesh	40 Kgs.
3. Madhya Pradesh	5 Kgs.
4. Maharashtra	2 Kgs.
5. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4 Kgs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86 Kgs.</b>

(d) The production and distribution of seeds is the responsibility of the State Governments. The National Seeds Corporation has been made responsible for the supply of foundation seeds of hybrid crops. No seed production is organised by the Centre as such directly. In case any shortfalls in seeds for High Yielding Varieties Programme are anticipated, special seed production programmes are organised by the National Seeds Corporation to supplement the seed availability within the States. For cocoa seeds, Pilot Centres have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. These Pilot Centres will be in a position to meet our needs in a few years from now.

The country is self-sufficient in seeds and there is no need for any large-scale imports, except for new varieties which may become available in future.

### महाराष्ट्र में डाकघर

3818. श्री बेबराब पाटिल : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इस समय कितने डाकघर हैं;

(ख) कितने डाकघर गैर-सरकारी इमारतों में हैं; और

(ग) जिन इमारतों में ये डाकघर हैं, उनका कितना किराया दिया जा रहा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संभार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 8,121 (31 अक्टूबर, 1967 को)। इनमें प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर भी शामिल हैं।



(ख) 1,095

(ग) 2,09,514.00 रुपये प्रति माह ।

वामनवास (भरतपुर) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3819. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वामनवास (भरतपुर) के कितने लोगों और सरकारी कार्यालयों की टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं की गई है;

(ख) उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिये जाने की संभावना है

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) वामनवास में एक सरकारी और नौ गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित पार्टियों को डिमाण्ड नोट पहले ही भी भेजे जा चुके हैं और यदि समय के भीतर भ्रदायगी कर दी गई तो प्राशा है कि इन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था फरवरी 1968 के दौरान हो जायेगी ।

भरतपुर जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

3820. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गधमोरा, मलारना, डूंगर और केला देवी, सीवाद (भरतपुर) में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने की मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होने और पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सीवाद (सीवार) में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर सोसने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । शेष तीन स्थानों पर ऐसी किसी योजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) सामान की भ्राम कमी होने के कारण इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस कार्य के समाप्त होने में कितना समय लगेगा । आवश्यक सामान के उपलब्ध होते ही यह कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायगा ।

भरतपुर जिले में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3821. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भरतपुर जिले में करौली, चाकसू और चौध-का-बखारा में टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये मंजूरी दिये जाने के बावजूद भी वहां पर अब तक टेलीफोन नहीं लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) नये टेलीफोन कब तक लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सामान और भवन के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान प्राप्त करने में हुई देरी ।

(ग) करौली और चाकसू म माच 1968 तक तथा चौध-का-बखारा में 1968 के मध्य तक ।

#### CURTAILMENT OF ALLOWANCE TO BRANCH POSTMASTERS IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

3822. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the *ad hoc* increase in allowance of Rs. 15.50 sanctioned to all the Extra Departmental Officials in the Postal Department has been curtailed in the case of Branch Post Masters working in the Ramanathapuram District, Madras State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the curtailment of the allowance has been extended to both 'A' Non-teacher Branch Post Masters and 'B' Teacher Branch Post Masters;

(d) if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to restore the allowance in the near future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) No. However, the allowance has been curtailed only in respect of those E.D.B.P.Ms who are employees of the State Govt. or teachers who draw D.A. at the rates admissible to Central Govt. servants.

(b) The *ad hoc* increase is only in the nature of Dearness Allowance. When the E.D. Staff are already getting D.A. at the rates applicable to the Central Govt. Staff, the payment of *ad hoc* increase will be tantamount to payment of D.A. twice. Hence they are not eligible for payment of *ad hoc* increase.

(c) The non payment of *ad hoc* increase is applicable to the E.D. staff drawing Central rates of D.A. irrespective of whether they are teachers or otherwise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

#### TELEPHONE MESSENGERS IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

**3823. SHRI KIRUTTINAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone messengers at Manamadurai and Tiruppuvanam towns in Ramanathapuram district, Madras State, have been recently suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering any alternative arrangements to redress the difficulties of the public particularly who are using the public telephones in those towns?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Yes. Messenger Service was discontinued at Manamadurai in September, 1963 and at Tiruppuvanam in February, 1967.

(b) The Service was withdrawn after commissioning of automatic exchanges and

consequent conversion of the Long distance P.C.Os at these places into Local P.C.Os.

(c) The general question of providing Messenger Service at Trunk Public Call Offices within the Local areas of Telephone Exchanges is under examination.

#### MONEY ORDER FORMS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES

**3824. SHRI KIRUTTINAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the printing of money order forms in the regional languages particularly in Tamil, has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Yes. In the past some bilingual money order forms were got printed by the Heads of Circles locally in English and the regional languages including Tamil. This has since been stopped.

(b) and (c). A policy decision has been taken that those forms such as money order forms which go from one linguistic region to another should be bilingual i.e. in Hindi and English.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ELECTION IN HARYANA

**3825. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the last General Elections in the Haryana State; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Assembly candidates of the State in the last General Elections as shown in their election returns?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):** (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Fourth General Elections, 1967, in respect of the State of Haryana was Rs. 9,01,000. The expenditure incurred for the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls was Rs. 1,30,000 and for conduct of General Elections Rs. 7,71,000.

According to the standing arrangements, the total expenditure is to be share on a 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and State Government when elections are held simultaneously to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly.

(b) The accounts of election expenses lodged by the candidates are not with the Election Commission but are in the custody of the concerned District Election Officers. The information regarding the total expenditure incurred by the Legislative Assembly candidates in the last General Elections cannot be ascertained, as a good number of candidates have not filed their accounts of election expenses even after issue of show cause notices under sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961. Out of 471 candidates who contested the elections to the Haryana State Legislative Assembly, 68 candidates have been issued with show cause notices for their failure to lodge any accounts. The total expenditure shown in the election returns by the rest of the candidates comes to Rs. 9,93,287.

#### HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF SEEDS

3826. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps initiated by Government to popularise production of high-yielding varieties of seeds among individual farmers in villages; and

(b) the amount of success achieved in this venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT—1963/167].

#### मछुओं को नाइलोन की बिक्री

3827. श्री महाराज सिंह धारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में सरकारी सहकारी भंडारों, अभिकरणों आदि के माध्यम से मछुओं को मछलियां पकड़ने के जाल के लिए नाइलोन जिस दर पर बेचा

जाता है खुले बाजार में वह नाइलोन सस्ता बिक रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). सरकार ने नाइलोन का आयात बन्द कर दिया है और सरकारी निकायों तथा सहकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से केवल देश में बनी नाइलोन की रस्ती सप्लाई की जा रही है। देश में बनी नाइलोन की रस्ती खुले बाजार में सस्ते भाव पर नहीं बेची जा रही है। पता चला है कि खुले बाजार में आयात हुई नाइलोन की सीमित मात्रा कम मूल्य पर उपलब्ध है।

संसद् तथा राज्य विधान-मण्डलों में स्थान (सीटें)

3828. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि आगामी दस वर्षों तक संसद् तथा राज्य विधान-मण्डलों में सदस्यों की स्थान संख्या न बढ़ाई जाए जिस से कि परिवार नियोजन के उपायों को अपनाने वाले राज्यों को, उनके प्रतिनिधित्व के मामले में हानि न होने पाए; और

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

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) ऐसा कोई भी सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सूअर की चर्बों का बिल्ली में आयात

3829. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राजधानी में सूअर की कितनी चर्बों का आयात किया गया तथा यह कहां-कहां से लाई गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस चर्बी को घी और मक्खन में मिलाती है; और लोगों को सप्लाई करती है; और

(ग) यह चर्बी अधिक किन कार्यों के लिये उपयोग में लायी जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) प्रामाणिक दिता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सूअर की चर्बी दो प्रकार की मिलती है : सूअर की आघ शुद्ध चर्बी (Prime lard) और तैयार की गई या मिश्रित चर्बी (rendered or mixed lard)। सूअर की आघ शुद्ध चर्बी बेहतर किस्म की होती है और यह खाना पकाने के काम आती है। ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि घी में मिलाने के लिए भी कुछ मात्रा में इसका प्रयोग हो रहा है। दूसरी किस्म "सूअर की तैयार की हुई या मिश्रित चर्बी" घटिया होती है और वह साबुन, पोलिश आदि के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होती है।

#### TRAINING OF OFFICERS ABROAD IN AGRICULTURE

3830. SHRI RAM CHARAN : With the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been observed in the Ministry/Departments that most of the officers on Agricultural side who were trained abroad in Agriculture at the cost of Government under various International Organisations like FAO during the last three Plans have not proved useful;

(b) the steps taken for watching or supervising the work entrusted to them by the various Departments;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have not conducted any survey about the work of foreign-trained Officers pertaining to their utility in the agricultural field; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The concerned Institutions and officers are required to report whether the participants are suitably employed on return from foreign training. Besides, periodical surveys are undertaken to assess the utility of the training received by the participants.

(c) No, Sir. A survey was undertaken in March, 1963 and another Evaluation Study of the training received by Indian participants abroad in Agriculture is in hand.

(d) Does not arise.

झांसी-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस के रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे में बम विस्फोट

3831. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 अक्टूबर, 1967 को झांसी-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस के रेलवे डाक सेवा के एक डिब्बे में बम-विस्फोट के कारण चार कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) झांसी लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस के रेल-डाक सेवा के डिब्बे में 17 अक्टूबर, 1967 को एक विस्फोट हुआ था जिसके कारण रेल-डाक सेवा का एक कर्मचारी बुरी तरह घायल हो गया था। एक अन्य कर्मचारी को मामूली चोट आई।

(ख) और (ग). पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है और इसके परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा है।

### मछलों को ऋण

3832. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में, उन मछलों को दिये गये ऋण की अदायगी माफ करने का निर्णय किया है, जिनके पास मछली पकड़ने की उनकी नावों के लिये युगोस्लाविया से आयात किये गये दोषपूर्ण टारपीडो इंजन हैं, जो खरीदे जाने के छः महीने ही में खराब हो गये थे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन इंजनों की जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) ऋणों की अदायगी माफ करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समुद्रीय डीजल इंजन मछलों और मछलों की सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक सहायता-एवं ऋण के आधार पर जारी किए जाते हैं। ऋण की अदायगी राज्य सरकार को की जाती है।

(ख) सम्भरणकर्ताओं के इंजीनियर शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए समय-समय पर राज्य में जाते रहें हैं। टारपीडो इंजनों की तकनीकी रूप से जांच भी की गयी। यह देखा गया कि इन इंजनों में फियुल पम्प और चालक यंत्र ही इसके चलने में सब से अधिक बाधा उत्पन्न करते थे। चालक यंत्र घिसे हुए पाए गए। फियुल पम्प के चलने से सम्बन्धित बाधाएँ उचित देखभाल से दूर हो सकती थीं। पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की कमी भी इन इंजनों के भलीभांति चलने में बाधक सिद्ध होती है। सन् 1966 से टारपीडो इंजनों का आयात नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो इंजन पहले ही से इस्तेमाल में आ रहे हैं उनकी उचित देखभाल के लिए, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के नियमित आयात के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाना

3833. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामाबत्तार शर्मा :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों में जिन नलकूपों के लिए ऋण मंजूर किया गया था, वे या तो लगाये नहीं गये हैं या जो लगाये गये थे वे अक्षी तरह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऋण देने की बजाय स्वयं नलकूप लगाने और उसकी लागत बसूल करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कब ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF VIGILANCE OFFICER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

3834. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what class of matters is brought to the attention of the Vigilance Officer in his Ministry;

(b) whose duty in the Ministry it is to bring these matters to the notice of the Vigilance Officer; and

(c) what was the position in respect of this in the year 1962-63 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There are separate Chief Vigilance Officers for the Departments of Agriculture, Food, Community Development

and Cooperation, Local Vigilance Officers are also designated for the attached and subordinate offices. All cases in which there are allegations of corruption or in which the alleged facts indicate an element of corruption, malpractice, improper motive, cheating or attempt to cheat or want of integrity are brought to the attention of the Vigilance Officer of the concerned departments or office. Likewise, cases in which the misdemeanour is so serious as to warrant formal departmental proceedings under the C.G.S. (CCA) Rules are also handled by the Vigilance Officer of the Department or office concerned. In respect of cases relating to gazetted officers of attached and subordinate offices, the local Vigilance Officers are required to consult the Administrative Section in the Ministry and to take orders of the punishing authority wherever necessary. Cases in which black-listing is proposed are also processed by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the concerned department. Appeals against penalties imposed in vigilance cases which are made to Heads of Attached and Subordinate offices are handled by the Vigilance Officer of the concerned office. Appeals against penalties in vigilance cases imposed which are made to any officer of the Ministry or to the President are handled by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the concerned department.

(b) The Head of the Administrative Unit in an Office is expected to bring to the notice of Vigilance Officer such cases immediately.

(c) In the years 1962-63, instructions were on the same lines as explained in (a) and (b) above. But it appears from a circular issued in 1963 that on noticing that some Administrative Sections of some Attached or Subordinate offices were not following the instruction requiring that complaints having vigilance aspect should be referred to the local Vigilance Officer, the earlier instructions were reiterated.

#### BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

3835. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the role performed by the Block Development Officers in the working of Panchayati Raj and in a Gramdan Village ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The role of the Block Development Officer in Panchayati Raj has been specified in the various Panchayati Raj enactments, passed by the State Governments. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti and is responsible for the supervision and execution of development schemes undertaken by the Panchayat Samiti. Where there is a Gramdan Village in a Block and special programmes for Gramdan areas are undertaken through the Block agency, the Block Development Officer has a role in the supervision and execution of such schemes.

#### TACCARI LOANS TO FARMERS OF DELHI

3836. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has approached the Central Government with a proposal to write off Rs. 5 crores given as taccavi loans to the flood-affected farmers during the last few years;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the proposal;

(c) whether any other States have also approached Government with similar proposals requesting for the Grant of Central aid; and

(d) if so, the names of States and the extent of aid demanded by them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### INDIAN CHEETAH

3837. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cheeta has become extinct in India and

that the only Indian Cheetah is in Delhi Zoo;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to raise the species; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Indian Cheetah has become extinct in India. The cheetahs in Delhi Zoo are, however, of African origin.

(b) The species has been declared protected. It is proposed to develop the Delhi Zoological Park as the breeding centre for cheetahs, and for this purpose a pair of African cheetahs has very recently been obtained.

(c) The successful breeding of cheetahs in captivity is reported to be rare. Efforts to breed them will, however, be made at Delhi Zoo.

#### FARMS FOR CULTIVATION OF BANANAS

3839. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to set up new farms in the South for the cultivation of exportable bananas,

(b) if so, the number of farms to be set up;

(c) the names of places where they will be set up; and

(d) the assistance proposed to be given to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No.

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

#### SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS FROM DELHI

3840. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become a leading centre of foodgrains smuggling;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that huge quantities of dried peas and moth dal smuggled from U.P. and Rajasthan are sent from Delhi to all parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are no restrictions on the movement of peas and moth dal from U.P. and Rajasthan at present. Movement of these commodities to and from Delhi is also not banned.

(c) Does not arise.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के औषधालय

3841. श्री प्र० नं० सोलंकी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के औषधालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE RESIDENCES OF EMPLOYERS

3842. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of employees to stage demonstrations at the residences of employers has any legal basis;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ensure discontinuance of this practice;

(c) whether Government are aware that during demonstrations, the workers use abusive slogans and also issue highly objectionable posters against the employers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to discontinue this practice in the private sector as well as in the public sector?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):**

(a) and (b). No law provides specifically for the right of employees to stage demonstration at the residences of employers. All citizens however, have the right of freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully and without arms.

(c) Some reports to this effect have been received.

(d) The Code of Discipline which has been accepted by all the principal organisations of workers disapprove of all methods involving coercion and intimidation.

**TELE-COMMUNICATION LINK WITH NAGALAND**

3843. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :**  
**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**  
**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecommunication link between Nagaland and rest of the country is unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Because of the work of reconstruction and strengthening of the line between Dimapur and Kohima during the past few months, some disturbance to the circuits was caused.

(b) This reconstruction work has since been completed and circuits have since improved. In addition, a single channel V.H.F. link between Kohima and Shillong has been commissioned recently and this has further improved the position.

**PLANTATION LABOUR**

3844. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**  
**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**  
**SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce retire-cum-family pension benefits to the Plantation labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :**

(a) Such a proposal in respect of all members of the Employees' Provident Fund (including plantation labour) and the Coal Mines Provident Fund is under consideration.

(b) The details are yet to be worked out.

**IMPORT OF RICE MILLS**

3845. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has concluded an agreement with the Japanese firm for the supply of Rice Mills; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract provides for the purchase of 5 composite rice mills and basic components for 19 mills alongwith spare parts and agricultural machinery related to rice milling at a cost of Rs. 38.56 lakhs, cost and freight inclusive. The exporter will install and put into commission one composite mill and bring it to satisfactory performance. Assistance in the erection of the next mill will also be available provided the total time involved for the two mills does not exceed 3 months. The exporter will furnish a warrantee for trouble-free performance of the goods for a period of at least one year from the date of arrival of the goods in India. The purchase will be financed under the Fifth Yen Credit.



## PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT

3846. SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial disputes pending in different States at present the passing of the Payment of Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, the total number of bonus disputes pending in different States at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) From a review of the number of disputes on bonus in the Central sphere during the last four years, it is seen that the number has increased. But it is difficult to say whether this increase has any relation to the passing of the Payment of Bonus Act.

(b) In respect of the Central sphere, there are 4 disputes pending in Madras, 3 in Madhya Pradesh and one in West Bengal. Information regarding Kerala, Orissa, and Maharashtra and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has not been received. There are no pending disputes in other States. No information is available regarding disputes falling in the State sphere.

## AUSTRALIAN OFFER OF MILCH CATTLE

3847. SHRI S. C. BESRA :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Australia has offered 900 milch cattle to India this year;

(b) when they are likely to be delivered to India; and

(c) how far this will help India to increase country dairy projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Australia has offered 600 cattle. Of these cattle about 80% are expected to be bull calves. In addition 54 cattle have been offered by the Australian Society "FOR THOSE WHO HAVE LESS".

(b) 204 cattle are expected to be received during 1967-68 and the balance 450 cattle during 1968-69.

(c) These animals will be utilized mostly in the milkshed areas and in breeding farms, their progeny will help in increasing milk production in the milkshed areas. It is not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the extent to which the exotic cattle will help increase country's dairy projects.

## UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERING GRADUATES IN KERALA

3848. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed Engineering Graduates in Kerala as on the 1st October, 1967;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them with jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Precise Information is not available. However, according to latest statistics available, there were 540 Engineering Graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala on 30th June 1967. The recent study made by Directorate General of Employment and Training shows that about 50% of the engineering graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the States of Maharashtra, Delhi, Madras, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were already employed and were registered for securing better jobs.

(b) Recession as also closure of several engineering and other industrial undertakings in a number of States due to various reasons.

(c) Economic recovery resulting from better harvest and accelerated industrial production are likely to lead to large number of job opportunities for the unemployed, including engineering graduates.

**PROPERTY BUILT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN DELHI**

3849. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses, hutments and shops built by Government in Delhi for the displaced persons together with the cost involved;

(b) the manner in which these properties are rented out, sold or leased; and

(c) the annual rent of the accommodation given and the amount realised annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) According to the available information, the total number of houses, hutments and shops built by Government in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi comes to 51,886, and the expenditure incurred to Rs. 23,80,72,027/-. These figures are provisional, subject to revision in the light of reconciliation that is being conducted.

(b) These properties after construction were placed at the disposal of the Delhi Administration. They allotted them on rent to the eligible displaced persons, in accordance with the categories finalised by

them for the allotment of these properties, from time to time. No such properties are being rented out now.

All the properties, excepting a few which are non-transferable, have been disposed of by way of sale/transfer in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (C & R) Rules, 1955.

(c) The annual demand for 1966-67 of rent from the allottees of non-transferable properties was Rs. 3,17,691.25 P., while the amount realised during the year came to Rs. 3,31,904.94 P. This amount represented recoveries against the current demand as well as arrears.

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पदार्थों के दामों में वृद्धि**

3850. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध और घी के दामों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1962 से 1967 तक को अवधि में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध व घी के विक्रय मूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(पैसे प्रति लिटर)

दूध	12-5-64 तक	13-5-64 से	10-6-65 से	12-11-65 से	
भैंस का दूध	62	70	—	5-5-65 से बन्द कर दिया गया	
मानीकृत दूध	—	—	70	84	10-6-65 से शुरू किया गया
गाय का दूध	62	70	70	84	
टोन्ड दूध	42	44	54	54	
डबल टोन्ड दूध	—	—	40	40	1-6-65 से शुरू किया गया

## (रुपए प्रति टिन)

घी	22-12-63 तक	23-12-63 से	1-2-65 से	11-8-65 से	20-12-66 से	31-8-67 से
1 किलो	8.25	8.30	9.30	11.00†	11.75†	13.50†
2 किलो	16.00	16.15	18.15	21.50†	23.00†	26.50†
4 किलो	31.50	31.65	35.65	42.50†	45.50†	52.50†
16 किलो	—	—	—	164.75	176.75	204.75

† 1-7-1966 से घी पर लगने वाले 30 प्रतिशत बिक्री कर रहित ।

(ख) 1962 से दूध का क्रय मूल्य घीरे-घीरे बढ़ता रहा है । अप्रैल, 1962 से भैंस का प्रति लिटर दूध का औसत क्रय-मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

1962-63	51.30 पैसे प्रति लिटर
1963-64	53.34 पैसे प्रति लिटर
1964-65	68.65 पैसे प्रति लिटर
1965-66	73.34 पैसे प्रति लिटर
1966-67	78.10 पैसे प्रति लिटर

योजना द्वारा किये जाने वाले अन्य खर्चों में भी वृद्धि होती रही है, जिनमें स्प्रेटा पाउडर का मूल्य, परिवहन व्यय तथा दुग्ध संभरण कर्त्ताओं को दिया जाने वाला कमीशन शामिल है ।

## BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

3851. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to raise buffer stocks of wheat and rice in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much of this will be created with the help of imports; and

(d) whether any progress has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is

proposed to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains in different regions by the end of 1968, partly from imports and partly from internal procurement.

(d) The process has just started.

## FLOUR MILL IN KANGRA

3853. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7473 on the 1st August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any application for the setting up of a medium flour mill in Kangra has since been recommended by the Himachal Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Government have again recommended that the case of the flour mill proposed to be set up at Kangra may be favourably considered.

(b) The matter is under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

## KOKTI COTTON

3854. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that kokti cotton which used to be grown extensively in the region between Banka and Deoghar in Bihar is not grown now; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to revive the production of cotton or other crops in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

TELEPHONE LINE FROM BHAGALPUR TO BANKA

3855. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone line linking Bhagalpur to Banka and other postal towns in that District remains out of order for at least five days in a week; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to keep the line in workable order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Now, though some of the circuits were affected by floods in September and copper wire theft in October 1967, their performance has been satisfactory for November, 1967.

(b) Does not arise. The overall performance is now satisfactory.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा तैयार किये गये अधिक उपज वाले बीज

3856. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था, पूसा तथा ऐसी अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा तैयार किये गये अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों की चोर-बाजारी हो रही है तथा उनमें घटिया किस्म के बीज मिलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य

3857. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :  
श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचारपत्रों में छपे इन समाचारों को जानकारी है कि किसानों को अपने खाद्यान्नों के लिये उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है और खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य में कमी हो रही है; और

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किसानों को खाद्यान्नों के उचित मूल्य दिलाने तथा व्यापारियों द्वारा किसानों का शोषण न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे): (क) खाद्यान्नों के भावों में गिरावट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आयी हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम में यह कहा गया है कि वे सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर दी जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की सभी मात्रा खरीदें।

INDIA'S FOOD OUTLOOK

3858. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Statesman* of the 22nd August, 1967 under the caption "India's Food Outlook—Bleak U.S. Science Advisory Committee Warning"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The report referred to in the news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The assumptions on which the findings of the Report are based are at variance with those of the Government of India in respect of anticipated rates of growth, population projections and estimates of post harvest losses. As a result of this variation in assumptions and in view of recent experience of the new strategy, the Government of India do not share the doubts of the U.S. Science Advisory Committee in regard to achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1970-71 and 1975-76.

#### LAND RECLAMATION SCHEMES

3859. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Land Reclamation Schemes in progress in the country;

(b) the total extent of land reclaimed so far and how much more land is reclaimable;

(c) the area of land which can be reclaimed annually; and

(d) how long it would take to reclaim the entire reclaimable land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1964/67].

#### STRIKES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

3860. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months, there has been a large number of strikes in public sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the number of strikes in the various undertakings, man days lost in each case, the loss of production and the value of loss in each case; and

(c) the principal reasons for these strikes and the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Government is aware of strikes in some of the public sector Undertakings.

(b) and (c). Information on the reasons for the strikes, man-days lost etc. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The Government is aware of the need to improve the state of industrial relations in the public sector so as to minimise the causes of industrial conflict. Suitable measures towards this end are being taken.

#### CROP LOAN SYSTEM

3861. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the crop loan system devised to meet the short-term credit requirements of farmers has not made much headway in the States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the States which have so far implemented the system and the amount of credit advanced in these States;

(c) whether there is likely to be any shortfall in the utilisation of the total short-term agricultural credit of Rs. 500 crores earmarked for the current financial year and if so, the extent of the shortfall expected; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the maximum utilisation of the funds allotted for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The names of the States which have implemented the crop loan system and the progress in implementation have been indicated in the statement in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1502 answered on 6th June, 1967. Since the system has been in operation in most of the States only for one year, it is too early to come to any conclusion. Data regarding short and medium-term credit advanced by cooperatives during 1966-67 ending June 1967 have not yet been compiled.

(c) There is no financial allocation from Government for providing credit under crop loan system. Cooperatives provide credit from their resources viz. share capital and deposits, and borrowings from Reserve Bank of India. According to the programme indicated by the States it was expected that cooperatives would be in a position to dis-

burse about Rs. 500 crores of short and medium-term credit during the year 1967-68 ending June 1968. The actual disbursement will be known after June 1968.

(d) Every effort is being made to strengthen the cooperative credit structure to enable it to disburse as much credit as possible. Some of the important steps taken are—

- (i) revitalisation of the primary credit structure;
- (ii) strengthening of central cooperative banks by providing managerial staff and improving their operational efficiency;
- (iii) making credit stabilisation arrangements for converting overdue short-term loans into medium-term loans in areas of scarcity; and
- (iv) coordination of credit disbursement with distribution of production requisites etc.

#### WAGE FIXATION MACHINERY

3862. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bi-partite Committee set up by the Standing Labour Conference to evolve a suitable Wage fixation machinery has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The bi-partite Committee set up by the Standing Labour Committee is required to suggest measures to eliminate delays in the work of the Wage Boards and to evolve a procedure for securing fuller implementation of their recommendations.

(b) The Committee has not submitted its report so far.

(c) Does not arise.

#### RICE RATION IN DELHI

3863. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to restore completely cut in ration of rice in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the quantum of ration each family will get now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government of India are of the opinion that it would not be proper to fully restore at present the cut in the rice ration in Delhi while due to difficulty in supplies a similar cut continues to be in force in the other rice eating areas like West Bengal and Kerala. This advice was communicated to the Delhi Administration. They have, however, decided to restore completely the cut in rice ration in Delhi with effect from 13-12-1967. The rice quantum of the ration will be as follows :—

Cards marked 'R' : 875 gms. per adult per week.

Cards marked 'W' : Up to 4 cereal units 500 gms. per card every 4 weeks; From 5 to 8 cereal units 1 kg. per card every 4 weeks; 9 units and above : 1.5 kgs. per card every 4 weeks.

#### भूमिहीन परिवार

3864. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ऐसे भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें बसाने के लिये सरकार ने पिछले 20 वर्षों में भूमि दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). द्वितीय कृषि श्रम जांच समिति ने सन् 1956-57 में अनुमान लगाया कि भूमिहीन किसानों के परिवारों की संख्या 96 लाख है। सन् 1961 की जन-गणना के अनुसार, कृषि

और उन पर निर्भर करने वालों की अबादी 3,15,21,641 है।

(ग) सन् 1951-52 से 107.54 लाख एकड़ भूमि को विभिन्न राज्यों के भूमिहीन कृषि-परिवार में वितरित कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को बसाने से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत, सन् 1966-67 के अन्त तक 4.36 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर 1.04 लाख परिवारों को बसाया गया है।

**ASSISTANCE UNDER U.N. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL IN RAJASTHAN**

3865. SHRI MARANDI :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under their World Food Programme, United Nations have agreed to make India a \$ 3 million donation for the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) World Food Programme, set up jointly by United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation, has agreed to provide food assistance worth about \$ 2.92 million in the shape of wheat, skimmed milk powder, vegetable oil and beans which would be sold to the labourers engaged on the construction of Rajasthan Canal at concessional rates for work on 65 miles of Main canal and 15 miles of branch canal etc. The funds realized by the sale of World Food Programme supplies at concessional rates will be utilized for land development, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest nurseries and plantations.

(b) Yes. An agreement was signed on the 10th November, 1967.

**INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

3866. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all-member group of farmers went to U.S.A. on an International Farm Youth Exchange programme scholarship this year;

(b) if so, how far this visit was beneficial to the farmers; and

(c) whether U.S. farmers will also visit India on a reciprocal basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, 11 young farmers were sent in May, 1967 to U.S.A. for a duration of six months under International Farm Youth Exchange Programme.

(b) The young farmers stayed and worked with the farm families in U.S.A. and as such they acquired practical knowledge of farm machinery, crop production, seed multiplication, use of various modern inputs, fruit and vegetable growing, poultry, farm accounting, home improvement etc. Since they returned to India only recently it is too early to say how they have been able to utilise the experience gained in USA. However, based on the performance of young farmers who have returned in the earlier batches it can be stated that they :—

(i) use the knowledge and experience in adopting improved agricultural practices on their farms;

(ii) serve as demonstrators of improved agricultural practices;

(iii) help to develop young farmers' club programme in their areas and serve as voluntary youth leaders.

(iv) Visit Gramsevak and Gramsevika Training Centres and participate in the Training Programme.

(c) Yes, young farmers from U.S.A. also visit India on reciprocal basis. As a part of the programme for the year 1967, 11 young farmers from U.S.A. are already in India since September, 1967.

**CONVENTION OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS**

3867. **SHRI MARANDI** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a convention of progressive farmers was held in Delhi on the 15th and 16th November, 1967;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of the convention; and

(c) the steps suggested by them to help to end food shortage in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE)** : (a) Yes, the Convention of progressive Farmers was held on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th November, 1967 at Delhi under the name 'All India Higher Agricultural Production Convention' organised by National (Crops) Tonnage Club of Farmers of India.

(b) The purpose of the Convention was to exchange experience and information amongst the Progressive Farmers themselves and the Scientists with a view to devise measures for increased tor agricultural production in the country. The subjects discussed was New Vistas in Agriculture, Multiple Cropping by Intensive rotation, Development of command areas of major and medium irrigation projects and factors for maximising production.

(c) Steps suggested to increase agricultural production are being finalised by the National (Crops) Tonnage Club and can be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received by the Government.

**SURVEY OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS**

3868. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has recently been conducted by Government to find out the number of wholly unemployed and partially unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) whether the unemployment is the result of non-availability of work or unwillingness to work on the part of the unemployed persons ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI)** : (a) Under the National Sample Survey programme conducted by the Government of India, data regarding employment, unemployment and under-employment are collected. The latest results published are for the 16th round of N.S.S. covering the period July, 1960—June, 1961.

(b) Mainly due to non-availability of remunerative work.

**QUARTERS FOR EMPLOYEES OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT**

3869. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2143 on the 28th November, 1967 and state the details of the scheme drawn up to construct quarters for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)** : At the end of the Third Plan there were about 12,500 units of staff quarters and about 490 quarters were under construction, out of which 300 units were completed in 1966-67.

Sanctions for construction of 1485 units of staff quarters costing Rs. 2.15 crores have been issued since 1-4-66 as shown in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1965/67].

In addition to this, approvals for acquisition of lands at a cost of Rs. 2.08 crores have been issued as shown in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1965/67]. More sanction will be issued subject to availability of funds.

**DIRECT TRUNK DIALLING SYSTEM BETWEEN DELHI AND CHANDIGARH**

3870. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under contemplation to introduce direct trunk dialling system of telephons between Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Yes.

(b) By the end of 1968.

**INDIAN OIL CORPORATION (BONUS DISPUTE)**

3871. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**  
**SHRI S. C. BESRA :**

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have referred the bonus dispute between the Management and the Workers of the Indian Oil Corporation to the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay for adjudication;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :** (a) Yes. The reference has since been transferred to the National Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

(b) The dispute involved a question of national importance and was also of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State were likely to be interested.

(c) As soon as possible after receipt of the Tribunal's award.

**WASTAGE OF FOODGRAINS DURING PRE-HARVEST AND POST-HARVEST STAGES**

3872. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any expert committee to assess the wastage of foodgrains during pre-harvest and post-harvest stages;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the action taken by Government to implement them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) The Government have appointed a Committee to assess wastage L96LS/67-4

of foodgrains during the post-harvest stage only.

(b) The Committee has so far submitted only an interim report.

(c) The recommendations contained in the interim report and the action taken thereon are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1966/67.]

**SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS**

3873. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate quantity of fertilizers have not been supplied in time agriculturists in many States and particularly in Punjab and Haryana this year thus adversely affecting the prospects of hybrid seeds to a great extent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to gear the Government machinery to remedy the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**IMPORT OF TRACTORS**

3874. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to give import licences direct to the farmers' co-operatives for obtaining agricultural machinery in view of high prices charged by individual importers of tractors and other agricultural implements; 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) and (b). There is as yet no formal scheme to give import licences to farmers' Co-operatives, but with a view to ensure supply of tractors and spare parts at a reasonable price, import and distribution of Zeter-2011 tractors has already been entrusted to Agro-Industries Corporations. The question of entrusting them with the

same activities in respect of other makes of tractors is under consideration. If farmers' Co-operatives are formed, issue of licences to them can be considered.

#### LOANS TO FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

3875. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of interest charged on co-operative loans advanced to the farmers' co-operatives; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). At present loans are advanced by the Reserve Bank of India to the cooperative credit structure for advancing to farmers for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. These loans are provided, in respect of short-term loans, at a concession of 2% below the bank rate and in respect of medium-term loans 1½% below the bank rate. In addition to borrowings from the Reserve Bank, the cooperative structure raises resources by collection of share capital and deposits. Broadly speaking about 40% of the resources used for lending to farmers at the level of primary credit societies come from the Reserve Bank and 60% are raised from the other sources. The rate of interest charged by primary credit societies has to take into account the lending rate of the Reserve Bank, the interests payable on deposits and the operational expenses at the three levels of the credit structure. State Governments have been requested to rationalise the rates of interest charged at the primary level by improving the operational efficiency of the cooperative banks and societies, so that the primary borrower does not pay interest at more than 9% or so.

#### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

3876. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employers have agreed to increase their special contribution to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

#### THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (on which employers are represented) has decided unanimously to recommend to the Central Government to increase the rate of Employer's Special Contribution in implemented areas from 2½% to 3% of the total Wage Bill with effect from the 1st April 1968.

#### MEMORANDUM FROM TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC CLASS IV EMPLOYEES UNION

3877. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Telegraph Traffic Class IV Employees Union for redressing their grievances;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fulfil them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) the main demands were narrowed down to three namely :—

(i) Grant of proficiency bonus to all telegraphmen;

(ii) Creation of posts of Overseers as a permanent measure in all Central and Divisional Telegraph Offices; and

(iii) Raising of the pay scale of Munshis.

(c) Discussions were held between the Director General of Post and Telegraphs Department and the Union's representatives and in respect of the Union's demands at (i) and (ii) the orders have been to some extent liberalised. It had not been found possible to agree to the demand No. (iii).

#### शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

3879. श्री जोगेन्द्र झा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1948 और 1951 में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या और प्रतिशतता कितनी कितनी

थी, तथा देश में वयस्क व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या की तुलना में इनका अनुपात क्या था और 1967 के प्रारम्भ में देश में इनकी कुल संख्या कितनी थी और कुल वयस्क व्यक्तियों में इनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का अनुपात क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) सन् 1948 और 1951 से सम्बन्धित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के स्थूल अनुमानों के आधार पर नवीनतम आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

मार्च, 1966

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. बेरोजगार लोगों की कुल संख्या                                 | 90 लाख से<br>1 करोड़ |
| 2. शिक्षितों की संख्या<br>(ऊपर मद्-1 में मैट्रिक तथा इससे अधिक) | 9 लाख से<br>10 लाख   |
| 3. कुल बेरोजगार लोगों में शिक्षितों का प्रतिशत                  | 10 प्रतिशत           |
| 4. कुल श्रम शक्ति में शिक्षित बेरोजगार का प्रतिशत               | 0.4 प्रतिशत          |

(ख) राज्यानुसार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

3880. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many States the policy of monopoly procurement has been adopted for the procurement of maize, jowar, paddy etc.;

(b) the main features of this scheme, State-wise;

(c) the prices fixed for these foodgrains; and

(d) the agency through which the foodgrains will be procured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In three States. In Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa on paddy and on jowar in Maharashtra.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) (In Rs. per quintal)

Assam	Paddy	56.25
Maharashtra	Paddy	56.00
	Jowar Common	43.00
	Medium	54.00
	Superior	56.00
	Maize—FAQ	Between 47.00 and 55.00
Orissa	Paddy	48.00

(d) In Assam the agencies are the Food Corporation of India and the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society. In Maharashtra purchases are being made by the State Government on its own account through Apex Co-operative. In Orissa the Food Corporation of India is being entrusted with entire procurement work.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

##### 1. Assam :

In Assam, paddy is being procured on the State Government account under a monopoly system. Purchases are made at the notified prices. Food Corporation of India is procuring paddy through the marketing Cooperative Societies in the surplus areas from January, 1967.

##### 2. Maharashtra :

The State Government is procuring paddy/rice and jowar through a system of monopoly procurement and monopoly purchase. A levy on producers in respect of paddy jowar and nagli on acreage basis is in operation, based on surplus production. Purchases are being made by the State Government on its own account through Apex Co-operative i.e. Maharashtra State Coop.

Marketing Federation Ltd., at the purchase prices specially fixed for the purpose of procurement.

### 3. Orissa :

The State Government has adopted a system of monopoly procurement of paddy and rice. The Food Corporation of India is being entrusted the entire procurement work.

### COTTON PRODUCTION

3881. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cotton in the country in 1966-67;

(b) estimated production of cotton for the year 1967-68;

(c) whether there will be any need to import cotton this year; and

(d) if so, how much and of what varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total production of cotton (lint) in India in 1966-67 was estimated at 4931.3 thousand bales of 180 Kgs. each.

(b) Firm estimate of production of cotton for 1967-68 will become available at the end of the agricultural year. However, according to present indications, production of cotton is likely to be better than last year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Approximately 9.76 lakhs bales of cotton generally of staple length 1-1/16" and above.

### ELECTION PETITIONS

3882. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 157 on the 30th May, 1967 and state :

(a) how many election petitions have been disposed off by the High Courts within the six months period; and

(b) the number of bye-election caused on account of deaths, resignation, setting aside of elections or for any other reason to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 113 election petitions out of 396 were disposed of by the High Courts within the six months period.

(b) 64 bye-elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies have been caused till to-date since general elections, 1967.

### दिल्ली में रोगियों को चावल की सप्लाई

3884. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में बहुत से रोगियों को डाक्टरी प्रमाण पत्र दिखाने के बावजूद भी राशनिंग विभाग से चावल नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली राशनिंग विभाग को कोई आदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिव शिन्डे) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि राशनिंग विभाग को डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र दिखाने के बाद भी रोगियों को चावल लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### REHABILITATION OF EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

3885. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many East Pakistan refugees have been settled in the Andaman Group of Islands and how many more refugees will be settled there;

(b) the steps taken for their economic rehabilitation and educational development; and

(c) whether any special attention has been given to recruit East Pakistan refugees,

particularly those coming from sea coast and the riverine areas of East Pakistan, to the Indian Navy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). From among the old migrants 2,861 families were settled in the Andaman Group of Islands between 1949 and 1963 under old colonisation scheme. From among the new migrants about 500 families have been moved to Betapur in Middle Andaman and Neil Island for settlement during 1965, 1966 and 1967. An inter-departmental Team, which was constituted to draw up an integrated resource development programme for the Islands, has given its report. The programme recommended by the team visualizes the doubling of present population of about 75,000 and creation of additional employment opportunities to extent of about 25,000 during five years. Migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon will be the main source for this increase in population. The development envisaged is in the field of agriculture, plantation, forestry, forestbased industries, fisheries, etc.

New migrant families have been provided living accommodation, educational medical and other facilities and are engaged on developmental works in the island pending their rehabilitation.

Clearance of land for settlement of new migrants is already in hand. As soon as clearance and demarcation of land is completed, they will be given rehabilitation assistance for settlement on agriculture and plantations.

The families already in the Islands have been provided adequate educational facilities and while implementing the future development programmes care will be taken to see that suitable educational facilities are provided to the settlers sent there.

(c) No.

दिल्ली में अभिरक्षक नियंत्रणाधीन सम्पत्ति

3886. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या खन तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभिरक्षक विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को सौंपी गई अचल सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा

क्या है, उस का क्षेत्रफल कितना है तथा वह कितने मूल्य की है;

(ख) यह सम्पत्ति किन किन तारीखों को सौंपी गई थी और उन तारीखों को अभिरक्षक विभाग द्वारा किरायेदारों से किराये की कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी शेष थी ;

(ग) इस सम्पत्ति का मासिक किराया कितना था ;

(घ) क्या अभिरक्षक विभाग द्वारा लोगों को बेची गई वह सम्पत्ति अब भी उस विभाग के नाम में दिखाई जाती है ;

(ङ) क्या नगर निगम ने इस सम्पत्ति पर लाखों रुपया का कर लेना है ;

(च) क्या इस के परिणाम स्वरूप नगर निगम को काफी धन की हानि हो रही; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) गन्दे क्षेत्रों में स्थित 1959 अर्जित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम को मुस्लिम एरियाज (इम्प्रूवमेन्ट तथा क्लीयरेंस) एक्ट 1956 के अधीन मुआवजे के भुगतान पर हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई थी, जिनका मूल्य 2,308 लाख रुपये बनता है। इस राशि में से 16.97 लाख रुपये का भुगतान निगम द्वारा कर दिया गया है जबकि 6.11 लाख रुपये निगम की ओर बकाया हैं। इन सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में प्लॉट तथा क्षेत्र की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) ये सम्पत्तियां निगम को 1956 से लेकर 10-11 वर्ष की अवधि में विभिन्न लाट्स में हस्तान्तरित की गई थीं। हस्तान्तरण की तिथि तक कस्टोडियन द्वारा किरायेदारों से 13.63 लाख रुपये की धन राशि लेनी बकाया थी।

(ग) 0.64 लाख रुपये।

(घ) जब तक खरीदारों/हस्तान्तरियों द्वारा कुल मूल्य अदा नहीं किया जाता इन सम्पत्तियों का मालकाना हक केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही रहेगा ।

(ङ) से (छ). पिछले 7 महीनों में निगम ने चार लाट्स में पुनर्वासि विभाग को कुल मिलकर 2.58 लाख रुपये के बिल भेजे हैं, जिनमें से अन्तिम बिल 10-10-1967 को प्राप्त हुआ था। 23,817.67 रुपये के बिलों की छान-बीन की जा चुकी है और निगम को उनके भुगतान की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। शेष बिल छान-बीन के अधीन हैं और यथा-संभव समय में उनको अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा। इन हस्तान्तरित की गई सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में निगम ने सरकार को 6.11 लाख रुपये की उच्चतर राशि देनी है इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस बीच में निगम को कोई आर्थिक हानि हुई है, इसका प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

#### मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन के बिलों की वसूली

3887. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं से टेलीफोन-बिलों की बहुत बड़ी राशि की वसूली बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन बिलों का भुगतान करने वाले लोगों में उद्योगपति तथा बड़े व्यापारी भी शामिल हैं ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के उपभोक्ताओं के नाम 31 मार्च, 1967 तक जारी किये गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में 1 जुलाई, 1967 तक 10.65 लाख रुपये की रकम बकाया थी ।

(ख) भुगतान न करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं में विभिन्न वर्गों के लोग थे ।

(ग) रकम की वसूली के उद्देश्य से बहुत से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जैसे नोटिस जारी करना, टेलीफोन काट देना, उपभोक्ताओं के साथ व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित करना और अन्ततः, जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, कानूनी कार्रवाई करना ।

#### मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप

3888. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप खोदने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : केन्द्रीय कृषि विभाग के अधीन समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन के पास इस समय 1967-68 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में समन्वेषी या उत्पादन नलकूप खोदने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है ।

#### मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता

3889. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को प्रति वर्ष कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सामान्य परिस्थितियों में प्रति वर्ष कितने अनाज का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ग) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में ज्वार का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और खरीफ की फसल में अनुमानतः कितना उत्पादन होगा; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को अनाज के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनाने हेतु सरकार का विशेष सहायता देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता शक्यता कुछेक तत्वां उदाहरणार्थ जनसंख्या, लोगों की भौतिक सम्पन्नता की सीमा और

भोजन सम्बन्धी आदतों और सहायक तथा वैकल्पिक खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है। भारत में ये तत्व बराबर बदल रहे हैं। इन तत्वों को देखते हुए और खाद्यान्नों की खपत के बारे में कोई वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण न होने के कारण सारे देश की अथवा किसी राज्य विशेष की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

(ख) सामान्य परिस्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों का अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन 95 लाख मीटरी टन के आस पास है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के चालू वर्ष (1967-68) में खरीफ तथा रबी की ज्वार की पैदावार के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं।

(घ) पैदावार के सामान्य वर्षों में सभी खाद्यान्नों को मिलाकर मध्य प्रदेश एक अधिशेष राज्य है। तथापि, कृषि उत्पादन की राज्य प्लान स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों की कार्यान्विति के लिये तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में सहायता देकर राज्य में और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने हेतु प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बीज फार्म तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र

3890. श्री गं० च० बोधितः क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में केन्द्र की सहायता से बीज फार्म तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उनसे मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### PREFERENCE TO LOCAL PEOPLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

3891. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any guide-lines for giving preference in employment in the Central Government departments and Public Undertakings to the people of the States where such establishment exists and undertakings are located as against the people of other States;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and how they are implemented;

(c) whether some State Governments have protested against the employment of the people of other States in such undertakings;

(d) if so, the names of the States who have protested; and

(e) the action taken to provide employment to the local people in preference to others?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). No. However, persons whose lands are acquired for setting up a public sector undertaking or Defence project, are given preference for employment against Class IV vacancies and vacancies for skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff on comparatively low scales of pay, in the undertaking/project.

Also, vacancies occurring in Central Government Departments carrying emoluments of less than Rs. 200 p.m., proposed to be raised to Rs. 210 (basic p.m. or those occurring in the public sector undertakings of the Government of India carrying a salary of less than Rs. 500 p.m. are notified to the local Employment Exchanges in the first instance.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

CREDIT TO AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

3892. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make the credit available to the

agricultural labour against personal security or assets that are to be created;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

3893. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several labour organisations, both in the private and public sectors, are resisting the introduction of electronic computers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of workers; and

(c) whether any tripartite meeting is going to be held to discuss the issue ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :**

(a) The Government are aware that some organisations employees have protested against introduction of electronic computers.

(b) Government policy in this regard has been that the introduction of electronic devices should be selective, that the procedure on rationalisation evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference should be followed in all cases of installation of electronic computers and that there should be no consequential retrenchment.

(c) No, Sir, but the subject was discussed at two recent meetings of the Standing Labour Committee.

#### EARNINGS OF FARM AND FACTORY LABOUR

3894. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the annual earnings of factory labour in 1966 and the comparative earnings of farm labour; and

(b) whether the higher earnings of factory labour are paid from profits or from prices ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :**

(a) While comparative information about earnings of farm labour is not available, annual earnings of factory workers earning less than Rs. 400 per month, during 1966, for certain Industry Groups/States in respect of manufacturing industries are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1967/67.*]

(b) The earnings are determined by a variety of factors such as, wages, hours worked, skill, productivity, conditions under which certain type of work is performed, cost of living, etc.

#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

3895. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to stimulate private enterprise employing labour by loans and subsidies to create employment potential in order to implement the Directive Principles in the Constitution for providing employment opportunities and minimum wages; and

(b) whether Government have considered the West German Scheme of Tax Certificate for the direction of new labour opportunities ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :**

(a) For large and medium industries in the private sector, financial assistance in the form of loans is made available by institution such as the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, etc. One of the important objectives of the programmes for development of village and small industries is to create large scale employment opportunities. The programmes consists mostly of schemes of assistance like financial aid, training, technical advice, supply of improved appliances and machines on hire purchase terms, common service facilities and factory accommodation, etc. The schemes of assistance include loans and also some subsidise. The estimated outlay



in the public sector on the promotion of these industries is indicated below :—

*Estimated outlay in  
the Public Sector  
(Rs. Crores)*

First Plan	44
Second Plan	191
Third Plan	223

In addition, considerable funds have been made available by private sources, including banking institutions.

Some tax concession was granted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 to New industrial undertakings mainly employing displaced persons or repatriates. These provisions would take effect for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

(b) No.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TO FACTORY  
LABOUR**

3896. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the nature of employment or retrenchment relief provided under the relevant laws to the factory labour.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for compensation to workmen in the event of lay-off and retrenchment. Under Section 25C of the Act, lay-off compensation is payable at the rate of fifty per cent of the total basic wages and dearness allowance. In the event of retrenchment Section 25F provides for one month's notice in writing or wages for one month in lieu of notice and, in addition, compensation equivalent to fifteen days' average pay for every completed year of service.

मनीपुर में चक्रवात के कारण धान की खेती को नुकसान

3897. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री मेघचन्द्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में मनीपुर में भारी तूफान तथा चक्रवात जाने के कारण 2 लाख मन धान नष्ट हो गया है ;

(ख) मनीपुर में किसानों की और क्या क्या हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) जिन किसानों की हानि हुई है, उन्हें कितनी सहायता देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). मणिपुर सरकार से विस्तृत जानकारी मांगी गई है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) मणिपुर प्रशासन से प्रार्थना-पत्र मिलने पर ही सहायता का प्रश्न उत्पन्न होगा।

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

3898. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people unemployed in the country on the (i) 31st March, 1956, (ii) 31st March 1961, (iii) 31st March, 1966 and (iv) 31st March, 1967;

(b) the reasons for this progressive increase in unemployment in spite of three Five Year Plans;

(c) the prospects of solving the unemployment problem at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the targets set up by Government in regard to employment have been fulfilled and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

- (a) As on 31st March, 1956—5.0 million  
As on 31st March, 1961—7.3 million  
As on 31st March, 1966—9.8 million  
Source : Planning Commission.

No estimates for subsequent periods are available.

(b) Labour force has been growing at a faster rate than employment opportunities generated by successive Plans.

(c) and (d). Since a final view has not been taken of investment to be made in different programmes during the Fourth Plan period, it is not possible to anticipate the employment position at the end of Fourth Plan.

**दिल्ली में जाली राशन कार्ड**

3899. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राशन कार्ड वालों की वास्तविक जांच करने के अतिरिक्त जाली राशन कार्ड वालों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्योरा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जाली राशन कार्डों का पता लगाने का बढ़िया तरीका वास्तविक जांच है। तथापि, वास्तविक जांच के अलावा, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं:— जनता को नागरिक भावना का पालन करने और स्वेच्छा से जाली राशन कार्ड वापस करने की अपील की है। दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड धारियों को प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों, इस्तहारों तथा सिनेमा स्लाइडों द्वारा इस बात से अवगत कराया गया है कि जाली राशन कार्डों का प्रयोग करना एक अपराध है। दिल्ली छोड़ते समय राशन कार्डों को वापस करने के लिये विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों, हवाई अड्डों, अन्तर्राज्यीय बस केन्द्रों और राशनिंग कार्यालयों में बक्से रखे गए हैं।

स्वेच्छा से राशन कार्ड वापस करने के लिये जनता के नाम दो अपीलें भी एक 25-3-67 और दूसरी 15-9-67 को जारी की गई थीं।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई

3900. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को कितना चावल तथा कितनी चीनी सप्लाई की थी, और किस दर पर की थी ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वहां के लोगों को किस दर पर चावल तथा चीनी बेची थी; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को कितना चावल तथा कितनी चीनी सप्लाई की थी और किस दर पर ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1966-67 (अप्रैल, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 तक) में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्गम मूल्य पर 60,500 मीटरी टन चावल सप्लाई किये गये थे :

#### कोर्स चावल

1-4-66 से	9-6-66	55 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
10-6-66 से	14-12-66	58 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
15-12-66 से	31-3-67	69.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

#### मध्यम चावल

1-4-66 से	9-6-66	71 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
10-6-66 से	11-12-66	73 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
12-12-66 से	31-3-67	84 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

1966-67 में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को निकासी मूल्य पर 20,760 मीटरी टन चीनी भी आर्बटिड की गई थी। ये निकासी मूल्य समय-समय पर 129.35 से 138.80 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच रहे थे। राज्य सरकार चीनी कारखानों को नियन्त्रित निकासी मूल्य देकर इन मात्राओं को उठाती थी। राज्य सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा उठाई इसके आंकड़े भारत सरकार के पास तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने जनता को जिस भाव पर चीनी और चावल बेचे, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

	चावल रुपये प्रति क्विंटल	चीनी रुपये प्रति किलो
जम्मू तथा मुफसिल्स	43.00	1.52 से 1.55
काश्मीर श्रीनगर में	36.00	1.50
अन्य शहरों में	43.00	से 1.62

(ग) इसी अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई चावल नहीं दिया गया था और बिहार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्नलिखित सामान्य निर्गम मूल्य पर जो कि समय-समय-पर भिन्न-भिन्न रहा है, 3100 मीटरी टन चावल दिया गया था:—

#### कोर्स चावल

1-4-66 से 9-6-66	60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
10-6-66 से 14-12-66	63 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
15-12-66 से 31-3-67	69.66 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

#### मध्यम चावल

1-4-66 से 9-6-66	71 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
10-6-66 से 11-12-66	73 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
12-12-66 से 31-3-67	84 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

इसी अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को आर्बटिड चीनी की मात्राएं और उनसे लिया गया निकासी मूल्य इस प्रकार है:—

राज्य	आर्बटिड मात्रा (मीटरी टन)	मूल्य (रु० प्रति क्विंटल)
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,28,880	124.35 से 145.85
बिहार	1,77,098	126.35 से 145.30

राज्य सरकारों को नियन्त्रित निकासी मूल्य दे कर कारखानों से आर्बटिड कोटों की मात्रा उठानी थी वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा उठाई गई इस की सूचना भारत सरकार के पास तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### राज्यों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

3901. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 25 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6668 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि मद्रास राज्य के लिये जितने उर्वरकों का नियतन किया गया था, उसको प्रायः उतने ही उर्वरक सप्लाई किये गये हैं जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के कोटे में क्रमशः लगभग 6000 टन और 3000 टन कमी की गई है; और

(ख) मद्रास तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को, उनकी मांग का क्रमशः लगभग 48 प्रतिशत तथा 38 प्रतिशत उर्वरक सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सन् 1965-66 के कोटा के मुकाबले 6,000 मैट्रिक टन और 3,000 मैट्रिक टन की शेष मात्राओं में

कमी नहीं की गई बल्कि वे सन् 1966-67 के दौरान क्रमशः उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारों को सप्लाई कर दी गई थी, क्योंकि वे सन् 1965-66 में सप्लाई नहीं की जा सकी थी।

(ख) राज्यों द्वारा मांग सदा किसी विशेष आधार पर नहीं की जाती। फिर भी नियतन उपलब्ध के आधार पर किया जाता है। नियतन करते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि राज्यों में पिछले वर्ष उर्वरकों की कितनी खपत हुई थी और सम्बन्धित वर्ष के आरम्भ में राज्यों में कितना भण्डार मौजूद है। यही कारण है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की मांग को केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से नियतनों द्वारा पूरा किये जाने के विषय में होने वाला फर्क है।

प्रशिक्षकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण संस्था, कानपुर

3902. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संख्या कानपुर में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों की वर्ग-वार, कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित पदों की संख्या कितनी है।

(ग) क्या सभी रक्षित स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा ही भरे गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) रक्षित पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) श्रेणी एक	4
श्रेणी दो	23
श्रेणी तीन	98
श्रेणी चार	91

(ख) जहां तक श्रेणी एक और श्रेणी दो के राजपत्रित पदों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी कार्यालय/संस्थान विशेष में स्थान सुरक्षित न रख कर सम्पूर्ण श्रम और नियोजन विभाग के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किए जाते हैं।

श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति और और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिए नीचे लिखे अनुसार स्थान सुरक्षित हैं :—

श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति
तीन	23	7
चार	22	6

(ग) जी नहीं, केवल अनुसूचित जाति के के उम्मीदवारों के लिए सुरक्षित चौथी श्रेणी के स्थानों को छोड़ कर, जहां सुरक्षित 22 स्थानों की अपेक्षा अनुसूचित जाति के के 30 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया गया है।

(घ) इनमें से अधिकांश, विशेष कर श्रेणी तीन के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता रखने वाले, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए सुरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों की सूचना समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापित की जाती है और नियोजन कार्यालयों को भेजी जाती है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के प्रतिनिधियों के मंजूरशुदा संगठनों आदि से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए, कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

उपहार के रूप में मिले छाछानों की विष्की से प्राप्त राशि

3903. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या छाछ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से मुफ्त प्राप्त हुए खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री से अब तक प्राप्त हुई राशि का प्रयोग किस प्रयोजन के लिये किया गया है; और

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और प्रत्येक खाते में कितनी राशि शेष है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब-शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को मुफ्त वितरण के लिये अपेक्षित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न आवंटित किये गये थे और उपहार रूप में प्राप्त सभी खाद्यान्नों को मुफ्त वितरित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया था। दरअसल, भारत सरकार ने विदेशों से इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में उपहार रूप में खाद्यान्न इसलिये क्योंकि हमारे पास इन खाद्यान्नों को खरीदने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं थी और हमें मुफ्त वितरण के लिये इतनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की जरूरत नहीं थी।

उपहार रूप में प्राप्त खाद्यान्नों को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बिक्री से प्राप्त धनराशि को 'कमी सम्बन्धी राहत और ग्रामीण विकास के लिये खाद्य तथा अन्य सहायता' निधि में जमा कराया जा रहा है। 1966-67 में इस निधि में 13.96 करोड़ रुपये जमा कराये गये थे। 1967-68 वर्ष में इस निधि में कुछ राशि जमा कराई जानी है। किन्तु इस निधि को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता पर इसलिए पुनर्विचार किया गया है क्योंकि इस निधि को बनाए रखने के लिये विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में भारी कार्य करने पड़ेंगे जोकि निधि को बनाए रखने के फायदों में से कहीं कम होंगे। अतः इस निधि में शेष राशि को 'प्रकीर्ण सरकारी खाते' में जमा कराने और इस निधि को बन्द करने का विचार है। सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

### मछली पकड़ने की बड़ी नौकायें

3904. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि समुद्र तट से 20 मील दूर जाकर बड़े पैमाने पर मछलियां पकड़ने के लिए नौकाएं भारत में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) पानी में लगभग 40 फीन्चम की गहराई तक मछली पकड़ने वाले कुछ यान, जो तट से प्रायः 20 मील से भी अधिक दूरी पर रहेंगे, देश में पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं। 57 फुट लम्बे एक शरिम्प यान के डिजायन का विकास किया गया है जो 40 फीन्चम तक मछली पकड़ने का कार्य करने की क्षमता रखते हैं और इन यानों के निर्माण करने के लिए देश के बोट यार्डों में प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

### VANASPATI INDUSTRY

3905. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the Vanaspati Industry, India has to be dependent on the soyabean oil from U.S.A. and on the sunflower oil from U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much such imports have been from those countries so far and how much foreign exchange has been spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some quantity of soyabean oil has been imported from the U.S.A. and sunflower oil from the U.S.S.R. during the past oils in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(b) Because of a short fall in the production of groundnut and other edible oil-seeds due to drought conditions prevailing in the last two years.

(c) The quantities imported and the foreign exchange expenditure incurred thereon are indicated below :—

	Soyabean oil		Cottonseed oil		Sunflower oil	
	Qty. (tonnes)	Amount@ (Rs./lakhs)	Qty. (tonnes)	Amount (Rs./lakhs)	Qty. (tonnes)	Amount (Rs./lakhs)
1965-66	48,116	9.53	8,165	nil	nil	—
1966-67	31,275	38.22	nil	—	16,000	199.99%
1967-68 (up to Nov.)	64,465	80.97	nil	—	nil	—

@The amount represents expenditure of foreign incurred on freight not covered by rupee payment facilities under PL 480 procedures. No foreign exchange expenditure was incurred on cost of oil.

%Represents the c.i.f. value of 10,000 tonnes of sunflower oil. The remaining 6000 tonnes was received as free gift, but made available, on payment, to the vanaspati industry—the sale proceeds being utilized for relief of drought affected areas.

#### EXPORT OF VANASPATI

3906. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries to which Vanaspati is exported;

(b) the quantity exported annually country-wise; and

(c) how much foreign exchange India earns thereon annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Exports of vanaspati are restricted since July 1964, only limited quantities being released for export. The names of countries to which vanaspati was exported during 1965 and 1966, and the quantity exported to each are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1968/67.]

(c) 1965 : Rs. 53.0 lakhs (approx.)  
1966 : Rs. 30.0 lakhs (approx.)

#### RESEARCHES IN I.C.A.R.

3907. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the researches which are being made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) the success which has been achieved so far in these researches;

(c) whether any research has been undertaken on soyabean; and

(d) if so, the success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The I.C.A.R. is the national apex organisation for the promotion, financing, conduct and supervision of major agricultural research projects throughout the country. It has sponsored and is sponsoring a number of *ad hoc* research schemes and also All India Coordinated Research Projects in the field of crop and soil sciences, agronomy, agricultural engineering and in the various branches of animal sciences. Those in the field of crop sciences aim at the improvement of major crops or groups of crops, such as rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, pulses, potato and other root and tuber crops, vegetables, fruits, oilseeds, soyabean, cotton, jute and several others. The projects in soil science and agronomy aim at strengthening the new strategy for intensive agricultural production through systematic researches in soil structure and soil chemistry in relation to soil fertility problems, in fertilizer use, micronutrients soil testing and water management for

minimum crop production, and in techniques of multiple cropping with a view to harvesting the best possible yields per unit area of land per year. In agricultural engineering, basic and adaptive research on agricultural implements and machinery are being taken up. In animal sciences, coordinated projects have been formulated in the fields of animal production, animal breeding, animal diseases and animal nutrition and will cover researches on milch cattle, poultry, piggery, sheep and goats and other important economic species of animals.

(b) Gratifying results have emerged out of the crop improvement projects, which were initiated on a very modest scale during the past few years. A number of high yielding, fertilizer responsive varieties which were evolved under these projects have been released for general cultivation. Mention can be made of the following releases :

- Wheat : Lerma Rojo, Sonora 64,  
Sharbati Sonora Kalyansona,  
Sonalika, Safed lerma, S. 331.
- Rice : Taichung Native 1, Taichung 65,  
Tainan 3, IR-8, ADT. 27.
- Jowar : CHS. 1 and CHS. 2.
- Bajra : HB. 1 and H.B. 2.
- Maize : Hybrids Himalay 123, Ganga 101,  
Ganga 3, Ganga 1, Ganga Safed 2,  
Deccan, Ranjit and Hi-starch and  
'composites' Ambar, Jawahar,  
Sona, Vijay, Vikram and Kissan.
- Potato : Kufri Sindhuri, Kufri Chander-  
mukhi.

Research on soil fertility and fertilizer use have shown the higher responses per unit nutrient in the case of newly-developed varieties. Optimum doses of fertilizers required for production have been worked out. It has also been found that for dwarf wheat best time of first irrigation is at the stage of crown root formation. The researches on micronutrients have shown widespread deficiency of zinc in many soils.

As regards animal sciences, new vaccines have been developed for protection against livestock diseases. Crossbred cattle and sheep with higher level of production have

been developed. Valuable results have also been achieved in the field of animal nutrition and dairy technology. Other results of researches obtained from researches in animal sciences is given in the attached list.

(c) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has started an All-India Co-ordinated Rresearch Project on soyabeans from list April, 1967. Under this project there are four main centres at Delhi, Amravati (Maharashtra) Katrian (Kulu Valley) and Coimbatore. There are two special sub-centres at Agricultural Universities Pant Nagar and Jabalpur. There are three sub-centres at Majhera (U.P.) Poona (Maharashtra) and Kalyani (West Bengal).

(d) A world collection of soyabean varieties has been tried out at several locations in the Himalayan and other hill areas, in the northern river-ine plains and also in Deccan.

The results available so far indicate that it is possible to grow a good crop of soyabean almost all over the country and suitable varieties are now available to suit the various tracts. Final selection of the varieties is in the process. Work has also been taken up on determining optimum agronomic practices as regards spacing, manuring, mixed cropping and bacterial inoculation.

#### *Results of Researches on Animal Sciences*

##### 1. New vaccines developed :—

- (a) Tissue culture Rinderpest virus vaccine,
- (b) Mixed vaccine against sheep and goat pneumonia,
- (c) Technique for immunization against round worms in poultry.

##### 2. Development of high producing crossbred animals :—

- (a) Sindhi/Sahiwal Cow X Brown Swiss,
- (b) non-descript cow X Jersey.
- (c) Indigenous X Rambouillet cross sheep for plains and hills.

##### 3. Proecess for manufacture of rapid curing cheese from buffalo milk.

4. Process for sweetened condensed milk from buffalo milk.

5. Manufacture of bacterial rennetas substitute for calf stomach rennet.

6. Process for prolonging the storage life of *ghee*.

7. Development of a pilot plant for continuous manufacture of *khao*.

8. Improved technique for removal of burrs from wool.

9. Development of waste materials as live-stock feed.

**ACREAGE UNDER PINEAPPLE PLANTATION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

3908. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage under Government Pineapple plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the total produce of this plantation during the period from 1964 to 1967, yearwise;

(c) the average price of pineapple in the market; and

(d) the total amount realised for the produce from the Government Pineapple Plantation during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

3909. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enact a legislation prohibiting all forms of discriminations against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private employment including provisions for complaint procedures, public hearings, issuance of orders and enforcement powers through the court as well as penalties for non-compliance; and

(b) if so, whether the provisions of the proposed legislation will be applicable to labour unions and trade and professional associations as well as to employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**PRICE OF SEED POTATOES AT SIMLA**

3911. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of seed potatoes be sold at Simla has been fixed and if so, the rate fixed;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the co-operative authorities at Simla are not adhering to the fixed rates;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The rates fixed for seed potatoes were as under :

Period	A. I. Grade	A. II Grade
<i>Basic price for] 75 Kgs. (gross) per bag.</i>		
Upto the 15th November ..	90.00	75.00
From 16th to 30th Nov. ..	92.50	77.50
From 1st to 15th Dec. ..	95.00	80.00
After 15th Dec.	100.00	85.00

(b) Yes.

(c) One of the essential conditions for the supply of seed potatoes on the fixed price has not been fulfilled which was to the effect that the indent and 50% advance money, in the case of private and co-operative organisations, should reach the Kailash Cooperative Marketing & Supply Federation, Simla by the 25th Sept. 1967 so that the Federation could make agreement with the growers for the supply



of seed potatoes, if need be, by making advance payment to them. Owing to very high demand of seed potatoes the prices have gone up. As the Federation has to pay the market price to the growers, it is not possible for the Federation to supply seed potatoes at old rates.

(d) In view of the reasons explained in part (c) of the question no action is proposed to be taken in the matter.

**राज्यों को उर्वरकों तथा बीजों की सप्लाई**

3912. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, पंजाब तथा मद्रास की राज्य सरकारों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में अधिक उपज देने वाले उर्वरक तथा बीज कितनी मात्रा में दिये गये ;

(ख) सरकार ने इससे कितना लाभ कमाया ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त राज्यों का 1967-68 में अनुमानतः कितने बीज तथा कृषि उपकरण सप्लाई किये जायेंगे ।

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) :** (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकठ्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**तांबे और टेलीफोन की तारों का पकड़ा जाना**

3913. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में किन किन स्थानों पर और कितनी कितनी मात्रा में तांबे और टेलीफोन की तारें पकड़ी गई थीं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है और कितने लोगों पर अभियोग चलाये गये तथा कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई ?

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**संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) तथा (ख). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा जा रहा है जिसमें बरामद किये गये तांबे के तार का भार और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या दी गई है जो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान गिरफ्तार किये गये, जिन पर अभियोग चलाया गया या जो अपराधी ठहराये गये। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या Lt.-1969/67]

**सुपर बाजार**

3914. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966 में सुपर बाजारों में अनुमानतः कितनी बिक्री हुई और प्रत्येक सुपर बाजार में हुई बिक्री का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) 1968 के अन्त तक कितने नये सुपर बाजार खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) :** (क) 1966-67 के सहकारी वर्ष में 38 बहु-विभागी भण्डार खोले गए थे । उनकी 1966-67 में हुई कुल बिक्री का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या Lt. 1970/67]

(ख) लगभग 40

**KERALA'S REQUEST FOR TRAWLERS**

3915. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked the Central Government for assistance to get 10 trawlers for exploiting Kerala's fishery resources; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND**

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In connection with a proposed to construct trawlers indigenously the Government of Kerala have intimated a requirement of six trawlers, and the Central Government is taking steps to arrange the supply. A proposal for import of four more trawlers is under consideration.

#### FOOD IMPORTS UNDER PL 480

3916. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about half a million tonnes of PL 480 foodgrains still outstanding will not be delivered this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the U.S. Government has serious objections to the Zonal system prevailing in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On the 1st December, 1967, about 9,74,000 tonnes of foodgrains, out of the quantities covered by PL 480 agreements entered into so far, were yet to arrive in India. Of that quantity, about 5,50,000 tonnes is expected to arrive by the end of December, 1967 and the balance in January, 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

3917. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-  
KAR :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the stoppage of supply under PL-480 will affect the overall food position in India in view of a good crop this year;

(b) the programme of Government for building sufficient buffer stock of foodgrains; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains which will be imported during the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No stoppage of supply under PL-480 is expected.

(b) If the arrivals of foodgrains from abroad under PL-480 and commercial purchases materialize at the expected rate, it is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of 1968.

(c) According to arrangements so far made, about 9.3 million tonnes of foodgrains will be imported during 1967, a part of which will be received in India in 1968. It will not be possible to utilize much of it for the purpose of building up a buffer stock.

#### LEVY SYSTEM IN STATES

3918. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the system of levy introduced in each State for the procurement of paddy during the current season;

(b) the proportion of total crop which Government propose to collect through levy, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for different systems and different proportions of the estimated crop per acre in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1971/67*].

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The mode of procurement to be adopted by the various State Governments during 1967-68 Kharif Cereals was discuss-

ed in the Chief Ministers Conference held in Delhi during September, 1967. It was decided that the methods of procurement be left to each State Government to decide keeping in view the local conditions and the procurement target suggested by Agricultural Prices Commission.

#### GUR PRICES IN GUJARAT

3919. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Gur soared up very high in Gujarat on account of the policy of Maharashtra Government to ban the export of Gur to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have informed that the prices of gur which had risen to Rs. 400 per quintal have declined to Rs. 230/Rs. 250 per quintal due to good arrivals from Uttar Pradesh and some arrivals from Maharashtra.

#### हाथरस नगर में अनधिकृत टेलीफोन

3920. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सतकता विभाग द्वारा हाल ही में मारे गये छापों में हाथरस नगर में कुछ अनधिकृत टेलीफोनों का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभागीय तथा विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) हाथरस में टेलीफोन देने के मामले में कुछ गलत तरीके अपनाए जाने की शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर, डाक-तार विभाग के सतकता संगठन द्वारा

जांच की गई। इस जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ अनियमितताओं का पता चला है।

(ख) विभाग के दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

#### ACREAGE OF UNCULTIVATED PADDY LAND IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

3921. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of uncultivated paddy lands in South, Middle and North Andaman Islands, separately;

(b) the portion of this uncultivated land which has remained so, for the last 5 years and for the last 3 years;

(c) the reasons for such lands remaining uncultivated; and

(d) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### BUILDING FOR P & T OFFICE AT JATNI (ORISSA)

3922. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Posts and Telegraphs Office at Jatni in Puri Division is functioning in a rented house for the last 30 years;

(b) whether Government are aware that land was acquired for constructing the building of its own some years back; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to house this Post and Telegraphs Office in its own building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Land has been in P&T possession since 1958.

(c) Sanction for construction of departmental Post Office building costing Rs. 1,19,000/- was issued on 2-8-62. Tenders were invited five times, but the rates quoted were very high. The possibility of getting the work executed through the State P.W.D. is now being considered.

QUARTERS FOR P&T STAFF AT JATNI  
(ORISSA)

3923. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken to construct staff quarters for the staff in the P&T Office at Jatni ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : There is a proposal to construct 7 units of staff quarters on the departmental site at Jatni, Plans for this have been finalised.

SCARCITY OF RICE IN ASSAM

3924. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of rice in September-October last in Assam was due to low procurement price and mishandling by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the procurement price of paddy and selling price

of rice by the Food Corporation of India have been fixed in such a way as to give a large profit to the Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
ASSAM

3925. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Telephone Advisory Committee for Assam Circle was constituted;

(b) when the term of the Committee will expire; and

(c) the names of non-official members of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) In Assam Circle, Telephone Advisory Committees are functioning at Shillong and Gauhati. These Committees have been re-constituted this month.

(b) The, term of these Committees will expire on 30-11-69.

(c) The names of non-official members of these Committees are given below :—

*Shillong*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>
(1) Shri G. G. Swell, MP	Members of Parliament
(2) Shri Ramkumar Chaudhury	Trade & Commerce
(3) Dr. S. C. Deb	Medical Profession
(4) Shri Mahan Singh	Prominent Public Worker
(5) Shri Durgeswar Saikia, MLA	State Vidhan Sabha
(6) Shri Ranjit Naug	Press
(7) Shri Purnananda Chetia	Unrepresented Interests.

*Gauhati*

(1) Shri Dhireswar Kalita, MP	Members of Parliament
(2) Shri M. M. Oberoi	Trade & Committee
(3) Shri P. N. Chaudhury, MLA	State Vidhan Sabha
(4) Shri Baharul Islam	Unrepresented Interests.

**JUTE CULTIVATION**

3926. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under jute cultivation in Assam at the end of last agrarian calendar year;

(b) the total production of Jute during the above period; and

(c) whether it is apprehended that jute cultivation will decrease in the next year due to uneconomic price of jute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Estimates of area and production of jute in Assam for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are as under :—

Year	Area Production	
	('000 hectares)	('000 bales of 180 Kg. each)
1966-67 ..	136	991
1967-68 .. ..	146	1049

(c) To provide incentive to the grower to increase jute production, minimum support prices of jute have been raised to Rs. 107.14 per quintal for the current season as compared with Rs. 93.75 per quintal for the previous season. Steps are being taken to support the prices of jute at this higher level.

**PUBLIC CALL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN PURNA CUTTACK (ORISSA)**

3927. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no public Telephone Call Office and Telegraph office in Purna-Cuttack (Orissa) with a population of about 20,000 people;

(b) whether any requests have been made to Government for opening these offices there; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken to open these Public Call and Telegraph Offices there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Telegraph facility on Phonocom basis exists at Purna-cuttack, but no Public Call Office exists there.

(b) Yes.

(c) Arrangements for conversion of Phonocom to Morse system have been completed. Orders for posting a signaller at Purna-cuttack have already been issued. Morse Telegraph working will commence when the signaller joins. The opening of a Public Call Office Purna-Cuttack has also been sanctioned.

**PRODUCTION OF MARINE FISH**

3928. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to augment the production of marine fish; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major schemes formulated to increase marine fish production in India relate to :

- (i) mechanisation of fishing crafts.
- (ii) supply of fishery requisites.
- (iii) Use of larger trawlers for the exploitation of off-shore fisheries.
- (iv) Establishment of deep sea exploratory units, and
- (v) provision of landing and berthing facilities.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is tentatively proposed to introduce 8000 small mechanised boats in addition to the existing fleet of over 5000 boats, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.40 crores which includes provision for schemes relating to supply of Fishery requisites of items like synthetic fishing twine, hemp twine, manila ropes, sail cloth, floats, navigational aids fish finding equipments, salt etc.

For the exploitation of the off-shore fishing grounds it has been proposed to introduce 200 medium and large boats for which a tentative provision of Rs. 13.65 crores has been made in the current plan.

Very little information is available on the location and extent of fishing grounds in due deep sea region. These areas have to be properly explored and charted before commercial fishing can be taken up. For this purpose, a Deep Sea Fishing Station has been established and this station and its sub-stations have already carried out extensive surveys in the inshore and off-shore waters upto the 40 fathom line. This survey is now to be extended to the distant deep water regions, for which larger vessels will be required and a provision of Rs. 6.35 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

A problem closely connected with the mechanisation programme is the development of minor ports and provision of landing and berthing facilities at major ports. About 30 minor fishing ports will be developed. Survey reports have already been prepared for the location of fisheries establishments in the major harbours. A provision of Rs. 17 crores has been made for this scheme.

#### SHEEP BREEDING FARMS IN RAJASTHAN

3929. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the setting up of a few Sheep Breeding Farms in Rajasthan towards the beginning of the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such farms which were approved;

(c) how many of them have been established so far; and

(d) the progress made in regard to the rest of the farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from Rajasthan Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### LABOUR BUREAU, SIMLA

3930. SHRI C. CHITYBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the office of the Labour Bureau, Simla to Faridabad or to some other place around Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non implementing this decision so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### LABOUR BUREAU, SIMLA

3931. SHRI C. CHITYBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of Labour Bureau, Simla who have set up orchards in Simla or in its suburbs in Himachal Pradesh in their own names or in the names of the members of their families;

(b) whether these officers had taken prior permission from Government to set up such orchards; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**LOCK-OUT IN BURN AND CO., HOWRAH . . . FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE INSTITUTIONS**

3932. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of M/s. Burn and Co. have declared a lock-out in their factory at Howrah from the 22nd September, 1967 as a result of which ten thousand workers have been rendered unemployed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to available information, following a pen-down and tool-down strike on September 21 by the workers of the three shifts, numbering about 10,000, over the demand for immediate payment of 18% puja bonus, the management declared a lock-out from September 22. The State Government have been trying to bring about a settlement.

**PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN MANIPUR**

3934. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains to be procured in Manipur during 1967-68; and

(b) the total Central allocation of foodgrains for Manipur during 1965-66 and 1966-67 to meet the food deficit there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Manipur Administration propose to procure 16,000 tonnes of paddy from the current crop. No other foodgrains are to be procured in that territory.

(b) The quantities of foodgrains actually supplied to Manipur from Central stocks during the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were as follows:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
1965-66	6.7	0.8	7.5
1966-67	5.5	4.4	9.9

3935. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to encourage agricultural studies offers financial assistance to agricultural educational institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount given to the States during the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) A grant of Rs. 1,29,488.00 has already been released to the University of Udaipur in Rajasthan during the current year. Release of funds to other Agricultural Universities and colleges is under active consideration.

**IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS**

3936. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foodgrains imported by India under PL 480 agreement from U.S.A. during 1967; and

(b) the amount of foodgrains yet to be imported under PL 480 agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 5.3 million tonnes upto the end of November, 1967.

(b) About one million tonnes.

**IMPORT OF DIESEL TRACTORS**

3037. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel tractors are being imported;

(b) if so, from which countries and the number to be imported during the years 1967 and 1968; and

(c) their imported cost and sale price in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Arrangements have already made for import of 4,000 DT-14B tractors from the USSR and 2,000 Zetor 2011 tractors from Czechoslovakia during 1967. Of the 2,000 Zetor 2011 tractors, 1,000 will be imported in build-up condition and 1,000 in CKD packs to be assembled in India. No decision has been taken about import of tractors during 1968.

(c) The C.I.F. price of a Russian DT-14B tractors is Rs. 5513. The C.I.F. price of a completely built Zetor 2011 tractor is Rs. 9373 while the CIF price of a CKD pack is Rs. 9017.

The selling price of a Russian DT-14B tractor is Rs. 6931 export depot. The built-up Czech tractors will be sold by the State Agro Industries Corporations at a margin of 15% (approximately) on the CIF price plus other incidental charges on the basis of actuals.

#### BOARD FOR FISHERIES

3938. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :  
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to constitute an autonomous Board with headquarters in Kerala to intensify fishing, its allied industries, propagation, marketing and researches similar to Tea, Coir, Rubber Board etc; 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) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

#### RESEARCH ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

3939. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has drawn up 21 all-India co-ordinated projects for research on livestock development;

(b) if so, the main objective of these projects; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The object of the coordinated projects is to take up investigations on problems of all-India importance in various disciplines of Animal Sciences by locating units of the coordinated projects around eminent scientists in the various Institutes and Agricultural universities so that by application of the findings, increased production of livestock and livestock products may be achieved.

(c) The estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 160 lakhs.

#### IRRIGATION FACILITIES THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

3940. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been paid to the State Governments for having irrigation facilities through co-operative sector this year; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. The Co-operative Land Development/Mortgage Banks advance long-term loans to the agriculturists for purposes like sinking of wells, repairs to old wells, purchase and installation of oil engines, electric pumps, levelling and



terracing of land, etc. Upto the end of the 3rd Plan, these banks mainly depended on the support which was given to their debenture issues by the public sector institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India. With the increase in the programme of loan advances by the Land Development/Mortgage Banks and the increasing demand on the finances of the above mentioned public undertakings from other institutions, the Government of India decided to contribute to the debentures of these banks through the State Governments mainly for irrigation to maintain the tempo of increased agricultural production.

(b) A total provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the debenture programme during 1967-68.

The amount allotted for the current financial year and the amount released upto 7-12-67 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Tentative allocation for 1967-68	Amount sanctioned upto 7-12-67
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	82·860
2.	Maharashtra ..	333	118·285
3.	Guajarat ..	217	158·650
4.	Madras ..	97	41·875
5.	Haryana ..	14	13·995
6.	Kerala ..	16	3·050
7.	Madhya Pradesh	96	18·400
8.	Mysore ..	155	54·770
9.	Punjab ..	32	25·580
10.	Uttar Pradesh ..	221	101·000
11.	Bihar ..	86	2·000
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1·600
13.	Orissa ..	20	—
14.	Rajasthan ..	18	12·000
15.	West Bengal ..	16	—
16.	Himachal Pradesh	6	—
17.	Pondicherry ..	2	—
TOTAL ..		1500	634·065

#### DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN ORISSA

3941. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any report from the Orissa Government regarding the recurring drought conditions 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 ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Orissa Government have reported that as a result of a dry spell from the later part of September in large areas of the State and inadequate rain in the month of October, the kharif crop, particularly the medium variety of paddy crop, has been adversely affected in its flowering season. The late variety of paddy crop is also reported to have been affected. To save the standing crops, at least partially, small earth dams across nullas, rivulets and other water sources, are being constructed by the State Government for diverting water for irrigation to the affected fields. Pumps are also being made available by the State Government on hire to cultivators.

The State Government had organised some relief works to meet the situation resulting from the last year's drought and intended to close them on 1-10-1967. They decided to extend these works till 30-11-1967. Construction of incomplete pucca wells undertaken on account of last year's drought is being continued for completion by 31-3-1968. This is being done not only to complete the incomplete works but also to provide relief to the people in the areas affected afresh by drought.

The State Government have asked the local officers to carry out a survey for assessment of damage to the paddy crop and loss in the yield. This survey is likely to be completed by the middle of January, 1968.

#### एकाधिकार बसूली योजना

3942. श्री बसबन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्टूबर, 1966 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1967 तक एकाधिकार बसूली योजना के अन्तर्गत धान, गहूँ और बाजरा की राब्यवार कितनी बसूली की गई; और

(ख) 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक कितने धनाज की बसूली की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

साह्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### COMMITTEE ON SUGARBEET CULTIVATION

3943. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to make a comprehensive review of the possibilities of sugarbeet cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) *Constitution of Expert Committee of the ICAR on Sugarbeet Cultivation.*

1. Dr. A. B. Joshi, Chairman,  
Dy. Director General (CS),  
ICAR.
2. Dr. J. S. Kanwar,  
Dy. Director General (S),  
I.C.A.R.
3. Dr. R. L. Paliwal,  
Director of Experimental Station,  
Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
4. Shri R. R. Panje,  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research,  
Lucknow.
5. Shri S. C. Gupta,  
Director,  
National Sugar Institute,  
Kanpur.
6. Dr. K. Kanungo,  
Head of Division of Agricultural  
Economics, Indian Agricultural Research  
Institute, New Delhi.

#### *The terms of reference of the Committee*

(i) To review the recent work done in Indian on Sugarbeet cultivation and to assess the agricultural, technological and economic prospect of the cultivation of the crop in the country.

(ii) To suggest items of research on sugarbeet, which may be carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, on varietal trial on a regional basis, breeding, agronomy, pests and diseases and technology of processing.

(c) The Committee will have its first meeting on the 17th January, 1968 and will submit its report shortly thereafter.

#### SEMINAR ON PHILATELY

3944. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar on Philately was held recently in New Delhi to consider the question regarding improvement in the Indian stamps;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in this behalf; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Various recommendations were made for the improvement of Indian postage stamps and their sale. The recommendations cover broadly the following subjects :—

- (1) Promotion of philately.
- (2) Designing and printing of stamps.
- (3) Sales promotion and publicity.

They are under consideration of the P&T Department.

#### COAL WAGE BOARD AWARD

3945. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the collieries which have so far implemented the award of the Coal Wage Board and the names of those which have not implemented the award so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government against those collieries which have not implemented the award so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CENTRE IN ICHHAVAR TOWN

3946. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Telephone Exchange Centre was sanctioned sometime back for Ichhavar town in Sehore District (M.P.);

(b) if so, when it will start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. No sanction has been accorded for opening of a Telephone Exchange at Ichhavar town in Sehore District. The opening of a Public Call Office at Ichhavar town has, however, been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). Owing to a general shortage of stores, particularly of copper wire, the opening of this Public Call Office and similar schemes has been delayed in execution. It is now proposed to use indigenously produced aluminium wire for early execution of this scheme. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate precisely when the PCO will start functioning.

SCALES OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL IN ICAR

3947. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to revise the present pay scales of the Research Personnel working in different institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals in this regard and when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal provides for rationalisation of the pay scales of the agricultural scientists into a few broad categories. Full details of the proposal are still being worked out. The proposal could not be finalised so far due mainly to the ban imposed in June, 1966, in the wake of devaluation, against any upward revision of pay-structure at any level. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR

3948. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7477 on the 1st August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the grant of Selection Grade to the Research Assistants working in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and other research institutes has since been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the salaries of the staff have also been fixed as a result thereof and arrears of pay accruing from the re-fixation of their pay scales paid to them; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in finalising the same and how long it will take to settle the matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The promotion case of the Research Assistants could not be placed before the Departmental Promotion Committee as certain additional information required is awaited from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. It is expected that the matter will be settled shortly.

**RELIEF MEASURES IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS**

3949. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of foreigners who are still engaged in the relief measures in the drought-affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

3950. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many public sector or autonomous corporations have been established under his Ministry;

(b) the Advertising Agency which is conducting their Publicity and whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) how much commission has been paid to them upto 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Six.

(b) Of the six autonomous Corporations only the National Seeds Corporation, which normally conducts its publicity departmentally, sometimes takes the assistance of M/s. Newsfield Advertising Private Ltd., which is wholly Indian owned, for this purpose. No advertising agency is conducting publicity for the other Corporations at present.

(c) No commission has been paid to M/s. Newsfield Advertising Private Ltd. by the National Seeds Corporation.

**RICE REQUIREMENT OF KERALA**

3951. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to allow the State to make direct purchase of rice from any foreign country or from other States in India to meet the shortage of food in Kerala State; 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 SHINDE) : (a) In a recent letter the Chief Minister of Kerala demanded that if the Centre could not meet the full rice requirements of Kerala, the State should be allowed to obtain rice from wherever it was available within or outside the country.

(b) It has been explained to the Chief Minister of Kerala that Government of India are taking all steps to import as much rice as is available in the international markets even at very high prices. The surplus States within the country are also being pressed for supply of as much rice to the Central Pool as possible. He has also been told that to allow bilateral deals between States would not be in the interest of any State and for a rational distribution of the scarce rice resources it is necessary that all surplus rice available both from internal and external sources is distributed through the agency of the Central Government.

**AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

3952. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the firms of auditors or chartered accountants which are conducting the audit of all the public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry since their establishment; and

(b) how much amount has been paid to them as fee upto 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) The required information is given below :—

1. *Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta* :

M/s. S. K. Ghosh & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Calcutta

were appointed to conduct the audit of accounts of this Corporation for 1965-66 and 1966-67.

2. *The National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi* :

The National Seeds Corporation commenced functioning from 1-7-63. The accounts for the period 1-7-63 to 31-3-64 were audited by P. R. Mehra & Co., Chartered Accountants. The accounts for the year 1964-65 and thereafter have been audited by Mehra Khanna and Co., Chartered Accountants.

3. *Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., New Delhi* :

M/s. B. R. Maheshwari & Co., Chartered Accountants, Delhi were the auditors of the Company for the financial year ended 31-3-67.

4. *Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi* :

J. C. Bhalla & Co. and P. R. Mehra & Co.—for the year 1957-58 to 1960-61.

T. R. Chadda & Co. & V. Sahai & Co.—for the year 1961-62.

V. Sahai & Co.—for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66.

5. *Food Corporation of India, New Delhi* :

M/s. Brahmayya & Co., Bangalore—for 1964-65 & 1965-66.

M/s. G. Basu & Co., Calcutta, M/s. Ajmera & Co., Jaipur, and Mr. Thakur & Co. New Delhi—for 1966-67 years.

(b) Rs. 1,14,200/-.

**PUBLIC SECTOR OR AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS IN THE COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT**

3953. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous Corporations established under his Department;

(b) the firms of auditor or chartered Accountants which are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee up to 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are two public sector undertakings under the control of the Department of Communications, namely the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, and the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1972/67].

**PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS UNDER MINISTRY**

3954. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many public sector or autonomous corporations have been established under his Ministry;

(b) the firms of auditors or chartered Accountants which are conducting their audit since their establishment; and

(c) how much amount has been paid to them as fee upto 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) 3.

(b) Messrs. Vaidyanath Aiyer & Co., New Delhi is one case and Messrs. G. Basu and Co. Calcutta in the second case. In the third case the Audit is done by Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

(c) Rs. 33,150.

**PADAUK TIMBER PLANTATION IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS**

3955. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of padauk timber plantation in the Andaman Islands and the estimated tonnage of padauk there;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to stop extraction of padauk;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to supply padauk for local *bona fide* house-building purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

CLOSURE OF SUGAR MILLS IN WESTERN U.P.

3956. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sugar Mills closed in Western Uttar Pradesh due to the non-availability of Sugarcane;

(b) the total number of workers affected by the closures of the mills; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to open the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Five mills are temporarily closed on account of the strike by cane growers who are demanding a higher price for cane

(b) Does not arise, since closure is temporary.

(c) The State Government is making efforts to get the mills re-started through negotiations with the help of district authorities.

खुले बाजार में चीनी की उपलब्धता

3957. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1967 के लिये खुले बाजार के लिये चीनी का कोटा एक लाख टन से घटा कर 66,000 टन कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खुले बाजार में भी चीनी नहीं मिल रही है और उसका उत्पादन अब भी पूरी क्षमता से नहीं हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी का कोटा कम कर दिये जाने तथा बाजार में चीनी न मिलने के कारण चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप खण्डसारी और 'गुड़' के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं तथा मिलों को गन्ना भी नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। पहली बार 23 नवम्बर, 1967 से खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिये 66,000 मीटरी टन चीनी दी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं। खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिये दी गयी चीनी बाजारों में पहुंचनी शुरू हो गयी है लेकिन सभी क्षेत्रों में पहुंचने में कुछ समय लग सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में असंतुष्ट मांग को देखते हुये खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिये दी गयी चीनी के भाव नियन्त्रित माध्यमों से वितरित की जाने वाली चीनी के भावों की अपेक्षा आवश्यक रूप से अधिक होंगे। हाल ही में खंडसारी तथा गुड़ के भाव गिरकर क्रमशः 425 रुपये और 180 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के आस-पास आये हैं।

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN DELHI

3958. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of sugar in Delhi after the 60 per cent of decontrol;

(b) whether the rates of sugar have gone up considerably; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove this shortage of sugar in the market and bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The decontrol has been in respect of 40 per cent of the sugar production.

(b) and (c). The prices of sugar in the free market have declined to some extent with the increase in arrivals. They are expected to get stabilised with the arrival of further stocks and future releases of sugar for free sale.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARD ON IRON ORE INDUSTRY IN GOA

3959. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron ore industry in Goa have requested for the exemption from the obligation to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) A representation was received from the Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association requesting that implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board might be held in abeyance.

(b) The request made by the Association has not been acceded to. The Association has been requested to advise its members to implement the Wage Board's recommendations.

#### FOOD IMPORTS UNDER PL 480

3960. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of three million tons of foodgrains to India under PL 480 during 1968 is dependent on the fulfilment of certain conditions;

(b) if so, what are those conditions, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The negotiations for getting supplies of foodgrains during 1968 from the U.S.A. under PL-480 are still in progress. The quantity which is expected to be made available under the next agreement is 3.5 million tonnes for the first six months of the year. The conditions which will be incorporated in the next agreement have not yet been finalised.

#### WATERMEN IN THE ANDAMAN FOREST DEPARTMENT

3961. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-gazetted staff of the Andaman Forest Department is given indent for watermen;

(b) if so, the charges for the same and the market rates for watermen;

(c) whether this concession is given to the industrial staff also; 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) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### REPAIR OF L.C.T. AND FOREST CRAFTS IN ANDAMAN

3962. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of repairs of the L.C.T. and other Forest Crafts of the Andaman Forest Department separately for the years from 1962 to 1967; and

(b) the reasons for the increase in their repairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information

is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**PAYMENT OF TERMINAL GRATUITY BY FOREST DEPARTMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

3963. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman Forest Department has stopped payment of Terminal gratuity to the industrial staff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government's approval was taken to discontinue this concession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**SCALES OF PAY OF MAHAUTS AND FOREST GUARDS OF ANDAMAN FOREST DEPARTMENT**

3964. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to give appropriate scale of pay to the mahauts and Forest Guards of the Andaman Forest Department; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any proposals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**NORTH ANDAMAN FOREST**

3965. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of North Andaman Forest under Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (P) Ltd.;

(b) the total estimated tonnage of timber in this area;

(c) the estimated price of this timber; and

(d) the loss to the national exchequer as a result of litigation with the above firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**12.13 Hrs.**

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED AMERICAN INTERFERENCE WITH THE LAST GENERAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA**

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported American interference with the last general elections in India."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would invite the attention of the House to the statement I had made on June 15, 1967 regarding the use of foreign funds in the General Elections. I had at that time informed the House that a report in the matter had been received from the Intelligence Bureau and was being examined carefully. It would be recalled that on December 7, 1967, the question had again come up in the course of supplementaries in response to the statement made by me regarding the reported Russian interference with the last General Elections in India. I had again informed the House that the entire question of the use of foreign money in the last General Elections was being examined by the Government on the basis of a report submitted by the I.B. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time that would be taken in completing the examination, but I would like to assure the House that it would be done as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is really disconcerting that Government pursues a



dilatory policy in this regard, because so many things are happening from day to day. From the time, some years ago, the *Time* magazine said that the Americans were spending 2,400,000 dollars to undermine Jawaharlal Nehru's position, to a statement in *New York Times* of the 13th June, 1967 to the effect, categorically, that the CIA helped the right wing during the elections in India, other things have happened: for instance, the appearance in the *Literary Gazette* of the Soviet Union, of three articles, some of which have been published in India also, by John Smith, which I refer to because it mentions the names of Ministers and Members of Parliament, whom I do not want to name, but I see some of them here—some are members of the Government, some belong to the Congress, Swatantra and other parties. This man mentions these names and he says, "I wrote to India's head of State regarding CIA activities in India". These are being published in a journal in a friendly country which socially controls all publications. Therefore, we should take seriously whatever happens there when names are mentioned. In view of the fact that at the time of the elections in February in Jammu and Kashmir, the Congress Chief, Mir Quasim, made a public allegation about American intervention in the elections and also in view of the latest fact that Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, till three weeks ago the Chief Minister of West Bengal, has gone on record the day before yesterday as having referred to the Education Minister in the present puppet ministry of West Bengal, who was a member of this House, as an American agent—I am quoting from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—since all these things are taking place, may I know if Government is going to take concrete notice of these very specific allegations which have been made from American sources as well as from Indian sources? Government should be in a position to make a very much more objective analysis of the statement and tell the country about it.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : It is a very legitimate question that the hon. member has put. Because these allegations are made, it is difficult to go by these allegations and that was the very purpose of this enquiry that was undertaken. But the nature of the

enquiry and the nature of the report are such that one will have to examine it very carefully and then arrive at some sort of tentative conclusions, on the basis of which, if further enquiry is needed, some enquiry will have to be undertaken. I remember when we discussed this question in the House in June, I had said that after this enquiry is completed, if necessary, I will discuss this matter with the leaders of the opposition also. Unless it is done, it will be fair neither to the persons against whom allegations are made nor to the persons making the allegations nor to the political parties here nor to national honour to say anything.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** (Diamond Harbour) : The US Government is very much interested in balkanising this country as well as stopping the economic progress of this country. How do they function? They have a Deputy Director of Projects under CIA, which operates and plants its own hands in virtually every unit of the US Government that is involved in foreign countries, like the USIS, US Agency for International Development, etc. They are the people responsible for doing these things. Before the last elections, it is not unknown to the Home Minister that they made very heavy withdrawals from the Reserve Bank of India for financing the elections of chosen stooges—not for all and sundry in the Congress or other parties, but chosen stooges of the CIA who are reliable American agents and who will deliver their goods in this country.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : Name them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : Mr. S. K. Patil, if you want to know. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** (Bettiah) : On a point of order, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He did not name anybody.

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** : He has named Mr. S. K. Patil.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : I have said it on my own responsibility.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह "लंदन टाइम्स" में था चुका है, इसमें क्या हर्ज है?

**MR. SPEAKER** : There is no point of order. Mr. Mukerjee said, there are a number of members here, but without mention-

[Mr. Speaker]

ing names. Here is a name being mentioned. There is no point of order, but I think hon. Members will have to be careful about mentioning any names.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो भ्रादमी यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है, उस पर एलीगेशन लगाने का इनको क्या अधिकार है, वह कैसे उसको रिप्यूट करेगा ?

He is not here to refute it,  
इसके लिये इनके पास क्या सुबूत है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with the hon. Member. Normally we do not mention names of those who are not here and who cannot defend themselves. That is the convention which we have been following. I hope all sides will respect that convention and be careful.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI (Gonda) : Sir, this is most objectionable, that allegations are made against a Member who is not here and who cannot defend himself. We demand that it should be withdrawn.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अपने मन से नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचारों में आ चुका है।  
"सदन टाइम्स" में आ चुका है।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Sir, yesterday when a Calling Attention Notice was read out by Shri Hem Barua all the Members belonging to this party took very serious objection to an hon. Member making a reference to activities outside. Therefore, is it right that the very same people should cast such aspersions and name persons who are not present here ? I draw your attention, Sir, and the House to this point.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said what is the normal convention that is followed here. But the point here is, it has been published in papers and it is not an allegation made here (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, U.S. Embassy officials, a number of them, visited State capitals. As Shri Mukherjee just now mentioned, the President of Kashmir Provincial Congress Committee had openly attacked these people saying that these people had been there to influence elections. The Congress are also among CIA aid receivers. *The Economic Times*, Bom-

bay of 14th June 1967 says : "The inquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation found Jan Sangh, Swatantra and some Congress members having received help as also Praja Socialists."

MR. SPEAKER : What is the disclosure that the hon. Member is making ? Everybody has read it. Come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Naga Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Angami, on 13th November, 1967 said that the American Republican Party is terribly anxious to upset things in India; so for Nagaland they are deputing a special team so that Nagas are kept on their toes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let them upset things in United States before they enter Nagaland.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Under the circumstances, may I know whether the Home Minister will give us a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that within such and such date the inquiry will be completed and the report will be placed before the House ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have explained it before. I have mentioned it in this House that our efforts will be to complete it early. I have given this assurance that it will be completed as expeditiously as possible. It is very difficult for me to indicate any definite date.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will that be within the next two or three years ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि जब रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायगी तो वह सदन के नेताओं को बुला कर उसके सम्बन्ध में बात करेंगे परन्तु क्या वह बतला सकते हैं कि कब तक वह इन्हें बुला कर बातचीत करेंगे, क्या ५ साल, १० साल गुजर जायेंगे तब भी वह नेताओं से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said that it will be done as quickly as possible.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं उसका वह कि कब तक करेंगे ? एब क्विक्ली एब पोसिबिल, यह भी भला कोई जवाब है ? इस तरह से बोग जवाब देना बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : To Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's question he said that it will be completed as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is an evasive answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The hon. Minister in his reply has referred specifically to the question of use of foreign funds, whatever the sources may be, in general elections. The Calling Attention Notice, if you see the wording, is not confined to the question of funds but relates to the question of foreign interference, American interference, in general elections. Therefore, the first thing I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether this inquiry, which he has been telling us about for some months now, which is going on and God knows when the result will come, is confined only to the question of funds or whether it is also going into the question of undesirable activities by certain American personnel attached to the embassy here or not attached—openly—who interfere in the elections? I want, with your permission, Sir, to emphasise the significance of this because these articles which have appeared, written by Mr. John Smith, who claims to be a former CIA agent, refer specifically to certain names of Americans who, according to him, are CIA agents, with whom he had worked also in Delhi. He has stated that Mr. Joseph Leliveld, who is a correspondent of the *New York Times*, has stated on 13th June 1967, writing from Delhi, that the Indian Government investigated the CIA activities during the elections—I do not know, perhaps he is crediting them with more than they deserve—and discovered that USA has contributed large sums of money to the right wing parties, and that Jan Sangh and the Swatantra parties received the largest contribution. Now apart from this, let us see the names which he has mentioned. For example, he says that Mr. William Girmsley is now with the CIA in Delhi. As I have no time, I do not wish to go into the details. I want to know whether these investigations are at all directed towards the activities which have been alleged in various sections of the press, ever since the general elections, regarding certain American gentlemen Shri Hiren Mukerjee referred to just now in regard to the Kashmir elections. One name which was published was Mr. H. B. Schwafter,

who was then the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy. Has any investigation been made in this direction? Is it a fact that this gentleman was subsequently asked to leave this country? Then, Mr. Leonard Weiss, who was designated as Minister Counsellor of Political and Economic Affairs, attached to the US Embassy, he was found during the elections, sometimes in Bombay, sometimes in Bhopal, sometimes in Calcutta. Has any investigation been made against him? Then, a reference was made by pressmen in our country to, what they call, task force of the US Embassy officials during the elections, the names being Mr. W. C. Girmsley, Mr. Herbert D. Spivack, Mr. W. L. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Schaffer, Mr. Edwin J. Pechouse, Mr. F. Rattensberg, Mr. Jane Abell, Mr. R. H. Larson and so on. I found only this morning, while looking through the telephone directory of Delhi, that at least three of these names are mentioned here; they are listed in the Telephone Directory—Mr. Herbert D. Spivack at page 125, Mr. W. L. Campbell at page 62 and Mr. Edwin J. Pechouse at page 304. The fun of it is that they are not listed in the official Embassy List; they are listed in the alphabetical order as ordinary citizens with the words "US Emb" within brackets. In view of all this evidence of the reports which have appeared, where specific names have been mentioned—it is not only a question of funds but that of contacts they were building up, going round and meeting politicians, interfering and so on—has any investigation been made about this aspect of the question and can he tell us about any of these gentlemen, whether any of them have been asked to leave the country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a general question that he has raised. The inquiry was mainly concerned with the foreign money for election funds. You will remember, Sir, this inquiry was as a result of certain discussion that took place in the House itself, where certain questions were asked and the emphasis then in the discussion was about the use of foreign funds. So, this inquiry was mainly connected with the use of foreign funds, from all sides, not only from the CIA but from the other side also. Naturally, while inquiring this they might come to some other facts also. About the particular instances he has

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

mentioned, it is difficult for me to say anything at present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Chagla had agreed to appoint a commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has any investigation been made about this complaint or allegation ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no information about this particular matter at the present moment.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : In reply to an earlier question by me it was stated that a certain portion of the PL 480 funds is allotted to the American Embassy for its expenditure here and the balance is deposited in the Reserve Bank of India in the Embassy account. Is it a fact that during the course of the elections, or perhaps a few months prior to that, from the funds that are allotted to the US Embassy and also from the funds that are deposited in the Reserve Bank in the account of the American Embassy huge amounts were withdrawn ? If the amounts withdrawn were of a sizable quantity, may I know whether the government would go into the question, not in a general way but specifically, and see whether these funds were ever used for the purpose of purchasing or influencing anybody in the elections ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He is indicating a line of investigation. I will keep it in mind.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, yesterday you permitted Shri Ramamurti. ....

MR. SPEAKER : He has not made a statement.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Yesterday you did permit him to say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER : If he writes to me, I will consider it.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : We last June also demanded an investigation. We join with the leaders of other parties and say that the findings should be published early because these are cock-and-bull stories.

उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे ।

We want Government to make their findings public. .... (Interruption).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। अभी मेरे दल का नाम लिया गया है और आरोप भी लगाया गया है कि हमने अमरीका से पैसा लिया। कुछ दिन पहले कांग्रेस के एक मंत्री ने . . .

MR. SPEAKER : What did I do about Shri Ramamurti ? Did I not ask him to write to me ? I will give a chance to explain if you write to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी आप कह लेने दीजिये। जो शरारत होनी है वह हो जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि इस मामले की अच्छी तरह से जांच की जाए। एक तरफ आरोप लगाया जाता है कि अमरीका से हमने पैसा लिया। दूसरी ओर "यंग इंडिया" में एक लेख में यह छपा था कि हमने रूस से पैसा लिया। मैं साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री पीलू मोडी : दोनों बाजुओं से लेना गलत बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम किसी बाजू से पैसा नहीं लेते। विदेशों से पैसा लेकर चुनाव लड़ने के बजाय हम राजनीति से सन्यास लेना पसन्द करेंगे। अगर यह साबित हो जाए कि जन संघ ने अमरीका से या रूस से पैसा लिया है तो मैं जन संघ से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखूंगा। विदेशों से पैसा लेना एक गद्दारी है और हम गद्दारी में कभी भागीदार नहीं हो सकते।

लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी है कि इटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो जो जांच कर रहा है यह जांच पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह जांच देश में विश्वास पैदा नहीं कर सकती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज को नियुक्त किया जाए और हमको कठघरे में खड़ा किया जाए। सरकार हमारे खिलाफ आरोप लाये और हम सफाई देंगे। अगर आरोप साबित हो गया तो हम बड़ी-से-बड़ी सजा भुगतने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I will only say that since this matter is being brought up before the

House often and several wild allegations are being made, it is time that the Home Minister publishes this document or puts it on the Table of the House. That is essential.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice that a Tamil shop-keeper has been beaten by the so-called anti-English agitators.... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me and I will permit you. I will certainly permit any Member but nobody can rise and make a point. You have got the Rule book. Will you kindly read the rules ?

SHRI RAJARAM : I am more worried about the lives of Tamilians living in Delhi than about the rules and regulations. A Tamil shopkeeper has been beaten and Tamil papers have been burnt by the so-called anti-English agitators.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be taken down.

SHRI RAJARAM : \*\*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : \*\*

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : \*\*

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : \*\*

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : \*\*

SHRI RAJARAM : \*\*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, order; order. All of you will have to sit down. You will have to follow certain rules. I cannot help it.

I really feel unhappy. This is becoming a habit. Every day, after the Question Hour, after the Call Attention Notice is over, this is happening, a dozen people getting up and shouting.

SHRI RAJARAM : The D.M.K. Members do not do that always. This is what is happening now.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Not you alone. May I appeal to you to sit down ? It is not you alone. This is what is happening everyday, a dozen people getting up and shouting. Where will it lead us ? I am trying to know where it will lead us. Last time,

when it was brought to my notice that some people were beaten up, I immediately said that the Home Minister may look into it and do something. Now, everyday, all these things are being said. It may be happening or may not be happening. I am in the Chair and I do not know anything. All I can do is to request the Home Minister, whoever is in-charge of it, to look into it. But if things are raised like this, I am only worried where it will lead us. (Interruption) I am on my legs. It may be so. Three days ago, I requested the Minister of State for Home Affairs—Mr. Chavan was not here—saying that this is the complaint and that he should look into it and give us the information.

SHRI RAJARAM : If you do not get an assurance from the Home Minister, you and I may not be safe.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will take care of myself; you need not worry about that. (Interruption) No please; I am on my legs. I am not saying about this thing or that thing. This is becoming a habit everyday after the Question Hour, after the Call Attention Notice, and we are taking away some time of the House. If you want, you change the rules. I do not mind that. I am in the hands of the House. But if you want to raise something today and some other thing tomorrow like this, this is now going out of hand. Now, I request you not to raise any issue like this. After all, you can take my permission and I will allow it myself. Sometimes I say, I will consider it. Mr. Masani wanted something and I said, I will consider it.

Now, may I request you to permit me to go to the next item of the agenda ? If any Member wants to say something on any issue, let him see me in my chamber and take my permission and then say it here. Of course, if any allegation is made against an individual or anybody, like Mr. Vajpayee getting up or some Congress Member getting up and denying it on the spot—I can understand that—he is allowed, the interjection is allowed, and the immediate denial of an allegation is allowed. But not like this, everybody getting up and shouting.... (Interruptions) I am not going to call the Minister because you demand it. That is not proper. It is not proper. I am not going to do it. May

[Mr. Speaker]

I request the members to allow me to go to the next item? Or I will keep the House sitting. Let any Member say anything; nothing will be taken down. I only appeal to the hon. members to allow me to go on to the next item. If any Member wants to speak now, it will not be recorded. (Interruptions)\*\*

12-41 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
TWELFTH SESSION OF INDUSTRIAL  
COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-**

- (1) (i) Supplementary Statements Nos. VI and VII  
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI  
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII  
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI  
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIX  
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. IX

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1951/67].

- (2) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1773 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1952/67].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES ACT ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-  
SAHIB SHINDE) :** I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
- (i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Third Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1754 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1967.

**MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :** On behalf of Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Main Conclusions of the Twelfth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Madras on 19th and 20th August, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1950/67].

**STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY  
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH  
(EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)  
First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)  
Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)  
Fifteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)  
Eleventh Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha)  
Eighth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

- (ii) G.S.R. 1755 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1967, rescinding the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1961.

- (iii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1776 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1967.

- (iv) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1775 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1967, making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1953/67].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER THE EMPLOYEES'  
PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT**

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1716

published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, adding "Tent making Industry" to Schedule I to the said Act. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1954/67].

#### COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

##### FOURTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.43 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1965-66 and Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64.

12.43½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: TUTICORIN HARBOUR PROJECT

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR V. K. R. V. RAO) : Should I read it out or shall I lay it on the Table of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the Tuticorin Harbour Project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1955/67].

12.44 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN INDIA

श्री जार्ज फरनेम्बीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कोयना के भूकम्प के बारे में स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है।

श्री बेवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बारे में काल-एटन्शन नोटिस दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday there was a very shocking earthquake in Maharashtra and a large number of people died. Naturally, not only the Members of this House but the whole country is anxious to know what the details are. May I request the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to make a statement sometime today ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I just say a few words ? I do not have much information just now, but I should like to say a few words if you will allow me.

I should like to express my deep distress at the great human tragedy which has been caused by the earthquake in western India. It is one of the severest we have had and certainly the biggest ever felt in that area. It has resulted, as the hon. members know, in a high death toll. We do not, as yet, have the full figures because it is only as they remove the debris and the information comes in from towns and villages that the full extent of the loss will be known. But we know that there had been extensive damage to property. The Home Minister happened to be in Maharashtra when this news reached him and he flew immediately to Koyanagar. Yesterday when the news came to Delhi, our Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, rushed immediately to the Koyana Dam. According to present information, no damage has been done to the Dam.

I should like to read out a report which has come from the Director-General of the Meteorological Department. He says :

'A major earthquake shock took place at 04 hours 21 minutes Indian Standard Time on the 11th December, 1967. The epicentre of this shock has been located about 115 kilometres south of Poona near Koyana. According to the records of the Delhi Observatory, the magnitude of the shock was 7½ in the Richter Scale, which will class it as a major shock capable of causing severe damage near the epicentre. Available reports indicate

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

that the shock has been felt widely up to Surat in the north and Bangalore in the south. Poona city was severely shaken. Radio reports indicate that 1500 people were injured and about 105 were killed, as far as we know."

I have received a piece of news just now and that is that the tremors were again felt in Bombay around 11.58 A.M. and in several areas, people came out of their houses, on finding their doors and windows rattling.

May I express my sense of deep sorrow at this calamity and request you to convey our sincere sympathies to the families of the bereaved? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Prime Minister or the Home Minister that as and when they get any additional information on this today evening or tomorrow morning, whatever is received at a later stage, they may kindly apprise the House of this.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। जब गृह-मंत्री अथवा प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर मालूमात रखेंगे, तो वे इस बारे में भी जानकारी दें। मैं शनिवार को उस इलाके में था। मुझे पता चला कि वहां पर एक महीने से माइनर अर्थ ट्रेमजें हो रहे थे। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच की थी ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सोनीपत में तीन साल से लगातार ट्रेमजें आ रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या सरकार ने वहां के लोगों से कहा था कि वे अपने घरों में न रहें और उनको खाली कर दें ?

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव के रूप में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह घटना महाराष्ट्र में सांगली के आस-पास के इलाके में घटी है, जिसमें सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोग मरे हैं और वहां पर बहुत बुरी अवस्था है। क्या मैं यह बिनती कर सकता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी वहां पर जो अपना अधिवेशन करने जा रही है, वह उसको वहां न करके और किसी इलाके में करने का प्रयास करे ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हरियाणा में सोनीपत में लगातार तीन साल से ट्रेमजें आ रहे हैं। वहां भी हज़ारों आदमी मरेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Randhir Singh, may I request you not to repeat this? I appeal to you again not to get up like this every minute.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वहां पर हज़ारों आदमी मर जायेंगे। मुश्किल यह है कि जब आदमी मरते हैं, तभी सुनते हैं, पहले नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: May be so. Even then you should not get up every time. I think appeals are not heard by you.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, I will submit to whatever you say, but you must hear me.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ, कि हमको खबर आई थी कि कुछ छोटे-मोटे भूकम्प वहां पहले हुए थे। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी नियुक्त की, जिसमें इंजीनियरिंग, जियोलॉजिस्ट्स और सीस्मालॉजिस्ट्स थे, इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए। यह जांच अभी भी जारी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वहां पर क्या रिलीफ मेजजें किये गये हैं ?

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठा 1 (मंदसौर) : वहां के लोगों के रिलीफ के लिए क्या किया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, the Prime Minister has stated that so far as Mysore is concerned . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, I have not called you. I have called Mr. Nath Pai. You cannot shout like that.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, the tragedy is too big to make any kind of partisan allegations. But there is a very important matter. Hon. members laughed when Mr. Fernandes asked whether there was any intimation. I do not know. Earthquakes do not issue warnings before they take place. Sir, there is some-



thing which is very serious. This Government was warned by a Member of this House coming from Maharashtra after going and seeing, that for three months in the past there had been tremors coming, that a fissure has been noticed in one of the mountains which go straight . . .

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** What about the place where the tremors are there for the past three years ?

**SHRI NATH PAI :** I am not going to be bullied like this.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Who are you ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Throw him out.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Every time he gets up and speaks in this House. Sir, why don't you stop him ?

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** यह क्या समझते हैं अपने आप को ?

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस सदन में ऐसी ब्यस्था रखिये कि आप जिस सदस्य को बुलायें, वह अपनी बात तो कह सके ।

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Who is he ? What do I care for him ?

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, do I have your permission to proceed or not ?

Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to do so because the occasion is too serious. I do not accuse them of anything. Here is a letter written by Mr. Anand Rao Chavan to the Minister, Mr. Rao, in which he says :

"On the 13th September, 1967 earth tremors occurred in the area at about 12 noon. These tremors were of a very severe intensity . . ."

This is dated 12th September.

". . . and caused considerable damage to the residential houses of the villagers round about Koyna dam including the project building at Koyna Nagar. A number of residential houses were badly shaken and walls thereof dislodged

from the wooden frame work. Besides, the walls of several houses collapsed while of some others cracked."

This was an incident that took place on 13th September. Then, there was an incident again which took place on the 13th October. The letter further says :

"It is in my opinion necessary that some seismographic and geological experts of the Central Government should be deputed immediately to study and investigate the causes of the shocks that are occurring for a long time."

Here was a clear warning, not from newspaper reports, but a member of the Government who has visited the scene of the tragedy warns and says and also writes that somebody should go and inspect the area; he even offers to accompany Dr. K. L. Rao. I think this letter was written on the 4th. Mr. Rao replied that a team would go.

In view of this may I know whether these unfortunate victims could not have been saved by being evacuated in time ? The earthquake would not have been prevented by Government action; I am very sure of that. But lives could have been saved because there is enough evidence to show on Government's own documents that these unfortunate victims could have been evacuated. May I know whether that team was sent, whether the Minister went and what steps were taken to evacuate the people of the affected area ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, the hon. Home Minister.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** मुझे आधा मिनट दीजिए । जहाँ चार साल से लगातार ट्रेमर आ रहा है, वहाँ के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants to say something about Koyna ?

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** जहाँ चार साल से बराबर ट्रेमर आ रहा है, वहाँ के बारे में मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) :** This is regular obstruction of the proceedings of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are talking about Koyna now.

श्री रजवीर सिंह : मैं पूछ रहा हूँ जहाँ चार साल से बराबर ट्रेमर्स आ रहे हैं वहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure the hon. Member knows where Koyna is. I am sure he knows the location of Koyna.

श्री रजवीर सिंह : साल में 6-6 बार ट्रेमर्स आ रहे हैं . . .

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : How could Shri Nath Pai get hold of that letter addressed to Dr. K. L. Rao ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I would give whatever information is known to me personally; since I have not seen that letter, I would not be able to give information specifically on the point raised. But I may say that I had also some information about it; I would certainly make a mention of it here that what happened in September and October was known to me also. I had some discussions with the Chief Engineer here and I had also some discussion with the Maharashtra Government as to what they were doing about it. The Maharashtra Government gave me information about the appointment of the experts committee. As regards the nature of the report that they received etc., naturally hon. Members would expect a reply from Dr. K. L. Rao when he comes back. But I would like certainly to give some information about the relief measures taken, because naturally the House is concerned about knowing what relief measures have been taken.

When I reached there yesterday morning with the Chief Minister, the whole scene was a tragic one. There was a lot of human suffering which was involved; the members of the staff and other people who had been injured were rushed to Karad which is about 35 miles from that place. And all doctors and all the medical facilities available in that town were being made use of. Some voluntary associations also including doctors with medicines were rushed to that place.

The immediate problem before them was to give medical attendance and to restore the road communication and means of transport; at some places, there were some

sort of cracks which had developed in certain culverts, bridges etc. I found that a group of NCC students coming from Chiplun had done some work there to have some sort of diversion so that they could restore the road communication and transport.

The Chief Minister on the spot had given orders to all the officers there. He has given them a blanket order about the spending of money; he has told them that whatever money is to be spent is to be spent first, and he would give full support to whatever they do in the matter of rehabilitation and they need not wait for any sanctions and any orders in that regard, because the human suffering is the most important thing which has to be alleviated first, and in regard to spending whatever is needed, he has given them full authority on the spot. The commissioner of the division was present there; the collector, the DIG, the DSP etc. were all there.

There were two types of work to be done there. One was the rehabilitation work. That was the most important thing. Most of the officers there were naturally treating it as the first priority. But at the same time, the technical aspect also has to be looked into. Though the dam is quite safe—I went and saw it and saw it as a non-expert; physically it appeared to be quite safe—in view of the energetic shock that it received, it is certainly necessary to go into the matter technically and find out whether any stresses and strains have developed there.

They have now divided the work into technical work and rehabilitation work. After we left—because I thought it was much better that most of us, Ministers, must leave the place because it was better that those people started working there systematically—they were starting technical examination in the afternoon.

It is not merely the Koyna Nagar which has suffered; when I was leaving, we started getting information of the involvement of certain villages also round about the hill tract. It is very difficult to give the exact number of deaths etc. Some died in hospital also. We started receiving news about deaths in hospital also.

So I would make a request to the House. To get precise information of the

type we want, we must allow some time for the local administration also because instead of devoting their time to the collection of statistics, they have to look to the immediate requirements first. In case we receive any further information, we will certainly inform the House

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of clarification. What about the Mysore area? When he makes his next statement, will he say something about the situation in Mysore also ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : He may make a statement tomorrow.

12.56½ hrs.

INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce the Bill.

12.57 hrs.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL AND RESOLUTION RE. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Upto yesterday, out of 15 hours allotted for general discussion, we have taken about 10 hours so that 5 hours remain. Some of the parties have not yet spoken. The Swatantra Party has got still 27 minutes, the Jan Sangh about 24 and the DMK 12 minutes. As regards the Unattached members, three or four have spoken. They have got 16 minutes.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : What about Congress time ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमारा एक भी श्रादमी नहीं बोला अब तक ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has got all the time of his party.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन बहस का तरीका क्या है ? कुछ दलों के दो-दो, तीन-तीन लोग बोल चुके हैं। हमारे दल का एक भी नहीं बोला है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has not taken any time. The Communist Party (Marxist) also have not taken any time. These are the two Parties who have not spoken yet, the SSP and Communist (Marxist).

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : May I suggest that before the first round is completed, you do not call a second member from the same Party ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Naturally the Congress Party also has got time. My problem is not with parties' time. Parties will get their full quota. There is absolutely no difficulty. The SSP have given two names, Shri Patel and Shri Rabi Ray; the Communist Group (Marxist) have given Shri Ramani's name.

I have already allowed 3 Independents to speak. If there are 12 names more, I do not know how I can accommodate them. At the most I can allow one more Independent.

Shri Piloo Mody was on his legs. He has already taken 25 minutes. If he wants to take extra time, he should remember that he will be cutting into the remaining time of the Swatantra Party. After lunch, we shall let him resume his speech.

If he takes all the time left for his Party, the other speakers from his Party will be cut out.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I will take 7 minutes.

12.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
OFFICIAL LANGUGAES (AMENDMENT BILL AND RESOLUTION RE. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE—*Contd.*

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was saying yesterday that in the Soviet Union it was

necessary, at least Stalin bragged that it was necessary, to do away with ten million people to make Russian into the national language. I tried to make a similar calculation as to what would be the consequence of such enforcement in India. Fortunately in India we do not have the same political system as they do in the Soviet Union, where the right of protest is restricted to strictly after death. In India, where processions and marches, freedom of thought and expression, are very much a way of life, linguistic transformation could only be brought about by a very heavy and severe loss in life, calculated by me at approximately 30 million people. Can any sane and rational person advocate that this should be the type of activity that we should be indulging in?

Yesterday I also gave some facts and figures which I had taken some trouble to calculate accurately. A lot of my friends have taken objection to the figures that I have calculated. I would seriously suggest to them that, instead of interrupting me now, when I am giving these facts and figures, let them challenge them, let them prove otherwise. I would be very happy to sit with them, and it would give me the greatest pleasure if I was wrong, because if I am carrying a wrong impression, I would like to be corrected, but I do not think that figures can be altered by merely shouting a speaker down. This is after all a Parliament, and in a Parliament it is necessary that we exchange views. It is necessary that we persuade each other. Unless we can do that with a certain amount of freedom, you will find that Parliament has become a closed society of closed minds.

Let us face up to the reality, and the reality is that in India language is a problem, to be treated as a problem, to be solved as a problem because the unity of India is at stake. Keeping in mind the criterion of problem solution, the first step should be, if I may suggest, a reform in script. All the language of India should be made to conform to one script, so that it would be possible for you, Sir, to be able to read Bengali, and for me to be able to read Tamil, and for my friend Shri Vajpayee to be able to read Telugu. This will set into force in the country an integrating

force. It is necessary that at some place, somewhere in this country, we create an integrating force, and I feel that the greatest integrating force in this country would be if we had a common script.

I have also taken some trouble to work out such a script. I call it the Romanagari script, because it adopts the Roman alphabet to the Devanagari phonetic system. It has the advantage of keeping in tract an alphabet which will leave a window open to the outside world and produce a script which any portable typewriter would be capable of using, in any language. Out of this, if such a reform were to be undertaken, would emerge the language of India, which you might call Bharat Bhasha, rich with all manner of expressions from Tamilnad and Punjab, Bengal and Maharashtra including some Adivasi expressions thrown in for flavour and sophistication.

I feel that if such a reform were undertaken it would take about two years to prepare the script for the kindergarten age, and from there on about 18 years for a generation to come through school, during which period the script would become universally acceptable and understood throughout the country. Allowing about 10 years for the integrating process, we will see the origin of a rich Bharat Bhasha. It will be a Hindi very much more akin to what I speak than to what my friend Mr. Vajpayee speaks. So, he may to that extent object to it, but, at the same time, if it brings the whole country together, I think that he will overlook the inconvenience it causes him.

Whatever we decide, let us carry the nation with us. Let us carry the people with us. Let us at least carry these Members of Parliament with us.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, it is very difficult to carry him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If there is anybody who can carry me at all, it must be Mr. Gupta.

Sir, I am opposed to this Bill not because it gives English another lease of life—I have no fear of that. For those who believe in education and progress, English will survive all onslaughts. I do not op-

pose this Bill because it does not go far enough towards giving sanctity to the assurances of Nehru and Shastri. I am against this amending Bill because it is not a constitutional amendment, and because it does not replace the relevant articles of the Constitution regarding language. We oppose this Bill because it deals with assurances instead of contemplating action. It rambles without persuasion. It neither appeases nor pacifies. Therefore, please, in the name of God and country, withdraw this Bill. Withdraw this Bill and call a moratorium on all discussion regarding languages, and institute action along the lines that I have suggested.

If I may be allowed to conclude by quoting the Prime Minister herself: at least what she is reported to have said in Bombay, she said:

"Let us have a dialogue between all vital elements of our society. Let there be criticism and a clash of ideas not to destroy or to denigrate but to stimulate and energise."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Thirumala Rao. I would request Members from this side to confine their remarks to 15 minutes as far as possible.

**SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution as well as the amending Bill that have been presented to this House with such modifications as I think will carry the largest section of the nation behind it. This is a problem that has been with us for a considerable time ever since India became free.

It is not an easy task to convert this huge continent with an ever-growing population of 50 crores to one course of action or to take to one system of language. Historically speaking, our country had lost its unity and freedom nearly from the 13th century onwards. Then there was a series of conquests. A number of civilisations had tried to impose themselves on this country and give its own colour and content to the nation as a whole. After the Hindu kingdoms disintegrated, the Muslims had come to stay in this country. Therefore, they tried to assimilate whatever this country could offer to them and also to give a new turn to the culture of this country. After the Muslims, the British came.

The British had no intention of staying in this country. They were empire-builders, and exploiters of this country. Therefore, they brought their language as an instrument of oppression as well as administration.

If you see the earlier notes of Macaulay and Trevelyan, they wanted to introduce English in this country to create an administrative machinery in which a minority section of the population will have a vested interest perpetually as separate from the masses. In their famous minutes giving the reasons why they started the three Central Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay through the Universities Act of 1857, Mr. Macaulay had said that you must see that the English language is so firmly rooted in this country that it will divert the attention of the Indian people from their culture and the love for Indian culture is destroyed by the English language. They have partly succeeded in that. Another purpose of this Universities Act was to create the pen-pushers, the clerks, to run the administration in such a way that there will be a minority class of vested interests in this country which will not have much to do with the masses, but will have to depend for their career and prosperity and livelihood on the British Government. They have succeeded to a large extent in this, but they have not calculated the effect of world forces which the whole of the Indian sub-continent is subjected to. After the war of Indian independence, the Indian National Congress was established by Indian leaders with the assistance for foreigners and Britishers like Hume, Wedderburn and Cotton. The creation of the universities not only inculcated a desire of service and created clerks to run the administration, but it also widened our outlook and we have imbibed certain liberal principles of freedom from the literatures. That was the effect in the 19th and 20th centuries and Raja Ram Mohan Roy and several other savants imbibed the best of the west and tried to incorporate it into the best of the east. Therefore, you cannot eliminate completely the effect of the English language on the country and put the clock backwards towards what is called obscurantism.

Almost all the records of the Indian National Congress are replete with British

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

eloquence. I had the privilege of listening to the speech of Lokamanya Tilak when I was hardly 15 or 16, when he was released from prison, in the Lucknow Congress. We have had the pleasure of listening to the famous oratory of Surendranath Banerjee, Annie Beasant and all those people who were the fore-runners of the freedom movement in this country, though they were moderates. From their moderate movement, Gokhale and Tilak differed widely, and then a new movement under Mahatma Gandhi sprang up. It was said that when Tilak was about to give up this body, Mahatma Gandhi went and saw him in Sardar hotel in Bombay and embraced him and the spirit of freedom which Tilak had inculcated in this country was conveyed through the spirit of Tilak to Mahatma Gandhi. That was the feeling we had when we heard that Mahatma Gandhi had inherited the freedom movement from the fore-runners of this great country. All the literature that inspired us in our younger days was in English. The famous book of *History of Indian Independence* by Savarkar—that was a proscribed book which we used to keep under our pillows and read—was the greatest inspirer of the younger generation for freedom in this country. Therefore, there is no use running down the English language. But I want to say that you must have a proper sense of proportion in allotting the place for English language in the present generation and in the present set-up. Gandhiji's *Young India* was the most beautiful example of terse, correct and noble English. Shri Srinivasa Shastri, who styled himself as a great English teacher, who was enamoured of the British and who hitched his wagon to the star of the British, tried to correct the English of Mahatma Gandhi, but he could not imbibe the true nationalist spirit—I mean the extremist or the non-cooperation spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. But still we owe, to some extent, our university education, our public careers and all that to our inspiration and knowledge of certain things.

But after Gandhiji came into the field and non-cooperation movement was spread all over the country, the Indian languages have come into their own. People who took pride in speaking in English to many Indian audiences were not allowed to make use of English to talk to the Indian mass-

es. I may tell you, if you permit me or if I can persuade myself to make my speech in Telugu, I will be more at home to convey my ideas most effectively and in the flowery language which I can command than I am able to do in English. That is how we are able to contact the masses on a large scale. When we were hardly 22 or 23 years old we were able to handle audiences of 20,000 and 25,000 because we were able to convey our thoughts and our emotions in our own mother-tongue. Therefore, there is nothing like mother-tongue. The freedom movement was so much conducted with our Indian languages that the whole movement, sacrifice and suffering, the movement of idealism and practical politics have all been built up on our regional languages like Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and Malayalam.

After attaining freedom the Constituent Assembly was formed on the basis of the widest franchise possible accepted them. It passed that Hindi should be the national language of India.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): 'Official language', not 'national language'.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Well, people are now accustomed to identify office with nation. Anyhow, I stand corrected. Whatever the meaning of the word, whatever the actual connotation of the word, whatever the dictionary or constitutional connotation of the word may be, the spirit behind the Constitution adopting Hindi was that the masses of India one day or another should have a common language of communication between one province and another. Several members of the Constituent Assembly are present in the House. I am one of those who were present there. I took my humble part in shaping the Constitution. There the resolution was adopted almost unanimously after discussion. There were several members not only of the Congress Party but people representing several parties in this country. Several intellectual leaders were present in the Constituent Assembly. They have shaped this Constitution.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हम यहाँ पर जो एकत्रित हैं वह संविधान के अन्तर्गत एकत्रित

होकर काम करते हैं। यह सभा, सदन सब उसी संविधान के अन्दर चलती है और जब केन्द्र की सरकार संविधान के अन्तर्गत गठित किसी राज्य की सरकार के मंत्रियों को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है तो वह व्यवस्था टूट जाती है, संविधान भंग हो जाता है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मंत्री, श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह और राम स्वरूप वर्मा को अभी धारा 144 भंग करने के नाम पर इस केन्द्र की सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया है। इसलिए जो संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है इस समय उस पर यहाँ विचार होना चाहिए और उसके बाद ही अन्य सारा काम-काज चलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made the announcement. It is all right. But, it has nothing to do with the order of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will he point out how we are concerned ?

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी एक सरकार के मंत्रियों को जिन्होंने कोई हिंसा नहीं की, अत्याचार नहीं किया, किसी को कल्ल नहीं किया, किसी को मारा नहीं, क्या गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है? क्या कल को केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों को उत्तर प्रदेश में या बिहार में गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is this. They have come to Delhi with the intention of breaking the law. So, the law will take its own course. What can I do ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक को मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त है, शहरी आजादी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To break the law ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरी स्वतंत्रता है जलूस निकालने की, भाषण करने की, सब कुछ करने की लेकिन शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true. But, is it a fundamental right to break the law ? If the hon. Members says that to break the law is one of the fundamental rights, then I will accept his contention.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : धारा 144 को लागू करना संविधान के खिलाफ है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्रिमंडल की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी होती है। जो दो मंत्रियों ने अपने हिसाब से जैसे किया, कानून तोड़ा या कैसे भी, उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया तो क्या यह समझा जाए कि श्री चरण सिंह को भी गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा और तब संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न होगा या नहीं होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry that two Ministers of the State had to be arrested. But, beyond that, I have no remedy. So, let us continue with the debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रदर्शन किया। इसमें कानून तोड़ने की क्या बात है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक वैधानिक प्रश्न पैदा हो गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसको सुनें। मैं इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि विवाद को यहाँ उठाया जाए। लेकिन मामला उठ गया है तो इस सदन को विचार करना ही होगा।

मेरे सामने दो उदाहरण हैं। इनको मैं पहले आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक बार विन्ध्य प्रदेश के एक मंत्री को नई दिल्ली में जब गिरफ्तार करने की बात हुई, केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश के अन्तर्गत तो पहले उनको मंत्रिमंडल से बरखास्त कराया गया और बाद में उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश का भी एक उदाहरण मालूम है। एक मंत्री ने किसी पुलिस वाले को चांटा मार दिया था...

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने चांटा बगैरह नहीं मारा !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने से पहले उन्हें मंत्रिमंडल से हटाया गया। अब राज्य का कोई मंत्री अगर कानून तोड़े तो फिर कानून अपना कार्य करेगा। लेकिन इसमें से एक पेचीदा सवाल पैदा होता है। भ्रमण-भ्रमण प्रान्त में भ्रमण-भ्रमण दलों की सरकारें हैं और किस मंत्री ने कब कानून तोड़ा उसके नाम पर अगर मंत्रियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा तो और दलों के मंत्री भी संकट में पड़ सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस सवाल के इस पहलू का विधि मंत्रालय, कानून मंत्रालय अध्ययन करे और अगर आवश्यक समझे तो सदन के सामने एक वक्तव्य दे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : यह सवाल ऐसा नहीं है कि दो मंत्री सिर्फ गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। मेहरबानी करके अगर आप सुबह से नई दिल्ली में जाते होते तो आपको मालूम हो जाता कि किस तरह से नई दिल्ली मालूम पड़ रही है और किस तरह से पुलिस वालों ने इसका सजा रखा है। किसी जगह पर आर्डर पुलिस है, किसी जगह पर आर्डर कांस्टेबुलरी है, किसी जगह पर फायर स्टेशन वाले खड़े हुए हैं।

I come from Uttar Pradesh. Two Cabinet Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, the Labour Minister and the Finance Minister, who came here have presented a memorandum to the Rashtrapathi. They have presented a memorandum to the Speaker. They have presented a memorandum to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. They want something to be done. They wanted to present the thinking of the UP Government headed by Shri Charan Singh in the matter. That is all what they have done. When these two Ministers were coming here, they were surrounded by people and they were arrested by the police. I only want that this matter should be discussed here and the Prime Minister should make a statement on it.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक प्रश्न का जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard.....(Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बोला नहीं हूँ। मैंने तो यों ही टोका था बीच में।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Sir, I am on my legs and I should request you to consider whether in the midst of my speech they can interrupt and raise anything they like. Let them raise their point after I finish my speech. It does not arise in connection with my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely endorse your view. There is no point of order. They want to highlight certain happenings outside.....(Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फरलेंडीज (बम्बई—दक्षिण) : इस मसले पर बहस होनी चाहिये। उनकी तकरीर हो लेने दीजिये। उसके बाद बहस चलायें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह आप हमारे ऊपर आरोप कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the name of a point of order they want to highlight certain incidents outside. As Shri Vajpayee has just now pointed out—I was surprised that he should take up this attitude.....(Interruption). They came with the intention of breaking the law.....(Interruption). They should have communicated directly with the Central Government. Was it not proper to communicate with the Government here? That channel was open. But they want to break the law.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should you presume that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is something that I cannot understand. Shri Vajpayee is the leader of a party.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो अदालत तय करेगी कि उन्होंने कानून तोड़ा या नहीं तोड़ा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can anybody interrupt like this? Let him finish.....(Interruption)

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House because many Members from my party want to speak.



The Government that came to power as a result of our achieving our freedom was charged with the responsibility of implementing what the Constituent Assembly had passed. They tried their best and we must take into consideration the factual situation in the country. It was so difficult to implement the Resolution about making Hindi the universal language in this country.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Universal ? You send it to the moon !

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I am not a pandit in English.

SHRI RAJARAM : You are neither a pandit in Telugu.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I bow to Shri Rajaram's claim that he is a pandit and I shall stand corrected. If there is anything wrong, you point it out to me in the end. I will learn afterwards. I may commit some mistakes. So, leave that alone. I use it in the broad sense that it is a language which is to be used by the vast majority of the people and for administration.

You see the set-up in the States. There were so many languages. You see the population position. I have been calculating as Shri Hanumanathaiya calculated yesterday. If you see the numbers, actually the majority of the people speak a language which is not Hindi but still the largest minority, one chunk of population, speaks Hindi. Therefore the other languages are in the minority groups.

Telugu, Kanarese, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil—these five languages are called *panchadravida*. They have got dignity. They have got a genius of their own. They have got a history behind them. Swati Tirunal of Malabar has composed Telugu songs and *kirtans* after the fashion of Thyagaraja. There are several Tamil savants who have composed in Telugu. There is the *Amuk-tamalyada* of Krishna Deo Raya. He was a Kanarese king but Telugu also claims him as its great leader.

Therefore, before the British came there was so much commonness, oneness and common habits of language among the South Indian States and there was linguistic integrity. Today they feel a little difficulty in accepting Hindi suddenly and that

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everything should be done in Hindi as soon as possible. It is not possible because we have developed our languages for communication, for journalism and for inter-communication between one State and another and it is very difficult to ignore them and replace those languages with Hindi in a period of 15 years. You must realise the difficulty.

Now, with your three-language formula, you want all the universities to start teaching university courses in their local vernacular languages. Tamilnad is anxious for it; the Malayalam is there; the Tamil is there and so on. They want to teach all these languages to our boys and produce graduates in local languages. What about English ? English has been there all over for scientific studies, for research studies, and in fact, all our fame has rested on the knowledge of English hitherto either by Jagdish Chandra Bose or by Rabindranath Tagore or by C. V. Raman or by Narliker only recently. Therefore, it is a very difficult matter. You have to understand the difficulty which the whole nation has to face in completely adopting itself to Hindi for administrative purposes.

The present English-educated people have got a vested interest, the I.A.S., the I.C.S. and other cadres of services, who have been recruited on the basis of English language, and they are the instruments of the implementation of our schemes. Therefore, there is a natural difficulty and a hitch which results in delays. That we have to take care of. So, what I suggest is that the realities of the situation have to be faced by my friends, the Hindi enthusiasts, also. Ask a Hindi-knowing officer to evolve a note, what he wants to put it, in Hindi. Can he put it correctly what he has been noting in English today ? This is a disadvantage, even for the Hindi-knowing officers. But there is a type of people who want to be neither here nor there and who want to easily get into the services. Here is the Agra University. There are PhDs. galore in Hindi; there are M.As galore in Hindi. But in our part of the country, there are more failures in the vernacular languages among the University students than in other subjects. Telugu boys fail in Telugu; Tamil boys fail in Tamil. . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : लेकिन अंग्रेजी से बहुत कम ।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : . . . though it is their mother tongue. This is the state of our education. We are proficient neither in English nor in Hindi nor in the vernacular languages. You must come to a stage where proficiency is achieved in one language. Therefore, what I suggest is—these are the amendments suggested—that for sometime you must allow, for higher services, both English and Hindi as a compulsory language for appearing in the examinations. Where correspondence is between a Hindi-knowing State and a non-Hindi-knowing State, the translation of the Hindi documents should be followed from the originating place.

As you will agree, the language is a most delicate emotional instrument in the make-up of a nation. You cannot go on saying, simply because you have got the strength of numbers behind you, "I can impose it on anybody or I will ride roughshod over others." But I know most of the people, even the D.M.K. people, do not want English permanently. They do not want to give up Tamil. They are introducing Tamil at the higher stage of education. They have to depend on a language which is to be adopted by the vast majority of the people, if not today, at least tomorrow. Therefore, I hope the House will accept the amendments that are being proposed and see that the controversy over this issue is quietened down once and for all.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule is he raising the point of order ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत। मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के दो मंत्री गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं। कल हो सकता है कि कोई ट्रेफ़िक का कानून तोड़ने के कारण श्री चव्हाण या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गिरफ्तार हो जायें। इस लिए इसके बारे में कोई इन्तज़ाम होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त इस बारे में एक वॉटे की बहस की जायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see whether he is in order or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 109 या 340।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 340 is not applicable. The hon. Member has studied the procedure very well. He is one of the well-studied members of this House and if he takes a flimsy ground, it is not fair.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान का अनुच्छेद 194(2) इस प्रकार है :

"(2) No member of the Legislature of a State shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a House of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

"(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees . . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Is it applicable here? Will he point that out to me?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : बिल्कुल लागू है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नीति है अंग्रेज़ी हटाना। उस नीति को यहां पेश करने के लिए ये लोग आए थे। वे स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति और राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष से मिले। उन्होंने एक निवेदन दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नीति को पेश किया। जब अपनी सरकार की नीति को ले कर वे यहां आए और इस संविधान को तोड़ कर जब केन्द्रीय शासन उनको गिरफ्तार करता है, तो यह एक बहुत अहम और सांविधानिक सवाल बन जाता है, जिसके बारे में हम आपसे जवाब चाहते हैं।

**SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North):** Systematic efforts are being made to obstruct the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** How is article 194 applicable here? Any one who has an elementary knowledge of the Constitution will point out that it does not apply here.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah):** On a point of order. You are here to uphold the Constitution and the rule of law. *Ipsa facto*, his point of order is out of order. But even then, you are allowing this discussion.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** As Mr. Manoharan said—he is right—obstructions are placed in the name of points of order....

**SHRI MANOHARAN:** Then why should you waste the time by allowing it?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But one thing, I would like to make very clear. This body is supposed to be the custodian of the Constitution.... (*Interruption*). He is perfectly within his rights to question. But I would only appeal to the hon. members not to raise any point of order on flimsy grounds.

**श्री जार्ज करनेजीव :** हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार की ओर से कम-से-कम एक बयान तो दिया जाये।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is not admissible. Mr. J. H. Patel.

**श्री जार्ज करनेजीव :** ठीक है। जब ये मंत्री लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में जायेंगे, तो हम इनको वहाँ पर गिरफ्तार करायेंगे।

**श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) :** यह कितनी अजीब बात है कि माननीय सदस्य यहाँ तो इन गिरफ्तारियों का विरोध करते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार कराने की धमकी देते हैं।

**श्री रवि राय :** वहाँ पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को गिरफ्तार किया जायेगा।

**SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga)** Started speaking in Kannada.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Before he starts, I would like to submit....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is interrupting the proceedings.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** On a point of procedure.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am here to safeguard his interests. He may please resume his seat.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Let him speak whatever he likes. Whenever he spoke in Kannada in the past, the Prime Minister and the Speaker both assured us that there will be some arrangement for simultaneous translation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Banerjee, that is not the point just now. Mr. J. H. Patel.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti):** On a point of order, Sir. Either he must speak in English or in Hindi. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is free to speak in any language he wants to. The hon. Member may speak in whatever language he likes.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Sir, arrangements should be made for translation of their speeches also. They have also been elected by several lakhs of people and we should know what they are speaking. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is a matter which you can take up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. When this matter was raised . . .

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Why did not you give that reply to me?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** . . . it was suggested by Mr. Limaye himself that even if no translation has been supplied in advance, a Member should be allowed to speak in his language. And I very well remember that I have given that ruling, on that occasion.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore):** We have been telling that we will make arrangements. Let him seek our help. We will provide as many translations as possible in all the languages.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-**

**TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** The hon. Speaker invited the leaders of all political parties regarding this matter and of all the political parties agreed in regard to the suggestion that was made by the Hon'ble Speaker and, therefore, the onus of not taking any action lies on the leaders including the leader of DMK Party to which Mr. Krishnamoorthi belongs.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** न, न। बिल्कुल गलत है।  
स्पीकर साहब ने हमको बचन दिया है कि जल्द-से-जल्द उस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी।

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI rose—**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Krishnamoorthi, please sit down. Let him continue.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI:** Sir, the dignity of the House is much more than the hon. Minister's. When a debate is going on like that and when other Members are not able to follow, let the Minister take the responsibility, we will provide translations in all the languages. Why should a member's speech go unheard?

**SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South):** Sir, you please allow Mr. Fernandes to go into the glass room. He will do the translation for the benefit of all of us.

**SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) spoke in Kannada.**

**श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज ट्रांसलेशन कर सकते हैं। वह ट्रांसलेशन कर दें। हम भी फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

**श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज :** मैं अनुवाद कर सकता हूँ अगर आप कहें। लेकिन सरकार के समय में से। यह समय कटना चाहिए, हमारे में से नहीं। हमारा समय नहीं लगना चाहिए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is not possible.

**SHRI J. H. PATEL spoke in Kannada.**

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) :** श्रीमन्, आपके द्वारा मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के लिये

चार घंटे बढ़ाये जाय। इस पर हमारा जीवन है, हम भाषा के सवाल पर जेलखाने में रहे हैं, भाषा के सवाल पर हमने इलैक्शन जीता है। चाहे इस हाउस का समय एक दिन और बढ़ाना पड़े, लेकिन इसके लिये चार घंटे समय आवश्यक बढ़ाया जाय।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ये ठीक कह रहे हैं, समय अवश्य बढ़ना चाहिये।

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** I support him.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, हर एक पार्टी के लोग जो बोलना चाहते हैं, उन्हें समय अवश्य मिलना चाहिये। यह ऐसी चीज है जिसका सम्बन्ध हर एक के जीवन से है। मैं अपने मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम-से-कम पांच घंटे अवश्य बढ़ाने चाहियें, ताकि जो सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, उनको पूरा मौका मिले और वे अपने विचार सदन के सामने रख सकें। हर एक पार्टी में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस पर कुछ-न-कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अब तक उनको समय नहीं मिला है।

**श्री शिवनारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे अखबारों में छपा है कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने इस पर 30 घंटे मांगे थे, लेकिन मैंने 36 घंटे मांगे थे, लेकिन एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने हमारी प्रार्थना पर डिसीजन नहीं किया। इस लिये मैं इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि बिल का समय 36 घंटे कर दिया जाय। यह सरकार के जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है।

**SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :** I submit that till the end of the session this should be discussed, till we disperse, and we should not do any other work, only this.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) :** Let the Government withdraw the Bill, we will not require any time, otherwise there will be no end to this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It appears from all quarters of the House, everybody wants extension of time. Many members have suggested extension of time. I would like to know the views of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : We have sufficiently discussed this Bill. Don't waste time. There are more important problems like the food problem and unemployment problem.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जो इण्डोपेन्डेन्ट मेम्बरज हैं और जिनकी संख्या 60 के लगभग है, हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि इसमें बहुत थोड़ा समय एलाट हुआ है तथा जो पार्टियों हैं उनको अधिक समय मिलने के कारण, हम लोगों को अवसर नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं इण्डोपेन्डेन्ट मेम्बरज की तरफ से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे सब लोग इस पर सहमत हैं कि इस बिल का समय बढ़ाया जाय और हर मेम्बर जो इस पर बोलना चाहता है, उसको अवसर दिया जाय। एक प्रकार से यह भारत के भाग्य का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय हो रहा है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are endorsing the suggestions made by others. Please resume your seat.

SHRI S. XAVIER : The sooner the discussion is closed, the better for the House and the country.  
15.00 hrs.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सदन के विभिन्न दलों के सदस्यों की आवाज इस संशोधन विधेयक पर और समय बढ़ाने के लिए सुनी है। लगभग सभी लोगों ने यह इच्छा प्रकट की है कि इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाय और खास कर हमारे श्री शिव नारायण ने भी इस मांग का समर्थन किया है, इसलिए जो भी आपका इस बारे में निर्णय होगा, वह हमें मान्य होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the concurrence of the House, let us, as you suggested, have about four hours more.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Five hours.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Four hours.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Do not bargain.

लोगों को संतोष दिला दीजिये और जैसी कि सभी ओर से मांग है पांच घंटे इस पर बढ़ा दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Shri Sheo Narain is insisting on five hours, the House accepts five hours. (Interruption) Do not waste time in interruptions. Let Mr. Bibhuti Mishra start his speech.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरीके से यह राजभाषा संशोधन विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है और जिस रूप में लाया गया है वह हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र के बच्चों के हित में नहीं है। यदि यह संशोधन विधेयक इसी रूप में क्रियम रहा तो हम जो हिन्दी क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्य हैं, उनको सरकार मजबूर करेगी कि इस विधेयक के खिलाफ हम लोग वोट दें। संशोधन विधेयक के मौजूदा रूप में रहते जिस तरीके की हालत है, उस हालत में हम हिन्दी क्षेत्र के सदस्य लोग जिंदा नहीं रह सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी भाषा होने से वहाँ के बच्चों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में जगह नहीं मिलेगी और परिणाम यह होगा कि हिन्दी क्षेत्र के उम्मीदवार लोग केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में आने से वंचित रह जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विधेयक में काफ़ी सुधार करे। मैं एक चीज़ बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि हमारा डी० एम० के० के भाइयों अथवा किसी भी दक्षिण भाषा-भाषी भाई से किसी तरह का झगड़ा नहीं है। उनका हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। वह चाहे हिन्दी पढ़ें, चाहे अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ें, चाहे तमिल पढ़ें या चाहे तेलुगू पढ़ें। उनसे हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। आज इस संशोधन विधेयक के मौजूदा स्वरूप का जो हम विरोध कर रहे हैं उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि अगर यह इसी रूप में पास किया गया तो हमारे हिन्दी क्षेत्र के बच्चों को

### [श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

सरकारी नौकरियों में जगहें नहीं मिलेंगी। वैसे हमको आज भी जगह नहीं है, कारण यह है कि देश की पहली स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई जो 1857 में लड़ी गयी उसमें हर कोई जानता है कि उत्तर भारत के लोगों का कितना महत्वपूर्ण रोल रहा। इसके कारण अंग्रेजों ने हमको बाद में बुरी तरह दबाया, हम लोगों को इतना कुचला जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारी शिक्षा कमजोर हो गई और उन लोगों को अंग्रेजों ने प्रोत्साहन देना शुरू किया जो कि कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह, बम्बई बन्दरगाह या मद्रास बन्दरगाह से आये थे। वहां के लोगों को शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें आगे बढ़ाया और उनको सरकारी नौकरियां दी गईं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब हम भारत की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ते थे और यह गांधी जी के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में आने के पहले की यह बात है, तब यह अरविंद बाबू ने कलकत्ते की स्पेशल आल कांग्रेस कमेटी के इजलास में कहा था कि यह तुम्हारे हाफपेंट, कोट, पतलून और यह अंग्रेजी हिन्दुस्तान में जागृति नहीं लाने वाली है। इस देश में जागृति लाने वाली जो इस देश की अपनी भाषा है, वह महान भाषा ही हिन्दुस्तान में जागृति लायेगी। जब हिन्दुस्तान भर में हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाएं काम-काज में लाने का आन्दोलन चला, अपने देश की भाषाओं को हिन्दुस्तान भर में प्रचलित करने का आन्दोलन चला तो हिन्दुस्तान की स्वाधीनता हुई लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी और अन्य पार्टियों में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके कि बच्चे या तो यहां अंग्रेजी पढ़ते हैं या विदेश में पढ़ते हैं। यह थोड़े-से लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारा राज्य हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर क्रायम रहे। जिस तरह से यह आई० सी० एस० लोग इस देश से अंग्रेजों के शासन को हटाना नहीं चाहते थे उसी तरह से आज भी यह हाई सर्विस क्लास अपने स्वार्थ के वशीभूत होकर अंग्रेजी को आज भी

हिन्दुस्तान में बनाये रखना चाहता है। यह आई० सी० एस० लोग मिनिस्टर्स को इसके लिए ड्राफ्ट बना कर देते हैं और जैसे इन लोगों ने उस समय अंग्रेजों को देश से बाहर जाने में रुकावट पैदा की थी उसी तरह से आज वह इस देश का काम-काज उसकी मान्य राजभाषा हिन्दी में चलाने के रास्ते में रुकावटें पैदा कर रहे हैं। उधर के कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि इस क्लास में बहुत मेधावी लोग काम कर रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वह हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हुआ था उस समय वह मेधावी लोग कहां बैठे हुए थे? मेरा मत है कि महज बड़ी-बड़ी डिग्रियां हासिल कर लेने से ही कोई व्यक्ति सफल व योग्य सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि छत्रपति शिवाजी, रणजीत सिंह व अकबर आदि ने किसी कालिज में उच्च शिक्षा नहीं पाई थी, उन्हें ठीक से लिखना भी नहीं आता था लेकिन उनकी सरकार जिस योग्यता व सफलता के साथ चली उतनी शायद दुनिया में किसी की भी सरकार न चली होगी। वह इतिहास में योग्य व सफल शासक सिद्ध हुए हैं। सरकार चलती है, कौमनसेंस से वह महज किताबी ज्ञान से नहीं चलती है। यह अंग्रेजी वालों ने जो गद्दारी हिन्दुस्तान के साथ की है उसे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कभी माफ नहीं करने वाली है। हिन्दुस्तान की आने वाली जनता उनकी कन्न खोद कर गंगाजल डालेगी।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पहले हिन्दुस्तान में संस्कृत भाषा थी। शंकराचार्य ने आकर उत्तर भारत में हर जगह तीर्थ क्रायम किये और यहां के लोगों ने वहां दक्षिण में जाकर अपने तीर्थ क्रायम किये, संस्कृत का देश में प्रचार था। और जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का प्राचीन इतिहास पढ़ा होगा उनसे यह बात छिपी न होगी। लेकिन अभाग्यवश मैकाले ने आकर उस पर पानी फेर दिया और संस्कृत को एकदम से हटा दिया। मैकाले ने संस्कृत को हटा कर और अंग्रेजी को इस देश में लाकर संस्कृत और हमारे देश का सत्यानाश कर दिया। अंग्रेजों ने इस देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा को

लाकर हिन्दुस्तान में कोलोनियल रूल कायम किया। मैंकाले ने जैसा मैंने कहा देश में अंग्रेजी को प्रतिष्ठित किया और यहां के लोगों को मजबूर होकर सरकारी नौकरियों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, अपनी रोजी कमाने के लिए, पैसा कमाने के लिए अंग्रेजी पढ़नी पड़ी और धीरे-धीरे हिन्दुस्तानी अंग्रेजी भाषा पढ़ने को मजबूर होने लगे। मैं अपनी सरकार से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल दक्षिण के लोग हिन्दी विरोधी नहीं हैं। अगर आप यह कह दें कि कोई दक्षिण का भाई जो हिन्दी पढ़ेगा उसे और लोगों की अपेक्षा 25 रुपये ज्यादा तनख्वाह दी जायगी तो सब हिन्दी पढ़ने लगेंगे। कुछ मुट्ठी भर ऊंची नौकरशाही के लोग हिन्दी लाने के विरोधी हैं क्योंकि ऐसा होने से उनका एकाधिकार खत्म होता है और उस स्वार्थ के मद्देनजर वह हिन्दी का कोई-न-कोई बहाना कर विरोध करते रहते हैं और उसके आने में तरह-तरह की बाधाएं डालने का प्रयास करते हैं और उनके इसी कुचक्र का फल है कि हिन्दी को आज तक उसका उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं मिला। हमारे नेताओं ने हमारे देश के साथ और हमारी भाषा के साथ जो गद्दारी की है उसे कोई आने वाला हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा भूलेगा नहीं।

गांधी जी सन् 1917 में मेरे जिले में गये थे। दादा भाई नौरोजी की मृत्यु हो गई थी। गांधीजी ने गुजराती में भाषण नहीं किया बल्कि गांधीजी ने हिन्दुस्तानी में भाषण किया। गांधी जी ने कहा कि अगले साल मैं चम्पारन के लोगों को भोजपुरी में भाषण करते देख लूंगा। जैसा मैंने कहा हमारी सरकार हमारे मंत्रियों की वजह से नहीं चलती है बल्कि हमारी सरकार दफ्तर के लोगों से चलती है। यह जो दफ्तरों में भाई० सी० एस० बैठे हुए हैं, जो नौकर लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनसे हमारी सरकार चलती है। आज हकीकत यह है कि कुछ थोड़े से ऊपरी सबिस् वाले थोड़े-से उनके रिश्तेदार और थोड़े-से हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा चलायें लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी जब

हमारे देश पर चीनी हमला हुआ था तो इन हमारे मित्रों ने क्या किया? पाकिस्तानी हमले के समय में उन्होंने क्या तैयारी की? चीन के माओत्से तुंग कोई विदेशी भाषा नहीं जानते हैं लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि आज संसार में उसने चीन की कितनी धाक जमा दी है कि लोग उसके नाम तक से कांपते हैं। कारण यह है कि समस्त चीन में चीनी भाषा प्रचलित है, सारा काम-काज और शासन कार्य चीनी भाषा में चलता है। बर्हा के शासक अपने लोगों को समझते हैं और अपनी प्राबलम्स को समझ कर उन्होंने अपने देश को आगे बढ़ाया है। इसके विपरीत हमारे यहां अंग्रेजी जानने वाले सात बार सोचते हैं कि वह जो अंग्रेजी बोल रहे हैं वह सही बोल रहे हैं कि नहीं। उनकी अंग्रेजी भाषा सिंगुलर, प्लूरल व जैंडर के हिसाब से ठीक है अथवा नहीं और कहीं वह गलत अंग्रेजी तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं? उनको हर दम यही चिन्ता खाये रहती है कि कहीं गलत अंग्रेजी तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं, जैंडर मैस्कुयुलिन होना चाहिए अथवा फमनिन? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन अंग्रेजी जानने वालों ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कोई भला काम नहीं किया।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा दक्षिण वाले भाइयों से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। यह झगड़ा तो हमारे उधर के बैठने वाले लोग क्रीएट करते हैं। पहले जब हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो उसने हिन्दी को एजुकेशन का मीडियम नहीं बनाया था लेकिन जब हिन्दी क्षेत्र में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार हो गयी तो उन्होंने हिन्दी को मीडियम बना लिया। बिहार में उदाहरण के लिए हिन्दी का मीडियम इन लोगों ने बना दिया। लेकिन मजे की बात यह है कि यहां संसद में जब हमारे खिलाफ अ-विश्वास प्रस्ताव आता है तो वह सारे एक एक साथ झुकटा हो जाते हैं लेकिन जब हिन्दी का सवाल हो जाता है तो आपस में वह लोग लड़ने लगते हैं...

श्री मधु सिमये: आप हमारे साथ हो जाइये।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** हम आप लोगों की तरह से लड़ते नहीं हैं, हम लोगों का एका हो जायेगा। आप घबरायें नहीं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप दब जायेंगे यह तो हम जानते ही हैं।

**श्री शिवनारायण :** आप बड़े तीसमारखां हैं।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हमारे अपने यहां पर साथी हैं श्री फ्रैंक एन्थोनी, उन्होंने अखबार में एक लेख में लिखा जो कि मैंने पढ़ा था। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि 500 वर्षों में भी हिन्दी भाषा नहीं आ सकती है, सम्पर्क भाषा नहीं हो सकती है। इस समय वह यहां हाउस में मौजूद नहीं है वरना मैं उनसे पूछता कि साहब आपके जैसे आदमी जो यह कहते थे कि अंग्रेज यहां से जायेंगे ही नहीं, ऐसे बहुत से आदमी मिलते थे जो हम लोगों को जेल भिजवाते थे लेकिन सब ने देखा कि वह अंग्रेज इस देश से चले गये, और वह लोग यहां मिनिस्टर्स बने हुए हैं क्योंकि इस देश का राज्य हम लोगों ने समझौते से लिया। हम लोगों ने क्रांति करके आजादी नहीं ली। हम लोगों ने समझौता करके आजादी ली है। अंग्रेजों ने हमें लड़ाया। माउंट-बैटन साहब ने हमारे नेताओं को फंसा लिया और फंसा कर उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दो भागों में हमारे देश को बांट दिया। हम लोग कार्य करते रहे हैं, जीवन भर जेल जाते रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने कांग्रेस का काम किया है। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि किसी नेता ने हम से यह नहीं पूछा कि हम यह बिल ला रहे हैं, इसके बारे में तुम्हारी क्या राय है। हमारी पार्टी से नहीं पूछा, हम से नहीं पूछा, रैंक एंड फाइल से नहीं पूछा। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने बच्चों को क्या जवाब देंगे जब वे सर्विस के लिए आगे आयेंगे। हम उनको क्या कहेंगे ?

आप जानते ही हैं कि पांच करोड़ की पापुलेशन बिहार की है। लेकिन आप मुझे बतायें कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में कितनी जगहें

बिहार के लोगों को मिली हुई हैं। इसको अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपकी आंखें खुल जायेंगी। यह झगड़ा जो हमारे विरोधी लोग खड़ा कर रहे हैं और कुछ हमारी तरफ के भी लोग खड़ा कर रहे हैं, यह और कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, सिर्फ रोजी रोटी का झगड़ा है। यह झगड़ा नौकरी का झगड़ा है। हम लोग उत्तर भारत के रहने वाले हैं। मैं आपको वार्न करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मसले को आपने हल नहीं किया तो उत्तर भारत में कम्युनिज्म को आने से आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। जो यहां के बच्चे हैं, वे क्या करेंगे, यहां के बच्चों की रोजी रोटी का इंतजाम केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं करेगी तो कौन करेगा—

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** I see; this is against communism. The cat is out of the bag.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** चीन हमारे पड़ोस में है। हमारे बच्चे जब उनको रोजी रोटी नहीं मिलेगी तो विवश हो कर कम्युनिस्ट होते जायेंगे और आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

चन्हाण साहब को इस समय बहस जब हो रही है तो यहां होना चाहिये था, लेकिन यहां नहीं है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट में हमारे जैसे सीनियर मैनबर मिनिस्टर होते आज तक लेकिन हम गरीब हैं, रिसोर्सफुल नहीं हैं, इसलिए मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं—

**श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :** किस्मत की बात है।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** किस्मत की बात नहीं है। दो प्रतिशत लोग, मुट्ठीभर लोग हैं जो किसी न किसी तरह से, चालबाजी से, दाब पंच से या किसी और तरह से सरकारी गढ़ियों पर बैठ जाते हैं और वे जिसमें देश का भला है, उसको कर नहीं सकते हैं। मैटीरियलिज्म का जहां तक सवाल है, उसका ठीक से बंटवारा होना चाहिये। बंटवारा तभी ठीक से होगा जब आप हिन्दी क्षेत्रों के लिए सर्विस में उनकी आबादी के लिहाज से कोटा निर्धारित कर दें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो सारा जो झगड़ा है वह खत्म हो जाएगा। साउथ वालों को मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि वे मेरी भाषा पढ़ें। अगर इस भाषा को पढ़ाने की बात होती तो बीस साल में हमारी



सरकार ने उनको यह भाषा पढ़ा दी होती। इन बीस सालों में अगर सरकार ने हिन्दी का प्रचार किया होता तो सब इसको पढ़ गए होते। लेकिन हमारी सरकार आराम तलबी में फंसी रही, एयरकंडिशनड कमरों में रहना ही इसने अपना कर्त्तव्य समझा मोटरों से चलना ही इसने पसन्द किया। आप देखें कि आज किसी का लड़का फर्स्ट डिविजन में पास होता है तो किसी का थर्ड डिविजन में। जो लड़का थर्ड डिविजन में पास होता है उसको भी भगवान ने दो आंखें दे रखी हैं। वह भी देखता है कि मिनिस्टर कैसे चलता है, नेता कैसे चलता है। वह इस तरह की चीजों को बरदास्त नहीं करेगा। मैं चैतानी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज आपने इस कार्य को नहीं किया तो इस देश में दस बरस में कम्युनिज्म आकर रहेगा और आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे, आप इसको टाल नहीं सकेंगे।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to import any emotional overtone in this discussion. Already this problem has been agitating different sections of the people in different ways and, I believe, if we look at the problem from emotional overtones we will not be able to find a solution to the problem. It is, of course, a very strange thing that twenty years after independence this Parliament should be discussing what should be the language of the medium of education for the people of this country, what should be the language in which the citizens of this country will get their justice from the courts, what shall be the language in which the administration of the country will be carried on. It is certainly a very strange proposition that today we are discussing. I do not think in any other country that has become free this kind of discussion took place twenty years after independence has been reached. But, anyway, we are where we are, and we have to find a solution to this problem. How are we to approach this problem? Yesterday, when Shri Dange was speaking about this problem, he had stated the mistake committed by the people, the powers that be, in the development of the Hindi language; they imported too much of Sanskrit words and it was the Raghuvira Hindi that was mainly responsible for the pre-

sent situation. I do agree that we cannot develop Hindi on the basis of importing Sanskrit words; but, that is a different matter. The causes for the present dispute are far more fundamental than the import of Sanskrit words.

Today when we are talking of the unity of this country let us recognise that this country was never united politically except during the period of the British. Before the British came to this country, we were divided into so many principalities, with ever so many kingdoms. This has been our history. There might have been cultural unity but cultural unity does not mean political unity. For the first time in its history this country was united politically, forcibly united, under the British. But that did not lead to the unity of the people.

It was actually during the struggle against the British imperialists that people speaking different tongues, living under the domination of the British imperialists, came together. The unity of the people of this country was really forged in the course of that struggle. Therefore, we have a tremendous reservoir by which we could build further unity, thus cementing the unity that has already been achieved. But what did we do during the last 20 years? Let us also recognise that when we are talking of the unity of this country, this country consists of a number of linguistic groups. In other lands, each of these groups will be a nationality. In Europe everyone of these people, speaking a distinct language and inhabiting a compact territory, they are nation-States. So, each one of the groups in our country, who speak different languages are also like that. When that is the position, let us realise that the unity of this country can only be forged on the basis of the willing co-operation of the entire people, and not on the basis of forcing anything on the people. Therefore, when we today approach this whole problem, we have to remember that here is a multi-lingual country with people who have developed their own languages.

I have every respect for people speaking different languages. I like Hindi and I have every respect for the Hindi language. Similarly, I have every respect for Malayalam, Telugu and other languages. After all, the languages are the creation of the

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 people. It is the people who are inhabiting a particular territory that create a language in the course of their social development. The English people created the English language. It is not just a few literateurs that created the English language. Similarly, every language group in the whole world have created these languages. Therefore, in reality, when we are respecting the languages we are respecting the people who have created those languages. Let us, therefore, not think in terms of this language being developed or that language not being developed. After all, every language will develop, provided it is given the opportunity to develop. And if that opportunity is not given, it is not the fault of the language or the people who had not been given that opportunity.

Unfortunately, in our country that opportunity had been denied to all these different languages during the British regime by the British imperialists. During that period over everyone of the languages, be it Tamil, Hindi, Hindustani or Marathi, the British people imposed their restrictions. They imposed their restrictions by means of the language of the administration, by means of the medium of instruction and by means of the language in courts and thereby they prevented the normal and natural growth and development of these languages.

It was precisely during the struggle against the British imperialism; when that struggle took a mass character, after the 20s that the people, the very leaders of the national movement began to address the people in Tamil, in Hindi, in the various regional languages. The movement also took a mass character when people addressed them in their own languages. I remember that Shri Rajagopalachari, a very great Tamil speaker now, in 1920 could not address a meeting in Tamil at all. I know that. I know also that Shri Srinivasa Ayyangar could not address a meeting in Tamil in 1920. Even I myself could not address a meeting in Tamil then and it was only in 1932, for the first time that I addressed a meeting in Tamil.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: You are not bigger than Rajaji or Srinivasa Ayyangar. Why do you say "Even I could not address"?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I was just taking an example.

When I first addressed a meeting in 1933, Comrade Jivanandam, one of my colleagues, afterwards said, "I am translating what Ramamurti spoke in Tamil." That was the position in which I was in 1933.

What I want to point out is that a language develops as a result of its usage by the people for all the purposes for which people communicate with each other. After all, when did all these modern European languages develop? They developed not during the period of feudalism but after the overthrow of feudalism and after a new industrial society began to develop when commerce developed, when all these things developed, when the people inhabiting a particular territory used that language for all the purposes for which human communication was necessary in that territory, namely, for administration, for courts, for literature, for science, for economics, for history, for medium of education—for everything. That is how the English language and all other modern languages developed.

Similarly, our languages also can develop if that opportunity is given to every one of these languages. It is no good saying that none of our languages is today developed enough to be the media of instruction. After all, a man learns to swim actually by getting into the water and not by learning all the rules of swimming. If we have got to develop our languages, the first and the most elementary thing is to see that our languages become to be used for every purposes for which communication is necessary. This is the elementary thing. This is the whole question.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): That is what we are wanting to do.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: In 1947 when we had that opportunity, what did we do? Did we recognise that the languages spoken by the different people of this country are equals? The fundamental question is whether the framers of the Constitution themselves recognised that the various languages spoken by the people of this country are equal. Was the equality of

the people, the equality of the people speaking different languages and the equality of the languages spoken by different people recognised? I am afraid that the framers of our Constitution did not recognise that.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : No.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I will tell you. I have got the Constitution. There is an entire provision regarding the official language—articles 343 to 350B. What is there? Hindi language shall be the official language after 15 years. Very good. I am not going into that question. But then what about the other languages? Were they recognised as languages equal to every language including Hindi? Absolutely not. The Constitution provided—I will just read out to you one particular provision :—

“Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State :”

I am talking of the State. Why should the Constitution, for example provide that a State, which does not have Hindi as its language of the people, also can provide for Hindi to be the official language of that State? It is exactly here that the framers of the Constitution themselves did not realise the need for elevating the languages of the various regions to their own level and to their own status. That non-recognition, unfortunately, has been carried further.

I will read out to you another provision. The final articles in this Chapter says that it shall be the special responsibility of the the Central Government—after all, the Central Government is the common government of the entire people, the Tamilians, the Hindi-speaking people, the Gujarati-speaking people, of every people—to develop the Hindi language. Why is it not put down there that it is the special responsibility of the Centre also to develop all the other languages that are spoken by the people of this country because then alone can the people understand that the equality of languages has been recognised in fact and in word? Unfortunately, this has not been done.

If these languages are to come to their own, the most elementary thing that is necessary is that there should have been linguistic States right from the beginning because in a composite linguistic State how can the languages of the people become the official language of the State? Therefore, the framers of the Constitution did not think in terms of the people's languages coming into their own from the very beginning. It required a great amount of struggle in which blood was shed in order to make them accept the elementary demand that for the development of democracy and to see that the languages of the people come to their own, it has become necessary to have a tremendous amount of struggle to impose upon them the acceptance of the right of linguistic States. Unfortunately, this has happened all these years. It is because of this fact that, unfortunately, a certain feeling has arisen that, possibly, the people who do not want to develop our languages, who have not taken it to be their responsibility to develop our languages, want to impose Hindi language. Unfortunately, that feeling has arisen. There is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact. This is the reality of the situation. Therefore, I would appeal to my friends from the Hindustani-speaking areas to look into the entire policies that have been pursued all along in the matter of education, in the matter of various other things. While these things were going on, for example, why did not the Central Government, when dealing with the people speaking different languages in their areas, do a simple thing like this? Is it a very difficult thing for the Postal Department to issue money order forms in Tamilnad in Tamil, in Andhra in Telugu, in Maharashtra in Marathi, in Mysore in Kannada and so on? They will not do that. (*Interruption*) After all, the people of that area will have to understand the money order forms. Even the British Government did issue the money order forms, along with English, in languages of the various States. But what did our Government do? The moment our Government came, all money order forms, throughout India, whether Tamilnad or Assam or Kerala or anywhere else, were only in Hindi and English. Does it not create irritation? Have you not created a feeling of irritation? I have gone along the Highways of Andhra. Take, for example,

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the National Highways of Andhra. I have seen on the National Highways of Andhra the milestones, not in international numerals which Andhra people can understand, but in Hindustani numerals. Why is that necessary? Is this the way to win the confidence of the people? These are the various ways by means of which the irritation has been caused, not only irritation but a feeling that these people want to dominate over us. That, unfortunately, is a feeling created, that is there, and unless that feeling is wiped out, I do not think this problem can be easily solved.

I am not an opponent of Hindustani. I understand Hindustani; I speak in Hindustani in my public meetings in Hindustani-speaking areas and, therefore, I am not an antagonist of Hindustani.

The other day, Dr. Sushila Nayar was talking about great people and she was quoting from Shri Satya Narayan of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and various other people. These people had spread the Hindi language. Yes, I also had my part. But nonetheless, Shri Satya Narayan does not today support the position that you are taking. I would have very much liked Dr. Sushila Nayar to quote what exactly is the opinion of Shri Satya Narayan today. The fact is that even the very people who had taken part in the spread of Hindi language in the South have bitter experience. They find that today a different approach to the whole problem has got to be there, not this kind of approach. As far as the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha people were concerned, they were doing it on a voluntary basis and they did not want to impose Hindi. When Mahatma Gandhi talked of Hindi, I dare say, he never wanted it to be imposed on other people. I am sure Mahatma Gandhi would never have been a party to this kind of a thing.

This is an attempt to, surreptitiously, force it on the people. This is the kind of a thing that has been causing the greatest amount of irritation and anger. (Interruption) A simple thing like this is not being done even here. In this House, where representatives of people speaking different languages, meet here in order to discuss different problems before them, you make only Hindi and English as the official languages of this House.

You do not allow. It requires a tremendous amount of struggle and the struggle is even now not over. Even after 20 years, this struggle is not over. A man who does not know Hindi, for example, Comrade Nana Patel, who comes from Satara, who is a hero of the Patri Sircar days of 1942, and who is a beloved leader of the entire people of Satara, has to keep mum because he cannot speak in English or Hindi. That is the position. The main question, therefore, is this: Has the Government of India recognised these rights? Has the Government of India, all these twenty years, realised the need to recognise the equality of people and the equality of different languages of this country? (Interruption).

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: I am not interrupting. I am just giving him the information. There were two Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh who did not know English but who were permitted to make their speeches in Telugu, and they got them published here. So, that right is recognised here. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is not a question of his being able to speak in Hindi. It is not a question of anybody being able to speak in a particular language. It is the right of the Parliament to follow what he is speaking. After all, are we conducting democracy or are we conducting a farce? If it is democracy, I must be able to follow what my fellow-members are speaking. What is this kind of thing? That is why I say that this Government, these people, have, all these twenty years, failed to recognise the equality of languages of this country. That is the root of the whole problem.

Having said that, I would like to say this. Wonderful provisions are there in the Constitution. Mr. Dange was referring to the fact that Raghu Vira Hindi has been imposed. There is that article, article 351. What does it say? It says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of

India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani...."

Remember, the Constitution framers said that Hindustani was different from Hindi; they had made that distinction there.

"...and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule...."

Hindi has to assimilate the words used in Hindustani and the other languages of India, although Hindustani is not a language listed in the Eight Schedule.

"...and by drawing...."

That is what I want to emphasize.

"...and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

Therefore, the enrichment of the Hindi language should be done not primarily on the basis of the living languages of this country, not on the basis of the languages which are spoken today by the people of this country, but by drawing primarily on Sanskrit which nobody in this country understands.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : I can speak and understand that language....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him argue his case. Have some patience.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Thousands of people can speak in Sanskrit.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Sir, Sanskrit is a very good language. I know what Sanskrit language is....

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको ऐसा बोलना नहीं चाहिये। मुझे संस्कृत में बोलने की इजाजत दी जाये, मैं संस्कृत में बोल सकता हूँ। इनको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

ठोक है, मैं आपके लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I know what the Sanskrit language is. After all I have suffered by learning that language. The very word 'Sanskrit' means....

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : On a point of information only....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : No, No. I am not yielding. 'Sanskrit' means

"सम्यक् कृतम्"

not a natural language, but well made, an artificially created language. (Interruptions).

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : His very name is in Sanskrit.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : And how artificially created I know. What a wonderful grammar it has which has made it a most difficult language and every word there, they revelled in making it more difficult. I know the beatings I have myself received from my grand-father in order to pronounce that word in Champu Ramayanam :

तत्रत्यविचित्रतरुद्वयतंकमस्तंभाप्रप्रत्युप्त-  
स्फटिकशिलासालभंजिकापुंज करतलकलित-  
कनककलशमुलात् ।

This one word.... (Interruptions).

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : यह एक बर्ड नहीं है, श्रीमान् जी, यह गलत कह रहे हैं।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramamurti, whatever you might say about Sanskrit—you may argue your case—you should not hurt the sentiments of others because Sanskrit is the background of all the languages.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, let him keep quiet.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Therefore, Sir, after all despite the great treasures of Sanskrit language, let us realise why this country did not advance. There was a Bhaskara in this country who discovered that the earth is round long before Galilee discovered that the earth is round. It is

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

the Indian mathematicians who gave the world the cipher without which mathematical science could not have advanced. In spite of all these things, why was it that our country was not able to advance? We are not able to advance precisely for the reason that the language in which the sciences were taught, the language in which these things were taught, was the monopoly of a coterie of people who could learn Sanskrit, who could learn the language for 10 years before they have access to the knowledge and the common people of this country were not allowed even to learn. That has been the bane of this country. And let us not make that same bane even now when we are thinking of the future generation of our country. Let us, therefore, give up this English language as the medium of instruction in our country immediately. In this let us not depend upon the Vice-Chancellors whose advice cannot today be taken at all. They are a prejudiced people. That is one thing.

When this has been the position, what are we to do with the present situation? I am only asking my Hindi friends to realise this. When they realise this....

AN HON. MEMBER: They are adamant. They cannot realise.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: They are not adamant.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We are supporting this. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, I am not yielding. . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. order. Let him conclude.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Therefore, our position is that the equality of languages must be recognized always. There must be a temporary solution till the time when people can look at the problem without overtones. Unfortunately, emotional overtones are there existing today. Let us look at this problem from a longer range of view. Immediately in order to put an end to these emotional overtones, in the present situation which is today kept by the Bill, I would like to tell my Hindi friends that they have a special responsibility in this matter. After all they are the

largest group of people speaking Hindi language and if tomorrow by a natural evolution, people will certainly, when this problem is settled, look at the problem of the central administration not in an atmosphere of these emotional upsurges but on the basis of practical necessity. Let us, therefore, create those conditions that are necessary to look at this problem from a practical point of view and not from these points of emotional overtones.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What is the practical thing? Let him explain that?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

शिवनारायण, मैं बोल रहा हूँ, जरा ठहर जाओ। तुम मुझे इस तरह से मजबूर नहीं कर सकते।

The problem, therefore, is this. I would appeal to my Hindi-speaking friends to realise that it is their responsibility. When their language is about to be the language of the State, naturally, they will be open they are looking at it from a prejudiced angle. Let them think of the past happenings that have happened during the last twenty years when the whole approach to the problem has been one of bungling. Therefore, my appeal would be this. Let us make a compromise; let us today agree to the continuation of English for the time being. Meanwhile, let us all concentrate our attention in making the regional languages as the media of instruction up to the highest level in all the States.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: Is he ready to fix a time-limit?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Once that is done, my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony will find that after five years or ten years there will not be many people who would be very proficient in English and he will be fighting at that time, for that kind of thing. Then, the problem will be looked upon by the people as a practical problem and then people will begin to ask 'Which is the Indian language through which communication between us can be bettered?' then, I am sure that by virtue of the fact that Hindustani happens to be the language which is spoken by most people, people will inevitably come to the conclusion that Hindustani should be the language

of communication between the people and the Government.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** (Nominated—Anglo Indians) : Hindustani ?

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI** : Let us fight that battle also.

श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी : हम भी झगड़ा करेंगे ।

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI** : आप चलिये हमारे साथ, भाइयें ।

I would, therefore, say, that this is only a temporary way by means of which the problem can be solved for the moment. But I want to say that even this Bill is no solution to this problem at all. The fundamental problem is going to remain there, and that fundamental problem can only be solved on the basis of the recognition of the equality of all languages in the matter of communications between one State and another and between one State and the Centre. What prevents the Central Government from saying that Tamil Nad can communicate with the Centre in Tamil and they will have their own arrangement for translation ? A few crores of rupees for maintaining and developing the unity of this country are nothing. It is the whole approach today that is creating all kinds of difficulties.

Similarly, the right of every people to address the Central Government and to receive a reply in their particular language must be guaranteed, but unfortunately that is not guaranteed in the Constitution. But it must be guaranteed. Similarly, the Central Government must see to it that in all those offices that are situated in the various non-Hindi areas, the Central officials conduct their transactions with the people of that area in the language of that area and not in Hindi or English. For example, why should the Income-tax Department deal with the people of Kerala in English or Hindi ? Why should they not deal with them in the Malayalam language ? Unless we guarantee this right to the people of this country on the basis of the equality of languages and the equality of the different people speaking the different languages recognised without any inhibition and without any kind of reservation and on that basis we try to arrange our affairs, there

can be no permanent solution to this problem, and this problem will lead to the disruption of the unity of this country. I warn Government that they have got to change their present attitude and adopt this basic approach that I have suggested. Unless this basic approach is adopted, I would warn them that they will be responsible for the disruption of the unity of this country, and nobody else.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Shri Tulsi-das Jadhav.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI** : I did not like to interrupt the eloquent speaker, my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti. I hold no brief for this Government. But I want to correct him on one or two points.

First of all, he must remember that the Congress always stood for linguistic provinces.

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI** : I said that.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI** : Also, nobody every spoke against Hindi before independence. Nobody, not even Rajaji, nor the people of the South, spoke against Hindustani.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** : There was no question of language then; the question was of independence.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI** : I am only trying to correct a misapprehension which may be created by the speech of my hon. friend by saying that the Congress stood for linguistic provinces. Nobody objected to that. But Government took some time in bringing that about. That is another question. Nobody ever spoke against Hindustani being the national language of India. Therefore, even if the Government did something wrong in issuing the circular, they did it because they thought that this proposition had been accepted by the whole of India.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** : Before 1947, the only question before us was independence.

**SHRI S. XAVIER** : Prior to independence there was no necessity to oppose Hindi.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI** : I do not want any discussion on this point; I only wanted to correct a misapprehension.

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI** : There is no correction needed. I never said what has been attributed to me. The Congress Government went against its own resolution. What am I to do ?

**SHRI RAJARAM** : Even in 1937, we opposed it in the South.

**SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF** (Ramanathapuram) : Even in 1937, we opposed Hindi, when it was imposed as compulsory education. Acharyaji **does not remember** that.

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव** (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो यह आफिशियल लैंग्वेज्ज अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल आया, उस के बारे में अभी तक काफी बहस हुई है। यह बिल जो यहां पर लाया गया है, इसमें सरकार का उद्देश्य क्या है, हमें इस को समझना होगा। हमारे संविधान की धारा 343 में ऐसा लिखा है कि भारत की राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी रहेगी और उस के साथ-साथ एडीशन कर के अंग्रेजी रहेगी—ऐसा कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया गया है। 15 वर्ष तक तो इस प्रकार चलेगा, लेकिन 15 वर्ष बाद—जनवरी, 1965 से बिलकुल हिन्दी हो जायेगी। जब इस तरह का सर्कुलर सरकार की ओर से निकाला गया, तो उस के खिलाफ जो नान-हिन्दी राज्य हैं, विशेष रूप से मद्रास ने उस का विरोध किया। विरोध होने पर फिर 1963 में एक कानून बना, जिसमें कहा गया कि एडीशनल भाषा के रूप में इंग्लिश भी चालू रहेगी।

15.49 Hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA** in the Chair]

अब यह भी बिल आया है, इस के अन्दर भी वही क्लॉज है कि 15 वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान में जिस रीति से इंग्लिश भाषा चलती थी, उसी रीति से चालू रहेगी, जब कि 1963 में यह था कि इंग्लिश "इन एडीशन टु हिन्दी" रहेगी, अर्थात् उस में हम ने हिन्दी को माना था और यह तय किया था कि जिनको दिक्कत आती है, जो हिन्दी भाषा को समझ नहीं पाते

हैं, उन को डिफिकल्टी न हो, इस लिये अंग्रेजी भी चले। अब जहां तक इस बिल के लाने का सम्बन्ध है, जो इन्क्लीनेशन दिखाई देता है वह यही है कि जो हमारी नान-हिन्दी स्टेट हैं, जिनको दिक्कत पैदा होती है, उन की सहाय्यता के लिये इस को लाया गया है—इतना ही सार मुझे इस का दिखाई देता है। जो यह बिल देखने के बाद नज़र आता है। लेकिन उस के साथ-साथ जो उस के प्राविजोस रक्खे हुए हैं और जो उस के क्लॉज रखे हुए हैं, क्लॉज 2, 3, 4 और 5, इन क्लॉज से मालूम देता है कि हिन्दी भाषा को बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत कम जगह इस में रखी हुई है।

यह बात सही है कि भाषा का झगड़ा है। पिछले 2-3 दिन के दौरान होने वाले भाषणों को मैंने सुना है और उन में कभी-कभी ऐक्साइटमेंट नज़र आता है। हो सकता है कि उस ऐक्साइटमेंट के पीछे गुस्सा न हो लेकिन जो कुछ आंखों के सामने सर्विस कहो या देश में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हों जिन में कुछ फायदा होता है उस में हमें फायदा कम होगा या किस को ज्यादा होगा इस डर के मारे उस के पीछे जो विचार है वह विचार वह है ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

एक बात सही है कि जो हिन्दी भाई हैं उन से मेरी प्रार्थना है और वह यह कि आप के देश की भाषा तो हिन्दी मानी हुई है। मानने के बाद जो नान-हिन्दी लोग हैं या स्टेट हैं उन को समझाना उन को साथ लेना और उनको अपने साथ लेकर देश को एक साथ ले जाना यह जिम्मेदारी, यह जवाबदारी हिन्दी प्रेमी लोगों की है और वह उन की जवाबदारी, पिछले 20 वर्ष में वह भाई जो हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं वह गुस्सा करेंगे लेकिन मेरे भाई माफ करेंगे मुझे कि पिछले 20 साल में जिस रीति से हिन्दी के लिये कोशिश होनी चाहिये थी उनकी तरफ से वह कोशिश हुई नहीं है। आप कह सकते हैं कि सरकार यह काम करे लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हर बात में सरकार



नहीं आती। बालियॉटरी आर्गोनाइजेशन्स इसके लिये जब तक तैयार नहीं होती तब तक सरकार के कानून, सरकार के सिपाही या पुलिस हर जगह पर काम नहीं देते। यह ठीक है कि इस काम को करना भी सरकार की ड्यूटी है। मेरा कहना यह नहीं है कि यह सरकार की ड्यूटी नहीं है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकार तो एक तटस्थ होती है, देश में जनता की मेजरिटी होती है और जनता के विचार होते हैं उनमें से कई विचार जो सरकार अख्तियार कर लेती है, मान लेती है, उस विचार का बढ़ाना, उसे अमल में लाना यह उस विचार के प्रेमी लोगों का काम है। मेरा कहना है कि वह काम उनकी तरफ से नहीं हुआ। इतना ही नहीं, मैंने जहां तक देखा है वहां तक ठीक रीति से समझा-बुझा कर भी काम करने का तरीका नहीं होता। इससे यह टैशन बढ़ता है।

मैंने दक्षिण भारत के एम०पी० के भाषण सुने और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के भी भाषण सुने। उनमें एक चीज यह नजर आती है कि हिन्दी लोगों का जो एक रवैय्या है वह एक जबरदस्ती हो जाती है ऐसी फीलिंग है। उनमें होती है या नहीं होती है वह बात जुबा है लेकिन इस रीति से फीलिंग पैदा हो देश में तो वह भी ठीक बात नहीं है। हमारे जो हिन्दी भाई हैं उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस रीति से वह न करें। मैं तो महाराष्ट्र से आया हूँ, हिन्दी जानता हूँ, हिन्दी का प्रेमी हूँ और जब से यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में आया हूँ तब से मैं यहां हिन्दी में ही भाषण करता हूँ। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमारा यह फर्ज है और हिन्दी प्रेमी लोगों का फर्ज है कि वह गैर हिन्दी लोगों को अपने साथ ले लें। जैसे 20 वर्ष गये वैसे और कई दिन चले जायें तो उसमें नुकसान नहीं होगा मगर हम को विश्वास है कि इस देश में कोई प्रान्त ऐसा नहीं है कि जो प्रान्त देश से बाहर रहने की इच्छा करता है और वह बाहर रहने की इच्छा अप्रत्यक्ष या प्रत्यक्ष उनके दिल में आ जाये मैं उसमें विश्वास

नहीं रखता क्योंकि भारत के एक रहने से जो हर आदमी की इच्छत है वह इच्छत कोई कूप-मंडूक बनने से भाषा के सबजैक्ट के ऊपर चली जाती है, मैं खयाल नहीं करता कि ऐसा किसी का विचार है? लेकिन उसके साथ उसमें जो दिक्कत है वह दिक्कत भी खयाल में रखें। कल माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने आंकड़े दिये कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में कौन से प्रान्त के कितने लोग हैं। उन आंकड़ों को देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि मद्रास के ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 परसेंट लोग सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस में हैं। जाहिर है कि उस वक्त तो अंग्रेजी का जमाना था और अंग्रेज राज्य करते थे तो उस भाषा का महत्व था। उसके साथ-साथ यह भी बात सही है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा से हमें ब्रेष नहीं लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ हमारे दिल पर एक गुलामगिरी आई थी यह बात भी सही है। जब मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता था और संस्कृत मैं ने ली तो यह संस्कृत हमें अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई गई। उससे हमें बहुत दिक्कत हुई और उसका पढ़ना मुश्किल हो गया लेकिन तो भी उसे पढ़ना पड़ा क्योंकि पढ़े बिना छुटकारा भी तो नहीं था। इसके मानें यह है कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य में अंग्रेजी भाषा की एक जबरदस्ती हमारे साथ में होती थी। उस जबरदस्ती के होने से बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। उसके साथ-साथ क्षमा करें वह विचार भी आया इसीलिये जो नान हिन्दी स्टेट हैं उनसे भी मेरी रिक्बैस्ट है कि जो भी हो इंग्लिश तो रहनी ही चाहिये। ऐसा कहना उनके लिये उचित न होगा क्योंकि इस तरह से थोड़े मुट्ठी भर लोग मद्रास में हों, केरल में हों, मैसूर में हों अथवा आंध्र में हों या पश्चिमी बंगाल में हों, जिनके कि हाथ में यह चीज रहेगी। लेकिन आम जनता अंग्रेजी नहीं चाहती है उनको शौक नहीं है कि सब जगह पर अंग्रेजी हो और जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा कि आजकल कई प्रान्तों में तो अंग्रेजी को निकाल दिया गया है और मातृभाषा को, जो वहां की लैंग्वेज है, जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज है वहां माध्यम

### [श्री तुलसी दास जाधव]

से शिक्षण होता है। इसलिये जो नान-हिन्दी स्टेट के लोग हैं उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह अंग्रेजी के पीछे इतने डटे हुए नहीं रहें कि हिन्दी वालों को एक जुर्माना हो जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के अन्दर जो चार क्लॉज हैं एक तो पहला क्लॉज है पहले जैसे कानून में रखा है उस रीति से वह रखा हुआ है। इसमें एक बात यह है कि जो प्राविजो है उस प्राविजो में यूनिन का नान-हिन्दी स्टेट के साथ इंग्लिश में पत्र-व्यवहार होगा, ऐसा उसमें लिखा है। दूसरे प्राविजो में एग्जिमेंट है कि आपस में हिन्दी के लिये एग्जि करतें हैं लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि पहला प्राविजो जो है कि यूनिन को नान-हिन्दी स्टेट्स से पत्र-व्यवहार करना हो तो वह अंग्रेजी में करे। उसके साथ में वह हिन्दी का ट्रान्सलेशन भेज दें तो ठीक लेकिन इतना भी नान-हिन्दी स्टेट्स सहन नहीं करती हैं। यह बड़ी दिक्कत है। जब आप के दिल में हिन्दी सीखने की लगन है तो आज नहीं तो कल आप उसे सीख ही लेंगे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब अॉध्र को, मद्रास को पत्र लिखे तो वह अभी अंग्रेजी में भेजे लेकिन उसके साथ हिन्दी का ट्रान्सलेशन भी भेज दिया जाया करे तो भी आप जिस को चाहें उसे दिखा सकते हैं और उससे पढ़वा भी सकते हैं लेकिन उसके लिये भी आज हमारे उधर के कई भाई कहते हैं कि वह हम को नहीं चाहिये तो मेरा कहना है कि उनका यह ऐटीच्यूड भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब किसी नान-हिन्दी स्टेट से पत्र-व्यवहार करे तो उसके साथ हिन्दी में ट्रान्सलेशन भेज दे। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि नान-हिन्दी स्टेट से यूनिन का पत्र-व्यवहार हो या उनका पत्र-व्यवहार किसी दूसरी हिन्दी स्टेट से हो और वह नान-हिन्दी स्टेट उनके साथ अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार करें तो उसके साथ हिन्दी का भी तर्जुमा हो और यदि ऐसा होता है तो दोनों के लिये ठीक होगा। यह हो सकता है कि हिन्दी का तर्जुमा रखने से ऐसा समझा

जाय कि नान-हिन्दी स्टेट के ऊपर एक इम्पोजीशन होता है लेकिन वह लोग यह भी खयाल रखें कि हिन्दी वालों के ऊपर भी अंग्रेजी का इम्पोजीशन न हो। इस संशोधन विधेयक के अन्दर हिन्दी वालों पर एक इम्पोजीशन है क्योंकि अगर उन्हें अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों से पत्र-व्यवहार करना हो तो उनको अपने हिन्दी पत्र का इंग्लिश ट्रान्सलेशन भी कर के मद्रास को भेजना होगा।

मद्रास वालों को कहते हैं कि यह इम्पोजीशन नहीं है, कम्पलशन नहीं है और चाहें तो इंग्लिश में भेज दें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दी को बढ़ाना है, अगर आप हिन्दी को कबूल करते हैं तो ट्रान्सलेशन को आप को कबूल कर लेना चाहिये। जहां तक ट्रान्सलेशन का सम्बन्ध है मैं विनती करूंगा कि हर आदमी इंग्लिश का हिन्दी में और हिन्दी का इंग्लिश में ट्रान्सलेशन नहीं कर सकता है और न उसको ऐसा करने को कहा जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये सेंटर में और स्टेट्स में सैल होने चाहिये। जो पत्र हिन्दी में आयें उनका तर्जुमा बे सैल करें। जो अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार होता है उसका ट्रान्सलेशन वहां हो ताकि किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ न हो। यह जो मारा-मारी चल रही है यह सर्विसिस के लिये चल रही है। इस बिल में कहा गया है कि जहां तक सेंटर का सम्बन्ध है यहां अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों चलेंगी। लेकिन इसमें एक दिक्कत है। सेंटर के कुछ डिपार्टमेंट बम्बई में भी हैं तथा देश के दूसरे भागों में भी हैं। अब वहां पर जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं—उनको दोनों भाषायें सीखनी पड़ेंगी। वह भी उनके ऊपर एक प्रकार का कम्पलशन है। जैसे आप बिहार को लें। बिहार में भी सेंटर के आफिस हैं। वहां अंग्रेजी नहीं है बिहार में। वहां शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा है। अब उनको इसमें कम्पलशन होती है। यह जो कम्पलशन है इसको आपको निकालना चाहिये।

क्लॉज चार में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर पत्र लिखने में या पत्र का उत्तर देने में देरी

होने का भय हो तो हिन्दी तर्जुमा साथ भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और अंग्रेजी में ही पत्र लिखा जा सकता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसिस में आपने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों के लिये कहा है। अब आप यह सद्बुलियत दे रहे हैं कि अगर कोई अफसर कहेगा कि ट्रांसलेशन करने का वक्त नहीं है, इसमें देरी होगी तो अंग्रेजी में वह उस पत्र को भेज सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से हिन्दी बढ़ने वाली नहीं है, उसकी प्रगति होने वाली नहीं है।

क्लाज़ पांच में आपने वीटो का अधिकार दिया है। वह भी ठीक नहीं है। कोई एक प्रान्त अगर हिन्दी को न माने तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह चौदह पन्द्रह प्रान्तों को कम्पल करेगा कि वे अंग्रेजी रखें। यह भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी वालों पर अंग्रेजी का कम्पलशन और अहिन्दी वालों हिन्दी का कम्पलशन नहीं होना चाहिये। किसी के साथ कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस तरह का प्रोविज़न आपको इसमें कर देना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ। भारत जो पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद बचा है, वह युनाइटेड रहे, यह आपको देखना चाहिये। हमने देखा है कि नार्थ में भी और साउथ में भी भाषा को लेकर गड़बड़ हुई है। मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो गड़बड़ होती है इसको हम जो लीडर हैं उनको रोकना चाहिये। हर पार्टी के लीडरों से मैं कहूँगा कि इस देश में कानून का राज अगर चलना है, अगर इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को चलना है तो हमें रिस्क ले कर भी इन गड़बड़ियों को रोकना होगा। इन गड़बड़ियों के लिये जवाबदारी हमारी होनी चाहिये। चौरा-चौरी में जब गड़बड़ हुई तो गांधी जी ने सत्याग्रह वापस लिया। राजकोट में गांधी जी ने उपवास किया। पीछे उनको मालूम हुआ कि मेरी गलती हुई है तो उन्होंने अपनी गलती कबूल कर ली। जिस तरह से वे अपनी जवाबदारी को

समझते थे, जिस तरह से वह रिस्क लिया करते थे, उसी तरह से हम को भी रिस्क लेना सीखना चाहिये। अगर हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी विद्यार्थी गड़बड़ करते हैं तो यह हिन्दी वालों की जवाबदारी है। उनको चाहिये कि वे रिस्क लें और अगर इन एजीटेशन में कोई जानें जाती हैं तो इसकी भी उनकी जवाबदारी है। पीछे आपको मालूम ही है कि मद्रास में एजीटेशन चला था और वहां पर एक आदमी ने अपने आपको जलाया था और पुलिस वाले को भी जला दिया था। उस वक्त मद्रास वालों का यह कर्त्तव्य था कि वे आगे आते और अपनी जान पर खेल कर भी इस तरह की गड़बड़ियों को रोकते। जो लीडर बनते हैं उनको सब तरह की जवाबदारी लेनी चाहिये। तब यह काम होगा। अगर बाहर गड़बड़ी चलती है और हम उसको यहां खड़े होकर प्रोत्साहन देते हैं तो न यहां डेमोक्रेसी रहेगी और न ही पार्लियामेंट चलेगी। आपस में यहां कई बार इतनी गर्मागर्मी चलती है, इतना टेंशन क्रियेट हो जाता है, कि बाहर वालों को ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अगर ये बीच में मजबूत खम्भे न हों तो ये लोग अभी लड़ पड़ें।

मैं नान-हिन्दी प्रान्तों में घूमा हूँ। मद्रास, केरल आदि में मैं गया हूँ। वहां भी हिन्दी के लिये प्रेम-भाव है। बड़ी मुहब्बत है। उनके साथ भी किसी प्रकार की जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता हूँ कि वह झूठी इज्जत पर न खड़े रहें, फाल्स प्रेस्टीज में न पड़ें और आगे हो कर खुद कोई रास्ता निकालें जिस से देश ठीक तरह से चल सके।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I say with great respect that there does not seem to have been much attention paid to what is before the House—this amending Bill and the resolution. I propose to confine my remarks to the amending Bill and the resolution.

The Home Minister had mentioned that this amending Bill was a compromise. I

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agree entirely with him that it is a compromise, it is a compromise between the Nehru assurance and the increasing, the unremitting pressure of the Hindi lobby both in the Congress Party and outside. You may remember that when the original Bill or the original measure was on the anvil I had analysed what became sections 3 and 4 and I pointed out that they constituted a calculated scheme for the blanket imposition of Hindi by the backdoor. I had summed up my opposition to that original measure at the Third Reading stage in one sentence. I had said that it was a travesty of the Nehru assurance, that it was a calculated scheme for the imposition of Hindi by the backdoor and that it was indeed a fraud on the non-Hindi-speaking people.

Sir, I will concede this to the Hindi zealots that they have been consistent, they have been consistent in their intention to ensure that the Nehru assurance is not implemented, they have been consistent in their intention to ensure that the Nehru assurance is both sabotaged and indeed dishonoured (*Interruption*). I am only dealing with the Nehru assurance, nothing outside.

Some people, including my hon. friend who has interrupted me, seek to invoke the Constitution; either—I do not want to be harsh; in the courts I am the personification of mildness and I do not want to impute any motives—they do not choose to understand the plain language of the Constitution or deliberately they seek to distort it in order to suit this Hindi imposition motive. Article 343 is invoked in season and out of season. Equally it is distorted in season and out of season. The Hindi protagonists say, look at Article 343, it sets an absolute dead-line after 1965 for the complete imposition of Hindi as the sole official language. I say, no. I say, look at the whole article, look at clause (3) which is a *non-obstante* clause. You know, Sir, what a *non-obstante* clause is, What does clause (3) of article 343 say? It says:

“Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of . . .

(a) the English language, or . . . . .”

It says that notwithstanding anything in article 343, after 15 years, that is, after 1965, Parliament may specify the use for English. In my respectful submission—the Hindi protagonists would not agree—provided Parliament specifies the use, it may say, in terms, that after 1965 English shall continue for all the official purposes of the Union. That, in my respectful submission, is the plain and ordinary meaning of the *non-obstante* clause. The *non-obstante* clause effaces everything before it, effaces the reference to Hindi being the official language of the country. As I said, the original Bill, in my respectful submission, was a travesty of the Nehru assurance. I say this with great respect to the Home Minister that this amending Bill is a continuing travesty of the Nehru assurance. All the basic defects, all the basic snares in the original Bill are still continued. You will remember the language used—English may be used in addition to Hindi.

Now, Sir, I had written to Jawaharlal Nehru. He had replied to me on the 18th April 1963. I told him that this language, this permissive language was a travesty of his assurance to the non-Hindi-speaking people. He replied to me—I have got his letter, reply, with me—saying that it was his intention that it shall be mandatory and he had been advised that ‘may’ in that context meant ‘shall’. That was the clear intention of the Nehru assurance propounded by Nehru himself, that it will have to be mandatory. But what happened? When I was seeking a clarification, the then Home Minister, Shastriji,—I loved him but I had to fight him on this issue—said that ‘may’ means ‘may’. ‘May’ is permissive, and in this context how will it be interpreted? I do not want to point a finger at all the members of the Central Cabinet. I believe the Home Minister wants to try and implement the Nehru assurance. But he and other people like him—God knows there are only a handful there—are complete captives of the dominant Hindu chauvinist bloc in the Central Cabinet itself. In that view of the matter, what will it mean? It will mean that it is a complete travesty of the Nehru assurances; that Hindi shall be there for all official purposes, that will be the interpretation. English may be, or indeed it

may not be used for a single official purpose. That is what the present language Bill means. It is a complete and utter travesty of the Nehru assurances.

My friends, the Hindi zealots have been worked up. Certain sops have been given I agree; they have spelt out certain mandatory uses for English languages. But if you analyse the mandatory uses, they are an insult to the Nehru formula. You have merely spelt out certain utterly inconsequential, valueless uses for mandatory purposes. In my respectful submission, this was not the Nehru assurance, this was not the assurance of bilingualism.

Then, I will ask you to recall what was section 4, the original section, which has not been touched. One of my strenuous objections was to the original section 4. It is intact. What is section 4, it remains intact. I had attacked it, because it says that after ten years, that is, ten years after 1963, that was the date on which it was put on the anvil, there will be a committee. I say that committee will be a mockery because that committee will be hand-picked, it will be packed, that committee will be packed by Parliament, but it will be a mockery of a parliamentary committee, because the report of that committee will not come back to Parliament. So, this section 4 is a negation of a parliamentary committee. The report of that so-called parliamentary committee, Parliament will not be able to amend it by one single word. Parliament will not be able to amend it by a single syllable. That report will go directly to the President. He may be an avowed Hindi chauvinist and he will make his recommendations for the blanket imposition of Hindi.

What does this amending Bill do? I am surprised that even my friends of the DMK have not analysed it. A few crumbs, a few scraps have been thrown from the table of the Hindi masters, from the Hindi Herrenvolk, to the non-Hindi-speaking people. What are these crumbs? Look at these crumbs—communications between one department of the Government and another will carry an English translation; resolutions, general orders, rules, notifications, contracts between one department and another, they will also carry an English translation. Is this the assurance of bilin-

gualism? It is a negation of the Nehru assurance of bilingualism. It is a garish mockery of that assurance. That assurance was that until the non-Hindi-speaking people decide, at least till then, English will be used for all the official purposes, in addition to Hindi.

Is this the assurance? As I said, it is a cynical travesty; this Bill is nothing but a cynical travesty of the Nehru assurances to the non-Hindi-speaking people.

The Bill itself, it contains all the means, all the instruments, this amending Bill, if you analyse it—nobody has bothered about it; I am doing it as a lawyer—it contains all the means, all the instruments for the blanket imposition of Hindi.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: A good advocate for a bad cause, a lost cause.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: It is not a lost cause. You are destroying the country.

All that was necessary in order that the Nehru assurances should have been honestly, really implemented, was, as I told Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, an ordinary two-line measure that English shall be used as an associate language, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union, because even the Parliamentary Committee on languages, of which I was a member, said that even after 1965 Hindi will not be sufficiently developed for some of the major purposes, and there English should be used as the principal language. That would have been the implementation of the assurances.

Now, look at the Resolution.

The Resolution, with great respect to Shri Chavan—I do not think he had much to do with it—is even more tortuous; it is even more devious than this amending Bill itself. It is another surrender to this unremitting pressure from the dominant clamorous Hindi bloc in the Congress Party and outside.

What does it do? The few scraps, the few crumbs that this amending Bill purports to throw to the non-Hindi helots, like the DMK people, even those are negated and stultified. Look at the built-in-devices in the Resolution itself about the blanket

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imposition of Hindi : the imposition of the three-language formula : promotions and confirmations will depend on passing a Hindi test : multiplicity of media leading inevitably to the quota system, and the quota system meaning what? The largest quota going to the Hindi-speaking people. Why? Because they have the largest number of votes of illiterate heads in the country.

**SHRI BHOLA NATH (Alwar) :** Why not? This is a democracy. Yes, we must enjoy.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY :** That is a new interpretation of democracy, that for entrance into the superior services where some education is required you must count the number of illiterate heads. That is quite a new and a devious interpretation of democracy.

The worst feature in this Resolution is—that it is worst even than section 4—that there has to be an annual review guaranteeing the progressive imposition of Hindi. My objection to section 4 was that contrary to the Nehru assurance of bilingualism, until the non-Hindi-speaking people so decide it would continue for all the purposes, under section 4 after 10 years you can have the blanket imposition by a packed committee, but here by this vision for a review every year, it may not be even ten years. Within a year, within two years or within three years by the backdoor through this provision there will be the blanket imposition of Hindi.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Why backdoor?

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY :** Let me deal with only some of the items in the Resolution—I should have liked to deal with all. I would like to deal with some briefly.

The Home Minister in his Resolution has referred to article 351. I agree with you that article 351 is a directive principle. It casts a duty on the Union to develop Hindi so that it will be—what? You know, what it is meant to be—an expression of the composite culture of all the elements. That much the Home Minister puts in. He omits—I do not say that he does it deliberately—the second

part of article 351. What does article 351 in the second part say? It says, "in order to represent the elements of the composite culture of India, it will draw on the forms, the styles and the expressions of Hindustani, on the languages in the Eighth Schedule and primarily on Sanskrit."

Who has stultified article 351? The Central Government, apart from the Hindi zealots, has done that. Has article 351 got any meaning and content? Every style, every form and every expression in Hindustani—has been deliberately purged from the new Hindi, although that is the commonest language in currency today. Hindustani has been driven out not because it is Urdu but because it has an Urdu sound.

I learnt Hindi as my second language. At least I thought, it was Hindi. I have earned not a little money at the bar through the medium of Hindi. Today I am an illiterate because of the new Hindi, because of the artificial monstrosities of All India Radio. Today we have become illiterates because of the new Hindi.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य हिन्दु-स्तानी चलायें ।

श्री रवि राय : आप हिन्दुस्तानी चलायें ।

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY :** People talk glibly. They talk of 2 per cent of the people being English knowing and 40 per cent being Hindi knowing. Either these are deliberate canards or they are deliberately ignorant statements. I will not talk about the English figures but what are the Hindi figures? Look at the 1951 census and after that the 1961 census. You will find that Hindi which does not constitute even more than 25 per cent has fished the figures for a whole range of languages which have nothing to do with Hindi. Urdu, Punjabi, Rajasthani—are 70 dialects—have all been included. The census has been doctored to inflate the figure of 25 per cent.... (Interruption).

The tragedy with my friends is that they will not argue at a rational level; they sink to vulgarities. That does not do. No crudity, my hon. friends. You do not understand English.

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** (East Delhi) : You use vulgar language. You have been using abusive language, saying Hindi chauvinists and all that.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : I can only pity my friend's knowledge of English if he says 'chauvinist' is a word of abuse.

Sir, the Resolution talks of accelerating the development of Hindi. I have said 'yes'. I have given a substitute Resolution. If the Central Government wants to accelerate it, let it accelerate it at the cost also of the Hindi States. Why? (*Interruption*) When I speak the truth, they get offended. Today, Hindi is, comparatively new, an undeveloped language. You cannot develop a language by artificial respiration, by throwing away crores of rupees.... (*Interruption*). The tragedy is that they do not like anybody to make out a case. They want to shout it down. Let them try to understand and counter my arguments.

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** : Are not words like 'fanatics' and 'chauvinists' abuses? This is an abusive language.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : What a pathetic commentary on my friend's knowledge of English language! It is choice language, the quintessence of dignity of language.... (*Interruption*).

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** : If this is the dignity of language, we pity you.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : As a sop to the non-Hindi-speaking people, my friend, the Home Minister, has said that he will develop the languages in the Eighth Schedule and Hindi. With great respect to my friend, the Home Minister, may I say that this part of the Resolution is the greatest affront to the many Indian languages that are not in the Eighth Schedule? Many of the languages in the Eighth Schedule are not regional languages; many of them are not the official languages of a State. Now, if you want to insult the other Indian languages, you may insult them but don't insult the official language of a State.

Sir, I argued it in the Supreme Court, whatever my friends may say, and as a result of my argument—let them go and look into the 1954 judgment of the

Supreme Court in the Bombay Education Society case; my friends will not probably accept it—the Supreme Court said that English is as much an Indian language as any other language because it is the language of Mr. Anthony's community. They went on further and affirmed it that not only it is equal in status to the languages in the Eighth Schedule.... (*Interruption*) I am telling you what the Supreme Court has said and they are shouting it down. Today, the position is much stronger.... (*Interruption*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Let him be allowed to proceed. The Supreme Court judgments do stand.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : They have said that it is not only equal to the languages of the Eighth Schedule but it is the dominant Indian language because it is the language of the Constitution, it is the language of the Supreme Court, it is the language of the High Courts and, unlike what Mr. Chavan has said, it is the only language of authoritative legislation..... (*Interruption*) I am not going to attempt to reply to my friends there. My friend asks me : What is the position today? Today, the position is infinitely stronger. Today, Nagaland has chosen, rightly, to adopt the English Language—presumably, it is an Indian State—as the official language.... (*Interruption*)

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** : So what?

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : So far, you have been insulting my community because it is a small community; you have been deliberately insulting us.... (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। ऐंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी के बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, किसी का मतलब यह नहीं है। यह उसको गलत ढंग से रख रहे हैं।

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Will you kindly sit down? Let him proceed.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** : What do you say? You point to my language and

[Shri Frank Anthony]

you say, destroy it... (Interruption) The other day, my wife was insulted—I do not want to bring in such a thing here.... (Interruption) It is because we are supposed to be foreigners and speak a foreign language. All right, today you insult us because you think you can do it. Today, the Central Government says that Nagas are welcome in spite of the pressures from the Hindi chauvinists. You cannot both eat your cake and have it too with regard to Nagas. You cannot say to the Nagas, "Yes, you are welcome, but your language is not acceptable to us". So far you insulted this language because it was only the language of the Anglo-Indians. But now you will not be able to say that to the Nagas, not only because it is my language, but because it is an official language, it is a regional language, it has a superior status to many of the languages in the Eighth Schedule which are neither regional languages nor official languages.

Let me now deal with the question of multiplicity of media. I know that even my friends from Tamil Nad have subscribed to that—multiplicity of media for the examinations for the Central Services. But who has studied this? I regret to say this that the Central Government, on vital matters, comes to snap decisions; some momentary political pressure and the most vital decisions having disastrous consequences to the country are arrived at. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was angry with me when I fought with him and told him about the impetus that he was giving to disintegration when there was that decision about linguistic reorganization taken on the basis of slogans, taken on the basis of slogans, which had ceased to have any validity in the new Indian context.... (Interruptions) Today my friends have not analysed the position; I have to analyse it because I know something about it. For the IAS examination, how many examiners are there? There are about 70 examiners and they have to be changed every three years. Multiply that by 12 or 14. We find difficulty in finding suitable examiners for the IAS when they have to be changed. Multiply it by 12 or 14. Where will you find suitable examiners in 12 or 14 languages? (Interruptions) I am showing the implications.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to proceed.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Then you will have to have 12 or 14 *viva voce* Boards, each competing in mark-giving. So far, you had one person standing first in the IAS, but now you will have 12 or 14 persons standing first in the IAS.

श्री रवि राय : तो क्या हुआ ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: 'Kya Hua' will be this that the competition will be not among the examinees, the competition will be among the examiners. That will be the 'Kya Hua'. Then, what will be the further 'Kya Hua'? The further 'Kya Hua' will be this that because of this competition among examiners, my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will put in his whole weight, which is not inconsiderable, into the quota system and while he will put in his weight into the quota system, what will happen? (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Piloo Mody is here to outweigh him.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: At present about 3 or 5 per cent of the people from the Hindi States get into the Central Services by competition. That cannot be helped. If you have got only three million literates in Hindi areas in the whole country, you are very lucky to be able to get 3 or 5 per cent. (Interruptions) That is all. What to do? You have barely 3 million literates. I am giving you the figures. The position will be this. You will want to have a quota system. Then, my friends will invoke democracy and they will get 40% instead of 3 or 5 per cent for the IAS; you will have 40% of the most pitiful ignoramuses from the Hindi States coming in and dominating the Central Services.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: They got less percentage in Services because they were fighting against British imperialism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may conclude.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, I will conclude by referring to that part of the resolution which talks of the three-language formula. Now, with great respect, may I say to Mr. Chavan that that is a piece of palpable usurpation of authority. You know, Sir, Secondary and Higher Second-



ary Education represents exclusively a State subject. The States will say 'Who are you to tell us that we shall have a three language formula?' It is a piece not only of unwarranted dictation; States like Tamilnad will say that it is a piece of unwarranted impertinence.

Sir, my friend, Dr. Triguna Sen, is here. I like him. Unfortunately, when he performs too many somersaults, I have to be critical. When he performed one somersault he subscribed apparently in a preferable way to the two-language formula. May I say, with great respect to him, that that is one of the few sensible things—this two-language formula—of which he has been guilty so far?

Another of his somersaults has been interpreted by the U.P. Government to mean the banishment of the three-language formula. The U.P. Government has banished the three-language formula. They have not even got the two-language formula. They have got one-language formula. They have arrogated to themselves the privilege of having one-language formula. They went through the motion of learning a third language from the South, all that has disappeared.

Now you are going to say 'Take power in this resolution to say to them, to say to the others', when UP has buried it and has an one-language formula, 'You, the Tamils, you the Bengalis.....' (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. Please resume your seat. I am here to look after.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Can he talk in this way, Sir?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not mind these interruptions, Sir.

How will you say, when you have arrogated, when the Hindi States have arrogated to themselves the right of having one-language formula, how will you say to the Tamil and the Bengalis. 'You shall have the three-language formula so that Hindi may be imposed on you'?

As I said, Sir, this Amending Bill is a continuing travesty of the Nehru Assurance. The Resolution is an even greater travesty.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही है कि मि० फ्रैंक एन्थनी ने जब कांस्टीचूशन बना था . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will tell me what he wants.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं आपके जरिये से मि० फ्रैंक एन्थनी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं कि जब कांस्टीचूशन बना था उन्होंने हिन्दी का समर्थन किया था ? उन्होंने केवल यही कहा था कि हिन्दी रोमन स्क्रिप्ट में होनी चाहिये, लेकिन आज वह हिन्दी को लिक्-लैवेज भी नहीं मानते, क्या यह समर-साल्ट नहीं है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Randhir Singh.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन, साहब—

न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे,

ऐ हिन्दुस्ताँ वालो ।

तुम्हारी दास्ताँ तक भी न होगी,

दास्ताँनों में ॥

अंग्रेज का जमाना चला गया, चेयरमैन साहब, सांप निकल गया, लकीर पीटने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । जो लोग अंग्रेजी की वकालत करते हैं, वह अंग्रेज की वकालत करते हैं, अंग्रेज चला गया, अब वापस नहीं आ सकता । अब अंग्रेजी झ.खरी दम पर है, उसको चाहे कितने जोर का इंजेक्शन लगाओ, अब उस में जान नहीं आ सकती । कृपलानी साहब ने कल जो बात कही, वह बड़े पते की बात कही, अगर यह सरकार भी अंग्रेजी को जिन्दा रखना चाहेगी, तो भी अंग्रेजी जिन्दा नहीं रहेगी ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : यह सरकार मिट जायगी ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लोग अब अंग्रेजी को जिन्दा नहीं रखना चाहते, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी अब भूत हो गई है, उस भूत को अब कोई नब्दीक आने नहीं देता । अगर किसी देश में गैरत है, अगर किसी देश में सुदारी है, अगर

## [श्री रणधीर सिंह]

किसी देश में इज्जत है तो वह न अंग्रेजी से बात करेगा और न जो अंग्रेजी की वकालत करते हैं, अंग्रेजी के नजदीक खड़े हैं, उनसे बात करेगा। मैं यह बात न सिर्फ अपने जाती तौर पर कहता हूँ, बल्कि देश में एक तहरीक चल् गई है और उस तहरीक का आज कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता।

मुझे बड़ा प्यार है, अपने जनूबी हिन्दुस्तान के भाइयों के साथ और मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। क्या मद्रास है, क्या केरल है, क्या मसूर है, क्या आन्ध्र है, ये हमारे देश की जान है। इन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में, देश के कल्चर को बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लिया है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगली बार वह दिन आये, जब हम नार्थवाले जनूबी हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं में यहां पर तकरीर करें और मेरे जनूब वाले साथी यहां पर हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा में तकरीर करें—मैं यह दिन देखना चाहता हूँ और यह दिन जरूर आयेगा।

16.36 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मेरे भाई साउथ वालों की कुछ शिकायतें हैं—इनमें कुछ बातें ठीक हैं भी, लेकिन कुछ गलत भी हैं। असल में, स्पीकर साहब, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है, यह सिर्फ जुबान का रेजोल्यूशन नहीं है, यह रेजोल्यूशन बड़ी भारी सियासी अहमियत रखता है, इकतसादी अहमियत रखता है, इसलिये मेरे वे भाई सियासी बिना पर, इकतसादी बिना पर कहते हैं कि उन को कुछ खदशा है, डाऊट है—यह बात ठीक है। अगर आज से पहले हमारी सरकार सेन्टर में एक ऐसी पालिसी प्रस्तियार करती, तो पता नहीं हिन्दी आज कहां से कहां चली जाती और हिन्दी ही नहीं, बल्कि सारी रिजनल लैंग्वेजेज की तरक्की होती। कौन हिन्दी के खिलाफ़ है, कौन रिजनल लैंग्वेजेज के खिलाफ़ है। ये अफसर और बाबू जो यहां बैठते हैं, इनके लिये एक छोटा सा टैस्ट रख देते और टैस्ट के साथ यह एलान

कर देते कि हिन्दी में जिस भाई की इतनी प्रोफिशियन्सी हो जाएगी, उसको एक इन्कीमेन्ट मिलेगा। हिन्दीवालों को एक इन्कीमेंट मिलेगा तो नान-हिन्दी वालों को, जो नान-हिन्दी वाले अफसर हैं, बाबू हैं, एस्सिस्टेंट हैं, सैक्शन अफसर हैं, इन्जीनियर हैं, उनको डबल इन्कीमेन्ट मिलेगा तो यह सारा झगड़ा ही खत्म हो जाता और जैसा कल शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली से यह सारा झगड़ा चला है, जनूब से यह सारा झगड़ा नहीं आया—अगर यहां पर पहले से ही मुनासिब इन्तजाम हो जाता तो यह झगड़ा नहीं होता।

सारा झगड़ा सर्विसेज का है। सौ-पते की बात एक है और प्राग यह बात नहीं चलेगी। सारा हिन्दुस्तान आज जाग उठा है। गरीब से गरीब आदमी चाहे मजदूर हो या किसान हो, चाहे शुमाल का हो या जनूब का हो—एक बात समझ लेनी चाहिये कि वह दिन खत्म हो गये कि जब कुछ प्रिब्लिज्ड क्लास रूल करती थी। जो अंग्रेजी पढ़ता था, वही जरनैल बनता था, जो अंग्रेजी अच्छी बोलता था वही आई० सी० एस० में आता था, वही आई० ए० एस० में आता था। मैं होम-मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वाकई एक बड़ा इन्कलाबी कदम उठाया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे भी ऐसे ही कदम उठायें कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के अन्दर अब एक गरीब हरिजन का लड़का, एक गरीब किसान का लड़का, एक गरीब देहाती का लड़का, चाहे वह जनूब का है या शुमाल का है, वह फौज का जनरल बन सकेगा, इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल आफ़ पुलिस बन सकता है और बड़े से बड़े आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के इन्तिहान में आ सकता है। हिन्दी पढ़कर, मलयालम पढ़कर, तेलगू पढ़कर, कन्नड़ पढ़ कर, बंगाली पढ़कर, दूसरी जुबानें पढ़कर एक किसान का लड़का, मजदूर का लड़का इन सर्विसेज में आयेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तमिल पढ़ कर नहीं आयेगा ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ अपने साउथ के भाइयों से, तमिल पढ़कर वह इन सर्विसेज में आयेगा। आज भी मद्रास के भाई अंग्रेजी के हक में नहीं हैं, कोई केरल का भाई अंग्रेजी के हक में नहीं है, कोई मैसूर का भाई, आन्ध्र का भाई अंग्रेजी के हक में नहीं है। सारा झगड़ा नौकरियों का झगड़ा है, रोटी का झगड़ा है, सियासी ताकत का झगड़ा है, इस मुल्क का अफसर, फौज का अफसर, सिविल का अफसर कौन बनेगा, सारे देश का राजकाज कौन चलायेगा। अगर नौकरियों की बात न होती तो यह झगड़ा नहीं होता। कौन ऐसा आदमी है जिस में इतनी गैरत नहीं, इतनी खुददारी नहीं कि वह अपने देश की भाषा को छोड़ कर अंग्रेजी की वकालत करे। स्पीकर साहब कोई नहीं करेगा।

मैं अपोजीशन वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे अंग्रेजी की वकालत करना छोड़ दें। ऐसा करके हम इस सदन की पोजीशन को कम करते हैं, देश की पोजीशन को कम करते हैं, दूसरों की नजरों में अपने आपको गिराते हैं। परसों मैं बम्बई से आ रहा था मेरे साथ एक स्विटजरलैंड का आदमी भी आ रहा था। वह इस भाषा के सवाल को ले कर जो झगड़े यहां हो रहे हैं, उसका मजाक कर रहा था। उसने मुझ से कहा कि यह झगड़ा क्या है? पार्लियामेंट में भी बिल फूके जाते हैं? यह चीज क्या है? स्पीकर साहब उसकी बात मेरे दिल में तीर का काम कर गई? उसने कहा जबान पर झगड़ा है? ऐसा क्यों है। स्पीकर साहब हम को सबक लेना चाहिये। हिन्दी हो हिन्दुस्तानी हो एक ही बात है। असल बात यह है कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी की वकालत करने वाले भाई आज भी मौजूद हैं। यह सही बात है। मेरे भाई एन्वनी साहब भी हैं। इनसे मैं बड़ा प्यार करता हूँ। इनकी मैं बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ। इनको भी मैं हिन्दुस्तानी समझता हूँ। अगर वह आज हिन्दी में बोलते और हिन्दी की वकालत

करते तो इसको बहुत एप्रिशियेट करता। जहां तक बाहर वाले देशों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है, इंटरनेशनल यूज के लिए अंग्रेजी का सम्बन्ध है, अंग्रेजी रहे, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे देश में हमारी अपनी भाषा हो।

स्पीकर साहब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। यह इस सदन के बस की बात नहीं है। पांच सौ या साढ़े सात सौ मੈम्बरों के बस की बात नहीं है। अब यह चीज पचास करोड़ आदमियों के हाथ में चली गई है। कांग्रेस से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी चाहिये या नहीं इसका सब से पहले आपको हरियाणा सबूत देना। क्या अंग्रेजी चाहिये या हिन्दी इसका सबूत हरियाणा देगा। क्यों हिन्दी की कद्र कम की गई है? मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में हिन्दी को नम्बर एक जगह दी गई है। क्यों अब यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है और क्यों हिन्दी को सैंकेंडरी पोजीशन में रखा गया है। अंग्रेजी के दिन खत्म हो गए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में हम ने रहना है हिन्दुस्तानियों ने रहना है और उनकी अपनी भाषा यहां चलेगी। देश में आग लगने वाली है और लगने वाली ही नहीं लग गई है। यह आप न समझें कि यह छोटा सा मामला है। यह बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा मामला है। इसके बड़े दूर रस नतायज होंगे। तीन चार महीने में हरियाणा में इलैक्शन होंगे। जो एमेंडमेंट हम चाहते हैं उसको कर दो वर्ना कांग्रेस वहां पर साफ हो जाएगी। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ इस बात को। यह मेरी आवाज नहीं है बल्कि लोगों की आवाज है। ट्रेजरी बेंचिज से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरियों में . . .

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Would you request the hon. Member to speak a little less loudly so that we can hear? He is speaking so loudly that we cannot hear him.

MR. SPEAKER: That is his way of speaking. On any subject he speaks, he speaks like that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, आपकी मेहरबानी चाहिये। इनको मैं कुछ नहीं जानता हूँ।

भाषी के पहले बगला आता है। अब भाषी आने वाली है। व्हर्लैंड बिफोर दी स्टाम यह है। यह जो मामला है यह व्हर्लैंड है। मुझे इस बात का खदशा कि कहीं यह कूड़ा स्टोर्म न बन जाए। आपने इसमें कहा है कि अंग्रेजी का जानना जरूरी होगा नौकरियों के लिए और हिन्दी कोई जाने या न जाने। इससे बड़ी जरब, इससे बड़ी चोट हमारी खुबेदारी और हमारी इज्जत और हमारी गैरत पर हो नहीं सकती है। आप लोगों के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें।

जो ट्रेजरी बेंचिज पर भाई बैठे हैं वे यह न समझें कि आज भी लोग अनपढ़ हैं और थं कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। आज आम आदमी बेशक अनपढ़ है लेकिन वह सब बातें जानता और पहचानता है। वह ज्यादा असें तक इत-ज्जर नहीं कर सकता है। यह बिल एक तारीखी अहमियत रखता है। इसलिए मैं खास तौर पर ट्रेजरी बेंचिज से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा ने फ्लोर क्रांसिग में नम्बर एक दर्जा हासिल किया है, गवर्नमेंट तोड़ने में भी नम्बर एक दर्जा हासिल किया है। डिस्मिस होने में भी पहला दर्जा हासिल किया है, प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल प्राप्त करने में भी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पहला दर्जा हासिल किया है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारा वहां सफाया करने में वह हिन्दुस्तान में फर्स्ट आ जाए। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस का वहां सफाया हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां भी कांग्रेस पावर में आए। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार ही है जो हरियाणा और सारे देश की रखवाली कर सकती है। जहां कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट नहीं है वहां क्या हो रहा है, इसको हम सब जानते हैं।

एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। साउथ वाले भाइयों की जो शिकायत है, मैं कहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल जायज शिकायत है। हिन्दी की जो मुखासिफत साउथ वाले करते

हैं उससे कहीं ज्यादा हिन्दी वाले भी करते देखे गये हैं। आपने इस रेजोल्यूशन में एक क्लॉक ऐसा दिया है जिससे हिन्दी को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुंचेगा। आपने इसमें कहा है कि प्रेफ़ेणशी साउथ इंडियन लैंग्वेज। इसको आप उड़ायें। साउथ इंडिया की एक जबान नार्थ वालों को जरूर सीखनी चाहिये, पढ़नी चाहिये। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ ताकि इनके जो खदशात हैं वे दूर हों। मैं हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि तोते की तरह अंग्रेजी, अंग्रेजी, अंग्रेजी रटना हम लोग छोड़ दें। साउथ की जबान नार्थ वाले सीखें और नार्थ की जबान साउथ वाले सीखें। इसी तरह देश का इंटिग्रेशन हो सकता है। हमारी देश में [साउथ की पोजीशन कम नहीं है। मद्रास को कुछ खदशात हैं, महाराष्ट्र को हैं, बंगाल के भाइयों को हैं, डांगे साहब को हैं, उड़ीसा, केरल वालों को भी हैं। अगर हमने जो हमें अब तक पंद्रह बीस साल का समय मिला था इसमें इनके खदशात को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया होता और हिन्दी की सेवा की होती और इसको हमने सीरियसली लिया होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन पंद्रह सालों में सभी प्रेजुडिसिस दूर हम कर सकते थे। लेकिन वह मौका हमने खो दिया है। अब भी पानी सिर से नहीं गुजरा है। अंग्रेजी की सब से ज्यादा जड़ अगर कोई खोद रहे हैं तो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स वाले खोद रहे हैं और यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है इससे हिन्दी मजबूत नहीं होती है बल्कि इससे उसको एक धक्का ही लगता है। अगर शुरू से ही आपस में हम मिलते बैठते और उनको बात को हम समझते और अपनी बात को हम उनको समझाते, उनकी भाषा को हम सीखते और अपनी भाषा को उनको सिखाते तो आज देश में यह हालत न होती जो है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब मैं श्री फ्रैंक एग्नोनी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो मुझे 1650 के इंग्लैण्ड की याद आ रही थी। उस समय इंग्लैण्ड में दो भाषायें चलती थीं। एक फ्रेंच भाषा और दूसरी लैटिन भाषा।

जितने भी कानून बनते थे फ्रेंच भाषा में बनते थे और ऊंची से ऊंची शिक्षा की भाषा लैटिन थी। उस समय फ्रेंच और लैटिन को बनाये रखने के लिए, अंग्रेजी को न लाने के लिए वही तर्क दिये जा रहे थे जो आज भारत में अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने के लिए और भारतीय भाषाओं को न लाने के लिए दिये जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताज्जुब तो यह है कि अंग्रेजी का विरोध करने वाले 1650 में इंग्लैंड में थे डाक्टर, वकील, बुद्धिजीवी और ऐसे लोग जिन का फ्रेंच और लैटिन के साथ एक निहित स्वार्थ जुड़ा हुआ था। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी भाषा को एक बार वैरिक्त "लैंग्वेज" कहा था। बड़े प्रयत्नों से मैं एक किताब बूढ़ कर लाया हूँ, 'ट्रायम्फ्स आफ़ दी इंग्लिश लैंग्वेज'।

इस किताब के लेखक हैं मि० जोन्स। यह किताब हमारे पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां से लाए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ब्रिटिश हाई कमीशन के पुस्तकालय से प्राप्त की गई है। इसके एक अंश को मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1650 में इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट को एक पेट्रीशन, एक याचिका, दी गई। उस पेट्रीशन में क्या कहा गया, यह मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"That considering it a Badge of our Slavery to a Norman Conqueror, to have our Laws in the French Tongue, and it is little less than brutish vassalage to be bound to walk by Laws which the people cannot know, that therefore all the Laws and Customs of this Realm be immediately written in our Mother Tongue without any abbreviation of words...."

इस सम्बन्ध में इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट ने जो निर्णय किया, उस को भी इस सदन को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। यह 22 नवम्बर, 1650 का फ़ैसला है।

"The Parliament have thought fit to Declare and Enact, and be it Declared and enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, that all the Report Books and the resolutions of Judges, and other Books of the Law of England, shall be translated in the English tongue : And from and after the First of January, 1650. all Report Books of the resolutions of Judges, and all other Books of the Law which shall be Printed, shall be in the English tongue."

इंग्लैंड में भी अंग्रेजी को लाने के लिये लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी थी।

SHRI MANOHARAN : That is a unitary State. We have a federal structure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उस बात की भी चर्चा करूंगा।

इंग्लैंड में भी यह तर्क दिया गया था कि अगर डाक्टरों की पढ़ाई अंग्रेजी में की गई, तो मरीज मर जायेंगे अंग्रेजी इस योग्य नहीं है कि वह कानून की और शिक्षा की माध्यम बन सके। लेकिन इंग्लैंड की जनता ने अंग्रेजी को लाने का स्वाभिमानपूर्ण निर्णय लिया और आज अंग्रेजी को इतना विकसित कर दिया गया है कि हम उस अंग्रेजी के मोह में पड़ गए हैं, हम उस अंग्रेजी को नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं। मेरी मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mine is not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है। मेरी मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी होने के कारण यहां बैठ कर मुझे ऐसी बातें सुननी पड़ती हैं, जो मैं और किसी भाषा-भाषी को सुनाने की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता। हिन्दी को केन्द्र की राजभाषा बनाने का निर्णय हिन्दी वालों ने नहीं किया। संविधान सभा में हम नहीं थे। संविधान सभा में राजभाषा बनने से पहले हिन्दी को जो ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया, वह गैर-हिन्दी वालों ने दिया था।

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

संविधान सभा ने केवल उस पर मुहर लगाई। अगर यह संसद् चाहती है, तो संविधान को बदल दे। अगर संसद् चाहती है कि सभी भारतीय भाषाएं केन्द्र की भाषायें बनें, तो हम उसका विरोध नहीं करेंगे, उलटे हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

हिन्दी का किसी भारतीय भाषा में झगड़ा नहीं है। हिन्दी सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को विकसित देखना चाहती है। लेकिन यह निर्णय संविधान सभा का है कि हिन्दी केन्द्र की भाषा बने। जब संविधान सभा ने यह निर्णय किया, तो संविधान का जो प्रारूप बना था, उसमें अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग के लिये केवल पांच साल रखे गये थे। बाद में अहिन्दी-भाषी लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रख कर पांच साल की अवधि बढ़ा कर पंद्रह साल की गई।

श्री श्री० भा० कृपालानी : यही बेवकूफी थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आचार्य जी ठीक कह रहे हैं। यह शलती की गई। कुछ लोग इस मत के हैं—और इसमें सच्चाई हो सकती है—कि अगर अंग्रेजी जानी थी, तो एक बार में ही चली जानी चाहिये थी। अंग्रेजी को धीरे-धीरे हटाना मुश्किल है। लेकिन जनता की कठिनाइयों का विचार करके यह निर्णय किया गया कि पंद्रह साल तक अंग्रेजी चले।

इस निर्णय से हमारे दक्षिण-वासी मित्र असंतुष्ट नहीं थे। श्री अल्लादी कृष्ण स्वामी अय्यर, श्री गोपालस्वामी अयंगर और श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी इनके लिये पंद्रह साल की अवधि संतोषजनक थी। अगर संविधान की व्यवस्था से कोई असंतुष्ट था, तो अहिन्दी-भाषी असंतुष्ट नहीं थे, बल्कि राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तमदास टंडन असंतुष्ट थे, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंक नहीं चाहते थे, या मौलाना आज़ाद असंतुष्ट थे, जो हिन्दी नहीं, हिन्दुस्तानी चाहते थे। लेकिन

अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी का दक्षिण-भाषा-भाषी असंतुष्ट नहीं थे।

राजेन्द्र बाबू ने संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कहा था कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो निर्णय लिया है, यह बड़ा नाजुक निर्णय है; इसे साल के साल, महीने के महीने, हफ्ते के हफ्ते और मिनट के मिनट हमें कार्यान्वित करना होगा। मगर केन्द्रीय सरकार समझती थी—या केन्द्रीय सरकार में जिन के हाथ में भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति को क्रियान्वित करने का अधिकार था, वे समझते थे—कि चौदह साल और ग्यारह महीने बीतने के बाद फिर परिवर्तन का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। जब 1965 आया, तो देश इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा कि अभी अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाया जा सकता है और इसलिए अंग्रेजी को आगे भी चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

1963 में एक कानून बना। नेहरू जी के जिन आश्वासनों की चर्चा की जाती है, वे आश्वासन अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1959 में श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के एक गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में बोलते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने दिये थे। मैं उन आश्वासनों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उन आश्वासनों की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। लेकिन सचमुच वे आश्वासन क्या थे, इसको भी समझने का समय आ गया है। नेहरू जी ने कहा था :

"English will continue as an associate language and I would not take it away till I was asked to take it away by the non-Hindi-speaking areas."

SHRI NAMBIAR : Non-Hindi-speaking areas do not want it to be taken away now. We will tell you when we are ready; don't be in a hurry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आश्वासन यह था कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चले। आश्वासन यह नहीं था कि केवल अंग्रेजी चले। क्या आज हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चल

रही है ? आज अंग्रेजी चल रही है, हिन्दी नहीं चल रही है । और इस विधेयक के बाद हिन्दी और भी नहीं चलेगी ।

राष्ट्रपति की ओर से हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आदेश जारी किये गये थे, उनमें एक आदेश यह भी था कि हिन्दी यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की परीक्षाओं की भाषा होगी । 1965 के बाद यह हो जाना चाहिये था । यह क्यों नहीं हुआ ? हिन्दी के साथ और भारतीय भाषायें भी परीक्षा का माध्यम बनें, यह हम चाहते हैं और इस तरह की मांग की गई थी । कांग्रेस वॉकिंग कमेटी ने 1954 में इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि हिन्दी के साथ अन्य भारतीय भाषायें भी केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम होनी चाहिये । 1960 में गृह मंत्रालय ने इस तरह का एक निदेश भी जारी किया था, लेकिन भारतीय भाषायें परीक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाई गई ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी । यह विधेयक अनावश्यक है । यह विधेयक असंवैधानिक है । यह विधेयक अंग्रेजी को अनन्त काल तक भारत की राजभाषा बनाए रखने के मंतव्य से लाया गया है । अगर यह विधेयक स्वीकृत हो जायेगा, तो भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास का मार्ग अब रुद्ध हो जायेगा । मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है कि नेहरू जी के आशवासन 1963 में पूरे हो गये थे । फिर यह विधेयक लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? कहा जाता है कि शास्त्रीजी ने भी कुछ आशवासन दिये थे आशवासन क्या थे ? उन आशवासनों को देने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? 1963 के बाद अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग हो रहा है । 1963 के एक्ट में अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में कोई समय की मर्यादा नहीं है, कोई सीमा-रेखा नहीं खींची गई है । अंग्रेजी चल सकती है जब तक हम चाहें । अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग पर कोई रुकावट नहीं है । यही नेहरू

जी के आशवासन थे । यही शास्त्री जी के आशवासन थे । फिर इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देख रहे हैं इस बिल से डी० एम० के० संतुष्ट नहीं है । इस बिल से हमारे मित्र श्री फ्रैंक ऐन्थानी भी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । इस बिल से मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट भी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । जहाँ तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हम लोग इस बिल से बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हैं . . . . .

17.00 Hrs.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Because assurances have been completely diluted, we are not satisfied.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We can take it as a compromise Bill. The Marxist Communists are prepared to take this Bill without any dilution as a compromise Bill. Anything diluted we do not accept.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I do not know. Just now we heard Shri Ramamurti. I do not know whether the Marxist Communists are going to speak in two voices.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डी० एम० के० की स्थिति समझ सकता हूँ । उनका कार्य-क्षेत्र केवल मद्रास तक सीमित है । और वह जो मद्रास में कहते हैं वही नई दिल्ली में कहते हैं । जो उनके दिलों में है वही उनके ओठों पर है । मैं उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र भी कर सकता हूँ । लेकिन मुझे और अखिल-भारतीय दलों से शिकायत है । प्रजा समाजवादी दल के नेता श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का भाषण सुन कर मुझे बड़ी चोट पहुँची है ।

SHRI MANOHARAN : Is it a crime that he spoke in Hindi ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं । वह हिन्दी भाषा में बोले । वह मुझ से उम्र में ज्यादा हैं । मुझ से अनुभव में ज्यादा हैं । उन्होंने यह बात भी कही कि इस विधेयक में कुछ संशोधन होना चाहिये । लेकिन उनके भाषण का जो मुर था वह हिन्दी

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भाषा भाषियों को चोट पहुंचाने वाला था। हमने कभी उड़िया भाषा का विरोध नहीं किया। हमने कभी तमिल भाषा का विरोध नहीं किया। हमारे डी० एम० के० के मित्रों ने आल इंडिया रेडियो को वानुली कर दिया। सत्यमेवजयते का तमिल रूपांतर कर दिया गया। हमने उसकी आलोचना नहीं की। अगर अंग्रेजी की जगह तमिल आती है तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन अगर अंग्रेजी की जगह हिन्दी आती है तो उन्हें भी इसका स्वागत करना चाहिये। मैं तमिल भाषा समझ नहीं सकता लेकिन तमिल से प्रेम करता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनके हृदय में भी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए वही प्रेम होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समझना भी गलत होगा कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समान स्तर पर लाई जा रही हैं। या देश में ईमानदारी से दो भाषाएँ चलेगी, बाई-लिगुअलिज्म चलेगा। सब इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि हिन्दी का प्रयोग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना चाहिये और सब इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि आज जो देश की स्थिति है उसमें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के बीच में ईमानदारी से बाई-लिगुअलिज्म होना चाहिये। क्या यह विधेयक इस बात की व्यवस्था करता है? इसमें हिन्दी को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं, हिन्दी को नीचा स्थान दिया गया है। यह ईमानदारी से दो-भाषाई केन्द्र की नीति नहीं है। यह समझौता नहीं है। यह अंग्रेजी-परस्तों के सामने समर्पण है। हम समझौते के लिये तैयार हैं। हम जानते हैं देश की एकता बड़ी है और भाषा उसका साधन है। हम कोई काम ऐसा नहीं करना चाहेंगे जिससे देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ जाये। लेकिन देश की एकता को बचाने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी के व्यवहार को अनन्त काल तक कायम रखने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्री पीलू मोदी : क्या तरीका है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बताऊँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता और आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने भी यह बात कही थी कि अंग्रेजों ने सेना में हिन्दी चलायी। सेना में हर प्रदेश के लोग हैं, हर एक जगह के लोग हैं लेकिन सेना में हिन्दी चली। 1947 में मध्य भारत में, राजस्थान में और हैदराबाद में भी भारतीय भाषाएँ हाईकोर्ट तक चलती थी। मैं मध्य भारत से आता हूँ। मध्य भारत का हाईकोर्ट हिन्दी में फैसले करता था। उर्दू में हैदराबाद में काम चलता था। 1947 के बाद, स्वाधीनता के बाद, स्वतंत्रता के बाद, वहाँ अंग्रेजी चालू कर दी गई। हिन्दी को पीछे हटना पड़ा। जब संविधान बना तब भी अंग्रेजी को जारी रखने की कोशिश की गई। 1963 में फिर अंग्रेजी को आगे बढ़ाने का बिल लाया गया। और अब 1967 में फिर से अंग्रेजी के समर्थन में बिल लाया गया और कहा यह जा रहा है, हर बार यह कहा गया कि अब हिन्दी आ जायगी, अब हिन्दी के मार्ग में जो बाधा है वह हट जायेगी, अब हिन्दी पर किसी तरह की रोक नहीं रहेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ जिसने अभी तक कहा है कि हमें अंग्रेजी एकदम हटा देनी चाहिये। भारतीय भाषाओं में काम करना चाहिये। लेकिन हम भाषा के सवाल पर समझौते के लिये तैयार हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य स्थापित किया जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसा फारमूला निकाला जाये जिससे सभी क्षेत्रों का समाधान हो सके। मैं अपने अहिन्दी-भाषी मित्रों से यह बलपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम उनके ऊपर हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन उन्हें हमारे ऊपर अंग्रेजी लादनी नहीं चाहिये। वह अंग्रेजी में काम करें, और जो हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी में काम करने की छूट होनी



चाहिये । यह विधेयक इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं करता । यह विधेयक हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं देता । यह विधेयक दोनों भाषाओं में काम करने के मार्ग में बाधाएं डालता है । यह अंग्रेजी को प्रमुखता देता है । हिन्दी को नीचा स्थान देता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अंग्रेजों ने दिल्ली पर कब्जा किया तो उन्होंने एक नारा लगाया—खल्क खुदा का, मुल्क बादशाह का और हुक्मत अंग्रेज बहादुर की । अगर यह विधेयक इसी रूप में स्वीकार होगा तो इसका परिणाम क्या होगा । राज्य प्रजा का, राजभाषा होगी हिन्दी मगर चलेगी अंग्रेजी । नाम हिन्दी का, काम अंग्रेजी का । मैं नहीं जानता गृह मंत्रालय इस विधेयक में कौन से संशोधन ले कर आ रहा है । अगर कुछ संशोधन आने वाले हैं तो उनके बारे में सदन को जल्दी विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये । अगर संशोधन दोनों भाषाओं में, दोनों दृष्टिकोणों में एक सामंजस्य लाता है तो हम उस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार होंगे । पहली बात तो यह कि हिन्दी में काम करने पर अंग्रेजी अनुवाद देना आवश्यक नहीं होना चाहिये । या तो हम सब काम दो भाषाओं में करें, जो काम हिन्दी में करें वह अंग्रेजी में करें और जो अंग्रेजी में करें वह हिन्दी में करें और या फिर हम कर्मचारियों को छूट दे दें कि वह चाहे तो अंग्रेजी में काम करें, चाहे हिन्दी में । इस बिल में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ? अगर आप हिन्दी में काम करने लगे तो आप से कहा जायेगा कि अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद लाओ । तो क्या हिन्दी में काम करना सजा होगी ? क्या हिन्दी में काम करने पर दुगुना समय लगाना पड़ेगा ?  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

SHRI NAMBIAR : Because we do not know Hindi. So, we want a translation. Why can't you tolerate that much. We do not know your blessed Hindi.... (Interruptions).

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SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You could not tolerate even my speaking ? I am not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He wants tolerance from us. Yet, he is against giving even the English translation.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Nambiar to resume his seat.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He is not yielding even for interruptions and yet he speaks of tolerance to the non-Hindi-speaking people.... (Interruptions)

They would not allow us.... (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : If they do not allow, we have a right to live in India and we live despite their nepotism.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री नम्बियार नाराज न हों । भारत में उनके रहने के अधिकार को कौन चुनौती दे रहा है । अगर उन्हें कोई सवाल पूछना है तो मैं भाषण समाप्त कर लूँ, उसके बाद वह सवाल पूछें । जब उनके नेता श्री राममूर्ति बोल रहे थे, तब हमने उनको नहीं टोका, किसी ने नहीं टोका ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : I put a very simple question. I did not heckle him. I am not in that habit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समय मेरे समय में से न लिया जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले कहा कि जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते और केन्द्रीय सेवा में अंग्रेजी में काम करना चाहते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में काम करें । लेकिन जो हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद देना अनिवार्य नहीं होना चाहिये—दोनों भाषाओं की स्थिति बराबर होनी चाहिये । इसका कैसे विरोध किया जा सकता है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि अनुवाद की व्यवस्था

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कहाँ की जाय और कैसे की जाय ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से केन्द्र की भाषा हिन्दी बनाने का फैसला किया है, कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाई जा रही है। लाखों कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी सीखी है, बहुत से कर्मचारी हिन्दी पहले से जानते हैं। कुछ अहिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारी भी हिन्दी में आदेश दे रहे हैं, उनके नाम तथा उनके आदेशों की प्रतिलिपियाँ भी मेरे पास हैं, मैं उसे पढ़ कर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। अब अगर अनुवाद होना है तो चिट्ठी जहाँ जाती है, वहाँ आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अनुवाद होना चाहिये। जब चिट्ठी वहाँ जाती है और वहाँ हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी मौजूद हैं, तो हो सकता है कि अनुवाद की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। लेकिन अगर कोई अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं तो उसे काम करने का पूरी छूट होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह संशोधन स्वीकार करने जा रही है कि जहाँ पत्र जाता है गन्तव्य स्थान पर वहाँ अनुवाद की व्यवस्था की जाये और दोनों भाषाओं में काम करने की छूट हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उसमें नौकरी पाने के लिये अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य है, लेकिन हिन्दी का नहीं है। हम न हिन्दी की अनिवार्यता चाहते हैं और न अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता चाहते हैं। सचमुच में परीक्षाओं का माध्यम सभी भारतीय भाषाओं होनी चाहिये और केन्द्र सरकार ने अगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं की है तो भारतीय भाषाओं में आपस में ईर्ष्या और द्वेष पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है, कम से कम परीक्षाओं का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाओं को बनाने के मामले में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक नहीं होता, तो अगर कोई हिन्दी माध्यम से परीक्षा देना चाहता है तो हिन्दी माध्यम से दे और जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से देना चाहता है, तो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से दे—ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये . . . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about English ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समझते नहीं हैं, सुनते नहीं हैं।

श्री पीलू मोदी : भाई, कोशिश तो कर रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोशिश करोगे तो समझ जाओगे।

एक बात यह भी होना आवश्यक है कि प्रति वर्ष हिन्दी के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये। देश को उसके बारे में परिचित कराना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज स्थिति क्या है ? 1967 में एक नये भारत का हमें सामना करना पड़ रहा है। करोड़ों नौजवान अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच पर अवतीर्ण हो रहे हैं। करोड़ों लोगों ने मताधिकार पाया है, मताधिकार के महत्व को पहचाना है, औद्योगीकरण के कारण लोग गांवों से नगरों में आ रहे हैं—इन बदली हुई भारत की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर हमें केन्द्र की राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना होगा। आज हिन्दी क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थी बिगड़े हुए हैं—यह समझना गलत होगा कि उन विद्यार्थियों को किसी ने भड़काया है, वे विद्यार्थी इसलिये बिगड़े हुए हैं कि उन्हें अपना भविष्य अंधकारमय दिखाई दे रहा है। वे मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उन प्रदेशों में अंग्रेजी वैकल्पिक भाषा कर दी गई है। अब अगर केन्द्र की परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य होगी तो केन्द्र की परीक्षाओं में उनके लिए सफलता प्राप्त करना असम्भव होगा। उन के लिये यह सबाल अपने भविष्य का सबाल बन गया है। उनकी भावनाओं के साथ सदन को अपने को एक रूप कर के देखना चाहिये।

मैं अहिन्दी प्रदेशों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर मद्रास में तमिल चलेगी, अगर बम्बई में मराठी में राजकाज होगा, अगर कलकत्ते में बंगाली भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा-दीक्षा और शासन व्यवहार होगा तो

क्या फिर नई दिल्ली में त्रिभंगु की तरह से अंग्रेजी लटकती रहेगी। अगर भारतीय भाषायें आगे बढ़ेंगी, अगर भारतीय भाषायें शिक्षा का माध्यम बनेंगी, अगर भारतीय भाषाओं में राजकाज चलेगा, तो फिर नई दिल्ली में हमें सम्पर्क के लिये कोई न कोई भाषा को निश्चित करना होगा। उस भाषा को लागू करने का मसाला नहीं है, वह भाषा अपने आप विकसित हो रही है, वह भाषा अपने आप जगह लेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप से निवेदन किया था कि यह विधेयक संविधान के खिलाफ है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री मनोहरन कह रहे थे कि हमारा फंडेशन है, यूनीटरी स्टेट नहीं है—मैं उनसे इस बात में सहमत हूँ। यहाँ हमारा संघात्मक शासन है, एकात्मक शासन नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे संविधान में केन्द्र और राज्यों के अधिकार अलग कर दिये गये हैं। कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें केन्द्र और राज्य मिल कर कानून बना सकते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिनमें केन्द्र की सत्ता सर्वापरि है और कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिनमें राज्य का अधिकार अन्तिम है। राजभाषा का मामला केन्द्र की परिधि में आता है। राजभाषा केन्द्र को ही निर्धारित करनी है और अगर इस निर्णय में प्रदेशों को भी हिस्सेदार बनाना है तो संविधान के वर्तमान स्वरूप को कायम रखते हुए यह नहीं हो सकता।

मुझे याद है जब पं० नेहरू श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के भाषण के बाद बोल रहे थे, तो श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी ने उनको टोका और उनसे पूछा कि क्या इस विधेयक में अहिन्दी भाषियों के लिये कोई आश्वासन है? श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी ने कहा कि उनके लिये कोई गारन्टी नहीं है—तो नेहरू जी नाराज हो गये . . . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उन्होंने कहा कि बैठ जाओ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नेहरू जी नाराज होने के बाद भी ऐसी भाषा नहीं

बोलते थे। मैं आपको 24 अप्रैल, 1963 की संसद् की कार्यवाही का एक अंश सुनाना चाहता हूँ—यह कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी में है, इस लिये मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—

*Shri Frank Anthony : May I know —I am not questioning the motives of the Prime Minister—how the Bill reflects his assurance? How are the non-Hindi-speaking people going to be consulted?*

*Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I do not see how this Bill was going to say anything about the consultation of non-Hindi-speaking people*

*Shri Frank Anthony : Why not?*

*Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I say, according to my thinking, it is quite absurd and unconstitutional".*

संसद् केन्द्र की राजभाषा के बारे में निर्णय करने हुए सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में बोलने वालों और भाषाओं का ध्यान रखे, मगर यह संसद् यह निर्णय राज्यों पर नहीं छोड़ सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि अगर यह संसद् चाहे तो किसी भी राज्य की सीमा को बदल सकती है, यह संसद् चाहे तो किसी राज्य की सीमा को कम कर सकती है, बढ़ा सकती है, यह संसद् चाहे तो किसी राज्य का नाम बदल सकती है, इसके लिये संसद् को राज्य की विधान सभा की राय लेना जरूरी है, लेकिन राय मानना जरूरी नहीं है। मगर इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि अगर एक राज्य भी कहेगा कि केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी चलनी चाहिये तो फिर केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी चलेगी। यह संसद् अपने अधिकारों को दूसरों को नहीं सौंप सकती। केन्द्र की राजभाषा के मामले में एक राज्य के हाथ में वीटो नहीं दी जा सकती।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ तक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अधिकारों का प्रश्न है, इस विधेयक के द्वारा लोक-सभा

**[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]**

के अधिकारों को कम किया गया है। हम राजभाषा के बारे में कोई भी फैसला करें, हम बहुमत से कर सकते हैं, वह फैसला राज्य सभा में जायेगा पुष्टि के लिये और राज्य सभा अगर चाहे तो उसे स्वीकार कर सकती है, अस्वीकार कर सकती है, उसके बाद संविधान में व्यवस्था की गई है कि दोनों सदनों की मिलीजुली बैठक होगी, जिसमें सिम्पल मैजोरिटी से अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा। मगर इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि सब राज्यों की विधान सभाओं से पूछो, और फिर राज्य सभा से भी प्रस्ताव पास कराओ। मैं नहीं समझता कि सदन इस स्थिति को स्वीकार कर सकता है। यह प्रश्न केवल भाषा का नहीं है; यह केन्द्र की शक्ति का और सदन की सर्वोपरिता का भी प्रश्न है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस स्थिति के बारे में विचार करे।

हमारे मद्रास के मित्र चाहे कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में बिल्कुल संकोच नहीं है कि मैसूर, आन्ध्र और केरल में हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं है। अभी हाल ही में श्री निज-लिंगगप्पा ने एक भाषण देते हुए कहा कि उनके यहां हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है।

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :** Who told you? I come from that State.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Are we to believe the Member from Kerala or the Member from U.P.? About Kerala, I think, Mr. Sreekantan Nair can speak better than the hon. Member.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केरल, आन्ध्र और मैसूर में हिन्दी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है। केवल मद्रास ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिसने भाषा के बारे में सार्वदेशिक निर्णय को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। हमारे तामिलनाडु के मित्र कहते हैं कि वे हिन्दी का प्रचार स्वेच्छा से करेंगे। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ। जब कोई चीज लादी जाती है, तो उसका विरोध होता है। लेकिन संविधान सभा का निर्णय "लादना" नहीं है। संविधान द्वारा

स्वीकृत कानूनों का पालन कराना "लादना" नहीं है। जो निर्णय हम करें, वह निर्णय अगर हम मानें, उस पर चलें, तो क्या उसको "लादना" कहा जायेगा ?

मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि वहां पर हिन्दी का प्रचार फ़ोर-जबर्दस्ती से नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है, जो बड़ी करुण कथा कहता है। यह पत्र है श्री एम० के० रामकृष्णन्, हिन्दी प्रचारक, टैगोर मेमोरियल हिन्दी विद्यालय, मदुराई का।

**SHRI MANOHARAN :** I can produce a lot of letters like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मदुराई में हिन्दी के दस विद्यालय चल रहे हैं। ये विद्यालय दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा से संलग्न हैं। ये विद्यालय हिन्दी पढ़ा रहे हैं और हिन्दी की परीक्षाएँ ले रहे हैं। मगर इस विद्यालय में पढ़ने वाले छात्र और पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक आज कल बेचनी का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को एक तार भेजा है। मैं उस तार का एक अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"Our institution is spreading Hindi for the last 20 years, purely on a voluntary basis. We are preparing them for the various examinations conducted by the Dakshin Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. At present there are about 100 students in our institution, both boys and girls.

"We hope you are aware that the Madras State Anti-Hindi Council suddenly gave an intimation that Hindi Prachar Sabha must be closed down and no theatre should screen Hindi film. Later, on the advice of our Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, they withdrew that."

**SHRI SEZHIYAN :** Mr. Annadurai is very tolerant.

Is there one Tamil Prachar Sabha in U.P.? Is there one Malayalam Prachar Sabha in M.P.? You do not worry about any other language ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस का एक और अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"But now at Madurai, some students have formed as members into an association and on 15-10-1967 they went in a group and forcibly got letters from some Theatre proprietors promising they would not screen any Hindi film."

पत्र में आगे लिखा गया है कि स्वेच्छा से वे हिन्दी-प्रचार का जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उस में बाधा डाली जा रही है ।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : It is also a voluntary objection.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हम सचमुच केन्द्र में हिन्दी को लाना चाहते हैं, तो इस प्रकार का विधेयक पास करने की जरूरत नहीं है । इस प्रकार के विधेयक से हिन्दी पीछे जायेगी और अंग्रेजी का प्रभुत्व जारी रहेगा । इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि इस विधेयक को वापस ले लिया जाये ।

प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि यह विधेयक दोनों दृष्टिकोणों में एक समझौता है, एक समन्वय है । अभी मैं ने यह कहा है कि यह समझौता नहीं है, यह अंग्रेजी के सामने समर्पण है, यह अंग्रेजी को अनन्त काल तक बनाए रखने का प्रयत्न है । हम इस प्रयत्न में भागीदार नहीं बनेंगे । हम समझौते के लिए तैयार हैं । हम अंग्रेजी को अविलम्ब हटाने की मांग को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं । हम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के लिए बराबरी चाहते हैं । हम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए काम करने की पूरी छूट चाहते हैं । जहां चिट्ठी जाये, अनुवाद वहां पर होना चाहिए । अगर केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के एक दूसरे के साथ और मंत्रालयों के भीतर आपस में हिन्दी में काम करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जायेगा, तो हम अपने विरोध को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हैं । हम समझौते के लिए तैयार हैं ।

बाकी लोग इस के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं, यह वे अपने आचरण से बतायें, इस विधेयक में संशोधन ला कर बतायें ।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ । मैं केवल कुछ थोड़े से शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ ।

धर्म के बाद भाषा ही एक ऐसी वस्तु है, जो बफ़ादारी और जोश की भावनायें पैदा करती है । हमने इस सदन में भी इतना जोश देखा और सदन के बाहर भी काफ़ी ऐसे कार्य देखे, जिन को शायद जोश कह सकते हैं । जैसा कि श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, हो सकता है कि विद्यार्थी अपने रोज़गार के बारे में परेशान हैं ।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि भाषा किस लिए होती है । अनेक सदस्यों ने यहां कहा है—कल मैं ने कई भाषण सुने— कि एक दूसरे से बोल-चाल के लिए, एक दूसरे को समझने के लिए, अपना रोज़ का काम करने के लिए, अपनी जानकारी को बढ़ाने के लिए, एक दूसरे को नज़दीक लाने के लिए—

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : लड़ने के लिए भी ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : . . . . भाषा होती है और ये सब भाषा के कार्य हैं । विचारों के भंडार में बराबर का हिस्सा लोगों को मिले, इस के लिए भी भाषा है । लेकिन आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं ? भाषा एक दूसरे के बीच में एक दीवार हो रही है और, जैसा कि आचार्य कृपालानी ने कहा है, वह एक दूसरे के बीच में लड़ाई का माध्यम बन गई है और यह दुख की बात है । भाषा विज्ञान और विचारों का समन्वय करती है— या उसे ऐसा करना चाहिए— और इस लिए भाषा से एकता आनी चाहिए । ये दीवारें जो खड़ी हो गई हैं, इन को कैसे तोड़ें, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है ।

श्री पीबू मोदी : मारेटोरियम से ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मारेटोरियम से दीवारें टूटेंगी या और बढ़ेंगी, यह एक विचार-जनक बात है । मैं मानती हूँ कि इस समय जो बाहर हो रहा है, वह इस से थमेगा नहीं, बल्कि और बढ़ेगा, जो काम हम हाथ में लेते हैं, उस को उसी समय पूरा करना अच्छा होता है । सम्बा चलाने से उस का कभी उल्टा असर हो सकता है ।

मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ और वह यह है कि किस देश में भाषा राजनीति से बनी जो अंग्रेजी आज एक बड़ी भाषा है, और दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में फैल रही है और ऊँचे स्तर पर पहुँची है । ह्लाइट हाल में जो मिसलों की भाषा होती थी, क्या उनके कारण वह भाषा बनी है ? या इंग्लिस्तान के कवियों ने, लेखकों ने, नाटक लिखने वालों ने और व्यापारियों ने भी जो दुनिया के कोने कोने में घूमे, उन्होंने बढ़ाया है ? हम यह न समझें कि सरकारी काम से ही केवल भाषा बढ़ती है या बनती है और वह न होगा तो वह भाषा खत्म हो जायगी । हमारे देश में हमारी जो राजभाषाएँ थीं, वह दबाई गईं । इसलिए यह स्वाभाविक था कि आजादी के आन्दोलन के जमाने में और हम आजाद हुए उसके बाद भी लोगों की भावनाएँ उन के बारे में एक विशेष तरह की हों और उन को बढ़ाने की इच्छा हो । खाली भावना का प्रश्न नहीं है, मैं मानती हूँ कि देश के लिए यह जरूरी भी है । हमारे मित्र श्री मोदी ने कहा कि गरीबी को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है । तो बढ़ावे का सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग हैं जिनको गरीबी के कारण, पिछड़ेपन के कारण मौके नहीं मिले, न शिक्षा में, न नौकरी में, न बहुत सी और चीजों में जो हम थोड़े से लोगों को प्राप्त हुईं । मैं मानती हूँ कि उन लोगों की शिक्षा केवल मातृभाषा में हो सकती है । और इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सब राज्यों में व शिक्षा मातृभाषा में हो और जो तबके अभी तक दबे थे, जिनको अबसर नहीं मिल

रहे थे उनको हम वसर दें शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का, कुछ सूरज की रोशनी में भाग लेने का और देश का जो विकास होता है उस से भी कुछ लाभ उठाने का । लेकिन फिर हिन्दी बीच में कैसे आई ? कुछ देशों में दो भाषाएँ हैं, जैसे कि बेल्जियम में । स्विटजरलैंड और यूगोस्लाविया में तीन या चार भाषाएँ हैं । हमारे देश में पन्द्रह भाषाएँ हैं । और हमारा देश उतना ही बड़ा भी है दूसरे देशों से, इसलिए यह कोई आश्चर्यजनक बात नहीं है कि इतनी भाषाएँ हों । अब हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि यह सब भाषाएँ आगे बढ़ें । इनमें वहाँ की जनता शिक्षा प्राप्त करे । और राज्य का काम भी इन भाषाओं में हो । मैं मानती हूँ इस बात पर किसी के दो मत नहीं हैं । लेकिन केन्द्र का काम १५ भाषाओं में नहीं चल सकता चाहे हमें कितनी ही प्रिय वह भाषाएँ हों, हम हर एक भाषा का आदर करें, लेकिन तब भी इतनी भाषाओं में काम संभव नहीं है । इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि एक भाषा, राष्ट्रीय कड़ी बने और वह भाषा हिन्दी चुनी गई । अब मैं पूरी तरह से जानती हूँ कि जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है उन के लिए कठिनाई जरूर पैदा होती है । कुछ हमारे दक्षिण के दोस्तों ने कहा कि हिन्दी एक ऐसी भाषा है जो विकसित नहीं है । जब तक लोग इसे बोलेंगे नहीं, सीखेंगे नहीं, इस को बढ़ायेंगे नहीं, तब तक इसका विस्तार कैसे होगा । इसीलिए हम उन से कह भी रहे हैं कि इस में भी वह हाथ बटायें । भाषा के उपयोग से ही भाषा बढ़ सकती है । लेकिन मैं अपने दूसरे भाइयों से यह भी कहूँगी कि उपयोग खाली सरकारी दफ्तरों में ही नहीं, उपयोग बाहर होना चाहिए । उसमें अधिक लोग लिखें, उस में किताबों का अनुवाद हो । हम बाकी दुनिया से कुछ अलग क्यों हैं और आजादी के पहले क्यों बिलकुल थे ? इसलिए कि बाकी, दुनिया में क्या हो रहा था, क्या नये नये विचार चाहे विज्ञान के, चाहे टेक्नालाजीके आ रहे थे, उस से हम बिलकुल बंचित थे । जब तक हम इस तरह से कटे रहेंगे तब तक हम अपनी भाषा को कितना ही बढ़ायें, आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते ।

हमारी भाषाएं बढ़ें तो अच्छा है और आवश्यक भी है उनका बढ़ना लेकिन एक अन्त-राष्ट्रीय कड़ी का भी होना मैं आवश्यक मानती हूँ और अगर हम आज अंग्रेजी को चाहते हैं तो यह बिलकुल नहीं चाहते कि वह राष्ट्रभाषा हो, वह हिन्दी की जगह ले या वह तमिल, बंगला या किसी दूसरे प्रदेश की भाषा की जगह ले। यह नहीं हो सकता और न कोई इसको चाहता है। लेकिन हम यह जरूर सोचते हैं कि आजकल की दुनिया में कोई बाहर की भाषा न जानना हम को कम्पजोर करेगा और हम को पिछड़ा रखेगा। आज दूसरे जितने देश हैं जिन की अपनी भाषाएं हैं, वहां भी स्कूल में सभी देशों में एक बाहर की भाषा सीखना आवश्यक होता है। वह भाषा चुनने की इजाजत होती है, अंग्रेजी हो, फ्रेंच हो या जर्मन हो या कोई और हो सकती है। लेकिन हम वास्तव में क्या देखते हैं कि आजकल लोग चाहे वह रूस के हों, चाहे दूसरे देशों के हों, वह अंग्रेजी ज्यादा चुन रहे हैं। अब, हमें एक लाभ है, कि अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान हमें थोड़ा बहुत पहले से ही है। अंग्रेजी सिखाने के साधन थोड़े बहुत हैं। यह मैं मानती हूँ कि पहले जितने थे उन से कम हो गए हैं। अंग्रेजी का स्तर बहुत नीचा हो गया है और कभी कभी जो अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है वह एक ढंग से हमारी ही भाषा है। वह शायद किसी दूसरे देश में समझने में न आये। लेकिन यह यह सब होते हुये भी एक कड़ी है। मुझे एक दो कहानी याद हैं। है तो पुराने जमाने की। एक लड़का अंग्रेजी पढ़ रहा था। उस का एक अंग्रेजी का नया मास्टर विलायत से आया था। तो उन्होंने पूछा :

'Shyam, what is your mother-tongue?'  
He replied 'Hindi, Sir'. Then the master remarked, 'It has some words which sound like English'.

वह लड़का अंग्रेजी ही बोल रहा था, हिन्दी नहीं बोल रहा था। लेकिन उस को सुन कर मास्टर को लगा कि वह दूसरी भाषा बोल रहा था। जिसमें कुछ शब्द अंग्रेजी के थे। यह हमारे देश में होता है। लेकिन वह हमें एक बुनियाद देता है जिससे हम उस भाषा को

सीख सकते हैं। हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में जाते हैं। मगर सम्मेलन की ही बात नहीं है क्योंकि वहां अनुवाद भी हो सकता है। लेकिन जो आपस में बैठ कर बातचीत होती है आजकल के जमाने में जितना काम मिलने पर होता है एक दूसरे से उतना सम्मेलनों में नहीं होता। तो बहुत जरूरी है हमारे लिए कि ऐसी एक कड़ी हो। जैसे हम राष्ट्र की कड़ी चाहते हैं वैसे एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कड़ी हो। इसके यह माने नहीं हैं कि हमें दूसरी भाषाएं नहीं सीखनी हैं। क्योंकि उन से भी रिस्ते रखने हैं।

लेकिन इसमें यह जो रूप इसने लिया है वह एक दूसरी ही चीज है। इस समय जो प्रश्न है जो कई माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे सामने रखा है वह देश की एकता है। किसी न किसी कारण, गलत हो सकता है या ठीक हो सकता है, दक्षिण के लोगों को यह ख्याल हो गया कि उनकी नौकरियों को खतरा है और इससे आन्दोलन हुए। आज श्री बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि बही भ्रम उत्तर के विचारियों को हो गया है। अब कोई रास्ता निकालना है जिससे कि यह भ्रम उनके मन से निकल जाए। जब मैं यह कह रही हूँ कि सब मिल कर इस पर बात करें तो यही कारण है कि हम रास्ता निकालें।

अब असलियत क्या है? असलियत यह है कि अंग्रेजी चल रही थी, अच्छी लगे चाहे नहीं, अंग्रेजी चल रही थी। हमने जब हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा कहा तो उससे स्थिति बदली। अब जो हम यह विषयक ला रहे हैं इससे हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा रही। हिन्दी की जगह न कम हुई न उसका महत्व कम हुआ बल्कि साथ-साथ हम कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी को सिखाने के लिए और जोरों के साथ चेष्टा होगी और यह भी आपने उसमें देखा होगा कि हर साल उसकी रपट सदन के सामने आयेगी, और सदन देख सकेगा कि काम किस तरह से चला, अच्छी तरह से चला या नहीं क्या कमियां हैं? तो वह पूरे तौर से उसको देखा जा सकेगा। जो लोग अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त के हैं उनके सामने तो यह समस्या रही कि हिन्दी का सीखना जब बढ़

### [श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

रहा है, हिन्दी में जब काम बढ़ेगा तो वह उस नये नक्शे में कैसे बैठेगा ? यह सवाल है और इसलिए रास्ता ढूंढा गया कि उनके लिए अनुवाद हो और जो लोग अभी नहीं जानते हैं हिन्दी उनके लिए सिखाने का भी प्रबंध हो और उनको कोई कठिनाई न महसूस हो। यह एक रास्ता ढूंढा गया। अब ऐसा एक बीच का रास्ता जब ढूंढते हैं तो आप सभी को मालूम है कि उसके सभी लोग विरोध में हो जाते हैं क्योंकि किसी का भी पूरा रास्ता वह नहीं होता। कुछ बातें उसकी लीं कुछ बात किसी और की लीं मनाने की कोशिश में।

और सभी सोचते हैं कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। अब यह लाचारी है क्योंकि किसी की भी इस समय पूरी बात मानी नहीं जा सकती। एक यही हो सकता है कि कोई रास्ता ढूंढें जिसमें थोड़ी-थोड़ी बात सब की आ जाय। इस बात को फिर से दोहराऊंगी जिसे मैं पहले भी अनेक बार कह चुकी हूँ कि हमें देश की एकता का स्याल रखना है। चाहे एक प्रान्त हो या सात प्रान्त हों इस समय सात प्रान्त हैं जो चाहते हैं कि उन को हिन्दी सीखने का मौका मिले और जल्दबाजी न की जाये। थोपने का शब्द मेरा नहीं है, उनका शब्द है—हिन्दी उन पर थोपी न जाय—सात प्रदेश हैं जो ऐसा चाहते हैं, लेकिन सात न भी हों . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सात नहीं हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं, सात हैं। मेरी सब प्रान्तों के लोगों से बातें हुई हैं। चाहे जितने भी हों, अगर एक भी है, तब भी हम थोपना नहीं चाहते। उनको भी उतना ही हक है, जितना सब को है और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जिसके पास बहुमत होता है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी थोड़ी बढ़ती है। जो ज्यादा बड़ा होता है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी बड़ी होती है ताकि दूसरों को यह डर न लगे कि हमको दबाया जा रहा है। हमें खुशी है कि हमारे दक्षिण के भाई भी कहते हैं कि वे हिन्दी सीखेंगे और उन को मौका दिया जाय।

अब मैं मानती हूँ वे अपने पहले मत से कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं और हिन्दी के लिए यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मैं मानती हूँ कि इन दिनों हिन्दी की कुछ हार भी हुई और किस चीज में हार हुई है ? कुछ लोगों ने सोचा कि यह मसला सड़क पर तय हो सकता है, सदन में तय करने का नहीं है। बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि बच्चों को कोई उकसाता नहीं है। हो सकता है कि कोई न उकसाता हो, लेकिन मैं याद दिलाऊँ कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के मंत्रियों ने भी इसमें भाग लिया है। . . .

श्री रवि राय : अच्छा किया है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अच्छा किया है या बुरा—मैं अपने विचार यहां प्रकट कर रही हूँ, आप अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि यह देश के लिये बहुत खतरनाक है कि कोई भी विषय इस तरह से सड़कों पर लाया जाय। अगर वह सोचते हैं कि जो दक्षिण के लोग यहां आते हैं, उनकी मोटरों को तोड़ा जाय—जैसा कि कुछ भाइयों ने किया, उनको मारा गया—पता नहीं मारा गया या नहीं . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस चीज का पर्दाफाश करना चाहिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : लेकिन अगर यह बातें होती हैं—मारे गये या नहीं, यह सच है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो उन लोगों के दिलों में क्या हिन्दी पढ़ने की रुचि बढ़ेगी—यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ ? वह इस तरह कभी हिन्दी सीखना नहीं चाहेंगे।

आपने कहा कि इन लोगों को नहीं मारा गया, लेकिन हमको मालूम है—हमारी एक बहिन हैं, जिनके ऊपर हमला हुआ, उनकी 10 वर्षीय लड़की पर हमला करने की कोशिश की गई, उनकी मोटर को तोड़ा गया और वह कैसी बहिन थीं ? जो हिन्दी चाहती है, हिन्दी के बारे में हमेशा बोलती रहती हैं, उन पर हमला हुआ और उनके पति से कहा गया



कि आप उनकी तरफ से आश्वासन दें कि वह इस बिस . . .

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : मेरे लड़के से कहा गया, आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं कहतीं। जिन्होंने हमको वोट दिया है, उनको डिमांस्ट्रेशन करने का हक है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : डिमांस्ट्रेशन करना एक बात होती है और घर जलाना, बस जलाना, मोटरें जलाना, लोगों को मारना—यह दूसरी बात होती है। . . . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : आप दफा 144 लगाये रखिये, डिमांस्ट्रेशन न करने दीजिये, जो प्राये उसको पकड़ कर बैठा लीजिये . . .

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं बैठ नहीं रही हूँ, आप मेहरबानी कर के शान्ति से बैठ जाइये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जवाब दीजिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं जवाब दे रही हूँ। क्योंकि मैं देख रही हूँ कि दूसरों के मन में हिन्दी भावना इससे बढ़ नहीं रही है, बल्कि घट रही है। चूंकि मेरा एक ही ध्येय है—मेरा यह ध्येय नहीं है कि डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो या न हो—मेरा ध्येय इस समय यह है कि एक नीति हमने ली है जिससे एक कड़ी बने ऐसे कुछ दल हैं, इस देश में, हमारे इस सदन में भी हैं जो कड़ी नहीं चाहते हैं, जो कहते हैं कि सब भाषाओं को चलने दें—मैं इसको खतरनाक मानती हूँ। यह मैं बहुत सफाई से कहूँ कि अगर ऐसा होगा तो देश के टुकड़े हो जायेंगे, देश की एकता नष्ट हो जाएगी। यही कारण है कि हम हिन्दी को एक कड़ी बनाना चाहते हैं और यही मुख्य कारण है कि मैं चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दी बढ़े। इसीलिये मुझे दुख होता है जब कोई भी ऐसा कदम उठाये, कोई भी ऐसा कार्य करे, जिससे हिन्दी न बढ़े, यानी कड़ी रहने की भावना लोगों के दिलों से चली जाय—यही इस समय हमारे सामने कठिनाई है . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : चाह और भ्रमल को एक साथ मिलाइए।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि जनसंघ के नेता ने भी हिंसा के बारे में चर्चा की है और कहा है कि हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसकी मुझे खुशी है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे नेता ने भी इस पर एक बक्तव्य दिया है, और विनोबा भावे जी ने भी। उसके परिणाम स्वरूप उन के घर पर भी एक जलूस चला, पता नहीं उनसे बातचीत करने या क्या करने। मैं एक और आश्चर्यजनक बात आपको बतलाऊँ—यह मेरे संग नहीं हुई है, सुनी हुई बात करती हूँ . . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सुनी हुई बात मत करिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : बहुत से हमारे विद्यार्थी भाई जो साइन-बोर्ड बगैरह पोत रहे हैं जो अंग्रेजी के विरोध में बोल रहे हैं—वे स्वयं यह प्रचार अंग्रेजी में ही कर रहे हैं, हिन्दी में नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे एक मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा कि जब विद्यार्थी उन से अंग्रेजी में बोले, तो वे बराबर हिन्दी में जवाब देते गये, लेकिन वे अंग्रेजी में ही बोलते गये . . . . .

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : गुस्ते में हिन्दी वाले अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : एक बात हम और चाहते हैं—बाहर से लोग हमारे देश में आयें। हम चाहते हैं कि टूरिस्ट हमारे देश में आयें, लेकिन जब इस तरह के आन्दोलन हों, चाहे अंग्रेजी के साइनबोर्डों को मिटा दें—तो इस से हमारे देश की कोई मदद होने वाली नहीं है। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप सब ने जो जोश यहां प्रकट किया है, अपना दिल हल्का किया है, अब आप सब अगर देश की एकता की तरफ सोचते हुये इस विधेयक को मान लें और फिर मिल कर हम लोग देखें कि किस तरह से हम लोग हिन्दी को वाकई सही मायनों में बढ़ा सकते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप मिलजुल कर बात करिये। आप लोगों से बात कर के, फिर कोई चीज सामने रखिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने भी बात की है, गृह मंत्री जी ने भी की है, बहुत से लोगों ने की है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब यह बिल पास हो जाता है तो जो दक्षिण और दूसरे अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों के लोग हैं, उन के मन में यह शंका निकल जायगी। अभी हम उन से बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि कितने सालों से तुम लोग हम को आश्वासन दिला रहे हो, अब किसी तरह से न टाला जाय। हम जब बात करते हैं—तो वे यही बात कहते हैं। इसलिये पहले यह जो भ्रम उन के दिल में है, उस को हटा देना है और मुझे विश्वास है कि उस के बाद अगर हम सब साथ बैठते हैं तो उसका रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं। इस समय नारे लगाने का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल ठोस कदम लेने का है, जिससे हमारे देश के लोग हिन्दी सीखें और उस को हम एक कड़ी बना सकें। यही थोड़ी सी बातें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती थी।

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, on a point of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No please. I have called Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

श्री समर गुह : मैं आपसे यह शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने राष्ट्रभाषा सपज का इस्तेमाल किया है . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Maitreyee Basu. I do not allow the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha to interrupt. Those who are quietly sitting should not be prevented; they must get a chance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I do not want this to happen. This happens every time. Every time you get up, whenever you get up, I must allow you! Others are waiting to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Prime Minister—\*\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. I am sorry. Nothing will be taken down. Whenever you rise, I must allow you. This has become a practice. Nothing will be taken down. I have called Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

17.50 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Sir, I would like to point out a few points—not many—and I would not tire the House. First of all, I would like to point out that this is an official language Bill. This has nothing to do with national language or link language. But these terms—official language, national language and link language are interchanged. This must be made clear to the people that this is an official language Bill.

Now the controversy is between north and south. Some people belong to the south and some to the north. I do not know where I belong to. Are we north or south?

AN. HON. MEMBER : East.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : But it has not been suggested that there is an East India. Are we bystanders and onlookers? What are we? It is not Bengal alone; there are some other States who will speak for themselves. But I can say on behalf of Bengal that we do not know whether we are north or south. South is confined to four States. I do not know how many States north is confined to. But we seem to hang in the air. This is making our position very difficult. South can give expression to their feelings very vociferously as they are doing here. So does the north. We are keeping more or less silent. I was telling my southern friends that we are appreciating that they are fighting the battle on our behalf.

AN HON. MEMBER : You join with us.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I have joined with you in spirit. When I spoke on the Kothari Commission report, I did say, why consider English to be a foreign language? English is not spoken nowadays only by the English people, but by

the Australians, the Canadians, etc. In a way, Canadians are also bilingual—French and English. But English is their tongue. South Africans also speak English. The people in Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guinea, all speak English. Scotch people will never call themselves English, but they speak English. Suddenly there was a case of Welsh nationalism. Once when I went to London, some people at the next table were speaking in some tongue which was not understood by me. I thought it sounded like German, but I wondered whether I had forgotten my German to that extent that I could not understand even a single sentence. Then I asked the waiter and he told me that they were speaking in Welsh. So, language difficulties are there in every country. Why should we think that it is a special thing in our country? We should be able to solve this problem. As I said when I spoke on the Kothari Commission Report, this point has been made by the Prime Minister also just now, barring a few including the Prime Minister, whose language when they speak English will be understood as English in England, in the case of the rest of us, when we speak in England quite a number of people do not understand us. Our intonation is different. Not only intonation but our phrases are also different.

AN HON. MEMBER : Pronunciation also.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Pronunciation we can at least learn, but intonation is very difficult to learn. What is language but a vehicle of thought. Sometime ago, this afternoon, one hon. Member was speaking in fluent English. He said : "When Tilak was about to give up his body". Is this English? It is a literal translation of *deha tyag*. This is not

English. In very vulgar English people would say : "He has kicked the bucket". But English expressions are quite different. Once I was in a restaurant here in Delhi. Some young man came in and they ordered something. They said that they wanted slice and mutton curry. I was wondering what was slice. Then I was told that they wanted slices of bread and mutton curry. This is a language which is not understood by Englishmen. I will give another example. We call something by the side of the road 'foot-path'. Foot-path as understood by Englishmen is a path which is not made up, which is a *kutchra* road through which a person may go along on foot. For us it is the pavement by the side of the road on which pedestrians walk.

We have a genius for assimilation. When first the Greek sculptors came and began to make sculptures in the Greek style, quickly Buddhist artists copied it and assimilated it. That is how this great tradition of Gracco-Buddhist sculpture developed in our country. There are many instances of foreign culture, foreign language and foreign things being absorbed by India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member to resume her speech tomorrow.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : But please do not forget!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She may continue her speech tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 1967/Agrahayana 22, 1889 (Saka).*