

Fourth Series, No.32

Thursday, March 28, 1968  
Chaitra 8, 1890 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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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

Thursday, March 28, 1968 | Chaitra 8,  
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गौ-रक्षा समिति

+

898. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि में भी यह बचाने  
भी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गौ-रक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब  
तक मिल जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गौ-रक्षा समिति  
का कार्यकाल बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार  
है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, औद्योगिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री  
अन्नासाहेब शिंदे ) : (क) सरकार को  
गऊ रक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट जून 1968 के  
अन्त तक मिलने की आशा है ।

(ख) इस समिति का कार्यकाल 29  
जून, 1968 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(ग) इस समिति ने समय की बढ़ोत्तरी  
के लिए प्रार्थना की थी, क्योंकि वह समस्त  
प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी अपनी रिपोर्ट पूरी  
नहीं कर सकी ।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
इस कमेटी को छः महीने का समय दिया गया  
था और उस के बाद 8 महीने हो गए । उस में  
गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो गवाह आये हैं  
मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि उन्होंने यह कहा  
है कि वेदों में यह लिखा हुआ है और उस  
समय से यहाँ पर गऊ हत्या होती आयी है ।  
अगर इस तरह की गवाहियां गुजरती हैं  
तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट का  
पहले से ही मंशा है कि गऊ-वंश की हत्या  
बन्द न हो । तो अगर यह नाटक है  
और ऐसे ही गवाह गुजरते हैं तो फिर कमेटी  
का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है । इस देश में  
मुरलमार्जि उमाने में भी गऊ हत्या नहीं  
नहीं हुई । लोकमान्य तिलक और  
महात्मा गांधी ने भी कहा था कि स्वराज्य  
होने के बाद एक कलम का नोक से गऊ हत्या  
बन्द हो जायगी । तो इस तरह का नाटक  
करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैं  
यहाँ केवल गऊ वंश की हत्या बन्द करने  
के लिए आया हूँ और मेरा कोई दूसरा  
उद्देश्य नहीं है । लेकिन अगर यह  
नाटक हो ही रहा है तो मुझे वता दिया  
जाय, मैं इस के लिये जो कुछ कर सकता  
हूँ वह करूँ । वैसे तो कर क्या सकता हूँ ।  
मैं तो मन्यासी हूँ और गांधीवादी हूँ । मैं  
तो अनशन करूँगा और अनशन कर के  
मरूँगा । तो मुझे इस में टीक उत्तर दिया  
दिया जाय ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** with due respect to the Swamiji.

**श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द :** शिन्दे साहब, हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप तो हिन्दी बोल सकते हैं। हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

**श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे :** बड़ी दिक्कत हो जायगी और उस में बहुत गलतियाँ होंगी ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can speak in English.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** With due respect to the Swamiji, I submit that the representatives of the *Sarvadaliya Go Rakshak Mahabhiyan Committee* are represented on the committee and Justice Sarkar, an eminent jurist, is the Charman. Government wanted the report to be submitted within six months, but the committee took sometime to finalise the list of witnesses. The witnesses then wanted some time to submit their memorandum. The committee, therefore, requested for extension of time. The committee has so far held 8 or 9 meetings and they are very seriously considering the matter. I do not think we should in any way doubt the *bona fides* of the committee as such.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** समिटी का नहीं, गवर्नमेंट का वीनाफाइंडी डाउट में है ।

**श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द :** मुझे फिर यह पूछना है कि गवर्नमेंट का इसमें क्या मंशा है और क्या सरकार चाहती है ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** Government desires that the committee should submit its report at least within the time which has been extended. Government would give highest consideration to the recommendations of the committee.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वामी जी का सवाल दूसरा है। स्वामी जी ने पूछा कि क्या यह सब है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो विशेषज्ञ जा रहे हैं वह सब ऐसी गवाहियाँ दे रहे हैं कि जिस से पता लगता है कि सरकार गऊ हत्या बन्द नहीं करना चाहती। इस में कहां तक सच्चाई है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** We cannot restrict anybody from expressing his opinions freely. In fact, the very terms of reference say that all the aspects of cow protection have to be examined. When experts come, can Government give directions to them to speak in a particular way? We are not sending any representative on behalf of the Government. They are doing it in their own individual capacity.

**श्री अन्न प्रकाश त्वागी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति की नियुक्ति के समय इस समिति का लक्ष्य सरकार ने यह निर्धारित किया है कि गऊ वंश की रक्षा कैसे की जाय इस प्रकार के उपाय मुझाये या गऊ रक्षा हो या न हो इसका निर्णय करे? इस दोनों में से कौन सा उद्देश्य सरकार का है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The terms of reference are very clear, viz.

"The committee will go into the question of cow protection in the light of all proposals of the *Sarvadaliya Go Rakshak Mahabhiyan Samiti* and others on the subject, including one for a total ban on the slaughter of the cow and its progeny, and having considered



the matter in all its aspects—constitutional, legal, economic and other relevant aspects—recommend to Government....” etc.

**श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर-प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री चोधरी चरण सिंह इस कमेटी के सदस्य नियुक्त हुए थे, वह मुख्य मंत्री अब नहीं रहे हैं तो क्या फिर भी वह इसके सदस्य रहेंगे ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** In fact, even when he was Chief Minister he expressed his desire that he should be represented not by himself but through somebody else. He actually nominated Shri Vikal on his behalf and we said, we have no objection. Now the situation has changed, because there is no Government in UP. The original basis was that two States where there is a complete ban on cow slaughter should be represented on this committee and two States where there is no ban also should be represented on this committee. Government will be prepared to accept either any suggestion of the committee in this regard or to accept anybody from that State. We have no objection.

**SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE:** Let Mr. Vikal continue.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** We have no objection if the State Government agrees.

**श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** अब उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से वह सदस्य हैं या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** विकल हैं, यह उन्होंने कहा ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** I did not say that. Because former UP Government has ceased to exist, now naturally there is nobody attending the meeting.

**श्री रघवीर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, गऊ रक्षा हिन्दुस्तान के सो फीसदी आदिमियों के राजबाल, ख्यालात और मजहब का मसला है । उन के राजबाल, उन के मजहब, उन के जो आपस में ख्यालात हैं उन को तजर में रखते हुए का सरकार के मामले कोई प्लान है या कोई स्कीम है जिस के तहत गऊ रक्षा और गऊ पालन ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश के अन्दर हो सके ताकि ग्राम लोगों को गऊ का दूध पाने कि एक दवाई के काम आता है और गऊ का घी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिल सके जिस से इस देश के लोगों की उमर भी बढ़ सके और उन की सेहत भी दुस्त हो, ऐसी कोई स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के पास है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** I do not think this arises out of this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Only 5 minutes for the cow?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You want protection for the cow, not time.

#### Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Ceylon and Burma

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\*899. **SHRI NANJA GOWDER:**  
**SHRI R. BARUA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Madras Government have submitted a scheme costing Rs. 3.75 crores and spread over a period of 15 years for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Ceylon and Burma;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 1,500 hectares of land in Nilgiri, to be brought under tea plantation, has been allotted for the purpose;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether any other State Government has also offered to provide facilities in their State to settle Indian migrants from abroad?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A proposal for raising tea plantations on 1500 hectares in Nilgiris over a period of 15 years at a cost of Rs. 3.75 crores approximately has been received from Government of Madras. The scheme is intended for rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon and is being processed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**SHRI R. BARUA**: What is the total number of repatriates who will be coming from Ceylon to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964? Is it a fact that a large percentage of the repatriates are plantation workers?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN**: Yes, Sir; about 90 per cent of them are plantation workers. Regarding the total number of persons who are likely to come, the total number of persons of Indian origin is 9.5 lakhs. 3 lakhs will be granted Indian citizenship under the agreement. 5.25 lakhs are likely to come to this country over a period of 15 years.

**SHRI R. BARUA**: May I know whether the Government of India is prepared to give concessions in the matter of customs duty and other import restrictions so that these people may be enabled to bring with them their valuables from Ceylon to India?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN**: Yes, Sir.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN**: Our past experience in the matter of settlement of repatriates has given us some lessons. For instance, when the East Pakistan refugees were settled in Madras and some other Southern States

they found the conditions there not conducive to their social life and they left those places. Therefore, I would like to know whether, in the settlement of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon the Government would take into account the social life of the people and see to it that they are settled in a very satisfactory manner. Secondly, apart from the proposal sent by the State Government, there is a proposal to settle these repatriates in Andamans by developing rubber and tea Plantations there. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is being pursued. Then the hon. Minister stated that 3 lakhs of people are going to be given Indian citizenship whereas the total number is 5 lakhs and odd. What about the rest of 2 lakhs and odd? Are they going to be stateless or Indian citizens?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN**: The three lakh persons, referred to by the hon. Member, are to be granted Ceylonese citizenship. In regard to the latter part of the question, I may say that the fate of the balance of 1,50,000 persons will be decided some time later on by discussion between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon. As regards the reference made by the hon. Member concerning the rubber plantations in Kachel island; that project is being processed. That project is sanctioned. Nearly 6,000 acres of land will be planted with rubber and some families will be resettled there. As regards the latter part of the question whether these persons will be satisfactorily settled, I may inform the hon. Member that a number of schemes are under the consideration of the Government and the best effort will be made by the Government to settle all these persons very satisfactorily.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN**: There is one very pertinent point in my question which has not been answered. There is a proposal to resettle some of these people in Mysore, Andhra and some other States. Most of them speak

Tamil and if they are settled in isolated pockets then they may not feel very happy. That is why I mentioned it.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** May I know whether the hon. Minister can let us know as to whether any assessment has been made with regard to the occupational pattern of the Ceylonese repatriates who are going to be resettled in India and, if so, what are the details and are they going to be absorbed in those occupations where they were employed earlier? Then, part (d) of the question has not been answered.

**SHR D. R. CHAVAN:** Concerning the occupational pattern we have collected the information and an analysis has been made by our High Commission in Ceylon. 90 per cent of them are plantation workers. Concerning the rest 10 per cent I can give the break-down: agricultural labour 0.5 per cent, mercantile employees and salesmen 1.4 per cent, domestic servants 0.4 per cent, drivers 3 per cent and so on.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Is this figure for Ceylon or Burma?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** Ceylon.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Then, part (d) of the question has not been answered.

**SHRI HATHI:** We have. It is "Yes, Sir."

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI:** More than a million people at least from Burma, Ceylon and now Kenya will have to be, in the course of the next 10 or 15 years, speedily rehabilitated in this country as a result of their displacement from the existing countries where they had lived all these years. I would like to know whether the Government of India would evolve a constructive and helpful policy in respect of land, finance and industry and would show equal concern for rehabilitating these unfortunate Indians as they have shown to rehabilitate de-

feated Congress Ministers like Shri K. D. Malaviya, Shri Alagesan—now hear that Shri Manubhai Shah has become the Chairman of the Board of Rehabilitation. So, I would like to know whether there will be a constructive policy to rehabilitate the unfortunate Indians who have come over to India.

**SHRI HATHI:** We are discussing a serious question and a serious problem of resettling our brothers from abroad, about 5,25,000 from Ceylon alone. It is not a question of rehabilitating ex-Minister or ex-Congressmen. I think we should in all seriousness evolve a scheme. In fact, we had a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of the Southern States, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras and we have tried to find out various schemes; for example, plantations of rubber, tea or coffee and small-scale industries where persons can be self-employed. Since 90 per cent of them are plantation workers, most of them will have to be absorbed in plantations. So far as others are concerned, we are trying to set up industries where they can be absorbed.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE:** The rehabilitation of a vast multitude of refugees from Ceylon and Burma is a colossal problem both from the point of view of finance and implementation. Would the hon. Minister enlighten this House whether the feasibility and desirability of diverting a considerable portion of these people to the State of Kerala for rubber plantation work has been considered? Secondly, is there any integrated plan by the Government of India so that the uprooted huge manpower may be utilised for our national good?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** So far as the State of Kerala is concerned, the Plantation Corporation of Kerala has agreed to take about 100 persons in the plantations in the first year and so and when these persons would be coming they would consider absorbing more and more persons. All the sche-

mes that have been evolved are integrated schemes and every effort is being made to settle these persons very satisfactorily.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बर्मा से करीब एक लाख हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से कितने लोग हैं, जो उड़ीसा के रहने वाले थे तथा उन के पुनर्वास के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ? जो लोग लौट हैं—क्या मंत्री महोदय ने देखा है कि इस समय उन की क्या दुर्व्यवस्था है—जब वे गांव में जाते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि उन के भाइयों ने और रिश्तदारों ने उनकी जमीनों को बेच दिया है या खुद कब्जा कर रखा है ? इन लोगों को काम दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उड़ीसा सरकार के साथ भी कोई बात चलाई हुई है, यदि हुई है, तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: For resettling the repatriates coming from Burma, which my hon. friend has referred to it, it is about 1.59 lakhs persons. We have got an approved scheme under which all assistance is given to these repatriates for settling themselves. The approved pattern is that trade loans would be given to them. Then, money will be given for the construction of houses and other things. Then, relaxation in age limits is made so far as employment is concerned and so many other concessions are given. That is the approved pattern. So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, the number of families which have come back is very small; it is 1,655 families. So far as the assistance rendered is concerned, trade loans have been sanctioned to nearly 40,950 persons and loans have been given to 35,693 persons i.e. loans actually disbursed is to 35,693. Employment given to repatriates is 11,399. There are some land colonisation

schemes under which 1,083 persons have been settled. The total number comes to 51,522 persons.

SHRI K. RAMANI: The question of repatriation and rehabilitation has become a serious problem in view of the fact that a huge number of workers are coming to India from Ceylon and Burma.

Whenever they say about it, they just mention about plantation employment. Their number will be a very huge number. No doubt, they have been employed only in rubber and tea plantations, but can the Government not employ some thousands of them in some Government projects, like dams, factories and other things in the State sector, and give them gainful employment?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: We have written to all the State Governments to provide employment to those persons who are willing to go to various projects. It is not that only in plantations these persons will be employed. The Government of Madras is having under their consideration three schemes for the establishment of industrial townships nearabout the three towns of Trichy, Madurai and Gummidipoondi where these persons also will be employed.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जैसा कि श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उड़ीसा में इस प्रकार के शरणार्थियों को मदद दी गई, मैं माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के अन्तर्गत कटिहार शहर में जो बर्मा से शरणार्थी आये हैं उनको किसी तरह की मदद की गई है या नहीं? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी तफसील क्या है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I may make it clear that the implementing agencies are the State Governments. There is an approved pattern of assistance and for the purpose of getting trade

loans and other things these persons have to approach the respective State Government and get it. In regard to the particular case to which the hon. Member has made a reference, if he points out certain specific cases, those cases can be taken up with the State Government and considered.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** The hon. Minister has just now said that he proposes to rehabilitate a percentage of the repatriates from Ceylon in rubber plantations. May I draw his attention to what Dr. Sukarno, onetime President of Indonesia, said, namely, that a rubber tree is like a woman which is useless after thirty. Dr. Sukarno said that; I am not responsible for it. I am quoting only Dr. Sukarno and he was one-time President of Indonesia. It is because of that that some of our rubber plantations are facing the process of decline. It is said that rubber plantations are extended in certain areas of our country, particularly in the State of Kerala, but there is the problem of unemployment so far as the local youth in Kerala are concerned. In that context may I know how Government proposes to rehabilitate a percentage of the repatriates from Ceylon in rubber plantations?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You need not answer the point about women being useless after thirty, but the other position can be answered.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** It is not only in the Kerala rubber plantations that they will be employed; that is a small number, but there are a number of other things also which are being undertaken. For example, in the State of Mysore about 8,000 acres of land will be brought under rubber plantation. In addition to that, the Mysore Government has located another 25,000 acres of land which gradually will be taken over because all these persons, who are likely to come, will be coming over a period of 15 years.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** For those persons who have been or are going to be repatriated from Ceylon, through nego-

tiations it has been settled that they can bring a certain minimum amount of their savings when they come back to India. I want to know whether similar negotiations have been conducted with the Burmese Government for those who have been or are going to be repatriated from Burma that they can be allowed to bring a certain amount with them; if so, how much and if not, what our Government is doing to see that at least a minimum amount of their hard-earned savings these people from Burma may be allowed to bring with them.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** So far as the Burmese repatriates are concerned, they are not allowed to bring anything. So far as the Ceylonese repatriates are concerned, it is under an international agreement that they are coming. The entire matter concerning their assets and other things is being negotiated by the External Affairs Ministry with the Government of Burma.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** We have got a very glorious tradition of welcoming foreigners and allowing them to settle in India.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** These persons are not foreigners.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** I am referring to foreigners. Now, instead of solving this problem, because we have created a precedent by allowing all Indians outside to come and be rehabilitated, my question is whether the Government of India have got the figure of the population of all Indians in the world so that if and when the time arises they will be in a position to rehabilitate them; if so, what is the total population of Indians outside?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** So far as the population of Indians outside in the whole world is concerned, that figure is not available.

**Chief Ministers' Conference on Food Situation**

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\*900. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:  
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:  
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI HEM RAJ:  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI HEM BARUA:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States was called this month to discuss the food situation and to have their views on procurement;

(b) if so, the decision taken at the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A conference of the Chief Ministers of rabi States was called on 16th March, 1968, to discuss rabi procurement prices and other aspects of food policy for the coming rabi season.

(b) and (c). Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement—I*

The Conference made the following recommendations:—

- (i) The recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the procurement target of wheat in the 1968-69 season at 2 million tonnes was accepted. It was felt that the State-wise break

up of the target proposed by the Agricultural Prices Commission was reasonable and that attempt will be made to achieve the same.

- (ii) The movement of gram and barley should be free throughout the country.
- (iii) Movement restrictions in respect of maize, bajra and jowar be lifted from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (iv) Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh should constitute a single zone for movement of foodgrains. There was a difference of opinion about the inclusion of Delhi in this zone.
- (v) The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on procurement prices of wheat were discussed. Even though it was generally felt that the impact of procurement prices on prices of foodgrains, cost of living and the general price level should not be ignored the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission were considered inadequate to provide necessary incentive to the farmer to produce more foodgrains especially in view of the rising costs of production. There was a difference of opinion regarding the level of procurement prices. The conference decided to leave to Minister (Food and Agriculture) to discuss the matter further with the Chief Ministers and to recommend to Government the level of procurement prices in the light of the discussions.

*Statement—II*

The Government of India have taken the following decisions on the

recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference:—

(1) The procurement target of wheat in the 1968-69 season is fixed at 2 million tonnes. A vigorous drive will be conducted in the States concerned to maximise procurement especially with a view to build an adequate buffer stock.

(2) The movement of gram and barley will be free throughout the country.

(3) Movement restrictions in respect of maize, bajra and jwar will be lifted from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(4) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi will constitute a single zone for movement of all foodgrains.

(5) It has been decided to fix the procurement prices of wheat for the 1968-69 season as follows:—

	per quintal
Common White/Mexican	Rs. 76
Superior	Rs. 81

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ तक खाद्य क्षेत्रों की समाप्ति एवं खाद्य क्षेत्रों के विघटन का प्रश्न है, माननीय खाद्य मंत्री का निर्णय अग्रद के पैर की तरह अटल है, सारे विरोधी दलों की समस्त शक्ति भी उनको इस निर्णय से टम से मस नहीं कर सकती, फिर भी क्या मैं हम लोगों की घृष्टता कर सकता हूँ कि खरीफ के साथ साथ रबी की अच्छी फसल होने के कारण उन्होंने खाद्य क्षेत्रों को समाप्त करने की चर्चा मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की थी ? यदि हाँ, तो किन किन मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा प्रतिनिधियों ने खाद्य क्षेत्र की समाप्ति पर जोर दिया था और किन किन ने उसका विरोध किया था ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह हमको स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि जहाँ तक खरीफ की बात है, खरीफ की फसल के कटने का जब समय आता है उस वक्त उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करना मुनासिब होता है क्योंकि बीच में विचार करने से उत्पादकों को यह शिकायत रहती है कि जब हमारे पास से गल्ला निकल कर व्यापारियों के हाथ में गया उस वक्त आपने निर्णय किया। तो खरीफ के सम्बन्ध में क्या जोन का विस्तार हो, क्या उस पर नियंत्रण ढीला किया जाय, वह उस वक्त विचारने का प्रश्न होगा। इसलिए जो सम्मेलन मुख्य मंत्रियों का हुआ था उस में उसी क्षेत्र के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया गया था जहाँ कि रबी की फसल होती है, खरीफ वाले नहीं बुलाये गये थे सिर्फ रबी के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया। मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में उनकी राय का मैंने जो दृष्टिकोण देखा उसी के हिमाब से निर्णय किया गया है कि किन किन मामलों में नियंत्रण को कितना ढीला करना है।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक खाद्य की वसूली का प्रश्न है यह हमारे किसानों पर एक तरह का अतिरिक्त बोझ है, इसे हम अतिरिक्त कर भी कह सकते हैं जहाँ और लोगों के साथ साथ उन्हें सभी प्रकार के करों का बोझ सहना पड़ता है, वहाँ उन्हें अपना खाद्यान्न बाजार भाव से कम दाम पर सरकार को देने के लिए बाध्य करना कहां तक उचित है ? क्या मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना कर सकता हूँ कि वे किसानों से ज्यादा उसी मूल्य पर लेंगे जिस पर कि और लोगों को मिलता है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय अध्यक्ष ने जो सुझा दिया है, उसको बिल्कुल मान लेने के बाद हो सकता है कि किसानों का नुकसान भी उठाना पड़े। आज हमारा प्रयत्न यह चल रहा है कि मूल्यों को अधिक गिरने नहीं देंगे। अतः हमें यह ध्यान

कर लें कि जो कीमतें बाजार में चलेंगी उसी पर लेंगे तब तो जो यह प्रश्न है कि किसानों की रक्षा हो सके, शायद वह रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी क्या भाव है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं अभी की बात कर रहा हूँ इसी फसल की। अभी जो हमने गहूँ के भाव तय किये हैं यदि उस पर खरीदने न जाय तो हमें शुबहा है कि दाम नीचे चले जाय। माननीय सदस्य ने जो इन-फोरमेशन मांगी है उसी को मैं गतला रहा हूँ। इस साल फसल बहुत ज्यादा होने के बाद, जो आज तक किसानों का तजुर्बा रहा है कि जब फसल ज्यादा हुई तभी दाम बहुत नीचे गिर गये, हमारा प्रयत्न इस साल ऐसा है कि इतनी फसल होने के बाद भी हम दाम को एक मुनासिब मन्हा पर रखेंगे और उस में नीचे नहीं गिरने देंगे।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी चीजों के दाम अनाज के दामों पर निर्भर करते हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने भी अभी अभी कहा है कि हम अनाज के दाम नहीं गिरने देंगे तो इस का अर्थ क्या यह है कि गवर्न-मेंट जो वर्तमान महंगाई देश में चल रही है उस के पक्ष में है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समाचारपत्रों में एक बात आई है कि आप ने जो नया जौन हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब और काश्मीर का बनाया है उस में दिल्ली शामिल किया जायगा या नहीं यह

संदिग्ध है तो दिल्ली को इन जौन में आप शामिल करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहूँ कि जो वक्तव्य अभी रखे गये हैं उनको वह पढ़ लें। उसके बाद वह प्रश्न करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: In view of the fact that we cannot depend on foreign imports of food in the country and, moreover, we are not certain that we will have the same amount of production in the country next year, is the Ministry thinking of creating a buffer-stock in all the places of production in our country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Our policy is well-known. We intend to have a buffer-stock of 3 million tonnes by exerting ourselves with the cooperation of State Governments to procure the maximum quantity.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: May I know whether any decision has been taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference to remove the restriction on rabi crops of jowar, ragi and bajra from State to State?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry the hon. Member does not appear to have looked in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. All these things are mentioned there.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Since most of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference depend on the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission, may I know the factors leading to the resignation of Dr. K. N. Raj who headed the Agricultural Prices Commission and also other members who followed him and the constitution of the new Agricultural Prices Commission and, secondly, when the



Government wishes to have a buffer-stock of 3 million tonnes, whether they have adequate warehousing facilities and, if not, what are the steps they are taking in the matter?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, nobody has resigned. Dr. Mitra continues to head the Agricultural Prices Commission. Though here and there, there are difficulties in regard to the storage by and large, the storage facility is there and for the present there should not be any difficulty.

श्री हेमराज : सरकार ने जो फैसला नम्बर 4 मंजूर किया है उस पर अमल दरगस्त कब से होगा ? दूसरे एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमिशन के काममें मुकरर की थी उस के वावजूद अलग अलग स्टेट्स से उस से ज्यादा कीमत में अनाज पन् 66-67 में खरीदा था तो क्या अब जो उस ने खाद्यान्न का काममें मुकरर की है उन्हीं पर राज्यों द्वारा अनाज खरीदा जाय इस का खर्च रक्खा जायेगा ? इस के साथ ही साथ में यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि जहाँ जहाँ गांवों में वेस्टरहाउसिंग या स्टोरेज फैसिलिटीज नहीं है वहाँ इस का क्या कोई आप ने प्रबन्ध किया है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The prices which were recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission ranged between Rs. 66 to Rs. 73 a quintal in the case of wheat but the prices which have been fixed as mentioned in the statement range from Rs. 76 to Rs. 81 a quintal. About the storage facilities, I have already replied to that.

**SHRI HEM RAJ:** When will it be implemented?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The policy has been announced.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** The hon. Minister has just now spoken about a buffer-stock. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the disparity in the figures given about the rice supplied to Kerala? The Chief Minister says it is 64,527 tonnes and the Food Minister says it is only 36,431 tonnes that they have received during the month of January. When this was pointed out to the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister said that he wants to create a buffer stock out of the stock supplied in January. In that context, may I know whether this was, particularly, discussed formally or informally, in the Chief Ministers' Conference that the States will be allowed to create buffer-stocks out of the supply given to them for consumption by the Central Government?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, that does not arise out of this Question. About the second part, the Centre desires to have a buffer-stock under the Central and State pool.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** My question was very specific. There is a wide disparity between the figures given by the Chief Minister of Kerala and the Food Minister of Kerala so far as the rice supplied by the Central Government to the State during the month of January is concerned. The Chief Minister says it is 64,527 tonnes and the Food Minister says it is only 36,431 tonnes. There is a wide disparity. When this was pointed out on the floor of the House by a Congress Member, of course, the Chief Minister said that with the balance, he wants to create a buffer-stock. May I know whether you allow the States to create buffer-stocks like that?

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** This 3 million tonnes of buffer-stock will be both in the Central and in the States' sphere. If Kerala feels—I am happy—that with the stock that we have supplied to them, they are in a position to put by for the lean periods, I will say, that is a welcome action.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने, पंजाब सरकार ने, हरियाणा सरकार ने और स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने यह सिफारिश की है कि दिल्ली को बड़े जोन के साथ मिलाया जाय अर्थात् पंजाब और हरियाणा के साथ मिला दिया जाय केवल एक जो गाडगिल साहब हैं जो नये अभी अभी आये हैं जिनको दिल्ली के बारे में ज्ञान नहीं है उन्होंने ही इस का विरोध किया है। उस के साथ साथ कुछ दिल्ली के कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने भी आकर मंत्री महोदय को कहा है कि दिल्ली को उस के साथ अगर लगा दिया गया तो जनसंघ प्रशासन को उसका फायदा या उस का श्रेय मिलेगा इस लिए दिल्ली को आप उस के साथ मत लगाइये। अब दिल्ली को अगर उस के साथ नहीं लगाया गया तो यह पोलिटिक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा। जब सभी सम्बन्धित राज्यों की यह राय है तो आप फिर दिल्ली को उस के साथ क्यों नहीं मिलाना चाहते ताकि पंजाब और हरियाणा के फार्मर्स को भी लाभ हो और दिल्ली की शरीर जनता को भी उस का फायदा हो? क्या दिल्ली को उस बड़े जोन के साथ न मिलाना यह पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होगा? दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो आपने चने या बाजरे वगैरह के बारे में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दिया है वह इम्प्लीमेंट कब तक हो जायगा ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बहुत सच मसजद कर और पढ़ लिख कर सवाल किया करते हैं लेकिन अभी वह शायद राजनीति के दौर में बह गये इसलिए उन्होंने बिना पढ़े लिखे सवाल कर लिया। मैं उन्हें बखशाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली कांग्रेस के किसी नेता ने मेरे पास आकर यह प्रयत्न नहीं किया किसी ने हम से यह नहीं कहा कि दिल्ली को आप उस बड़े जोन में मत मिलायें। जनसंघ का इस का क्रेडिट जाय तो जाय,

जन संघ उसे लेता रहे मुझे इस में कोई भी ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह चीज फिर से बहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न के मामले में जो कुछ फैसले होते हैं वह मेरे फैसले होते हैं वह दिल्ली प्रशासन के नहीं हुआ करते हैं। यह सारी बातें वक्तव्य में दी गई हैं। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँगा कि वह उस वक्तव्य को पढ़ लें।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** जो तमाम जोन्स दिये हैं, उन में चीथा हिस्सा इस प्रकार है :

“Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh should constitute a single zone for the movement of all foodgrains. There was a difference of opinion about the inclusion of Delhi in this zone....”

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** उस के बाद वाला स्टेटमेंट पढ़िये।

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** मैं ने सवाल किया था कि आप दिल्ली को क्यों नहीं मिलाना चाहते, आप यह सवाल दीजिये।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** मैं ने कहा कि दूसरा वक्तव्य पढ़ लीजिये। आप की बात का जवाब उन में मिल जायेगा।

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Is it a fact that in the Chief Ministers' Conference they have taken a decision about the movement of maize and bajra within the country? Secondly, is it a fact that in the Agricultural Prices Commission there are only consumers and the so-called economists represented, but there is no producer in that. It is just like putting a butcher in charge of sheep instead of having a shepherd. Will the Government, therefore, consider including an agriculturist at least a producer, in the Commission?

Thirdly, in the Chief Ministers' Conference have they agreed to fix the prices for at least the rabi crop so that people may invest more money according to the new prices and produce more?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** So far as the first part is concerned, this question does not cover that.

About the prices, whether they are incentive, my submission is that they are incentive prices and the interests of the farmers have been taken into consideration.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Since the Minister has now decided that the interests of the producers are as important as those of consumers in respect of procurement and control, I would like him to extend his interest in the producers a little further. There are varying prices for the same grains between surplus and deficit States. Is it fair to the surplus States that their prices should be only a fraction of those prices in other areas? Would not the Minister concede that, having allowed maize, bajra and gram to be freely available throughout the country, the same rule should apply to rice and wheat?

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** I have already answered this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have already spent 20 minutes on this question, and names of another 20 members are there. So, it will not be possible for me to call them. We now go to the next question.

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** My Question, namely, Question 905 could also be taken up with this Question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are coming to that later. Now we are taking up Question 901. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu.

#### Universal Press Service (Germany)

\*901. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universal Press Service, a public relations organisation controlled by West Germany, has been provided with several leased teleprinter circuits on concessional press rates; and

(b) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has monitored the circuit to assess the extent of non-press and commercial messages transmitted over the Delhi-Madras-Cuddalore circuit of the Universal Press Service?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Only two teleprinter circuits have been provided to Universal Press Service viz.

- (1) New Delhi-Madras and
- (2) Madras—Cuddalore.

These circuits have been given at the usual press rates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** It is almost an established fact that these foreign agencies, namely, USIS and German Press Service, have made it a regular feature to misuse the teleprinter service for purposes other than Press. Under these circumstances, may I know what machinery the Government have to check these malpractices and whether any misuse has so far been detected?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** The hon. Member has preambled his question with 'it is well established'. I have no such information that it is well established.

The main point is that we have machinery and we monitor from time to time and our monitoring is to see that those people who have taken the circuits on the Press rates do not use it for commercial purposes, and for this particular agency, we have been monitoring and we have not come across any misuse so far.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Have any cases of misuse been detected so far?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** There have been some cases of misuse in the case of six such lessees, but the nature of misuse was so minor that, on their apologizing, we did not proceed further.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** To how many foreign institutions has this teleprinter service been given? I want to know their names and also the names of those six parties who had misused this.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** So far as foreign services are concerned, we do not keep any foreign news agency; foreign news agencies are linked up with Indian news agencies; for instance, Reuter is linked up with PTI and so on and so forth. Even in those cases....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** I said, 'foreign institutions'; I did not use the word 'foreign agencies'. This includes USIS also. 'Institution' means any organisation.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** The point is that we have made a large number of circuits available to all types of people. Press is one of the sectors of users to whom the circuits are given. If you ask me to lay a list on the Table of the House, it will run into hundreds, where people have been given circuits for normal commercial service.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** I want to know the names of those customers

of the Postal Department who were detected misusing the teleprinter service, and also the nature of misuse.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** *The Indian Express*, Bombay, the Press Trust of India, Bombay; *The Daily Thanthi*, Madras; *Nava India*, Madras; 'Aaj', Varanasi; and *Tribune*, Ambala. (Interruptions)

**श्री शशि भूषण बा.पेरो :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने यूनिवर्सल प्रेस सर्विस को जितनी सहूलियतें दी हैं क्या हमारी सर्विसेज को भी पश्चिम जर्मनी में उतनी ही सहूलियतें मिली हैं? दूसरी बात यह कि पाकिस्तानी हमले के बाद इस सर्विस ने हमारे खिलाफ सारे योग्य में जो प्रोपेगेंडा किया है, क्या उस के ऊपर कभी आप का ध्यान गया है ?

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल :** यूनिवर्सल प्रेस सर्विस जर्मन सर्विस नहीं है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पत्ती है जिस का ताल्लुक जर्मन कंसर्न से है, जहाँ कि से वह अपनी न्यूज लेती है। जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है कि उस ने क्या प्रोपेगेंडा किया, यह हमारी मिनिसट्री को मद्द से बाहर है। यह एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिसट्री के भातहत है।

#### Enrolment of Advocates in High Courts

\*902. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different States have different rules and procedures for the enrolment of advocates in the respective High Courts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such differences have led to the migration of Law Graduates from the State to the other for enrolment with a view to avoid the examinations; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prescribe uniform qualifications and procedures in this respect for all the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Under the Advocates Act, 1961 Advocates are not enrolled by their respective State High Courts but by the State Bar Councils. State Bar Councils which are autonomous statutory bodies have been authorised by the Act to frame and have framed rules regarding training, examination and enrolment of Advocates. These rules are substantially the same in most of the States.

(b) Government is not aware of any such migration.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि चूंकि दिल्ली के बोर्ड द्वारा एग्जामिनेशन लिया जाता है इसलिये क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लोगों के साथ ज्यादा फेवर किया जाता है बनिस्वत बाहर से आने वालों के साथ के ?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : किसी स्टेट के एग्जामिनेशन में कोई फर्क नहीं है । बार कौंसिल की तरफ से जो माडल रूल्स बनाये गये हैं , उस की तहत हर स्टेट को प्रोत्साहन है कि वह अपने रूल्स बनायें और इम्तहान लें । इसी की तहत वह इम्तहान लेते हैं ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : चूंकि आप के बार में वकीलों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है इसकी वजह से बहुत से वकील जिन के पास ब्रीफ नहीं होती है और जो कानून के समर्थन में अपनी सेबायें कचहरियों में देते हैं, वह बाहर कानून

विरोधी काम करते हैं, क्या यह सच है ? अगर सच है तो इस पर किसी प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध की योजना आप के पास है ?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : इस सवाल से इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: May I know whether hon. Minister is aware that under the different rules framed by the Bar Councils, many private candidates—those who graduated in law—are not allowed to practise in different courts, and if so, whether the Minister is going to see that such rules are changed?

Secondly, May I know whether the Minister is aware that there is a great resentment among the law graduates throughout the country on this and they want that the procedure of going through another Bar Council examination should be done away with because it is a question of merit and this enterprise is a question of competition? Even this Bar Council examination is a hurdle which checks many of these boys from having a fair competition. Will the hon. Minister kindly give some thought to this?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: The rules provide for the training of the advocates who have obtained law degrees. The Bar Councils of the States have been authorised to frame rules in the light of the model rules framed by the Bar Council of India. These rules have been framed in different States and Power to enrol the advocates has been given to the Bar Councils. We have recently issued a notification whereby certain categories of law degree holders have been exempted from these examinations; for example, such law graduates as have obtained master's degree, as are Barristers or as have completed three years' law course have been exempted from such training. The Bar Councils in the States are statutory bodies and they are autonomous bodies and they are at liberty to frame rules according to their circumstances.

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** He has not answered my question. It is a very big point and let him kindly realise this. Those who have passed the law examination privately have been prohibited by the Bar Council from taking up the legal profession....

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:** Those who have passed the examination privately, although they have completed three years' course, are not being permitted. That is the main point.

**SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM:** So far as the provisions of the Advocates Act are concerned, there is no such distinction between the law graduates who have obtained the degrees after completing their study course and those who have passed privately.

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** He has not understood my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why should the hon. Member trouble himself?

Now, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:** I only wanted to protest against the insinuation made by an hon. Member a little while ago that briefless lawyers were making mischief in this world or something like that. There was no particular question that I wanted to ask.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** On a point of order. Truth may be his biggest defence.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, Shri Sheo Narain. He is a law student now.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** लोग यूनिवर्सिटी के एग्जामिनेशन पास करते हैं जो कि एक ग्राटो-नोमस बाडी है। उसको सरकार मान्यता भी देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये बिचबैया वाले कहां से बीच में आ जाते हैं। या तो इन यूनिवर्सिटी के एग्जामिनेशन को माप बन्द कर दें और डार एम्प्लॉय-

एशन को ही रखिये, नहीं तो दो-दो एग्जामिनेशनों की क्या जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब पोज़िशन क्लियर करें।

**श्री यु० युनस सलीम :** जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, बार काउंसिल ग्राटो-नोमस बाडीज हैं और वे गवर्नमेंट के तहत नहीं हैं। यह उन के अख्तियार में है कि जिन लोगों ने ला की डिग्री ली है, उन के प्रेक्टिस करने के मुताल्लक जैसे क्वाएड चाहे बनायें। इसका ताल्लुक गवर्नमेंट से नहीं है।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** पोज़िशन क्लियर नहीं हुई है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Before he passes the examination and gets his LL.B. I am sure the hon. Minister will try to amend it.

**SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM:** That will be done.

#### Price of Sugarcane

\*903. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the prices actually paid to the cane-growers, region-wise, by the sugar manufacturers during the last three months;

(b) the broad details of the conclusions reached;

(c) whether Government have made any study of the cost of the sugar produced as a result of the new prices paid to cane growers; and

(d) the results of this study?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-**

**TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of sugarcane being paid by sugar manufacturers are generally much higher than the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Government.

(c) and (d). Such a study will be possible after the season is over and the working results obtained by sugar factories in the various zones become available.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके में जैसा कि इनका अनुमान था कि 6 रुपये मन तक दाम दिया जाएगा, वैसा हुआ नहीं है और सिर्फ चार रुपये के आस पास दाम दिया गया है। ऐसी हालत में क्या ये इस बात को महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि चीनी के इस वक्त जो दाम हैं उन दामों के कारण चीनी से मिल मालिकों को बहुत रयादा फायदा हो रहा है ?

16 अगस्त, 1967 को यह जो नीति सम्बन्धी बयान मंत्री महोदय ने दिया था तथा मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कलकत्ता में इसकी चर्चा हुई थी और इस चर्चा को मैंने सुना है कि नई नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए चीनी के मिल मालिकों के द्वारा सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों—मुझे पता नहीं उस में मंत्री हैं या नहीं हैं, काफी रिश्वत वगैरह दी गई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी सरकार के कोई जांच की की है। मैं जानबूझ कर किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। लेकिन क्या इस तरह की जांच आपने की है और आपने पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि उक्त नीति निर्धारित करते समय इस तरह का कोई अनुचित प्रयास किया गया था ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** I

strongly repudiate the insinuation made by the hon. Member. Repeatedly it has been explained here why the policy of partial decontrol was adopted. As a result of partial decontrol the sugarcane growers are getting a much higher price than the minimum price announced by the Government of India.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा यह सवाल नहीं था। कितना चीनी का दाम है और कितना पैदा करने वालों को दिया जाता है, इस को आप देख सकते हैं। इस वक्त जो चीनी के दाम हैं और गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को जो दाम दिया जाता है उसके अन्तर को महँगर रखते हुए क्या बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा चीनी के मिल-मालिक नहीं कमा रहे हैं। और इस तरह की नीति जो सरकार ने अपनाई उस के लिये उन्होंने पैसा वगैरह देने का काम नहीं किया।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** I have already said that I strongly repudiate the insinuation made by the hon. Member.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इंसिनुएशन का मतलब जानते हैं? यह सीधा सा आरोप मैं कर रहा हूँ। छिप कर नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY:** The hon. Member is making an unauthorised statement without any facts to substantiate it. The hon. Member must substantiate it here. Supposing I say that the hon. Member has taken Rs. 5 crores would he accept it?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** नाम नहीं लिया है, सवाल पूछा है। इस बात के लिए दिमाग की भी जरूरत नहीं है। बिल्कुल साफ बात है।

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): As my colleague has already said, any insinuation or allegation to that effect is baseless, mischievous and malicious. It has been explained in this House why this sugar policy was adopted. As my colleague has stated, the most important beneficiary of this sugar policy has been the sugarcane growers.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल गलत बात है। क्यों गलत बात सदन को बता रहे हैं कि सब से ज्यादा किसानों को फायदा हुआ है। मिल मालिकों को सब से अधिक हुआ है।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I shall not argue with him. The sugarcane growers have been the beneficiaries. Anybody who has to do anything with the cane growers has come to realise that this year the cane growers have got the best price which they had never got in the history of the sugar industry. That is a fact. Therefore, I am saying that why this policy was decided has been explained in this House on more than one occasion. This policy has been adopted with a view to see that in the context of the shortage of sugarcane, the sugar production might increase, and it has increased.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने चीनी की पैदावार के बारे में यह समाचार प्राप्त किया है कि इस साल 21 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार होने जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि चालीस परसेंट खुले बाजार में यह मिलेगी और जहाँ तक इसके दामों का सम्बन्ध है, उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होगा। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि 8 लाख 40 हजार टन खुले बाजार में बेची जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय बता

सकते हैं कि एक टन के पीछे मिल-मालिकों को जो पिछले वर्ष मुनाफा हुआ था, पहले होता था उस से ज्यादा, अतिरिक्त, कितना मुनाफा इस 8 लाख 40 हजार टन चीनी पर होने वाला है? जो साधारण वर्ष में, उनका मुनाफा जैसे पिछले वर्ष, रहता था, उसे कितना ज्यादा दामों पर से नियंत्रण हटा देने के कारण, 8 लाख, 40 हजार टन पर होगा?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already said in my reply, any assessment of the probable profits that would be made, by the factories would depend upon the production made by the factories, the recovery of sugar and the prices that would be paid to the cane growers. Any assessment of that nature can possibly be made only after the crushing season is over.

As is well known in the sugar industry, recoveries differ from place to place; the sugarcane price also differs from place to place because in the factories they pay the sugarcane price considering the extent of the keen competition offered by the manufacture of jaggery. There is some disparity from region to region.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा है कि इस वक्त चीनी निर्माताओं द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को क्या दाम दिये जा रहे हैं। उत्तर में कहा गया है कि जहाँ तक चीनी के दामों के प्रश्न है, इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किया गया है और और कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं। पिछले सवाल के जबाब में श्री जगजीवन राम ने सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा था, जिस में साढ़े तीन रुपये से चार रुपये तक दाम बताए गए हैं। मैं अलग-अलग मिलों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं मांग रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो सवा आठ



लाख टन या उससे अधिक चीनी बिकेगी, उस के बारे में कुछ तो प्रस्ताव दिया जाये। दोनों आंकड़े, फ़िगरज़ सरकार के पास हैं।

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** I would like to explain this. The cost of production depends on three important factors: the price of sugarcane paid, the recovery that is made from the cane and the period of the crushing season. So far as the price is concerned, that is known, but so far as the recovery and the crushing period are concerned, they are not known as yet. Hon. Members know that at present the price of sugar varies between Rs. 350 and Rs. 385—390 per quintal. These are the quotations ruling. 60 per cent of the production has to be given to Government as levy at controlled price and 40 per cent is free. What profit they have been able to make will depend upon the cost of production of the entire sugar based on recovery and period of crushing. After that calculation is made, everything will be clear as to what profit or loss sugar factories have made.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Disconnection of Telephones In Delhi

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S.N.Q.13. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:**

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2500 telephones have been disconnected in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for not informing the subscribers before the disconnections were effected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government subscribers have also defaulted payment; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 20 फरवरी, 1968 और 19 मार्च, 1968 के बीच अदायगी न करने के कारण लगभग 2575 टेलीफ़ोनों के कनेक्शन काटे गये।

(ख) कनेक्शन काटने के पहले सभी मामलों में टेलीफ़ोन पर पूर्व सूचना दे दी गई थी।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) डाक-तार विभाग को इस के कारण मालूम नहीं है।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या श्रीनिवासपुरी और तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन के टेलीफ़ोन भी डिसकनेक्ट कर दिये गये थे; यदि हां, तो क्या इस से जनता को लाभ हुआ है या हानि हुई है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** टेलीफ़ोन के डिसकनेक्शन से उसके इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों को हानि होती ही है लेकिन जहां पैसे के अदायगी का सवाल होता है, वहां ऐसा किया जाता है।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभागीय पदाधिकारी प्राईवेट फ़र्मों के बिजनेसमैन से मिल कर उनके काल दूसरे लोगों के नाम में डाल देते हैं, जो कभी कोई काल नहीं करते हैं, जिससे लोगों को गलत बिल मिलते हैं; यदि हां, तो जो विभागीय पदाधिकारी इस बारे में गलती पर साबित होंगे, क्या उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जी हां। अगर ऐसी इतिला मिलेगी, तो कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** ये जो 2500 के करीब-करीब टेलीफोन काटे गये हैं, इन में से काफ़ी टेलीफोन गलत तौर पर काटे गये हैं। किसी ने बिल की अदायगी कर दी थी, फिर भी उमका टेलीफोन काट दिया गया। ऐसा भी हुआ है कि एक का बिल दूसरे के पास पहुँच गया, या ज्यादा बिल पहुँच गया। उसमें भी टेलीफोन काट दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 2500 के करीब टेलीफोन काटे गये हैं, इनमें से कितने गलत तौर पर काटे गए हैं और जिन्होंने उन टेलीफ़नों को काटा है, उनके खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से सरकारी दफ़तरों के टेलीफोन काटे गए हैं।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिये क्योंकि अलग-अलग लेखा तैयार करना पड़ेगा। उत्तर में जो 2575 की संख्या दी गई है, उसमें सरकारी दफ़तरों के टेलीफोन आधे के करीब हो सकते हैं लेकिन वे टेलीफोन किस किस विभाग के हैं उमके लिए नोटिस चाहिये। जहाँ तक गलती का प्रश्न है मैं हर गलती के बारे में एक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Are the methods followed by his department not such as to reflect a rather out-of-date disciplinary procedure, and should not more modern methods include providing for facilities of even extending credit to subscribers so that there is uninterrupted use of these facilities?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** We are prepared to be guided by the hon. Member's suggestion. But he should also see that his constituents pay in time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants loans also.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** We are prepared to be guided by his suggestion and consider its feasibility, but he should see that his constituents do not default in payment.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** I am willing to offer my co-operation provided the big stick is not there.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** I would like to refer the Minister to two reported facts which have not been denied. The first is that some telephones have been cut off for failure to pay the arrears of 1957, though subsequent arrears have been paid. The second is that there is an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs in suspense account due to the failure of the staff to relate these payments to those who had made them. If the Ministry had pursued the suspense account and taken note of those who paid from 1957, is it not possible that those who had cleared the arrears would not have figured in this? Why did the Ministry fail to take action against the defaulters to pay since 1957?

Secondly, is the Ministry aware that there is a limitation for recovery of arrears even in civil courts to three years? Is there any provision by which it could ignore this limitation in a civil court and adopt a method which is worse, namely, cutting off a person's telephone? The same limitation as applies in a civil court should apply here also.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** We do not propose to ignore any rule, either the court rule or the suspense account rule or any other rule. But here no telephone connection has been cut off due to the fact that they did not pay their old arrears; this is being done in the case of those persons who have defaulted in paying their current bills. But re-connection is given when they clear their entire arrears.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** I expect the Minister to give a reply which is related to my question.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** That is what I said.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** This abnormal method adopted of cutting off of the telephone connection has been due to the fact that there is a lot of inefficiency which is having a very paralysing effect on the subscribers, sending wrong bills, sending to the wrong persons etc. Will Government seriously and deeply look into this matter because nearly half of the connections involved are in government offices, and see that the whole system is reorganised on an efficient basis? In this morning's newspapers an interesting item has appeared that if you dial 100, the police number, you hear the programmes of AIR! That is also there. There is a lot of inefficiency. I want to know whether he will go deeply into this matter so that the entire system is reorganised.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** I am sorry that the hon. Member has generalised this question and says that on dialling 100, for the police, he heard the All India Radio programmes. He himself did not go deeply into this matter. Had he known that an amount of Rs. 10 crores is due from the subscribers, he would not have put this question in this form. We have already gone into the matter deeply and it is on that basis we are disconnecting the telephones; either they should pay or go without the telephone.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The hon. Minister has missed my question. My question was in two parts. He himself says that about fifty per cent of them are Government subscribers. There should have been proper co-ordination between one Government department and another. His Ministry is also part of the same Government. I was only quoting a news-item to reiterate what the authorities have themselves said, namely, there is a mix-up in the line with the result they are getting AIR programmes on 100.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** The hon. questioner has at least three telephones—one in the Congress Party office, another as Chairman of the Estimates Committee and the third as a subscriber. Can he give an instance of his own telephone being mixed up with the AIR or police? About 50 per cent belong to the Government; that is what I said. But there is no difference for us, whether it is Government or private. The same rules prevail for all subscribers. We want everybody to pay the arrears.

**श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :** जैसाकि समाचार पत्रों में आया है यह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कुछ मंत्रियों के भी कटे हैं। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रियों को नियत समय पर पे करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है जिससे पैसे नहीं दिये जाते हैं ? अगर हाँ तो मंत्रागण और सरकारी विभाग के लोग क्यों अनियमितता बरतते हैं ? जब इम तरह की अनियमितता मंत्रियों को और से बरती जायेगी तो स्वाभाविक है कि और लोगों की और से भी होगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन-कौन मंत्री हैं और क्यों उन्होंने समय पर बिल नहीं चुकाया ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** असल में जो प्रश्न पूछा गया उससे यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति हो चाहे वह किसी भी ओहदे का हो उसके यहाँ बिल जाता है और अपेक्षा की जाती है कि बिल की अदायगी की जाय नहीं तो टेलीफोन काटे जा सकते हैं। सबको लिस्ट मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है क्योंकि 2575 नाम हैं।

**SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:** Is the Minister aware that there were several cases where the subscribers were given wrong bills and while they were getting their bills corrected, through your department, their phones were disconnected? And for re-connections they have to pay a penalty of Rs. 25.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** I shall myself try to get this information but if any instance is brought to my notice, I shall see that the re-connection charge of 25 is refunded immediately.

**श्री राम चरण :** जैसाकि बताया गया डिस्कनेक्शन किस बेसिस पर होता है मैं उसकी वजह बताता हूँ कि एकाउंट के अन्दर डिफरेंस है। एकाउंट का प्रोसीजर जो गवर्नमेंट पेमेंट का होता है वह 50 रुपये तक कैश बेसिस पर होता है और 50 रुपये से ऊपर पेमेंट बुक ऐडजस्टमेंट से होता है। चूंकि उम ऐडजस्टमेंट में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता आफिस का एकाउंट का प्रोसीजर गलत होने की वजह से उनको पता नहीं चल पाता कि पेमेंट हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है इसलिए वह कनेक्शन कट जाते हैं। बुक ऐडजस्टमेंट ए० जी० के यहाँ होता है और इन के आफिस में रेकॉर्ड नहीं होता इसलिए पता नहीं चलता। इस कारण गलत तरीके से डिस्कनेक्ट कर देते हैं। अगर टेलीफोन वाले सही इन्फार्मेशन रखें कि पेमेंट कहाँ हुआ है कहाँ नहीं हुआ है तो डिस्कनेक्शन न करना पड़े। दूसरी बात मैं बताता हूँ कि यह जनरल मैनेजर की चिट्ठी है जो मैं दिखा रहा हूँ। एक एम० पी० को इतने छोटे से नोटशीट पर चिट्ठी जनरल मैनेजर ने लिखी है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जनरल मैनेजर की आपने चर्चा की और आपने कहा बुक ऐडजस्टमेंट के बारे में। तो यह जो सुझाव है यह सब हम लोगों को मालूम है। कोई नई बात या सुझाव उनकी तरफ से मिलता तो हम उस को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। जहाँ तक चिट्ठी का सवाल है कि चिट्ठी छोटी है तो चिट्ठी छोटी हो या बड़ी उसमें अगर सारी बातें लिखी हैं तो ज्यादा कागज बरबाद करना मैं कोई मुनासिब नहीं समझता और यह जनरल मैनेजर ने बड़ा अच्छा किया है जो छोटे कागज पर जवाब भेजा है।

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA:** The hon. Minister of Communications has very up-to-date knowledge of his portfolio. May I ask him why he could not have some system whereby a subscriber knows the number of calls he has made from his telephone? Unless that is done, complications will arise as bills that are prepared in the office are not very correct, because whether we are here or not, the bill always comes to Rs. 100 a month. May I know whether he will install a machine in order to tell us how many calls each telephone-subscriber has made from his telephone?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** I shall get this suggestion examined. We are also proposing to have a check meter system and it is being manufactured by ITI.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** In case the Members are paying regularly, if their phones are tapped, will they get any reduction or concession because if telephones are tapped, their purpose is not served? Therefore those calls which are tapped should not be charged.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** It is an interesting question. Phones are tapped under the Posts and Telegraphs Act, both by the Central and the State Governments. I do not think we come into the picture in places where the hon. Member is having his party government or non-Congress Governments.

**श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपने विभाग के बारे में बड़े वाकिफ हैं और जवाब भी अच्छा देते हैं। लेकिन मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक मित्र के घर में टेलीफोन था। उसको 1400 या 1800 रुपये का बिल आया है। मैंने आपको चिट्ठी लिखी तो वह काम हुआ। कुल 14 रुपये 87 पैसे उसके बिल के बनते थे।

लेकिन बिल 14 सौ का भेजा गया था। वह बिल तो ठीक हो गया आपको लिखने पर। लेकिन फिर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आज तक नहीं मिला। दूसरी बात मैं स्वयं मुक्त भोगी हूँ। मेरे घर पर टेलीफोन लगा है। उसका बिल आता है। मैं दो तीन दिन भी इधर उधर हो जाता हूँ तो फौरन वह कनेक्शन काट देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं 30 रुपये ज़ुमाना दो। इस तरह से तीस तीस रुपये कर के मैंने कितने ही सौ रुपये ज़ुमाने भरे हैं। तो क्या इसके लिए कोई उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: बारूपाल जी ने जो बात यहां पर कही है उसके बारे में पहले हमको नहीं बताया। इनका बोकानेर का कनेक्शन जब वह वहां नहीं रहते हैं तो कट जाता है। उसकी देख रेख मैं करा दूंगा। अब जैसा कि वह स्वयं कहते हैं कि बिल का एडजस्टमेंट हो गया है अगर इसमें कनेक्शन देने की कोई बात है तो मैं उसको करा दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: अब तक यह परम्परा रही है कि 15<sup>से</sup> के लोकल कौल से एक आदमी दूसरे टेलीफोन से बात कर सकता है लेकिन कुछ दिनों से संचार मंत्रालय ने शायद जानबूझकर यह सूविधा प्रारम्भ की है कि एक जगह टेलीफोन मिलाया तो पांच जगह आसानी से मिल जाता है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संचार मंत्रालय ने क्या किसी लाभ की दृष्टि से यह योजना चलाई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: लाभ की दृष्टि तो नहीं है लेकिन अगर कोई गलती है तो उसे सुधारने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री बूटा सिंह: इस समय चूँकि हमारे सामने टेलीफोन के बिलज का प्रश्न उठा है इस लिए यह चीज हमारे सामने आ गई है—क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि बहुत से व्यापारियों और घनपुत्रों ने टेलीफोन

एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारियों के साथ मिल कर लाखों रुपये के टेलीफोन के खर्च को खा जाने का इन्तजाम किया हुआ है। एक एक घंटे पर डाइरेक्ट कल्लज चलती हैं और डिपार्टमेंट को उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: यह ठीक है इस के लिए दिल्ली में पिछले दिनों कई टेलीफोन काटे गये हैं। हमारा विजिलेंस ऐसे टेलीफोनज की देख रेख कर रहा है।

श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है—दिल्ली में 2500 टेलीफोन काटना दिल्ली के लिए एक असाधारण बात है, परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में जो उत्तर दिया गया है वह बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति की पूरी जांच नहीं की है। यह 2500 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनज काटने की स्थिति कैसे पैदा हुई—क्या आपको मालूम है कि जो पिछली फाइलें थी वे सारी निकाल कर एक तरफ रख दी गई हैं अथवा उनको नष्ट कर दिया गया है? दूसरे—टेलीफोन बिलज तैयार करने की जो व्यवस्था है उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है पहले जो कार्ड सिस्टम था, उस को नये जेनरल मैनेजर ने बदल दिया है, इस समय मीटर पर जो गलतियाँ होती हैं, उन को ठीक करने और सुधारने का कोई तरीका नहीं है, अब टेलीफोन का सबसक्राइबर उन को कोई भूल बता नहीं सकता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जितनी बातें माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय ने बताई हैं, वे सारी इस के विपरीत जाती हैं, क्योंकि जो नये जेनरल मैनेजर आये हैं, उन्होंने सुधार की दृष्टि से आमूल परिवर्तन किये हैं। पहले बिल कितना बड़ा था, अब उस को छोटा बना दिया गया है, उस में

पुराना कितना बकाया है, किस दिन बिल जायगा, कब तक उस को पेमेंट करना है, इन सब बातों का उल्लेख होता है। अगर आप वहाँ जा कर सारी स्थिति को देखें, तो आप उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। जितनी भ्रष्टाचारियाँ बतलाई गई हैं, वे विल-कुल सही हैं। जिन बातों को वे गलत कहते हैं, मैं उनकी बातों को गलत कहता हूँ। अब हर आदमी का एक इन्डेक्स कार्ड हो गया है, कितना बकाया है, कितना बिल किस दिन जायगा, एक एक आदमी को यह मालूम है। अब बिल उस को पहली तारीख को या 11 तारीख को या 21 तारीख को जायगा और उस का पेमेंट उस को 30 से पहले कर देना चाहिये अगर नहीं करेंगे तो उस का टेलीफोन जायगा, फिर दोबारा टेलीफोन जायगा, इस से ज्यादा और क्या किया जा सकता है।

इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये की अदायगी एक महीने में हो गई है। सारे भारत में करीब 10 करोड़ रुपया (9.89 करोड़ रुपया) बकाया है, दिल्ली में 2.72 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था इस लिये मैं इस को जायज समझता हूँ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कितने लोगों के बिल बाकी हैं, इस लिये टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं। क्या कुछ ऐसा पैसा भी बकाया है, जिसके बारे में विभाग के पास कोई ईत्तिला नहीं है कि वे टेलीफोन कहाँ से कहाँ हुये थे, ऐसा कितना पैसा बाकी है तथा उस का अनुपात क्या है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** इस के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये, सारी बातों का पता कर के प्रश्नकर्ता को पता पाउंगा।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** When we members of Parliament use the telephone in our Delhi residence, whether it is trunk call or local call, the charges are deducted from our salaries. But we have a great difficulty in clearing our dues on the telephones in our constituency, because unfortunately they are not deducted from our salary. The information is sent to our children or somebody else in the house there and they forget to inform us, and we get notices of disconnection. May I know whether the minister will evolve a method by which the charges for using the telephones in our constituency are also deducted from our salaries?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** I will examine that suggestion.

**SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM:** One day as soon as I removed the receiver I heard a voice, "I had already sent the file to the External Affairs Ministry, why do you worry me? Will I be charged of that call?"

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** How can he be charged when without dialling he got the answer?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** May I know whether the minister is going to introduce the new billing system throughout the country immediately?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** That will be our attempt.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** Disconnection of the telephones of defaulters is a laudable thing, because some Indians, including officers, need a kick on their pants so that they may be brought to their senses and made conscious of their responsibility. At the same time the fact remains that there are certain anomalies in sending the bills and keeping the accounts also. May I know whether Government will enquire into those anomalies before disconnecting the lines?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** If they are brought to our notice, we will go into them and take suitable action.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:** Out of the 2500 telephones disconnected, half belong to Government subscribers. I am curious to know whether his ministry also is included in that, because recently it has been found that in Madras, the P & T Department has not paid its dues for quite some time to the Corporation of Madras. In view of this performance of his ministry, may I know if his ministry also is included in this?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** We will be too happy if the Corporation applies similar rules like us.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** इलेक्शन के टाइम में दिल्ली में हजारों टेलीफोन दिये गये थे, जब वे हार गये तो अपने घर में बैठ गये और उनके टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आपने काट दिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के ऊपर जो रुपया बकाया है, वह किस तरह से वसूल किया जा रहा है और कितना रुपया बकाया है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** ऐसे केसेज में पहले से डिपोजिट लिया जाता है और बाद में वह बिल डिपोजिट में से एडजस्ट कर दिया जाता है।

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** The minister said that about Rs. 10 crores are pending from the subscribers. Is he aware that out of this, about Rs. 8 crores are pending from the Government departments throughout India and out of this large sums of money are due from Raj Bhavans? Will he enquire into it? If he is short of information, I can supply him. What is he going to do to realise this money? Once you disconnect, you are not absolved of all the responsibility. Sometimes these people who do not pay the dues escape, because you cannot go to a court of law and institute a suit, as you are

barred after 3 years from filing a suit. Thus, a huge amount of money is lost by disconnection. Will be give some thought to this?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** Yes, Sir.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### डाक और तार विभाग को हुई हानि

\*904. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक और तार दर जांच समिति ने अपने अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा कि डाक और तार विभाग को होने वाली हानि के लिए मुख्य रूप से विभागीय नियमों के प्रवर्तन में शिथिलता उत्तरदायी है;

(ख) क्या प्रतिवेदन में ऐसे मामलों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है जिनमें कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति और समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में उनके वेतन से कई गुना घनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति पूरी तरह से जागरूक है और ध्यान में लाये जाने वाले ऐसे सभी मामलों की छानबीन करके उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

### Procurement of Foodgrains

\*905. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains so far procured by Government for this season; and

(b) whether Government will be in a position to reach the target fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Up to or about the middle of March, 1968, about 2.7 million tonnes of Kharif cereals had been procured during the current crop year.

(b) The target of 7 million tonnes recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission is not likely to be reached.

### Joint Management Council Programme

\*908. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Management Council Programme has been a failure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the industries in which it has been applied and the successes achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The Scheme of Joint Management Councils has not been a failure, though

the progress has been somewhat slow. The main reasons for the unsatisfactory pace of progress are:—

- (i) Most progressive employers follow a system of informal consultation with the Unions or the representatives of Workers and very often the employers, and sometimes the unions also, feel that a formal Joint Management Council would be redundant.
- (ii) Inter and intra-union rivalries in industrial establishments often create an unfavourable climate for the implementation of the Scheme.
- (iii) Most managements are averse to having a multiplicity of Joint Bodies such as Works Committees, Production Committees, Safety Committees, Joint Management Councils etc.

The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour in this regard.

The Scheme is at present functioning in 70 establishments in manufacturing industries (13 in the Textiles, 23 in Engineering, 4 in Chemicals and 30 in others), 48 in Mining, 7 in plantations, 1 in Banking and 6 in miscellaneous industries. Wherever the Scheme is in operation it has generally resulted in better industrial relations.

### Provident Fund Dues Outstanding From Kanpur Textile Mills

\*907. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanpur Textile Mill-owners have paid the arrears of Provident Fund dues;

(b) if not, the arrears as on the 1st December, 1967;



(c) the steps taken to realise the same; and

(d) whether prosecutions have been launched against the mill owners and if so, in how many cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Five Mills are in arrears.

(b) The total arrears amount to Rs. 79.66 lakhs; in the case of one mill the dues from 22nd October 1967 onwards are being determined.

(c) and (d). Action is being taken under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue. Prosecutions have also been launched in two cases.

#### Panchayati Raj Programme

\*908. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a statement made in Hyderabad on the 3rd February, 1968, he has stated that "Panchayati Raj has created some unhealthy trend in our rural life";

(b) if so, the precise nature of these unhealthy trends; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these unhealthy trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) to (c). In the course of an address at the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, on February 3, 1968, Minister, Food and Agriculture, while acknowledging the desirability of Panchayati Raj, had stated that, although aware of some undesirable aspects, such as, accentuation of factionalism and lack of objectivity in approach, which had crept into the functioning of Panchayati Raj in the initial stages, he knew that these would disappear in course of time.

Review of the working of Panchayati Raj institutions and of the emerging trends and problems is a continuing process. A number of Study Teams set up both by the Centre and the States, as also the Annual Conferences on Community Development and Panchayati Raj, have gone into different aspects of Panchayati Raj from time to time and recommended measures to make the system more viable and effective. It is up to the State Governments to take necessary action. This is regularly followed up with them. Further steps to strengthen the functioning of Panchayati Raj bodies are to be considered at the projected Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

#### Per Capita Availability of Foodgrains

\*909. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the large increase in imports, per capita availability of foodgrains appeared to have declined by 15 per cent in 1966 and even lower in 1967;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for the decline have been probed; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The per capita availability of foodgrains in 1966 declined by 15.3 per cent over 1965; in 1967 it remained at the same level as in 1966.

(b) The decline in availability was due to a heavy shortfall in domestic production of foodgrains which could not be fully made up by imports.

(c) Measures are being taken to step up internal production of foodgrains which would result in improvement of per capita availability.

### Movement of Foodgrains

\*910. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to a bumper food crop, great difficulty is likely to be experienced in handling the movement of such crop; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to augment the transport capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The anticipated bumper rabi crop, particularly in the Punjab, is expected to require movement of foodgrains on an unprecedented scale. Necessary arrangements for this movement by rail wagons are already in hand and no serious difficulty is apprehended. Steps are also, however, being taken to supplement this arrangement, if necessary, with movements by road over short distances. The transit storage capacity in Punjab and Haryana and at nearby consuming centres like Delhi is also being augmented to cope with the heavy rush of movement in the peak period.

### निर्वाचन आयोग का चौथा प्रतिवेदन

\*911. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग के चौथे प्रतिवेदन का भारत के

निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने अपने भावी प्रतिवेदनों का अनुवाद कार्य अपने कर्मचारियों को सौंपा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से प्रतिवेदनों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) : (क) और (ख). चौथे साधारण निर्वाचन, 1967 के बारे में रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी में अनुवाद राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा किया गया, न कि स्वयं निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा। हिन्दी रूपान्तर को बहुत ही कम समय के भीतर तैयार करना अपेक्षित था और यदि यह कार्य निर्वाचन आयोग के हिन्दी अनुवादक द्वारा किया गया होता तो यह संभव नहीं होता। दूसरी ओर, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग कार्यालय इस स्थिति में था कि अनेक आफिसरों में कार्य का वितरण करके अनुवाद 28 दिन के भीतर पूरा कर ले। साथ ही, चूंकि हिन्दी रूपान्तर को संसद् के सदनों के समक्ष रखा जाना था, निर्वाचन आयोग यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहता था कि अनुवाद यथासंभव परिशुद्ध हो। अतः यह कार्य विधि विशेषज्ञों के स्थायी आयोग राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग को सौंपा गया, जो अन्य कार्यों के साथ-साथ, सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों तथा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के हिन्दी में प्रामाणिक पाठ तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

(ग) और (घ). निर्वाचन आयोग ने किन्हीं रिपोर्टों के अनुवाद का काम निर्वाचन आयोग के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नहीं

सौपा है। इस प्रश्न पर उस समय विचार किया जायेगा जब भविष्य में रिपोर्टों या अन्य प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना होगा।

### Long-term Agricultural Loans

\*912. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether long-term agricultural loans worth over Rupees Forty-two crores had been advanced to farmers by the cooperative sector throughout the country and if so, the amount advanced so far State-wise;

(b) the total amount of such loans proposed to be advanced to farmers during the year 1968-69;

(c) the precise terms on which the loans are advanced; and

(d) the items of agricultural production which are to be encouraged through these long-term loans and how the loans already advanced are divided between commercial and non-commercial crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Data have been compiled upto 30th June 1967 and a detailed statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/68].

(b) Long-term loaning programme of the order of about Rs. 104 crores is contemplated.

(c) The precise terms differ from Bank to Bank. Loans are generally advanced to the farmers for 10-15 years with reference to the purpose for which loan has been asked and the repaying capacity of the applicant. Security in the form of first mortgage on immovable property is required. The average rate of interest is about 9 per cent.

(d) It is proper to encourage loans for private minor-irrigation works (construction and renovation of wells installation of pumping sets) purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery and land development. Long-term loans are not advanced crop-wise and hence information on loans for commercial and non-commercial crops separately is not available.

### Raymon Engineering Works, Howrah

\*913. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of Raymon Engineering Works, Howrah, West Bengal have not paid the wages for November and December, 1967 to the workers despite the recommendations of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 300 workers have been laid off without any payment of lay-off benefit; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) According to the information received from the State Government clerical staff have not been paid wages for the period from December, 1967 to February, 1968, Durwans for February, 1968 and other workmen for January and February, 1968.

(c) Efforts for settlement through award to the alleged lay-off has yet been raised before the State Labour Directorate.

(c) Efforts for settlement through conciliation have failed. The question of prosecuting the management for violation of the Industrial Disputes Act is under consideration of State

Government. The State Chief Inspector of Factories is considering steps for realization of the dues of the workmen.

#### Agricultural Commission

- \*914. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of setting up an Agricultural Commission is under the examination of Government;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(c) what would be its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal to set up an Agricultural Commission for the purpose of examining the various aspects of agriculture viz, cropping patterns, land tenure, inputs, water use, credit, research and extension, man-power, etc. is under active consideration of the Government.

#### Corporation for Seed Farms

- \*915. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been mooted to set up a Corporation to start and operate Centrally-owned seed farms in the country;

(b) the amount of investment which will be required for setting up the Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to set up a Corporation under the Company Law to run Central State Farms. The details about the investment to be made in the proposed Corporation have not yet been worked out. A final decision is expected to be taken within a couple of months.

#### Participation of Civilian Government Employees in Politics

\*916. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to permit civilian Government employees, barring some categories, to take part in politics was stressed at the Conference on personnel management and administration held in New Delhi in March, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Perhaps the Member is referring to the deliberations of the Conference on Personnel Administration held in New Delhi

from 5th to 9th March, 1968 under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. A formal report on the conference is to be transmitted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration to the Administrative Reforms Commission. Government have not yet received any recommendations as a result of the deliberations of the Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

दक्षिण भारत में संसद् का सत्र

\*917. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर अथवा हैदराबाद में संसद् का एक सत्र करने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से मांगी गई रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रिपोर्टों के आधार पर दक्षिण भारत में संसद् के एक सत्र पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर राज्य सरकारों से भी कुछ जानकारी मांगी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, किन्तु संसद् के दोनों सचिवालयों में अभी तक पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

(ख) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिये यात्रा और दैनिक भत्तों आदि के रूप में अनुमानित खर्चा एक मास के सत्र के लिए लगभग 20 लाख रुपये तथा दो मास के सत्र के लिए लगभग 29 लाख रुपये होगा। इसमें लोक सभा सचिवालय पर होने वाला खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

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(ग) जी हां। केवल मैसूर राज्य सरकार से ही जानकारी मांगी गई है।

(घ) उनसे निम्नलिखित विषयों के प्रबन्ध करने के व्यवहार्यता को जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है :—

(1) दो सदन;

(2) माइक्रोफोन; टैप रिकार्ड तथा साथ-साथ अनुवाद करने का साधन;

(3) सुरक्षा;

(4) प्रेस;

(5) मंत्री, संसद्-सदस्य तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास;

(6) परिवहन।

उनसे यह भी बताने को कहा है कि यदि इन सब बातों का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है तो परिणाम स्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस कार्य पर कितना वित्तीय भार पड़ेगा।

#### Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation

\*918. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation to ensure adequate institutional credit facilities for distribution of fertilizers has been planned;

(b) if so, the functions of the Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). No decision on setting up a fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation has yet been taken. The Fertiliser Credit Committee, which was set up by the Fertiliser Association of India has recommended the setting up of a Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation in their Report released recently. The recommendations of the Committee will be considered by Government in due course.

#### Damage to Crops in Maharashtra by Hailstorm

\*919. SHRI D. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained from the Maharashtra State about the damage of rabi crop, cash crop, fruit gardens and number of houses collapsed and loss of lives, if any due to the hailstorm havoc in several districts of Maharashtra State in March, 1968;

(b) the estimated damage of crops and loss of property in the affected areas; and

(c) the relief measures adopted by the State Government and the Central aid given for the affected cultivators and the persons in the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government of Maharashtra have reported extensive damage to Kharif and Rabi crops and orchards due to the untimely rains, hailstorms and cold-wave since December, 1967. A large num-

ber of cattle-deaths has also occurred. Loss of human lives and damage to houses and buildings have, however, not been appreciable.

(b) The estimated damage to crops, orchards, etc. is of the order of Rs. 679 lakhs.

(c) Relief measures adopted by the State Government comprise of suspension of Government dues, suspension of compulsory procurement of foodgrains and liberal grant of tagai loans in affected areas. No Central assistance has been asked for so far on this account.

#### Mid-term Elections in West Bengal

\*920. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:  
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:  
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the midterm elections in West Bengal are proposed to be held in November, 1968; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has already issued directions for the revision of the electoral rolls of all the assembly constituencies in the State with reference to 1st January, 1968 as the qualifying date. This work is expected to be completed in August,

1968. The remaining steps for holding the mid-term General Election will be taken after the electoral rolls are finally published.

**Relief Measures in Contai in West Bengal**

\*921. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the plight of the flood and famine-stricken people of Contai and other areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the extent of the affected area and the number of affected people; and

(c) the relief measures undertaken already and those that are contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that there were no famine conditions anywhere in the State. As regards the recent floods in Contai and other areas, as statement showing the details of the area and population affected and the relief measures is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

A total area of 1546 square miles and a population of 15.89 lakhs were affected by the floods of September, 1967. The State Government have undertaken necessary relief measures in the form of distribution of gratuitous relief (in cash and in kind), execution of relief works, opening of kitchens and cheap canteens, distribution of clothes, seeds, fertilizer loans, agriculturists loans and house-building grants and loans.

**Wage Board for Journalists and Non-Journalists**

\*922. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Labour Commissioner, was present at the talks on the implementation of the recommendation of the Wage Boards for Journalists and non-Journalists held recently at Bombay;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) when the recommendations of the Wage Board are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No agreement could be reached.

(c) No specific date can be indicated. The State Governments have been advised to take action under the Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, to secure enforcement of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Working Journalists which was constituted under the said Act. The recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalists have no statutory force and efforts are being made to secure their implementation through persuasion and advice.

**Theft of Overhead Telephone and Copper Wires**

\*923. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to frequent thefts of overhead telephone and electric copper wires, telephone services connecting District cities in U.P. are disrupted frequently;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the law to provide for deterrent punishment to the offenders?

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

(b) and (c). (i) Departmental officers have been directed to intensify liaison with the concerned Police authorities.

(ii) The Chief Minister of the State has been addressed to direct the I.G. Police to take steps to prevent copper thefts.

(iii) The telegraph wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 is proposed to be amended to provide more severe punishment to the ulpirits.

(iv) At places, copper wire is being replaced by copper-coated steel wire.

#### Supply of Sugar to States

\*924. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for sugar from the centre by the different States during January and February, 1968 and the quantity of sugar allotted to each State;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of sugar in the country and whether sugar production during the current season has so far been lower than in the corresponding period last year; and

(c) if not, what is the comparative increase in this regard?

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

**ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-643/68].

(b) The shortage of sugar in the country is due to fall in production of sugar during 1966-67 and 1967-68 as compared with 1965-66. The production of sugar during the current season up to 15th March, 1968 has been 19.43 lakh tonnes as against 18.78 lakh tonnes up to the corresponding date last year.

(c). About 65,000 tonnes.

#### खाद्यान्न की कीमतें

\* 925. **श्री देवराज पाटिल :**

**श्री नीतीराज सिंह चौधरी :**

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

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की कीमतों में कृत्रिम मन्दी को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामवायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). सरकार बुवाई शुरू होने से पूर्व प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों के न्यूनतम साहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। कटाई शुरू होने से पूर्व प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य जोकि कुल मिलाकर न्यूनतम साहाय्य मूल्यों के ऊंचे स्तर पर हैं, मूल्य साहाय्य उपाय के रूप में कार्य करते हैं क्योंकि सरकार इन अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर बिक्री के लिये पेश किये जाने वाले सभी खाद्यान्नों को खरीदने के लिये तैयार रहती है।



**Price Support in Raw Jute**

\*926. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1968-69 has suggested creation of permanent official machinery for price support operation in raw jute;

(b) whether the Commission has also suggested that both the Central and State Governments should jointly share the responsibility for improving the quality and yield per acre of raw jute as well as the grading, baling and marketing of fibre;

(c) whether the above recommendations of the Commission have been considered; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

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

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

**दक्षिण भारत में संसद के सत्र संबंधी संसद सदस्यों की समिति**

\*927. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री स० कुन्डू :

बना संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण भारत में बंगलौर अथवा हैदराबाद में संसद का एक सत्र करने के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये संसद-सदस्यों की प्रस्तावित समिति अब बना दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आंध्र प्रदेश तथा मैसूर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस

बारे में पूर्ण सहयोग देने सम्बन्धी अपने आश्वासनों की सूचना दे दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लेगी ?

**संसद-कार्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :**  
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यदि संसद का अधिवेशन बंगलौर में किया जाये तो मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपना पूर्ण सहयोग देने की सहमति भेज दी है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सरकारी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) कोई निश्चित तिथि नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

**हिन्दी में तार भेजना**

5477. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 से आज तक मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बिहार और दिल्ली से हिन्दी में कितनी तार भेजी गई; और

(ख) हिन्दी में तार दिये जाने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

**संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) 1 नवम्बर, 1967 से 7 मार्च, 1968 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बिहार तथा दिल्ली परिमण्डलों में बुक किये गये तथा पारेषित किये गये तारों की संख्या दशनि वाला विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।  
[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—644/68]

(ख) देवनागरी लिपि में भारतीय भाषा तार सेवा को रोमन तार सेवा के समकक्ष लाने की दिशा में विभाग द्वारा बहुत से प्रयास किये गये हैं। विभाग द्वारा किये गये ऐसे कुछ प्रयासों को दर्शाने वाला एक त्रिवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [रुस्तुहाय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—644/68]

### Central Warehousing Corporation

5478. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the merging of the All-India Central Warehousing Corporation with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of warehouses closed down during the last two years, state-wise, and the reasons therefor;

(d) the loss to the AICWC on this account; and

(e) the number of warehouses waiting to be closed in 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question whether, in view of the losses incurred by the Central Warehousing Corporation in the past, it should continue as at present or whether its functions, in full or in part, should be transferred to any other organisation has been under the consideration of the Government since August, 1966.

(c) Andhra Pradesh—2 Warehouses were in hired premises which were

closed down when the Corporation constructed its own warehouses at nearby centres.

Kerala—1 Due to their un-economic working without showing any signs of further development of business.

Mysore—2 Due to their un-economic working without showing any signs of further development of business.

U.P.—1 Due to their un-economic working without showing any signs of further development of business.

West Bengal—1 Due to requisitioning by the Army Authorities.

(d) There has been no loss to the C.W.C. because of their closure. In fact, the Corporation incurred operational losses during the period these warehouses functioned.

(e) Two for the present. The position is, however, reviewed from time to time and decisions taken in the light thereof.

### Supply of Wheat to Andhra Pradesh

5479. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of wheat to Andhra Pradesh for consumption and for conversion into wheat products has been changing from month to month in 1967, whereas the actual needs of the State are 18,000 tonnes per month; and

(b) whether Government propose to supply the full quantity of wheat required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The quantity of wheat supplied did change

from month to month. Supplies depended upon the availability of food-grains with the Centre and the relative needs of the different States each month.

(b) The position will continue to be the same though attempt will be made to supply as much wheat to Andhra Pradesh as is possible within the availabilities.

#### Allotment of Plots at Kalkaji Colony

5480. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plots of land at Kalkaji Colony (Delhi) were allotted recently to the East Bengal displaced persons on the draw of lots;

(b) if so, whether the allotment was made on the basis of any approved lay-out plan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a guide-map was initially exhibited in front of the lottery hall for a short while, but was promptly withdrawn and the beneficiaries were deprived of the opportunity of knowing the location of their plots, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the justification to arrange for the redraw of lots without an approved lay-out plan; and

(e) when it is likely to make available the approved lay-out plan to the allottees for enabling them to know the exact location of their plots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A map showing the plots into which the land near Kalkaji has been divided for allotment to the displaced persons from East Pakistan, was displayed in front of the hall of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, where the lottery was held, to enable the eligible persons to form an idea of the location of the plots. When the lottery started, they all gathered inside the hall to watch the lottery. The map was, therefore, removed. The allottees were informed that they could see the map at the reception room of the Department of Rehabilitation and many of them have already taken advantage of this arrangement and others are likely to do so.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Price of Rice and Wheat in Delhi

5481. SHRI DHANDAPANI:  
SHRI NARAYANAN:

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

(a) the price of rice and wheat in the free market and in the ration shops in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for disparity; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The position regarding the price of rice and wheat in the open market and the

Central Government issue prices is as follows:—

Variety	Wholesale price in open market	Central Government issue price
(per quintal (per quintal))		
<b>*Rice</b>	Rs.	Rs.
Begmi	115 to 120.00	103.00
Basmati	160 to 185.00	126.00
<b>@Wheat</b>		
Dara	86.00	95.00
Superior	96.00	100.00

\*Open market prices relate to 22-3-1968.

@Open market prices relate to 23-3-1968.

(b) There is no price control on rice and wheat in Delhi and the open market prices are determined by market forces of demand and supply. But the Government issue prices are based on cost of procuring the grains which remains unchanged.

#### **New Barrackpore Colony for Displaced Persons in West Bengal**

5482. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status and present position of the new Barrackpore Colony, a Rehabilitation Centre for East Pakistan displaced persons, in the 24-Parganas of West Bengal;

(b) the amount spent so far by the Centre as well as by the West Bengal Government for relief and rehabilitation in the colony since 1950 under various heads;

(c) whether proper accounts and audit of the money spent from year to year were maintained;

(d) whether it is a fact that the documents and records of various schemes and of sanction and disbursement of the various grants, loans etc. for the colony are not available in the concerned offices; and

(e) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and action taken against the offenders?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) The New Barrackpore Colony was sponsored by some displaced persons from East Pakistan who formed a Society registered under the Bengal Co-operative Societies Act of 1949. The present name of the Society is New Barrackpore Co-operative Homes Ltd. The Colony area was declared as a Municipality in July, 1965.

(b) The individual members of the Society were sanctioned rehabilitation assistance by the State Rehabilitation Department according to the prescribed scales. The break up of the amounts of loan disbursed under various categories is given hereunder:—

	Rs.
(A) (i) House Building Loan	32,44,633
(ii) Small Trade Loan	1,87,000
(iii) Agriculture Loan	1,01,500
(B) The Society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 6,000 for sinking tubewells.	
(C) Grants were also sanctioned to the Society as under:—	
1. Construction of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, General Hospital and Chest Clinic	Rs. 99,400
2. Up-grading of 25 old Non-T. B. beds	Rs. 2.20 lakhs
3. Girls' School	Rs. 1,10,000
4. Milan Mandir (Community Centre)	Rs. 18,000
5. Acharya Profulla Chandra College	Rs 6,98,000

The entire amount was met from the funds made available by the Government of India to the West Bengal Government for relief rehabilitation purposes.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.

#### **New Barrackpore Colony for Displaced Persons from East Pakistan**

5483. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the approved schemes for setting up the new Barrackpore Colony for East Pakistan displaced persons in the 24-Parganas of West Bengal was to acquire about 800 bighas of Beel Land for the establishment of agricultural colonies and improvement and development of agriculture as notified in the Calcutta Gazette in 1951;

(b) whether it is a fact that subsequently only about 387 bighas were acquired for the same purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even the meagre area thus acquired was not fully allotted to the agricultural settlers of the colony and the khas portion as well as some allotted plots have gradually been urbanized; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to rectify the position and to implement the notified purposes of the land acquisition under a specific section of an Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **New Barrackpore Colony for Displaced Persons in West Bengal**

5484. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any layout plan of the agricultural scheme (for establishment of an agricultural colony) for the new Barrackpore Colony for East Pakistan displaced persons in the 24-Parganas of West Bengal was prepared and made available to the beneficiaries of the scheme; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that excepting the oral allotment, no action has so far been taken either to specify the exact location of each plot allotted or even to give any documentary evidence for ownership; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **New Telephone Exchanges for Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh)**

5486. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Telephone Exchanges sanctioned for 1968-69 in the District of Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of new schemes surveyed and proposed for 1968-69 and 1969-70 in this area; and

(c) the action taken in regard to the opening of a separate S.D.O. Office in Nizamabad covering Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) 7 new telephone exchanges have been sanctioned for 1968-69 in the District of Nizamabad.

(b) As on date, no further schemes have been formulated for 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(c) There is not enough justification at present for the creation of sub-division at Nizamabad.

**Failure of Telephone Line between Nizamabad and Hyderabad**

5487. **SHRI M. N. REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience and hardships caused to the telephone users of Nizamabad Exchange due to the failures of line almost every day between Nizamabad and Hyderabad;

(b) the number of line failures between Nizamabad and Hyderabad telephone lines each month during the years 1966 and 1967; and

(c) the effective measures Government propose to take in the matter to improve the situation?

Nizamabad and Secunderabad are furnished below monthwise.

Month & Year	No. of line faults	Percentage efficiency
Jan'y. '66 . . . . .	6	90
Feb'y. '66 . . . . .	4	85
March '66 . . . . .	3	98
April '66 . . . . .	5	85
May '66 . . . . .	3	78
June '66 . . . . .	7	80
July '66 . . . . .	6	85
Aug. '66 . . . . .	5	75
Sept'r. '66 . . . . .	4	78
Oct'r. '66 . . . . .	4	84
Novr. '66 . . . . .	8	76
Decr. '66 . . . . .	6	71
Jan'y. '67 . . . . .	8	81
Feb'y. '67 . . . . .	4	75
March '67 . . . . .	7	76
April '67 . . . . .	3	85
May '67 . . . . .	4	86
June '67 . . . . .	11	70
July '67 . . . . .	3	71
Aug. '67 . . . . .	11	62
Sept'r. '67 . . . . .	10	72
Oct'r. '67 . . . . .	9	68
Novr. '67 . . . . .	3	82
Decer. '67 . . . . .	5	72

(c) The maintenance staff has been directed to rectify faults on the lines expeditiously.

A new line of copper-weld wires which are less liable for thefts is also under erection between Secunderabad and Nizamabad and an 8 channel system will be provided between the 2 places shortly.

**Printing of Inland Letter Forms without Embossed Stamps**

5488. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) There have been certain failures on the trunk lines between Nizamabad and Secunderabad mainly due to frequent thefts of copper wire from the lines.

(b) The average efficiency figures of the telephone circuits between

print inland letter forms without the embossed stamps in Madras, Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether those inland letter forms now printed in those States will be permitted to be printed in their respective regional languages; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In order to meet the increased demand of the public.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the present policy of the Government these are printed bilingually viz. in Hindi and English to conform to the general pattern of the inland letter card of standard design.

#### Government Seeds Farms

5489. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of seeds of high yielding varieties imported this year and its break-up; and

(b) the number of Government seeds farms, locations, type and quantity of seeds produced on an average annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No seeds of high yielding varieties were imported during 1967-68.

(b) Under the Scheme for "Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds—Setting up of Seed Farms", about 4,000 seed farms of various

sizes have been set up in the country by the States since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. These farms are mostly located at the block level and are of different sizes. These are primarily intended for production of foundation seeds of local varieties. Information about the quantity of seeds produced, on an average, annually on these farms is not readily available.

#### Opening of Telephone Exchange at Veeraghattam (Andhra Pradesh)

5490. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of opening of 20 lines Telephone Exchange at Veeraghattam, in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh is under examination since 1966;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). It is proposed to open a 25 line Automatic exchange at Veeraghattam. Sanction to this proposal will be issued shortly by the Postmaster-General Hyderabad.

#### ट्रेक्टरों का आयात

5491. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा: क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से लेकर 1967 तक की अवधि में बि.प्र. देशों से कितने ट्रेक्टर प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) ये ट्रैक्टर किन-किन राज्यों को दिये गये ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) वर्ष 1962-63 से 1967-68 (अक्टूबर, 1967 तक) तक विभिन्न देशों से 14,644 ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये।

(ख) व्यापार माध्यम से ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये और उनका राज्यवार निर्धारण नहीं किया गया फिर भी सन् 1966 में ट्रैक्टरों की गणना के अनुसार देश में लगभग 53,121 ट्रैक्टर थे। इन ट्रैक्टरों का राज्यवार वितरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ पुस्तकालय में रख दिया। देखिये संख्या LT—645/68 ]

#### Burma Repatriates

5492. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7522 on the 2nd August, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the discussion with the Burma Government regarding the compensation for the properties of the Burmese repatriates are over;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During his visit to Rangoon in January this year, the Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs discussed the question with the Burmese authorities. Our Ambassador in Rangoon is now pursuing the matter in the light of those discussions.

(c) The matter involves certain

issues which require further discussion. There is, therefore, no question of delay.

#### सोयाबीन की खेती

5493. श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : क्या लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1968-69 के अन्त तक देश में सोयाबीन का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): सोयाबीन के उत्पादन का अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई अनुमान तैयार नहीं किया जाता। फिर भी, यह त्रिदित है कि कई राज्यों में, और विशेषकर उत्तरी हिमालाई क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय खपत हेतु सीमित मात्रा में सोयाबीन बोया जाता है।

#### Rathibathi and Kuardih Collieries in Asansol

5494. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deteriorating labour-employer relations in Rathibathi and Kuardih Collieries in Asansol;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the statement made by the team of Members of Parliament which visited the area on or about the 17th January, 1968;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made on that basis; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?



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

(a) According to the information with the Government there has been no deterioration in the labour-employer relations in these collieries.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The inquiry did not substantiate the allegations made.

**Ground Water Survey**

5495. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted ground water survey for agricultural purposes in the country;

(b) if so, the places where such survey is conducted and the results thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Department of Agriculture has been carrying out groundwater exploration in different parts of the country with a view to delineating areas having groundwater potentiality for development by tubewell irrigation. Fifteen different regions in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been explored. Out of 583 exploratory bores drilled in these areas, 268 bores have proved successful and the rest were abandoned either due to poor discharge of water or bad quality of water. The groundwater exploration has, so far,

proved 62,160 sq. kms. (24,000 Sq. miles) of area as worthy of future groundwater development for irrigation purposes in the various regions of the country.

The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has also undertaken a project for groundwater assessment studies in Rajasthan with financial and technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). Under this project groundwater studies in the districts of Jalore, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are in progress.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Groundwater Surveys and Investigations has also been initiated recently with a view to delineate areas suitable for smaller tubewells, filter points, bore-cum-dug wells, shallow wells etc. The scheme has so far been approved in respect of the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) providing technical guidance to the cultivators in such matters as:

- (i) size, type, safe spacing of dug-wells/tubewells;
- (ii) scope, type and manner of boring and deepening of the dug-wells for augmenting their discharge; and
- (iii) selection of suitable water lifting appliances for installation on wells; and

(2) regulating construction of wells/tubewells so that there is no undue risk of over-drawal or failure of the wells.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अनाज की जमाखोरी

5496. श्री जति भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि ऐसे व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको खाद्य अपमिश्रण, सट्टेबाजी तथा अनाज की जमाखोरी के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली में इस वर्ष गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा कितने व्यापारियों को खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये गये ?

**खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :** खाद्यान्नों की सट्टेबाजी तथा जमाखोरी के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली में कोई व्यापारी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था और न ही कोई मुकदमा चलाया गया था। खाद्य अपमिश्रण के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तारियों तथा मुकदमों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### संसदीय तथा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

5497. श्री मोनू प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या कितनी है तथा किन किन राज्यों में जहाँ से संसद सदस्य चुने गये हैं, और प्रत्येक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदाताओं की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) विधान सभा का प्रत्येक सदस्य राज्यवार, कितनी-कितनी जनसंख्या के आधार पर चुना जाता है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य तथा विधान सभा सदस्य को चुनने वाले मतदाताओं की संख्या में भारी अन्तर है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु० बूनस सलीम) :** (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन आयोग ने किसी भी राज्य में हर एक संसदीय या सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों को दशित करने वाली कोई सांख्यिकी नहीं

रखी है। किसी संसदीय या सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, जो जिला या तालुक जैसी किन्हीं बड़ी प्रशासनिक इकाइयों के समविस्तारी नहीं होते, समाविष्ट क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों को आधारी जनगणना सारणियों से संग्रह करना बृहत् कार्य होगा। अधिकतर मामलों में आंकड़े ग्राम स्तर पर संकलित किये जाने होंगे और 520 संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और 3553 सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिये आंकड़ों को संकलित करने में अर्न्तवर्लित समय और श्रम प्राप्त परिणामों का समानुपातिक न होगा। हर एक संसदीय और सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदाताओं की संख्या, भारत के चौथे साधारण निर्वाचन, 1967 के बारे में आयोग की रिपोर्ट जिल्द II में उपलब्ध है। यह रिपोर्ट 14 नवम्बर, 1967 को सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) चूंकि राज्यों में संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में 5 से लेकर 9 तक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जाते हैं अतः संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए निर्वाचकों की संख्या सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा निस्संदेह 5 से लेकर 9 गुनी तक है।

#### Pirate Radio Station in Jammu and Kashmir

5498. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pirate radio station Sada-e-Kashmir is operating in Jammu and Kashmir and carrying on anti-Indian propoganda; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A radio station 'Sada-e-Kashmir' is operating and carrying on anti-Indian

propaganda. According to information available, the station is reported to be operating from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir area.

(b) The Jammu and Srinagar stations of the All India Radio take notice of the propaganda and broadcast positive and correct information to counter the effect of false propaganda against India indulged in by this station.

#### Distribution of Fertilizers

5499. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the multipronged approach in the distribution of fertilizers, no agency is interested in taking fertilizers to the under-developed areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease 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.

#### Post of an Officer on Special Duty in Ministry of Law

5501. SHRI SEZHIAN: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications have been invited for the post of an Officer on Special Duty in his Ministry;

(b) whether it is a condition laid in this behalf that the applicant should be a graduate with Hindi, as one of the subjects for the degree course;

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination shown in favour of Hindi knowledge in this selection; and

(d) the scale of pay and other emoluments fixed for this post?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The post of O.S.D. has, among other posts, been created in connection with the implementation of two schemes approved by the Government of India, namely (i) publication of two Law Journals in Hindi, the first containing the important judgments of the Supreme Court and the second one containing the important judgments of the High Courts and (ii) the publication of text books in Hindi on subjects included in the LL.B. courses of the various Universities of the Hindi-speaking States. An adequate knowledge of Hindi will be essential for the incumbent of the post to enable him to discharge his duties properly. A University Degree with Hindi as one of the subjects for the Degree Course has, therefore, been prescribed as one of the qualifications for the applicants for this post.

(d) Rs. 900-50-1250 plus usual allowances.

#### Land Acquired by P & T Department for Construction of Staff Quarters in Trichur

5502. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P&T Department has acquired some land in Trichur, Kerala State for the construction of Staff Quarters in 1965 and the construction of the quarters has not so far started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to start the construction of quarters there?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Due to paucity of resources, the Department is unable to construct quarters as speedily as it would like to.

(c) Sanction for construction of 52 units of staff quarters at Trichur at a cost of about Rs. 7.4 lakhs has already been issued. The work is expected to be taken up during the next financial year.

**Rehabilitation of Indians from Ceylon**

5503. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI KIRUTTINAN:

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

(a) the number of Indians in Ceylon who are likely to migrate to India during the year according to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964;

(b) the States where those people are likely to be settled; and

(c) the total amount allotted for the rehabilitation of those people?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) It is not possible to precisely estimate the number of persons who will repatriate to India from Ceylon during the year 1968-69. It is, however, likely that about 30 to 35 thousand persons might repatriate during the year.

(b) The resettlement of repatriates from Ceylon is being treated as a 'national problem' and all State Governments have been requested to extend their co-operation for their resettlement. However, at least in the

initial stage, the repatriates are likely to have inclination to settle mostly in the Southern States. Schemes of resettlement are being planned/ formulated accordingly.

(c) A sum of Rs. 46.00 lakhs as 'grant' and Rs. 89.75 lakhs as 'loan' has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1968-69 for the relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon.

**खाद्योत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता**

5504. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये खाद्यान्नों की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिये कौनसा लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : सन् 1970-71 तक भारत खाद्यान्नों में आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिए दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ है जबकि 1200 लाख मेट्रिक टन लक्षित उत्पादन सम्भवतः जनसङ्ख्या, बीज, पशु चारा आदि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के बराबर हो जायेगा ।

**Smuggling of Rice to East Bengal**

5505. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the daily "Aryabarta" of Patna on the 28th February, 1968 wherein it has been stated that rice is being smuggled out of the southern part of Shahabad District to East Bengal in large quantities;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps which Government have 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) The facts have been called for.

(c) Suitable steps will be taken if the report is found correct.

#### Cooperative Rice Mills

5506. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided financial assistance to 775 co-operative rice mills in the country out of which 445 units are in production at present;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-production by the rest of the units; and

(c) the processing capacity of the units lying idle and the steps taken to restart them?

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

(b) The remaining units have not yet been fully installed and are in various stages of establishment.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी किये गये सूचना बुलेटिन

5507. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

स्वा.को बहुमान्दजी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी किये गये सूचना बुलेटिन सामान्यतया अंग्रेजी में होते हैं;

(ख) क्या (1) उम्मीदवारों को जारी किये गये निर्देश तथा (2) "भारत में गत तीन सामान्य निर्वाचनों के प्रतिवेदन" नामक पुस्तक के हिन्दी संस्करण उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उमंत्रि (श्री मु० युनस सलीम) : (क) जी हां। निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रेस नोट, प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो की एजेन्सी की माफत जारी किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। निर्वाचन आयोग ने यह नहीं समझा कि प्रथम तीन साधारण निर्वाचनों की रिपोर्टें, जनसाधारण के लिए सा.ान्य दिलचस्पी की पुस्तक हैं और इसीलिए उन्हें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया। किन्तु, चौथे साधारण निर्वाचनों के बारे में रिपोर्टें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं।

निर्वाचन आयोग ने "अभ्यासियों के लिए पुस्तिका" 1967 में नहीं निकाली। प्रथम तीन साधारण निर्वाचनों के दौरान उसके हिन्दी पाठों के लिए कई मांग नहीं थीं।

#### Public Call Officers in Sub-Post Offices of Bihar

5508. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions for

starting Public Call Offices in the Sub Post Offices of Babu Barahi, Basopatti and Baheri in Darbhanga District (Bihar) have been examined and the decision arrived thereat; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b) The proposals to open Public Call Offices at Babu Barahi, Basopatti and Baheri have been examined. The proposal for Basopatti has been sanctioned. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed in about a month. The proposals to open Public Call Offices at Babu Barahi and Baheri are unremunerative and can be sanctioned only on guarantee basis if some interested parties agree to indemnify the loss to the department.

**Purchase of Rice in Andhra Pradesh**

5509. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AG-RICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which rice is pur-chased in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the price at which it is sold in Kerala with reasons for the difference in the two prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The purchase prices of rice in Andhra Pra-desh are as follows:—

Variety of rice	(In Rs. per quintal)	
	Purchase price (exclusive of Sales Tax and cost of gunny)	
Coarse	72.69	
Fine	86.42	
Superfine	109.31	

(b) The issue prices of rice supplied from Central stocks to Kerala State as also to other State w. e. f. 1-1-1968 are as follows:—

Variety of rice	(In Rs. per quintal)	
	Issue price (Inclusive of gunny delivery ex-central godowns or F.O.R. destination)	
Coarse	96.00	
Fine	110.00	
Superfine	115.00 (Superfine II)	125.00 (Superfine I)

The issue price of rice is fixed on the basis of its estimated economic cost which contains no element of profit. For the purpose of working out the economic cost, the costs of pro-curing rice in different supplying States, which includes procurement

price of rice as well as various inci-dentals incurred in the purchase, storage and distribution and adminis-trative surcharge and bonus payable to the supplying State are pooled and the issue price of rice is fixed uniformly all over the country.

**Investments of Provident Fund Money**

5510. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH:  
SHRI B. K. MODAK:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1555 on the 22nd February 1968 regarding Investments of Provident Fund Money and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). The recommendations of the Board are still under examination.

**कृषि स्नातक**

5511. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कृषि स्नातकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत पांच वर्षों में देश में अपना पाठ्यक्रम पूरा किया है तथा उन में से कितने स्नातकों को देश में रोजगार मिल गया है तथा कितने स्नातक विदेशों में चले गये हैं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने कृषि विशेषज्ञों को भारत में बुलाया गया है और कितने अभी तक देश में काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कृषि स्नातकों की अभी कमी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भ्रमसाहिब शिन्डे): (क) देश में 1962 से 1966 तक के गत 5 वर्षों में 22,300 कृषि स्नातकों ने अपना पाठ्यक्रम पूरा कर लिया है। उनमें से ऐसे स्नातकों की संख्या जिन्हें देश में रोजगार प्राप्त हो गया है खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कतिपय मन्त्रालयों के साथ ही साथ रोजगार के अवसर राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों द्वारा भी प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार व्यक्ति जो विदेशों को चले गये हैं उनकी संख्या भी इस मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) 1962-67 तक विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अर्थात् यू० एस० एड० (ग्रो० ए० 28), खाद्य कृषि संगठन, कोलम्बो योजना और यू० एस० एड० (रेगूलर) के अंतर्गत देश में विभिन्न स्तरों पर 325 कृषि विशेषज्ञ। परामर्शदाता कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनमें से 99 अब भी देश में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। इस समय देश में कृषि स्नातकों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**रेडियो लाइसेंस**

5512. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितने रेडियो लाइसेंसों का नवीकरण किया गया; और

(ख) बिना लाइसेंस के कितने रेडियो सेटों का पता लगाया गया और उनके मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

1965	37,53,854
1966	47,99,299
1967	58,66,318

(ख) बिना लाइसेंस के पकड़े गये रेडियो सेटों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

1965 में	1,02,772
1966 में	1,19,734
1967 में	1,15,311

इन मामलों में से अधिकांश का निपटान अधिभार की अदायगी करने पर कर दिया गया और ऐसे मामले जिन में अपराधी अपने कब्जे में रखे गये संयंत्रों के लिए लाइसेंस लेने से इंकार करते रहे अभियोग चलाया गया। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें अधिभार लगाया गया और अदालत में ले जाये गये, इस प्रकार हैं :—

अधिभार की ऐसे मामले अदायगी किये जिनमें अभि-जाने पर निप-योग चलाये टाये गये मामले गये

1965	51,851	2,201
1966	1,09,577	5,682
1967	1,11,846	4,091

चूंकि किसी एक वर्ष में पता लगाये गये सभी मामलों का उसी वर्ष में निपटाया जाना संभव नहीं है, अतः ऊपर दिये गये प्रत्येक वर्ष के आंकड़ों में इनसे पहले के वर्षों के कुछ मामले भी हो सकते हैं।

### Mosabani Copper Mines

5513. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 5,000 workers of the Mosabani Copper Mines are likely to resort to strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering their demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Two strike notices, one dated 20th February, 1968 issued by Mosabani Copper Mines Employees' Union and the other dated 7th March, 1968 by Mosabani Mines Labour Union, have been served on the management of Mosabani Mines of Messrs Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.

(b) The strike notices served by Mosabani Copper Mines Employees Union relate to the payment of ex-gratia bonus to workmen for 1966 and taking of the weight of applicants for recruitment in the company. The strike notice served by the Mosabani Mines Labour Union relates principally to payment of increased Dearness Allowance according to the cost of living index with effect from 1st April, 1968.

(c) and (d). The disputes have been taken in consiliation.

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकान

5514. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन किन नगरों में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकान नहीं हैं तथा क्या उन नगरों में इस



प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई भूमि के प्लाटों का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का ब्यांग क्या है ;

(ग) वहाँ क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इन नगरों में अब तक इमारतों के किराये के रूप में सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धन राशि दी जाती है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :  
(क) और (ख). डाक तार विभाग ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए (1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार) एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ग्यांगह नगरों को छोड़ कर अन्य अन्य सभी नगरों में रिहायशी मकानों की व्यवस्था की है। ये नगर हैं—

(1) दरभंगा (बिहार) ; (2) जम्मू ; (3) श्रीनगर (जम्मू व कश्मीर) ; (4) नागरकायल (मद्रास) ; (5) उल्हास नगर (महाराष्ट्र) ; (6) कोनार गोल्डफील्ड (पंजाब) ; (7) जोधपुर (राजस्थान) ; (8) रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) ; (9) भाट पारा ; (10) बल्ली और (11) कमारहटी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) । इनमें से दो स्थानों - जम्मू और जोधपुर में निर्माण के लिए भूमि-खंड उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) जम्मू में 24 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी के लिए प्राक्कलन तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) इन इमारतों के लिए दिया जाने वाला वार्षिक किराया इस प्रकार है :—

रिहायशी कार्यालय	कुल जोड़
जम्मू	3,556 रु० 5,060 रु० 57,316
जोधपुर	1,680 रु० 32,917 रु० 34,597

काश्मीर में बसाये गये अप्रवासी

5515. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों से देश वार कितने व्यक्ति स्वदेश लौटे हैं, जिनका पिछले तीन वर्षों में काश्मीर में बसाया गया है और उनको क्या क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

अब, रोखगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चहलान) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मंजूर पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Long Term Credit to Farmers

5516. SHRI MAYAVAN:  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI ANBUCHERIAN:

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

(a) the total amount of long term agricultural loan advanced to the farmers in the country upto February, 1968;

(b) the amount of long term loan to be distributed among the farmers during the current year;

(c) the basis of its distribution;

(d) the other features of the long term credit programme; and

(e) the extent to which it has been helpful in increasing the agricultural production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The total long-term loans outstanding at the primary level as on 30th June, 1967, has been placed at Rs. 205 crores (approx.). During 1967-68 the land mortgage banks in the country are expected to provide long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 80-85 crores. Money raised through debentures supplemented by banks' own resources is distributed as long-term loans to farmers. Data for the current year will be available only after some time. The amount of loans made available through various land development banks depends primarily on the capacity of the bank to put through their loaning programme.

(d) The Land Development (Mortgage) Banks advanced long-term loans to eligible farmers for various purposes, the principal ones are:—

- (i) Construction and renovation of wells and other private minor irrigation sources;
- (ii) Purchase of oil engines and electric motors for minor irrigation purposes;
- (iii) Purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery;
- (iv) Purpose of land improvement;
- (v) Purchase of land;
- (vi) Debt redemption.

Of late, the banks have been providing loans generally for productive purposes. Loans are advanced for a period of 10-15 years against first mortgage of immovable property.

(e) Since the bulk of loans are made available for purposes which go to increase (directly or indirectly) the yield of land, it may generally be stated that they have helped in increasing the potentiality for agricultural production.

#### Rice from Burma

5517. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:  
SHRI MAYAVAN:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI ANBUCHERIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Burma has agreed to send two ships of rice to India recently which are being diverted to Ceylon to meet the shortage of rice there;

(b) if so, what was the total quantity of foodgrains in these ships; and

(c) the reasons for the diversion of ships to Ceylon when there is short of rice in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). On the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India had agreed to loan them 10,000 tons of Burma rice and a ship carrying 8483 tons sailed from Rangoon on the 15th March, 1968 for discharge at Colombo. However, the Government of Ceylon subsequently intimated that they did not now require the loan of rice. The ship has, therefore, been diverted to Cochin.

(c) The loan of rice to Ceylon was agreed to help a friendly neighbour country to tide over a difficult period. The rice was to be replaced by the end of June, 1968. Ceylon had also helped us during the difficult month of August, 1967 by diverting to India two of her vessels carrying about 18,000 tons of rice from Thailand and Burma. This quantity was later replaced to Ceylon from our imports from Thailand and Burma.

निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी में जारी किये गये सामान्य आदेश

5518. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री .  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री .  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम बनने के बाद निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी में जारी किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता देने के बारे में कोई आदेश हिन्दी में जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन का क्या है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जब कभी आवश्यक हो आयोग के माधुरण आदेशों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद जारी किए जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । किन्तु राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता देने के बारे में आयोग के तारीख 17 अक्टूबर और 1 दिसम्बर 1966 के कानूनी आदेश सं० 3156, 3367 और 3366 का अनुवाद किया गया है और वे राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में प्रकाशित निर्वाचन बिधि निर्देशिका के हिन्दी संस्करण में मभाविविष्ट किए गए हैं ।

राज्य सभा के लिये निर्वाचन

5519. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :  
श्री शङ्कर सुपकार :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सभा के लिये राज्यवार कितने स्थानों के चुनाव अभी होने बाकी हैं ; और

(ख) वे कब होंगे ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) :

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश	6
छत्तिसगढ़	2
बिहार	7
गुजरात	3
केरल	3
मध्य प्रदेश	5
मद्रास	6
महाराष्ट्र	6
मैसूर	4
उड़ीसा	3
पंजाब	2
राजस्थान	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	12
जम्मू और काश्मीर	1
नागालैण्ड	1
दिल्ली	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
त्रिपुरा	1

(ख) इन निर्वाचनों का कार्यक्रम पश्चिम प्रदेश के सिवाय, निर्म्मानिश्चित है :—

नामनिर्देशन करने के लिए अन्तिम तारीख 18 मार्च 1968

नामनिर्देशनों की संवीक्षा 19 मार्च, 1968

अभ्यर्थिताएं वापिस लेने 21 मार्च, 1968

की अन्तिम तारीख

मतदान की तारीख (राज-  
स्थान के सिवाय) 28 मार्च, 1968

राजस्थान के लिए मतदान  
की तारीख 31 मार्च, 1968

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में निर्वाचनों के संबंध  
में कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार है :—

नामनिर्देशन करने के लिए  
अन्तिम तारीख 16 मार्च, 1968

नामनिर्देशनों की संवीक्षा 18 मार्च, 1968

अभ्यर्थिताएं वापिस लेने के लिए  
अन्तिम तारीख—20 मार्च, 1968

तारीख जिसको मतदान, यदि आवश्यक  
हो, होगा -27 मार्च, 1968

#### Food Supply to Himachal Pradesh

5520. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of foodgrains  
supplied to Himachal Pradesh during  
the last three months; and

(b) the quantities of foodgrains  
allotted or proposed to be allotted  
during the next three months and the  
demand made by the Government of  
Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI  
ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) During  
the last three months, December 1967  
to February, 1968, 15.1 thousand tonnes  
of wheat and 2.4 thousand tonnes  
of rice were supplied to Himachal  
Pradesh.

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government asked for 14.5 thousand tonnes of wheat and 5.0 thousand tonnes of rice for March. The allotments for the months of March and April have been 8.6 thousand tonnes and 3.0 thousand tonnes wheat respectively. No rice was allotted for these two months. Allotment for the month of May will depend upon the availability with the centre and the relative needs of the various State Governments for that month.

#### खाद्यान्न का समाहार करने के क्षेत्र

5521. श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :  
श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी:  
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने  
खाद्यान्न के समाहार के क्षेत्रों के बारे में राज्य  
सरकारों से कुछ सुझाव मांगे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों  
द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं और उन राज्यों  
के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या  
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं  
उठते ।

#### Food Supply to States

5522. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:  
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

**SHRI BHARAT SINGH  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA:**

Will he Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the States regarding the proposed reduction in the commitment of foodgrains to the States; and

(b) if so, the names of the said States and the action 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). There is no commitment on the part of the Central Government to allot any fixed quota of foodgrains to State Governments. Allotments are made each month depending upon the availability of foodgrains with the Centre and the relative needs of the different States. There have been recent requests from the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh for larger allocations.

**Food and Agriculture Organisations Meeting**

5523. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state.

(a) when and where the last meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was held;

(b) who were the representatives from India in the meeting;

(c) whether the necessity of buffer stock of foodgrains in India was discussed in the meeting; and

(d) if so, how far the F.A.O. has helped or will help in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a) The last meeting of the FAO Conference was held at Rome from November 4-23, 1967.

(b) India's representatives to the meeting were Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri K. Mathialagan, Food and Revenue Minister, Madras, Shri Yadavindra Singh, Maharaja of Patiala, eight other officers and advisors from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and one non-official.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur**

5524. **SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:  
SHRI K. RAMANI:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the workmen of the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur have not been paid layoff compensation since February, 1966;

(b) if so, whether the employers have been prosecuted for not paying lay-off compensation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to pay the lay-off compensation to the workers?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The stoppage of production was due to grave financial difficulties. As efforts were being made to resume production, it was not considered desirable to prosecute the concern. Ultimately, however, the concern was sold by auction to M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited in September 1967. The auction has not yet been registered as the concern has filed objections before the Commissioner, Allahabad Division Allahabad which are pending decision.

(d) A final decision can only be taken after the objections, filed by the employers against the sale of the concern, are decided by the Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

#### Election Commission

5525. DR. SURYA PRAKASH  
PURI:  
SHRI RAM AVTAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary employees in each grade in the Election Commission as on the 1st January, 1962;

(b) the number of employees among them in each grade who possess matric or higher qualifications in Hindi; and

(c) the number of employees among them, whose mother tongue is not Hindi and have passed the Pragma, Praveen examinations of Central Secretariat Training Institute and the number of employees who are still to be imparted training in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement.

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-646/68].

#### Use of Hindi in Election Commission

5526. DR. SURYA PRAKASH  
PURI:  
SHRI RAM AVTAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI RAMJI RAM:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Election Commission who are able to work in Hindi;

(b) the number of employees actually working in Hindi; and

(c) the nature of work being done in Hindi and the reasons for not doing other items of work in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Ninety employees of the Election Commission possess a working knowledge of Hindi, having passed Matriculation or higher examination with Hindi, or the Pragma Examination.

(b) 3.

(c) Letters received in Hindi from the States having Hindi as their official language are translated into English and in cases where replies are considered necessary to be sent in Hindi they are sent in Hindi with an English translation thereof. In regard to other items of work, the Commission follows the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time, as far as possible.

बुनाब आयोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5527. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी:  
श्री रामअवतार शर्मा :

श्री राजबी राम :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में अब तक चुनाव आयोग में कितने पत्र हिन्दी में आये हैं तथा तथा पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी की बजाय अंग्रेजी में दिये गये ;

(ख) उन हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके माथ चुनाव आयोग हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करता है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं, जिनके माथ आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु० युनस सलीम) : (क) 1967-68 में अब तक हिन्दी में प्राप्त किए गए पत्रों की संख्या 2893 है और उन पत्रों की संख्या जिनके उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए, 26 है । अन्य मामलों में उत्तर या तो अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए या कोई उत्तर अपेक्षित नहीं थे और ऐसे मामलों के कोई पृथक आंकड़े नहीं रखे गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में से किसी से भी हिन्दी में पत्राचार नहीं करता । किन्तु अंग्रेजी संसोधनाओं के हिन्दी अनुवाद, जहां आवश्यक हों, भेजे जाते हैं ।

(घ) इस बिषय में गृह-मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों का यत्नसंबंध अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ।

### Indo-Swiss Agricultural Scheme in Kerala

5528. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:  
SHRI P. GOPALAN:  
SHRI VISWANATHA  
MENON:  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Swiss Agreement has been signed for the development of an Agricultural Scheme in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details and the main features thereof?

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

(b) An agreement was signed between the Swiss Government and the Government of India on 12th July 1963 for the setting up of an Agricultural Centre at Munnar on Government land with Swiss assistance. The Project signed under the Agreement aimed at cross-breeding of indigenous cattle for improving their genetic quality with the Brown Swiss breed. This Centre was also to serve as a demonstration project for the cultivation of various varieties of fodder crops using modern agricultural methods. The project was initiated on 27th August, 1963.

The first stage envisaged establishment of a combined Research-cum-training centre in Madupatty, Munnar.

The Agreement for the second stage of development was signed on 5th May, 1966 which envisaged the extension of work in an area of 11,000 acres of land at Peermade through settlement of farmers. During the second stage under this programme different varieties of fodders were introduced in the area including methods for fodder preservation and tree planting. The Centre collected

and preserved Brown-Swiss and Jersey semen by deep freeze technique. Inseminations were carried out among the project cows as well as outside cattle.

An Agreement has been signed on the 15th of February, 1968 to extend this Project to the third stage which will remain in force until 31st March, 1969. During this stage, the Swiss Government will contribute an amount equivalent to Sfr. 2.15 millions and the Government of Kerala will contribute an amount equivalent to Rs. 25,000 lakhs. During the third stage, the programme will be carried further and will broadly cover the following aspects:—

- (1) continuation and intensification of the experiments being carried out at Madupatty, with regard to production of fodder and improvement of pastureland, breeding and improvement of cattle, veterinary service, attention to general agronomy and horticulture and afforestation.
- (2) initiation and extension of the cross-breeding programme for cattle Brown Swiss breed in Peermade area.
- (3) development of a programme of agricultural training for technical staff of all levels and also for farmers in farm management.
- (4) application (by means of widening activities including the establishment of an experimental settlement) in Peermade of the experience gained at the Madupatty experimental farm. In regard to cattle breeding the main target is to breed a new stock. This will be achieved by using Brown Swiss cattle.

### Money Order Forms

5529. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of three paise fixed for the Money Order forms has led to inconvenience to the public as the Post Offices run short of small coins; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the fixing the price of Money Order forms at a convenient and round figure of five paise or make it free as was in the past?

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

(a) No.

(b) However, in order to make the transactions at the post office simpler and more convenient, it is proposed to fix the price of the money order form at 5 paise which will be adjusted against the commission.

रामचरित मैदान बंगामा गांव (बिहार)  
में डाकघर

5530. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या (मुंगेर, बिहार) खड्गपुर खंड के अधीन रामचरित मैदान बंगामा गांव के निवासियों से वहाँ एक डाकघर खोलने के लिये सरकार को कोई अग्र्यावेदन मिला है ; और

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

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



(ख) ग्राम रामचरित मैदान में 27 फरवरी 1968 को एक डाकघर खोल दिया गया है।

**Post Office in Bukar Village (Bihar)**

5531. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Bukar village in District Monghyr, Bihar have sent a representation for the opening a post office in their village; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Telephone Facilities in Pratapnagar (Gujarat)**

5532. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Pratapnagar, District Broach (Gujarat) for providing telephone facilities to that town; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. A demand has been received for opening of a Public Call Office in the premises of M/s. Bhola Ram Rameshwar Das.

(b) The connection is a long distance one and can be opened subject

to execution of a guarantee bond. The bond has already been sent to the applicant.

**दिल्ली में रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर**

5533. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की उपाय करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली के रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हुए थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक रोजगार दिलाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कार्यालय रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को बहुत ही कम रिक्त पदों की सूचना भेजते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के माध्यम से सभी पद भरने के लिये सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी कार्यालयों को कोई आदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब?

**भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :**

(क) 1965	1,39,288
1966	1,31,768
1967	1,38,468

(ख) 1965	26,536
1966	27,842
1967	33,691

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जहाँ तक सरकारी कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, इस तरह के आदेश मौजूद हैं। निजी संस्थापनाओं से, नियोजन कार्यालयों का अधिकतम, प्रयोग करने के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है।

### दुग्ध टोकनों का जारी किया जाना

5534. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्यालय में पिछले दो वर्षों से ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों के दुग्ध टोकनों के लिए नाम दर्ज हैं जिन्होंने इनके लिये आवेदनपत्र दिये थे परन्तु जिनको टोकन अभी तक जारी नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतिक्षा सूची में दर्ज हैं वे कभी कभी बारी से बदले टोकन जारी कराने में सफल हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिना बारी के टोकन जारी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्यालय में गत दो वर्षों से नए दुग्ध टोकनों के लिए 52,127 प्रार्थनापत्र दर्ज हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) ये टोकन विशेष मामलों में ही जारी किए जाते हैं।

### निर्वाचन आयोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5355. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: निर्वाचन आयोग में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिये आयोग क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

बिचि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युस सलीम) : आयोग के स्थापन में एक हिन्दी यूनिट है जिसमें एक अनुवादक और

दो हिन्दी सहायक हैं। एक अनुभाग आफिसर, अपने अन्य कर्तव्यों के प्रतिरिक्त इस यूनिट के समस्त कार्य का भारसाधक है उन कर्मचारियों को, जिनके लिए हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण वाध्यकर है, सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर निकाले गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार, ऐसे प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है।

### Damage to crops in Andhra Pradesh

5536. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been informed of the damage caused to the crops during the fasli year 1377 in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the Central assistance given towards the relief of these areas?

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

(b) A Study Team set up by the Planning Commission will be visiting the State very shortly to assess the damage caused to crops and recommend the amount which the Central Government should give by way of relief.

### कटरास-छोटेदीह कोयला खान में छूटनी

5537. श्री गुगानन्द ठाकुर : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धनबाद जिले में कटरास-छोटेदीह कोयला खानों में लगभग 300 मजदूरों की अवैध ढंग से छूटनी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ के प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त ने इस मामले की जांच की थी और मजदूरों को पुनः नौकरी पर लगाये जाने के आदेश दिये थे।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी अब भी इन मजदूरों की बजाये नये मजदूरों को नियुक्त कर रही है; और छंटनी किये गये मजदूरों को कोई मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन 252 श्रमिकों को जबरी छुट्टी दी गई थी। इनमें से 43 श्रमिकों को इस कोयला खान में बाद को रोजगार दिया गया था और शेष 209 को उम प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत लोयाबाद कोयला खान में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया। लेकिन श्रमिकों ने वहाँ काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद में इस मामले की जांच की और उन्हें यह पता चला कि कोयला खान में कुछ नये श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने प्रबन्धकों को यह सलाह दी कि नये श्रमिकों की जगह पर पुराने श्रमिक रखे जाय। लेकिन प्रबन्धकों ने इस सलाह को नहीं माना। चूँकि कोई छंटनी नहीं की गई है, छंटनी मुआवजे की अदायगी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जबरी छुट्टी और श्रमिकों की बदली संबंधी विवाद का समाप्तीकरण करने की तारीख 25 मार्च 1968 निश्चित की गई थी। सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद—1, से रिपोर्ट मिलने पर सरकार आगे आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी।

#### Seeds Multiplication Farm near Birpur (Bihar)

5538. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a seeds multiplication farm with foreign collaboration near Birpur in District Saharasa, Bihar;

(b) if so, the acreage of land which would be required therefor and the total expenditure which would be incurred thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the soil there is sandy and of inferior quality;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the public there has held demonstrations and protested against the setting up of the farm; and

(e) if so, whether Government would make arrangements to set up this farm at some other place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (e). There is a proposal to establish a Central State Farm in an area of about 10,000 acres near Birpur in the Saharsa District of Bihar with assistance from the U.S.S.R. Government in the form of machinery and equipment.

Regarding the quality of the soil, the Bihar Government have been asked to furnish the recent technical data about the quality of the soil.

Some protests against the proposal have been received. The matter is at present the subject of correspondence with the Bihar Government and all these matters will be taken into consideration before a final decision is taken.

It is not possible to give details of total expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme as these details have not yet been worked out. This will be done if a final decision is taken to set up the farm in the area proposed.

**पूर्वोपाकिस्तान को खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी**

5539. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में कटिहार के निकट गंगा नदी से नावों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को चावल तथा अन्य अनाज की बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). अब तक ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जब कभी भी ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में आएगा तब उस पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

**Issue of Special Stamps at Silver Jubilee Celebration of Foundation Day of Aad Hind Arzi Hakumat**

5540. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from All India I.N.A. Associations, Netaji Research Bureau and National Committee on Netaji urging Government to issue special stamp on the occasion of the Silver

Jubilee Celebration of the Foundation day of the Azad Hind Arzi Hakumat under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and

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

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

(b) The proposal will be examined by the Philatelic Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

**Starvation deaths in Contai Sub-Division**

5541. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 starvation deaths and 4 suicide cases as a result of starvation occurred in the recent past in the flood-affected area of Contai Sub-division;

(b) whether according to policies laid down by the Central Government, the West Bengal Government are not allowed to open cheap Canteens and gruel kitchens in the scarcity areas from the subsidy given to the State Government by the Centre;

(c) whether all, official and non-official, relief works for giving food to starving people there have been stopped after December last;

(d) whether to highlight the starvation situation of this flood-affected area about 7,000 people, including 2,000 women offered satyagraha before Contai Court on the 21st February, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The State Government have stated that no death

due to starvation has taken place in the flood affected areas of Contai Sub-Division.

(b) Central financial assistance for meeting expenditure on relief operations is given according to a prescribed pattern on the recommendations of a Central study team, when the expenditure incurred or expected to be incurred by a State Government is in excess of certain prescribed ceilings. The items of expenditure taken into consideration for the purpose include free or concessional supply of food-grains to the affected people. In the case of West Bengal, the Central study team, which visited the flood affected areas to assess the requirements of relief, found that a number of non-official organisations had set up food distribution centres, and recommended that relief through test works was preferable to opening of cheap canteens and gruel kitchens on a large scale by the State Government.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture had released free of charge 2,000 tonnes of maize to the Government of West Bengal specifically for flood relief and 6,094 tonnes of maize for both scarcity and flood relief. Earlier, 5,000 tonnes of wheat was released to the State Government for scarcity relief. Some of the voluntary organisations functioning in the affected areas of the State have also been given foodgrains for scarcity and flood relief.

(c) No, Sir. Relief measures are being continued by the State Government wherever considered necessary.

(d) The Government of West Bengal have stated that on 21st February, 1968, three thousands persons including some women came in a procession to the court compound of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Contai and staged a demonstration there demanding relief in flood affected areas on a more extensive scale. The State Government have stated that it is not a

fact that a starvation situation prevailed in the flood affected areas of Contai Sub-division at any time.

#### Supply of Agricultural Implement to West Bengal

5542. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government's scheme for supplying improved Agricultural implements on subsidised rates to the farmers as a part of 'Grow more food campaign' has been a failure;

(b) whether the State's Agricultural Department manufactured some improved implements through petty fabrications under the scheme; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

#### Annapoorna Cafe in Delhi

5543. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annapoorna Cafe in the capital is losing business and is facing closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to restore its original popularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) The Annapoorna Cafe is run by the

All India Women's Food Council, New Delhi, which is a private registered institution. The Government are not associated with the Cafe or the Council and have no information in the matter.

#### Famine in Rajasthan

5544. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2368 villages in Rajasthan have been declared as famine-affected areas; and

(b) if so, the assistance which Government propose to give for these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that 2,365 villages in 12 districts of the State have been declared as scarcity-affected.

(b) Organisation of relief in the affected areas is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of Rajasthan have already undertaken various relief measures such as opening of relief works, suspension of land revenue, supply of water and fodder, etc. Central assistance will be provided to the State Government in accordance with the pattern of Central financial assistance for relief of natural calamities, when the expenditure on such relief exceeds or is expected to exceed limits prescribed by the Fourth Finance Commission, on receipt of request for such assistance from the State Government.

#### Delhi Dhobi Cooperative Societies Ltd.

5545. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme

was prepared in 1962 for giving washing contracts of Government Hospitals, Hostels, Army, Air Force, etc. to the Delhi Dhobi Cooperative Societies Ltd., and not to other organisations; and

(b) if so, the reason for not implementing the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Under the scheme prepared in 1962 the State Government and Union Territories were requested to organize cooperatives of Washermen, wherever it is possible to have a large clientele, in order to help washermen in organizing their trade on efficient lines and earning a decent return. It was indicated that a beginning in this direction could be made with military establishments, medical colleges, hospitals, hotels, hostels, etc. which require the services of dhobies on a permanent basis and can ensure continuity of work. It was, however, not obligatory on these institutions to award washing contracts only to cooperatives of washermen.

(b) The question does not arise. However, in Delhi, the Delhi Dhobi Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd., was registered on the 25th June, 1965, and recommendations were made to Government hospitals and other organizations to award washing contracts to this society. It is reported that the society could not organize itself and discharge its functions on proper lines.

#### Closure of Refugee Camps

5546. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close the camps inhabiting

the persons who had been displaced as a result of the partition of the country; and

(b) if so, when these Camps are likely to be closed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b) Relief camps which were opened for the reception of displaced persons who came over from West and East Pakistan in the wake of partition have all been closed after appropriate rehabilitation measures were taken. From January, 1964 onwards, members of the minority communities in East Pakistan started migrating to India in large numbers in view of threat to their life and property and widespread disturbances. Relief camps were, therefore, set up afresh for their reception which eventually reached the number of 105, out of which 9 were administered directly by the Government of India. Since a considerable number of these new migrants have been provided with rehabilitation benefits both in agricultural schemes and in non-agricultural pursuits, 49 per cent of India, have already been closed camps administered by the State Governments and 6 run by the Government of India, have already been closed. Regarding the remaining camps, the various State Governments concerned have been requested to take immediate steps to speed up the rehabilitation programme sanctioned for the migrants so that the migrants families who are still in the relief camps can be moved to the rehabilitation sites and the relief camps can be closed soon after they have been emptied. No target date has been fixed for the closure of the relief camps; efforts are being made to close them as early as possible.

#### TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

5547. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that

I.F.T.U.C. has presented a memorandum to the U.N.C.T.A.D. Session New Delhi for the development of the trade union movement in developing countries;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto in so far as Indian labour movement is concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):** (a) and (b) The hon'ble Member is evidently referring to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The memorandum submitted by them did not relate to the development of the trade union movement in developing countries.

(c) Does not arise.

#### कृषि उपकरणों का बीमा

5548. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या बाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खेती के उपकरणों तथा डीजल चालित इंजन, पम्पिंग सेट, ट्रैक्टर में से केवल ट्रैक्टरों का बीमा ही किसान करवा सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत खेती के काम में किसानों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले सब उपकरणों का बीमा हो सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासहिव सिन्धे) : (क) से (ग) : पूछी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### गन्ने का मूल्य

5549. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य में इस समय गन्ने का मूल्य क्या है तथा गन्ने की कीमत में कितनी वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस मस्यौदा में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने 1968-69 के मौसम के लिये चीनी कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने का देय न्यूनतम मूल्य उपलब्ध के साथ जोड़े बिना 10.72 रुपये प्रतिक्विंटल निर्धारित करने की सिफारिश की थी जबकि 1967-68 में 9.4 प्रतिशत या इस से कम उपलब्ध पर मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था

(ग) सरकार ने 1967-68 के मौसम के लिये गन्ने के निर्धारित मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य को 1968-69 के मौसम के लिये बनाए रखने का निर्णय किया है ।

### Commemorative Stamps on Sportsmen

5550. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Commemorative stamps are likely to be issued in respect of sportsmen of this country;

(b) if so, he names of those sportsmen; and

(c) when the stamps are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Employees State Insurance Scheme for Teachers in Delhi

5551. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cover teachers in Delhi by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Act applies at present to perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. Its provisions can, however, be extended to other establishments. The ESIS Review Committee which examined the matter of extension of the scheme to other categories of workers, has recommended that in extending the Scheme priority should be given to those groups of workers who have no protection at all rather than trying to cover those Sectors with some measure of protection and that in the next few years, besides covering all factory workers, the Scheme may be extended to the running staff of road transport undertakings and workers in shops and commercial establishments. The Committee's recommendation has been accepted in principle.



**रेगिस्तान के फैलाव को रोकना**

5552. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान, हरियाणा तथा  
गुजरात में रेगिस्तान के फैलाव को रोकने  
के लिए किए गए प्रयत्न अब तक कहां तक  
सफल हुए हैं ;

(ख) कितने प्रतिशत रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र  
तथा वृक्ष उगाने के लिए उपयुक्त पाया  
गया है, अब तक कितने क्षेत्र में बाग लगाना  
संभव हो सका है और 1970-71 तक  
कितने क्षेत्र में घास और वृक्ष लगाने का  
विचार है ;

(ग) किस किस्म की घास उगाई  
गई है जो गायों, बकरियों तथा भेड़ों के खाने  
के लिए उपयुक्त है और क्या ऐसी किस्म के  
वृक्ष भी उगाये गये हैं जिनकी लकड़ी इमारतों  
तथा उद्योगों में काम में लाई जा सके; और

(घ) जहां ऐसे प्रयोग किये गये हैं  
क्या वहां भविष्य में सिंचाई की कोई संभावनाएं  
हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री  
(श्री अन्नासहिब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय रक्ष  
क्षेत्र अनुसंधान, संस्थान, जोधपुर ने 52  
विभिन्न स्थानों पर 4,000 हैक्टेअरस में  
घास उत्पादन की। इसने 1500 हैक्टेअरस  
में वनरोपण साधनों को अपनाया जिसमें  
से 900 हैक्टेअरस बालू के टिबूनों और 600  
हैक्टेअरस पथरीले और अर्ध पथरीले भू-  
खंडों के अन्तर्गत हैं। इसमें 320 किलोमीटर  
में सड़कों के किनारे किनारे वृक्ष रोपण का  
कार्य भी पूर्ण कर लिया है। अभी तक  
हरियाण और गुजरात में कुछ कार्य नहीं  
हुआ है। मह विकास बोर्ड राजस्थान

हरियाणा और गुजरात की सरकारों ने  
इन राज्यों में मरुस्थाल के विकास के लिए  
उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शो प्रयोजनाएं बनाने के लिये  
कहा गया है।

(ख) इस संस्थान ने राजस्थान के  
कुल मरु क्षेत्र के 11 प्रतिशत भाग का विस्तृत  
सर्वेक्षण किया है और इस क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त  
घासों और वृक्षों की कुछ जातियों के विषय  
में सुझाव दिया है। 1970 के अन्त तक  
10 प्रतिशत और क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण करने  
का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) स्वदेशी बारहमासी भासों अर्थात्,—  
लैसीरस इन्डीकस, सेनचरस, सिलीरिस,  
सैनचरस सेटिगेरस, पैनीकम ऐन्टीडोटेल,  
डाइचैन्टियम ऐनूलेटम, आदि चरगाहों में  
भार के अधिक उत्पादन और जानवरों,  
बकरियों और भेड़ों के उपयोग के लिए  
उत्पन्न की गई। अभी तक उत्पन्न किये  
गये वृक्षों का भवन निर्माण और औद्योगिक  
कार्यों में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। अकाकिया  
सेनिगल से गोंव के उत्पादन पर अध्ययन  
हो रहा है।

(घ) संस्थान जिन क्षेत्रों में आजकल  
प्रयोग कर रहा है वहां बीकानेर के दो  
क्षेत्रों को राजस्थान नहर द्वारा सींचा जायेगा।  
इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रों में निकट भविष्य  
में सिंचाई की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

**गोबर गैस कारखाना**

5553. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) गोबर गैस कारखाने में तरल  
रूप में तैयार खाद को किसान लोग क्यों  
लेना नहीं चाहते ; और

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने के माध्यम से  
टोस खाद जिन्ह सरमातापूर्वक लिया जा सकता है

घौर जमा किया जा सकता है और जिसे किसान लोग तरल खाद की अपेक्षा प्रयोग करना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं, तैयार करने की कोई योजना कार्यन्वित की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गोबर गैस कारखाने में तरल रूप में तैयार खाद को इस्तेमाल करने में किसान अनिच्छा प्रकट करते हैं, इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस खाद को पकड़ने में, भण्डारण और खेत में इस्तेमाल करने में कठिनाई होती है।

(ख) जी हाँ। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में एक युक्ति निकाली गई है जिसके द्वारा तरल गारे को ड्राई सीच्य एण्ड सा-डस्ट के एब जोरविंग कालम से गुजारा जाता है जो ठोस सामग्री को रोक लेता है और पानी नीचे बह जाता है। फिर यह ठोस सामग्री आसानी से पकड़ने में आ जाती है।

बैकल्पित रूप से जहाँ उपयोगी है तरल गारे को ठोस मिट्टी पर फैलाया जाता है और घूप में सुखाया जाता है फिर आवश्यकतानुसार उस प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

#### दिल्ली दूध योजना]

5554. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने क कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली से बहार के स्थानों में जहाँ कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए दूध इकट्ठा किया जाता है दुदारू ढारों की नस्ल सुजारने तथा सस्ते चारे और लित्तिम सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए [दुग्ध उत्पादन

बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने जन 1967 में राजस्थान (1) उत्तर प्रदेश (1) तथा हरियाणा (2) में 4 सघन पशु विकास खण्डों की स्थापना करने के विषय में मंजूरी दे दी थी। चालू वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 25 लाख रुपये व पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 313.52 लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये गए। ये केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजनायें हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्र 75 प्रतिशत अनुदान व 25 प्रतिशत ऋण देता है। ये परियोजनायें बीकानेर (राजस्थान) मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) करनाल व गुड़गांव (हरियाणा) में स्थित हैं जहाँ से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध प्राप्त कर रही है या प्राप्त करेगी। ये विस्तृत योजनायें कृषि उत्पादन के पैकेज कार्यक्रम पर आधारित हैं और इनका सम्बन्ध नियन्त्रित प्रजनन, बड़े स्तर पर बधियाकरण करने, कारगर रोग नियन्त्रण, बछड़े पालन दाने-चारे के विकास, ग्रामीण डेरी विस्तार तथा दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सरकारी संस्थाओं आदि पशु विकास की समस्त योजनाओं से है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 4.87 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गायें व भैंसें आती हैं। दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु पशु विकास पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। यह कार्य उन्नत भारतीय नस्लों व उपयुक्त विदेशी नस्लों के विकास और दाने व चारे के संसाधनों के विकास के माध्यम से किया जाता है। कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों उप-केन्द्रों का जाल बिछा कर गोजातीय पशुओं के प्रजनन हेतु सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं। ये केन्द्र इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये गये हैं या स्थापित किए जायेंगे। कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों में धातु एकत्रित करने व पशुओं को गर्भाधान कराने में प्रयोग करने हेतु अच्छी नस्ल के सांड रखे गये हैं। इनमें से कुछ अच्छी नस्ल के सांडों की धातु कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों से उपकेन्द्रों को भेजी जाती है जिससे कि ग्रामों की गायों को गर्भाधान कराया जाये और इन परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्रों में पशुओं की सन्तति में सुधार किया जा सके। अब तक इन परियोजनाओं के

क्षेत्रों में 17 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों व 50 ए० आई० उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना हो चुकी है ।

परियोजना के क्षेत्र में दाने चारे का जो कार्यक्रम शुरु किया गया है उसमें बीजों का उत्पादन व वर्धन चारागाह क्षेत्रों का विकास, दानां चारे के मिश्रण के संयंत्र, दुधार पशुओं के लिए मानकीकृत व सन्तुलित आहार का वितरण करना सिंचाई के लिए नलकूपों का खगाना, सिलोपिटस का निर्माण करना तथा सहाय्य प्राप्त मूल्यों पर कुट्टी काटने की मशीनों का वितरण करना आदि शामिल हैं । अब तक चारे के विषय में 200 प्रदर्शन किए जा चुके हैं और मेरठ परियोजना के क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को 2000 एकड़ भूमि के लिए चारे की विभिन्न किस्मों के बीज सप्लाई किये गये हैं । बीकानेर की आईसीडी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत एक चारे दाने के मिश्रण-नियन्त्र का ऋय किया गया है । यह संयंत्र शंभू ही कार्य शुरु कर देगा । 1968-69 को अगवधी में समस्त परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सचन चारे विकास के कार्यक्रमों को शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल होंगे : 600 प्रदर्शन प्लाटों का तैयार करने, 95 कुन्डों का निर्माण करना, २० कुओं की मरम्मत करना, 100 नदियों का नवाकरण करना, 5 चारे के मिश्रण-संयंत्रों स्थापना करना और इन परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्रों में 1000 एकड़ भूमि में चरागाह भूमि का विकास करना । इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहकारी संस्थाओं और कृषकों के लिए पशु/पशुआहार के ऋय हेतु ऋण प्रदान करने की सुविधायें भी मौजूद हैं । सहकारी संस्थाओं को दूध इकट्ठा करने व दूध की जांच करने के लिए अग्रिम रूप से ऋण भी दिये जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त सहकारी संस्थाओं को सन्तुलित दाने-चारे की एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए अग्रिम रूप से ऋण दिए जाते हैं । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की अगवधि में शुरुआत कर दी गई है और पशु पालकों को दुधार

पशु खरीदने के लिए 2.70 लाख रुपये का रकम बांटी जा रही है ।

### Fake British Postal Orders

5555. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons arrested in connection with fake British Postal Orders discovered in Kashmir;

(b) the number and amount of fake postal orders involved in this international racket;

(c) the *modus operandi* of the racketeers and the nature of warning issued to the public; and

(d) the steps taken to stop this racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Only one person, Shri Mohammad Yousuf Shah, has been arrested so far.

(b) 25 fake British Postal Orders amounting to Rs. 2800 have been encashed and 400 uncashed fake BPOs of £ 5 denomination have been seized during investigations.

(c) Fake B.P.Os look like original ones and bear forged impressions of the seal of the office of issue. Name of the payee has been written in manuscript and payment has been received at the post office on identification. The case is still under investigation with the police. The question of issuing any warning to the public will be considered on details becoming available on completion of investigations regarding the *modus operandi* adopted.

(d) Suitable instructions have been issued to all post offices to guard against the encashment of such B.P.Os.

**Delay in Delivery of Mail in Ghantapora Police Station area of Orissa**

5557. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding delay in the delivery of mail in Ghantapora Police Station area, Kantamal Panchayat Samiti area and Hospital of Phulbani District of Orissa on account of runners being sent via Balangir District and not via Phulbani; and

(b) if so, the action which is proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is already under the examination of the Postmaster General, Orissa Circle, Cuttack.

**Estimates of Foodgrains production**

5558. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of opinion about the size of the foodgrains crop between the States and the Central authorities;

(b) if so, the figure on the basis of which Government are estimating its national food budget and the broad details of such budget;

(c) how much buffer stock is scheduled to be created this year; and

(d) whether it is proposed to acquire more silos to aid preservation and storage of wheat for a longer period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The

final estimates of all-India production of foodgrains are arrived at as aggregates of estimates furnished by individual State Governments and Union Territories. There is, therefore, no question of any difference of opinion about the size of the foodgrains crop in the final estimates. Advance estimates have, however, sometimes to be made for formulating policy and administrative measures and sometimes some variations in the estimates framed at the State level and at the Central level occur. The preparation of a national food budget has been deferred till a method is developed for preparation in time of advance estimates of production, pattern of consumption etc., which will be acceptable to all.

(c) It is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments.

(d) In addition to construction of conventional type of godowns, some proposals for setting up metal and concrete bins for proper storage of foodgrains are also under active consideration of both the Government and the Food Corporation of India.

**बेरोजगारी**

5559. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1967 तक विभिन्न रोजगार दिलाऊ केन्द्रों में कितने अशिक्षित, और मैट्रिक, इंटरमीडियेट, स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे; और

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) और (ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रों में  
31 दिसम्बर, 1967 को दर्ज  
उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

प्रार्थियों का वर्गीकरण

	सभी श्रेणी के अनुसूचित जाति प्रार्थी		अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार	
	(कालम 2 में शामिल के उम्मीदवार)	अनुसूचित जाति (कालम 2 में शामिल) के उम्मीदवार	आदिम जाति (कालम 2 में शामिल) के उम्मीदवार	उम्मीदवार
	1	2	3	4
1. मैट्रिक से कम (जिनमें अशिक्षित भी शामिल हैं)		16,53,064	2,32,866	44,038
2. मैट्रिक पास		7,14,148	} 67,877*	} 11,395*
3. हायर सेकण्डरी पास (जिनमें इन्टर-मीडिएट/ग्रण्डर ग्रेजुएट शामिल हैं)		2,51,744		
4. ग्रेजुएट		1,06,101	4,894	509
5. पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट		15,378	341	26
कुल		27,40,435	3,05,978	55,968

\*आंकड़े मैट्रिक और इससे अधिक पढ़े लिखे, लेकिन ग्रेजुएट से कम लोगों के हैं। हायर सेकण्डरी पास (जिनमें इन्टरमीडिएट/ग्रण्डर ग्रेजुएट भी शामिल हैं) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध, स्वतंत्र आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन, गोरखपुर

5560. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन, गोरखपुर के बारे में 14 नवम्बर, 1967 और 19 दिसम्बर, 1967 के क्रमशः अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 337 और 4859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छंटनी किये गये अनुसूचित जातियों

के कनिष्ठतम कर्मचारियों के अनुपात में अन्य कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है;

(ख) क्या छंटनी करते समय गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता को ध्यान में रखा गया था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्री हाथी)

(क) अगस्त 1967 के बाद कोई नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सबाल पैदा नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्मिक संघ

5561. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में काम कर रहे कार्मिक संघों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) मार्च, 1966 में प्रत्येक कार्मिक संघ के कुल सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) क्या इन कार्मिक संघों का हिसाब तैयार किया जाता है तथा उसकी लेखापरीक्षा की जाती है; और

(घ) क्या वे अपना वार्षिक विवरण समय पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिसका उपबन्ध कार्मिका संघ अधिनियम, 1926 की धारा 82 में है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मंगवाई गई है और मिलने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Availability of Fertilizers

5562. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated quantity of fertilizers likely to be available during 1968-69;

(b) the per acre availability thereof this year; and

(c) the quantity fertilizers which will be imported this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-647/68].

किंगजबे कैंप (दिल्ली) में क्वार्टरों का आबंटन

5563. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किंगजबे कैंप के निवासियों को क्वार्टर/प्लॉट देने के लिये एक आबंटन समिति नियत की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें नियुक्त करने की कसौटी क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

अम, रोडगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चहलान) (क) किंगजबे बस्ती के पुनर्विकास के लिये निगम को दिये गये 190 लाख रुपये के ऋण में से दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा 700 मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है। ये मकान ग्रीटर्म-लाईन तथा हडसन लाईन की पुरानी बैरकों में रह रहे योग्य विस्थापितों को अलॉट किये जायेंगे। इन मकानों की विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अलॉटमेंट करने के लिये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की पात्रता की छान-बीन करने में दिल्ली नगर निगम को सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से दिल्ली नगर निगम के तिनधियों के साथ ई एक बैठक में एक अलॉटमेंट समिति के बैठक

का निश्चय किया गया था। ये मकान दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन हैं न कि अलाटमेन्ट समिति के अधीन। अलाटमेन्ट जिसे दृष्टि में रखा गया है वह मकानों के सम्बन्ध में है न कि प्लाटों के सम्बन्ध में।

(ख) अन्तिमरूप से गठित की गई अलाटमेन्ट समिति में निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. श्री जी० डी० बाहरी, उप-आयुक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम।
2. श्री जानकी नाथ, अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार।
3. श्री आर० बी० एल० माथुर, प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली।
4. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण, संसद् सदस्य।
5. श्री उत्तम प्रकाश बंसल, सदस्य महानगर परिषद्, दिल्ली।
6. श्री बी० डी० बघवा, सदस्य महानगर परिषद्, दिल्ली।
7. श्री जगदीश अनन्द, पार्षद नगर निगम, दिल्ली।
8. चौधरी सूरत सिंह, पार्षद नगर निगम, दिल्ली।
9. डा० लड़िका राम, ग्रौटमं लाईन के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के प्रतिनिधि।
10. श्री अमर नाथ शर्मा, हडसन लाईन बरकों की संस्था के सभापति।
11. श्री पूर्ण सिंह बैरक नं० 29 ग्रेटरम लाईन, किंगडवे कैम्प।

इन मकानों को विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अलाट करने के लिये समिति के सदस्यों का चुनाव करते समय सरकार ने इन सदस्यों की

लोक महत्ता तथा पात्रता की छान-बीन करने से दिल्ली नगर निगम को सहानुभूति प्रदान करने की योग्यता को ध्यान में रखा है।

(ग) और (घ). व्यक्तिगत रूप में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें उन्होंने ग्रेटरम लाईन तथा हडसन लाईन की बरकों में रहने वालों की संस्थाओं के पदधारी होने तथा उनको निरूपण करने का दावा किया है और समिति के सदस्यों में कुछ व्यक्तियों को शामिल शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया है। एक-दो नामों के शामिल करने के बारे में आपत्ति प्रकट की है। मामले के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद ऊपर दिये गये व्यक्तियों को लेने का अन्तिम निश्चय किया गया है।

#### Second Telephone Factory in Maharashtra State

5564. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government propose to set up the second factory for the manufacture of telephones in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether any demand to locate this industry in Nagpur or at any other place in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra State has been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (a) to (c). The Government of India have received a communication from the Government of Maharashtra suggesting that the proposed factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment may be set up in the State of Maharashtra. The request of the Government of Maharashtra is being considered along with similar requests received from other State Governments. No suggestion has been received for the location of the factory in Vidharbha region.

### Programme of High-yielding varieties in Maharashtra

5565. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage proposed to be brought under high-yielding varieties of seeds during the coming summer in Maharashtra State;

(b) the steps taken to supply required seeds and fertilizers by Government; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government for loans to be given to the cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The following acreage is intended to be brought under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme in Maharashtra during the coming summer season:

(i) Paddy: 15,000 acres.

(ii) Hybrid Maize: 5,000 acres.

(b) Seeds for the above programme have been arranged locally by the State Government. As regards fertilisers, adequate quantity of Nitrogenous fertilisers has already been supplied to the State Government well in time from the Central Pool to meet the requirements of the above area during Summer, 1968. The postassic and phosphatic fertilisers for the programme are required to be arranged by the State Government themselves.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been sanctioned as loan to the Government of Maharashtra during 1967-68 (upto 29-2-68). This amount would be utilized for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers to the farmers.

### Coal Wage Board

5566. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Implementation Committees as recommended by the Coal Wage Board have not so far been set up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a) The Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry did not recommend setting up Implementation Committees.

(b) Does not arise.

### Import of Foodgrains

5567. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported from various countries with their names and the amount paid to the said countries during the last four years upto 31st January, 1968; and

(b) the amount paid as subsidy by Government on those imported foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the quantities of foodgrains imported during the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 and for the month of January 1968, together with the cost thereof, where paid, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-648/68].

(b) Another statement showing the amount of subsidy involved in



the sale of imported foodgrains during the financial years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and the estimates for 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-648/68].

मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी की क्षमताई

5568. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

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

(क) चीनी पर से आंशिक रूप से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद राज्यों के चीनी के कोटे में उसी अनुपात में कमी की गई है। जिस अनुपात में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। 23 नवम्बर, 67 को आंशिक विनियन्त्रण की नीति लागू करते समय राज्यों के चीनी के कोटे इससे पूर्व चल रहे कोटों के 63.45 प्रतिशत पर निर्धारित किये गए थे।

राज्यों को चीनी का वितरण

5569. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रति मास उपभोक्ताओं को उस एक लाख टन चीनी का वितरण कर रही है जिसका उसने समाहार किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि मध्य प्रदेश को केवल 5,832 टन चीनी

दी जा रही है जो कि प्रति व्यक्ति 180 ग्राम होती है जब कि अन्य राज्यों के मामले में वह 228 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। राज्य को मुख्यतः घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण करने के लिये प्रत्येक मास एक लाख मीटर टन लेवी चीनी आवंटित की जा रही है।

(ख) मध्यप्रदेश के लिये लेवी-चीनी का मास मासिक कोटा 5,832 मीटरी टन है। विभिन्न राज्यों के कोटे चीनी की आंशिक विनियन्त्रण की नीति लागू होने से पूर्व उनके कोटे के समान अनुपात में निर्धारित किये गये थे। मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 1.85 किलोग्राम बँठती है जो कि कुछ राज्यों से अधिक है और अन्य कुछ राज्यों से कम है।

(ग) वर्तमान मासिक कोटों के आधार पर राज्यवार प्रति-व्यक्ति वार्षिक उपलब्धि बताने वाला एक वितरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया बैलिये संख्या एल० टो०-649/68]

Loan to States to meet Subsidy of foodgrains

5570. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: SHRI A. SREEDHARAN.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advanced loans to

State Government to meet the expenditure incurred by them to meet food subsidy;

(b) the names of States to which such loans have been given; and

(c) the amount of loan given to each State for the said purpose during the last fifteen years

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

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

बुलन्द शहर जिले में खेती योग्य भूमि

5571. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) बुलन्द शहर जिले में यमुना नदी के किनारे कृषि योग्य कितनी भूमि बेकार पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के निवासियों ने उसमें खेती करने की अनुमति दिये जाने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस भूमि का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अन्यत्र रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिया गया है न कि उसके आसपास रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों ने, जिन्हें यह भूमि आवंटित की गई है, उन्हें वस्तुतः आवंटित की गई भूमि से अधिक भूमि अर्जित कर ली है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र के निवासियों को भूमि न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ). उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत समस्त खाली जमीनें गांव सभाओं के अधिकार में हैं जिनकी प्रबन्धक समितियों भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि नियत करती है। अतः पूछी गई जानकारी राज्य सरकार के पास इस क्षम्य उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी यहां, उठाई गई विशेष बातों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी स्थानीय अधिकारियों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बुलन्द शहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नलकूप

5572. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बुलन्द शहर में पहले जो नलकूप लगाये गये थे उनमें से अधिकांश खराब हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी मरम्मत कराने के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत कब तक करना संभव होगा ?

साथ, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-सहस्रिब शिन्वे) : (क) से (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभों पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

#### Religious and Endowment Institutions

5573. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Offices and their Head Offices for Religious and Endowment Institutions in the country;

(b) whether there are any Regional Offices, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any Regional Office for Mysore State; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (d). There is no provision in any Central law for the establishment of Regional or Head Offices for Hindu religious institutions.

Under the Work Act, 1964 (29 of 1954), there is provision for a State Government appointing initially a Commissioner of Wakfs and as many Additional or Assistant Commissioners of Wakfs as may be necessary for the purpose of making a survey of wakf properties in the State. There is also provision for the establishment of a Board of Wakfs in a State and the constitution of the Central Wakf Council by the Central Government for the purpose of advising it in matters concerning the State Boards.

As regards charitable endowments, the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), provides for

the Central Government appointing a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India and each State Government appointing a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State.

#### टेलीफोन उपकरणों की सप्लाई

5574. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस राज्य में टेली-फोन तथा तार प्रणाली क विकास के लिये बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोन उपकरणों की सप्लाई के लिये गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त मांग पूर्णरूप से पूरी नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किन-किन तथा कितने उपकरणों के लिये अनुरोध किया था; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में उन्हें कितने उपकरण दिये गये ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) (क)जी हैं, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर, संयुक्त कार्यालय, टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था करने जैसी विविध सुविधाओं के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के माध्यम से पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, भोपाल को लिखा है ।

(ख) ऐसी मांगें यथासंभव पूरी कर दी गई हैं । साथ ही इस राज्य में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार की योजना तैयार करते समय भी इन मांगों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). इन दो वर्षों में जिन सुविधाओं की मांग की गई और जिनकी व्यवस्था की गई उनके विवरण इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रमांक	मांग की किस्म	प्राप्त हुई मांग	पूरी की गई मांग
1.	दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	14	2
2.	संयुक्त डाक तथा तारघर	5	2
3.	टेलीफोन केन्द्र	3	2
4.	टेलीफोन कनेक्शन	सभी मांगे कर दी गई हैं।	पूरी
5.	निजी स्वचल शाखा केन्द्र/निजी शाखा केन्द्र	2	1

#### Pre-Investment Survey of forest-based Industries

5575. SHRI AHMAD AGA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-investment survey to plan forest-based industries with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund for it has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey and in what regions of the country such industries will be located?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Ex-Havildar Clerks of Indian Postal Department

5576. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-Combatant clerks viz. ex-Havildar clerks of the Indian Postal Department, either against War-reserved vacancies or non-reserved vacancies, were not given the protection of pay drawn in the Army Postal Service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). In fixation of their initial pay in civil posts, the ex-combatant clerks were given weightage in respect of the service rendered by them in Indian Army Postal Service. The benefits in regard to fixation of pay granted to "War Service" candidates and retrenched temporary employees appointed to civil posts under the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs issued from time to time, were also extended to these employees.

#### Clerks of Military Accounts Department

5577. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-B. and C. Grade clerks of the Military Accounts Department who have joined as clerks in the Postal Department either in War-reserved vacancies or in non-reserved vacancies were given the double benefit of (i) protection of pay last drawn in the Military Accounts Department and (ii) the benefit of drawing the arrears of pay from the date of joining the Civil post, even though they had no Postal training and Postal experience to their credit as that of Havildar clerks of the Indian Army Postal Service at the time of joining the Indian Postal Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) (i) In case of persons who were re-appointed in civil posts carrying scales of pay which were identical to these in which they were drawing pay in the Military Accounts Department, the fixation of their pay was regulated under the provisions of FR 22 (a) (ii), that is, they were allowed, on re-appointment the pay last drawn by them in identical scales in that Department, the period during which they drew such pay being allowed to count for increments in the civil posts.

(ii) In case of persons who were holding U. D. posts in the Military Account Dept. on the prescribed scale of Rs. 80|220 and were subsequently reappointed in Civil offices as Lower/3rd Division Clerk, their pay was fixed in the Lower 3rd Division Clerk, their pay was fixed in the Lower 3rd Division under Clause (i) but with reference to the pay that they would have drawn in the Military Accounts Department if the "prescribed" scale of Lower/3rd Division had been prescribed for Upper Division posts in that Department.

(iii) The arrears on the fixation of pay as above were allowed to them from the date of their appointment in civil offices.

(b) The fixation of their initial pay and payment of arrears are regulated under the general orders of the Government.

सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, [हिसार

5578. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक,

.37 (A) LSD—6

हिसार में बड़ी धनराशि के गबन के किसी मामले की सूचना सरकार को मिली है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की विस्तृत जांच कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री) श्री एम० स० गुरुपद्मस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Free Travelling Facilities in Buses to M.Ps.

5579. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

SHRIMATI MINIMATA AGAM DAS GURU:

SHRI G. S. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has so far provided Members of Parliament from that State with free travelling facilities in motor buses operating in that State for the discharge of their Parliamentary duties; and

(b) if so, which are those States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Increasing Demand for Telephones  
In Orissa**

5580. SHRI BALDHAR BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for telephones in Orissa State has greatly increased;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the increasing demand; and

(c) the number of applicants which are in the waiting list at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The demand for telephones in Orissa State has been higher this year as compared to the previous year.

(b) A second automatic exchange of 1000 lines has been opened recently in Rourkela Township. Exchanges at Berhampore, Sambalpur and Cuttack are proposed to be expanded during the current year. It is also planned to replace the existing manual exchanges at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack by large automatic exchanges in early 1970.

(c) Approximately 2,800.

**Direct dialling Schemes between  
Delhi and other cities**

5581. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of various direct dialling schemes introduced between Delhi and other cities in the course of last two years and the dates of introduction of these schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases, the lines are reported out of order during day hours and it is very difficult to obtain line on direct dialling;

(c) the number of hours during last six months on which the lines were reported out of order for different cities according to the records kept by the Telephones Department; and

(d) whether necessary arrangements exist for maintenance and repairs and in what manner Government propose to improve the working of direct dialling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Subscriber Trunk Dialling system was introduced from Delhi to the following stations on the dates shown against each:—

Meerut	5-2-1966
Jullundar	15-3-1966
Simla	19-11-1966
Ahmedbad	7-4-1966
Jammu	16-9-1967
Srinagar	18-11-1967

(b) No. It is not a fact that the lines are reported out of order during day hours. It is found that, with the introduction of Subscriber Trunk Dialling, there is a tendency for traffic to increase out of all proportion to what it was before and, as a result, there is some congestion during the busy hours.

(c) The number of hours during the last six months on which the lines were reported out of order is indicated below:

Delhi-Meerut (Co-axial)	27 hrs. 16 minutes
Delhi-Jullundar	27 hrs. 16 minutes
Delhi-Simla (Micro-wave)	9 hrs 23 minutes
Delhi-Ahmedbad (Co-axial)	154 hrs 8 mts.
Delhi-Jammu (Micro-wave)	41 hrs 24 mts
Delhi-Srinagar	173 hrs. 44 mts

(d) Arrangements do exist for maintenance and repair of Subscriber Trunk Dialling Circuits. The following steps are being taken to improve the Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme.

(i) Addition of more circuits to meet the traffic as permitted by the limited resources available to the Department.

(ii) A constant watch is being kept by sampling the service at various times of the day.

#### P. & T. Tariff Enquiry Committee

5582. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Tariffs Enquiry Committee has submitted any interim Report;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended any change in the existing postal tariffs;

(c) whether economy measures have also been suggested; and

(d) if so, whether these recommendations have been considered by Government and if so the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The Committee have suggested principles for the fixation of postal tariffs.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Committee's recommendations in regard to postal tariffs have been borne in mind while framing the Budget proposals for 1968-69. Their recommendations in regard to economies are under examination.

#### Super Bazar in Delhi

5583. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar in the capital have shown losses, whereas Super Bazars in other cities in the country are showing profits;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of these bazars; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) Apart from Super Bazars in Delhi, 11 other Super Bazars in other cities were also running in loss at the end of the cooperative year ending 20th June 1967.

(b) No such inquiry is contemplated by Government. However, the management of Super Delhi, is taking various steps such as rationalisation of staff, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

5584. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and the extent of allocation of funds for this purpose per year; and

(b) whether this scheme will be implemented and the places selected in Andhra Pradesh for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of virginia flue-cured tobacco in Andhra Pradesh covers the areas of Nellore, Kurnool, West Godavari and East Godavari Districts. The scheme was

sanctioned and implemented in 1966-67. The main features of the scheme are as under:

- (i) To extend the cultivation of v.f.c. tobacco to the new areas where its cultivation has been found to be suitable as a result of research trials.
- (ii) To develop the cultivation in traditional areas growing this crop and to increase per acre yield by the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, manuring and pest control measures.
- (iii) To improve the quality of tobacco produced to meet the demand of buyers in markets abroad.

Under this scheme the growers are provided, loan for the construction of barns at the rate of Rs. 4000 per barn and subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1000 per barn for the curing of tobacco grown on about 6 to 10 acres. For digging wells for supplementary irrigation, growers are given a subsidy of 25 per cent upto a maximum of Rs. 1,250 per well from the Central Government and also a loan of Rs. 3,750 per well from the State Government through the Land Mortgage Bank.

The following amounts have been released to the State Government for 1966-67 and 1967-68 for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of v.f.c. tobacco:

Year	Amount released		
	Grant:	Loan:	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	77,001	50,000	1,27,001
1967-68	8,43,000	15,00,000	23,43,000

#### EXPORT OF TEORA

5585. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons why export of teora

(Khasari or Lakhoti) for human consumption is banned;

- (b) whether large stocks thereof are lying in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh on account of the above ban; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the cultivators from this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Export of pulses which include Khasari dal was banned from the State of Bihar in November, 1966 due to the severe drought which affected that State. There is no ban on the export of pulses including Khasari dal from any other State. However, most of the State Governments have imposed the ban on the possession, sale and production of khasari dal under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 on the ground that the consumption of this dal gives rise to a neurological disease called lathyrism. In Bihar and M.P. there is no such ban under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(b) and (c). Information whether large stocks have accumulated in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is not readily available. However, the question of permitting export of pulses from Bihar is being taken up separately with Bihar Government. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, export is permitted. Though in many States there is the ban under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, there is no prohibition against using this dal as cattle feed.

#### Development of Bastar Region

5586. SHRIMATI MINIMATA AGAM DAS GURU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the



former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, had initiated proposal for the integrated development of resources in Bastar region mainly for the betterment of the condition of the Adivasis and settlement of new migrants from East Pakistan and other Indian repatriates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these proposals;

(d) whether any recommendation has been made by any authority for the establishment of one single authority for taking up integrated development of resources in Bastar District; and

(e) if so, whether Government has considered the proposal and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The former Finance Minister (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) and the former Rehabilitation Minister (Shri Mahavir Tyagi) visited Dandakaranya in November, 1964. From the available data it appeared to them that there were certain possibilities for the establishment of industries based on the mineral and forest resources. However, further investigations and surveys had to be carried out before specific schemes could be formulated.

The suggestions since made by two expert Teams engaged in a techno-economic appraisal and an appraisal of the irrigation and power potentialities of the area are now under various stages of study and consideration by the concerned authorities.

(d) and (e). The Dandakaranya Development Authority which had been constituted with the dual object of resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and for the integrated development of the area with particular regard to the promotion of

the interests of the area's tribal population is in charge of the work of approved development programmes in Bastar district as a part of their Dandakaranya development Project.

No recommendation has been made by any authority for the establishment of another single authority for the purpose.

#### Agro-Industrial Corporation in Rajasthan

5587. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan propose to set up an agro-industries corporation and has asked for Central assistance for this purpose;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance which has been sought by the State Government; and

(c) whether the request has been considered and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up an Agro-Industries Corporation is under the consideration of the Government of Rajasthan. It has been indicated to the State Government that the Government of India would be prepared to contribute upto 50 per cent of the equity capital if the Articles of Association provided accordingly. As, however, the Corporation has not been set up, no formal request for contribution by the Government of India has been made by the State Government.

### Import of Low H.P. Tractors

5588. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of low horse power tractors is under consideration of Government.

(b) if so, the number of tractors likely to be imported;

(c) the country from which they are likely to be imported; and

(d) the foreign exchange involved therein?

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

(b) 4,000 tractors.

(c) and (d). Out of 4,000 tractors mentioned above, the Government of India have decided to import 1,000 Zeetor-2011 tractors from Czechoslovakia involving foreign exchange amounting to about Rs. 1.10 crores. The question of importing the balance, 3,000 tractors is under consideration of the Government. The amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of these tractors will depend upon the country/countries from which these tractors are imported.

### Ahmed Group of Mills in Bombay

5589. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the Custodian terminated the lease of the Evacuee Property viz., Ahmed Group of Mills, Bombay, one Shri Rajnath of Ambarnath Woollen Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay made written offers ranging from Rs. 55,55,555 to

Rs. 60 lakhs for purchasing the evacuee property, in September, 1954 and of Rs. 70 lakhs in October, 1955; and

(b) if so, to whom the property was sold ultimately and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Shri Rāj Nath made written offers of Rs. 60 lakhs in 1954, of Rs. 55,55,555 lakhs in July, 1955, and of Rs. 75 lakhs in October, 1955 for the purchase of the property, subject to various terms and conditions, on behalf of Ambarnath Mills Corporation, Bombay. Shri Raj Nath also made another offer on his own behalf in August, 1956, in response to which the property was ultimately sold to him for Rs. 68.11 lakhs.

### Consumer Co-operatives in Delhi

5590. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of consumer cooperatives in Delhi has gone down;

(b) if so, the number of cooperatives in the beginning of 1966 and how many of them have since been liquidated; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). 28 consumer cooperatives were brought under liquidation proceedings during the period from 1-7-1966 to 29-2-1968. However, the total number of consumer cooperatives did not decrease, as 30 new consumer cooperatives were registered during the same period. Thus, the

total number of consumer cooperatives which was 376 on 1-7-1966, increased to 378 on 29-2-1968.

(c) The liquidation proceedings were started against the concerned cooperative societies mainly for the following reasons:

- (i) the societies had stopped functioning and there was indifference among the members towards their working;
- (ii) continuous losses in the societies with no prospects of improvement;
- (iii) indifference on the part of the members of the managing committees of the cooperatives towards the working of their societies; and
- (iv) unsatisfactory maintenance of accounts, mis-utilization of funds, etc.

#### Printing of Money Order forms in Tamil

5591. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the money order forms were being printed both in English and Tamil in the Madras region and in English and Hindi in Delhi region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Tamil print in the Money Order forms has since been discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, the printing of the forms in regional languages has been stopped.

(c) Since the M.O. form is transmitted from one linguistic region to another, it was decided to print this and other similar forms bilingually in Hindi-English. It has, however, since been decided that this form should be printed trilingually, i.e., in English, Hindi and the regional language.

#### Famine in Andhra Pradesh

5592. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh is the worst famine and drought affected area in the State:

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any scheme for the permanent eradication of famine in the district;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof and the amount of Central aid sought for; and

(d) the nature and extent of aid proposed to be given to the State in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a scheme for

the development of Anantapur district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1770.51 lakhs, broad details being:

Head of Development	Amount in lakhs of Rs.
(i) Agriculture . . .	28.08
(ii) Medium and Minor Irrigation . . .	614.99
(iii) Soil Conservation . . .	540.00
(iv) Afforestation . . .	10.00
(v) Animal Husbandry . . .	5.63
(vi) Sericulture . . .	46.50
(vii) Roads . . .	131.00
(viii) Industries . . .	51.41
(ix) Drinking Water Supply . . .	31.90
(x) Rural Electrification . . .	311.00
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>1770.51</b>

The State Government have asked for 100 per cent Central financial assistance in the execution of the above scheme.

(d) The question of development of chronically drought affected areas has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time. The main difficulty has been the availability of adequate funds. It has now been decided to make a beginning and take up pilot projects, covering an area not larger than an average district, the area chosen being the "hard core" of the chronically drought affected area. Under this approach it is proposed to take up investigation of groundwater and mineral resources, minor irrigation schemes, soil and water conservation works, afforestation and development of pastures. Concrete schemes of these items are to be drawn up by the State Governments under the guidance of a Central Team of experts who would visit the areas concerned and make an assessment of the needs in each case. A Team has recently

visited the Anantapur district and discussed the problem with the concerned officers of the State Government. Action would now be taken by the State Government to draw up concrete schemes in accordance with the recommendations of the Team for the development of Anantapur district. These Schemes would be in supersession of the proposals already submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government and referred to in (c) above.

#### Wage Board for Electrical Associations

5593. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board for the Electrical Association has given its recommendations on interim relief for the electrical workers in India; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and whether Government have accepted them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings has made recommendations in respect of interim relief.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government. These will be announced along with Government decisions.

#### Manufacture of Computers

5594. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Bureau of Machines have manufactured "1401" computer;

(b) whether there is likelihood of its rendering thousands of persons unemployed;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide alternative jobs to the affected persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):** (a) Messrs I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, New Delhi, were issued a licence in October, 1967, for the manufacture of 68 Nos of "1401" Series Computers in India over a period of 3 years i.e. from 1968 to 1970.

(b) to (d). Government's policy in this regard has been that the introduction of electronic devices should be selective and consistent with the social good, that there should be no consequential retrenchment and that the procedure on nationalisation evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference should be followed in all such cases.

#### **Milk Substitute**

5595. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a liquid like milk is dropping out of a neem tree at Shimoga in Mysore state;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to use this liquid as a substitute for milk;

(c) if so, whether a Committee has been set up to examine this liquid for its usefulness for health; and

(d) whether Government propose to store the seeds of this type of Neem tree for growing in other parts of the country and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a) to (d). As we have no information in the matter, the same is being obtained from the State Government of Mysore and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### **Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory**

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND AGRICULTURE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to start a mobile soil testing laboratory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a) Yes.

(b) During 1968-69, 34 mobile soil testing laboratories will be fabricated by the Government of India and allocated to various States. The cost of each laboratory is estimated at about Rs. 1.25 lakhs. These mobile laboratories would work in conjunction with the stationary soil-testing laboratories. Each such unit will be in a position to analyse about 100 samples a day and 10,000 samples in 25 weeks in a year while out in the field. This would enable the farmers to get the soil analysis results on the spot. In addition, it would analyse about 6,000 samples during the period it remains with stationary laboratory. Thus, the total capacity would be about 16,000 samples in a year.

In addition to providing increased soil testing facilities, these mobile laboratories will bring this service within relatively easy reach of the farmers and ensure closer contact between the extension staff and the farmers. Also, these laboratories will

carry promotional materials such as film projectors, posters and charts to help farmers understand and appreciate the advantages of efficient use of fertilizers. These laboratories will be supplied to the States on the condition that they provide all the prerequisites including additional staff, operational expenses etc. for efficient operation of the mobile units.

#### Upgrading of G.P.Os.

5597. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the Ahmedabad G.P.O., Bara Bazar, Calcutta, H.O., Bangalore G.P.O., Kanpur H.O. and Lucknow G.P.O.;

(b) the posts proposed to be created as a result of the upgrading of G.P.Os, during the current financial year; and

(c) whether Ahmedabad G.P.O. has the required Class 1 Post Master?

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

(a) to (c). The question of upgrading the posts of postmasters Ahmedabad G.P.O., Barabazar H.O., Banalore G.P.O., Kanpur H.O. and Lucknow G.P.O. from gazetted Class II to Class I is under examination.

#### दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

5598. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूध उत्पादकों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल फरवरी, 1968 के तीसरे सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री से मिला था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने उनको दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों और अनियमितताओं की एक सूची दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्पादकों के एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने 14 फरवरी, 1968 को खाद्य और कृषि के राज्य मंत्री से भेंट की थी न कि खाद्य और कृषि के उपमंत्री से।

(ख) जी नहीं। प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने दूध के मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि तथा दूध की क्वालिटी के विरुद्ध एक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था।

(ग) प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वह इस विषय में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष से बातचीत करें जिसेसे कि समस्त संबन्धितों के हित के लिये दिल्ली नगर के दुग्ध क्षेत्रों के लिये एक अच्छी व्यापार पद्धति का विकास किया जा सके।

#### Tobacco Production

5599. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the tobacco crop produced this year as compared to the last year;

(b) how much of natu tobacco is still left over unsold;

(c) the ruling market prices of F.C.V. tobacco as compared to that of last year; and

(d) the likely exports to U.K. Japan and West Germany?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):**

(a) The estimates of production for this year are not yet available. Production of tobacco during 1966-67 was 350 million kgs.

(b) 1.3 million kgs. of natu tobacco is still left unsold with growers in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The ruling prices for F.C.V. tobacco in Guntur Market are between Rs. 150 to Rs. 460 per quintal for different 'kutchra' grades. These prices are less by about Rs. 40 per quintal for top grades, Rs. 25 less per quintal for medium grades and Rs. 15 less per quintal for low grades as compared to the prices prevailing during the corresponding to the prices prevailing during the corresponding period of last year.

(d) The estimated exports to these countries during 1968 are as follows:

- (i) U.K.—22 million kgs.
- (ii) Japan—3.2 million kgs.
- (iii) West Germany—25,000 kgs.

**Treasury Department of G.P.O.  
Bombay**

5601. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of employees who are working as Shroffs in the Treasury Department of the Bombay G.P.O. whose services were taken over from the former Treasury Contractor, Shri P. T. Anklesaria on the termination of his contract;

(b) the total period of service put in by these employees with the contractor and the salary drawn by each one of them at the time of their absorption in the Postal Department;

(c) the salary paid to each of these employees at present; and

(d) the total saving made by the Postal Department since taking over the work from the contractor?

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

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Trilingual Money Order Forms in  
Non-Hindi areas**

5602. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce trilingual Money Order forms in non-Hindi areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed that the portion used by the public should be trilingual, i.e. in Hindi, English and the regional language. In case the size of the form becomes too big, it will have to be prepared in separate languages. The matter has been taken up with the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, who is responsible for the Printing of forms.

**Agricultural Credit Corporation**

5603. **SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2202 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed consideration of the question of setting up Agricultural Credit Corporation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Draft Bill to enable State Governments to set up Corporations was circulated to the States concerned. The matter is now under examination in the light of the comments received.

#### State Farms

5604. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 565 on the 15th February, 1968 regarding State Farms and state:

(a) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred to set up these farms; and

(b) the estimated foreign exchange to be spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the total expenditure to be incurred on setting up these farms. This will vary from farm to farm depending upon the local conditions, namely, the size of the farm, soil, irrigation arrangements, etc. However, according to a rough estimate, initial capital expenditure on machinery, buildings, land improvement, etc., may be about Rs. 2 crores for each farm.

(b) USSR Government have agreed to supply machinery worth about Rs. 31 lakh each for five farms. No foreign exchange expenditure is, therefore, likely to be incurred on setting up five farms.

Regarding the remaining farms, the machinery is likely to be supplied by the USSR Government on deferred payment terms.

#### Colliery Wage Board

5606. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Railways and Trading Company have implemented the recommendations of the Colliery Wage Board;

(b) if not, the steps which are being taken to ensure the implementation of the recommendations by the Company;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Company has divided the departments into colliery and non-colliery; and

(d) if so, whether an attempt is being made to refuse the Wage Board recommendation to employees of the non-colliery departments?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Not yet.

(b) Efforts to persuade the management to implement the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board have not so far succeeded. Fresh efforts are being made by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(c) The Government understand that for a long time past the staff in the company has been divided into colliery and non-colliery staff.

(d) Government have no information.



**स्मृति में जारी किये गये डाक टिकट**

5607. श्री हुकूम चन्द कठवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक स्मृति में कितने नये डाक टिकट जारी किये गये हैं और प्रत्येक डाक टिकट का मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक नये डाक टिकट की बिक्री से उसके जारी किये जाने के प्रथम दिन सरकार के पास कितनी धनराशि आई;

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1968 तक अनुमानतः कितने नये डाक टिकट जारी किये जायेंगे; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के तीर्थ स्थानों, प्रसिद्ध स्थानों तथा कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के नाम पर भी डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 15-15 पैसे के मूल्यवर्ग में 22 टिकटें ।

(ख) बिक्री के आँकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और उनको बाद में समा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) और (घ). 1968 में जिन टिकटों को जारी करने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है, उनके व्योरे की एक सूची समा-पटल पर रखी है । [ पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT—650/68 ]

**Searsole Colliery**

5608. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 120

workers of the selected Searsole colliery in Raniganj-Asansol area have been suspended without giving any reasons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for their re-installment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) No; it has however been reported that attendance of 120 is not being marked by the management for the purpose of lay-off compensation and that these workers have also not been given jobs in contravention of a settlement dated 11th January, 1968.

(b) The matter is being enquired into by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

**Veerasaiva Muth Trust Properties in Mysore State**

5609. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been lodged with the Endowment Department for alienating the Veerasaiva Muth Trust Properties in Mysore State;

(b) whether Government are aware that properties of the Veerasaiva Muth Trust have been alienated in Koppal Taluk of Raichur District and Hospet and Hadaqalli Taluks of Belary District of Mysore State against the provisions of the Endowment Act during the last fifteen years;

(c) if so, the extent of the Trust properties so alienated with valuation thereof; and

(d) the action contemplated by Government to safeguard the objects and interests of the Institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (d). As the

matter pertains to the State Government, the Government of India has no information in the matter.

### Labour Officers

5610. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Labour Officers belonging to the Central Pool in Delhi have been allowed to continue for more than five years in Delhi in contravention of the rule that Labour Officers should not stay at one place for more than three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The relevant Rule reads as follows:

"Ordinarily no Labour Officer should work for more than 4 years in one establishment at one stretch".

Out of 35 Labour Officers posted in the Delhi area, only 5 officers have been allowed to exceed the 4 year limit. Two of these officers are under orders of transfer and in the case of the third officer, it has already been decided that his tenure will expire in June, 1968.

(b) As for the remaining two officers they are holding ex-cadre posts—one under the Planning Commission and the other, under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—to which Labour Officers of the Pool have no claim. In case these officers are withdrawn, other officers of the Pool may or may not be selected for these posts.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि का आवंटन

5611. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों में

कितने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अलग भूमि दी गई थी; और

(ख) ऐसी भूमि देने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने क्या नियम तथा शर्तें रखी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे ) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में खाली जमीनें गांव सभाओं के अधिकार में हैं जिनकी भूमिप्रबन्धक समितियाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के जमींदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 198 (1) के साथ पठित नियम 174 और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के आधार पर भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को जिनमें भूपूत्र सैनिक भी सम्मिलित हैं भूमि का नियतन करती हैं। भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में से युद्ध में मारे गये व्यक्तियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आश्रितों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। गांव सभाओं की भूमि का नियतन राज्य सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता इसलिये प्रश्न में उल्लिखित श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को गत दो वर्षों में प्रदान की जाने वाली भूमि के आँकड़े राज्य स्तर पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### New Post Office in Palghat and Calicut Districts

5612. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new Post Offices opened in Palghat and Calicut District in Kerala State in 1967?

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

Palghat District :— 1

Calicut District :— 5

### Mango Crop

5613. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experts are of the view of poor mango crop this year; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss of foreign exchange to be incurred in the export of mangoes due to the poor crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, sir. It is too early to say that the mango crop will be poor this year; mango has started flowering in North India during this month only.

(b) Does not arise. The export of mangoes forms a small fraction of total production in the country.

### Transfer of Godowns to Food Corporation of India

5614. SHRI DURAIRASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to transfer godowns in Andhra Pradesh and Madras State from the Central Warehousing Corporation to the Food Corporation of India under crash programme; and

(b) if so, why the senior officers of the Warehousing Corporation are being considered for further promotions in the meantime?

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

(b) No senior officers of the Central Warehousing Corporation are, at present, being considered for further promotion.

### Central Warehousing Corporation

5615 SHRI DURAIRASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior officers and staff of the Department of Food are on deputation to the Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(b) whether Government are taking any action to call back those deputationists who have completed more than three years of service under the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 10.

(b) There are only four deputationists who have completed more than three years of service with the Corporation. They have been allowed to continue for a short period beyond three years on the specific request of the Corporation and in the public interest.

### Damage to Foodgrains

5616. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual wastage of foodgrains due to inadequate warehousing facilities, pilferage etc.; and

(b) the remedial steps taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) An ex-

pert committee appointed by Government has estimated the present loss in storage at 6.58 per cent due to rodents, birds, insects etc. No estimate of loss due to pilferage has been made.

(b) The remedial steps taken by Government have been stated in the replies given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Questions No. 424 answered on 4th April, 1967 and No. 2255 answered on 29th February, 1968.

#### Sheep-Breeding

5617. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in sheep-breeding in the country;

(b) the number of sheep imported from each country during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the arrangements made for their cross breeding in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### R.M.S. Office at Madurai

5618. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to construct and expand the R.M.S. Office at Madurai and when it was sanctioned;

(b) the main reasons for the delay in executing this work; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENT-

ARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The work has not as yet been sanctioned by the Railways.

(b) Railway authorities demanded out-right payment of dismantlement charges as pre-requisite to take up the work. They have now agreed to waive this demand.

(c) A revised estimate for Rs. 50,007 has now been received from Railways and will be approved soon.

#### De-hoarding operations in West Bengal

5619. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether de-hoarding operations supported by cordoning measures in West Bengal are showing any good results;

(b) if so, whether prices of foodgrains have gone down; and

(c) 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 prices of rice which is the principal foodgrain in West Bengal have registered a decline.

(c) De-hoarding operations in West Bengal are carried out under a statutory order, namely, the West Bengal Foodgrains (Requisitioning) Order, 1967. The de-hoarding operations have increased the tempo of procurement. Internal procurement after additional measures for stepping up procurement, has increased and from 21st February, 1968 it amounted to 81,202 tonnes in terms of rice. The price of rice has also shown a decline after the de-hoarding operations started.

12.30 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-  
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-  
PORTANCE

Reported inhuman incidents relating  
to Harijans in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 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 ugly and inhuman incidents relating to Harijan women in a village in Mehboobnagar District and burning alive of a Harijan boy in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, on 24th February, 1968 a Harijan boy was caught by villagers of Kanchikacherla, Krishna District, for committing the theft of some brass vessels. He was taken to a hotel where he had sold the vessels and the stolen articles were thereupon recovered. The villagers then took him to a pandal and tied him to a pole, beat him and set fire to his clothes . . .

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Throwing a boy into the fire?

श्री रवि राय (पुर्ग) : आंध्र प्रदेश में कांभोसी सरकार है, यह सत्र क्या हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him read.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: . . . which resulted in extensive burns. He went to a police station and made a complaint. The police registered a case under Section 326 IPC and sent him to Nandigama Government hospital and from there he was shifted to Vijayawada hospital for treatment. He died on 26th February, 1968.

37 (A) LS—7.

श्री रवि राय : कोई उच्च जाति का पुलिस वाला होगा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Police have completed the investigation and the identity of the culprits has been established. . .

SHRI HEM BARUA: Don't leave it to the Police there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Shoot the culprits.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So far five accused have been arrested and vigorous efforts are being made to arrest the remaining two accused. After the death of the Harijan boy on 26th February the section under which the case was registered has been altered to Section 302 IPC. Charge-sheet has been filed on 26th March, 1968.

The incident is, to say the least, barbarous and I have no doubt that all sections of the House would strongly condemn such acts.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Sir, mere condemnation is not enough. The Andhra Government should be taken to task.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : दो मिनट खड़े होकर हम अफसोस व्यक्त करें, अपना सिर झुकाये ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It is most unfortunate, Sir.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I had written about this to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and requested that vigorous efforts should be made to bring the culprits to book.

Facts regarding the incidents in Mehboobnagar District are being ascertained from the State Government.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Action should be taken against the whole village.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Sir, you will kindly bear with me if I read on'y for a single minute an article that appeared in the PRAJAWANI dated 16th March, 1968, a daily published from Bangalore. The editorial is entitled "Animals are better":—

"One Harijan committed some mistake in a village near Mehboobnagar in Andhra Pradesh. The people of the village were upset but they did not complaint the Police. They took the law into their own hands and punished the offender. What is the punishment given? All the Harijan women in the village were made to walk naked in a procession. (*Interruptions*). Again in the same Andhra State a young boy belonging to this unfortunate community committed theft, a very common thing in the society. People of the particular village themselves acted as Judges and punished him. What is the punishment given this time? The person alleged to have committed theft was brought and tied to a tree and burnt alive. These are not cock and bull stories. This is what has happened very recently in this country which has been proclaimed as an Independent Sovereign Democratic Republic where everyone is considered equal in the eyes of law. The incident of burning the young man alive happened without any obstacle whatsoever after a few months of the first incident. This is a matter where every person who calls himself a civilised citizen should hang his head in shame. This animal behaviour is not peouliar to Andhra only, this is a thing which is happening in all the States very frequently. (*Interruptions*) It seems three Harijan workers were shot dead in a village in Madhya Pradesh for the simple reason.... (*Interruptions*)."

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly confine your question to Andhra Pra-

desh only? All other things we will discuss later on.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** It says further:

"This shows the law of jungle is prevailing in our country. (*Interruptions*). These few incidents will show that the independence for which Gandhiji fought day and night is nothing but slavery so far as Harijans are concerned even after 20 years of Independence. In such outrageous incidents if the concerned State Government takes very stern action such brutal incidents undoubtedly will not recur. It will not be a loss even if you do not achieve prosperity in this India but opportunity should be created for all the citizens of this country to lead a life of equality. If this much could not be done, what is the use of having independence at all?"

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now you are making a speech instead of putting a question.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Sir, this is an article in that particular paper. Now I want to know whether in view of this barbarous and naked butchery the Central Government is prepared to appoint a high level judicial inquiry into all these incidents and bring the offenders to book?

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh):** It should be done. These things are happening every year.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:** The whole village should be punished.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** These things have been suppressed in the Press. It did not appear in any of the local press uptill now.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** The hon. Member's suggestion is a very good suggestion. I will certainly consider

his suggestion because these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities do require special protection in this matter. As far as this particular incident is concerned, I myself accepted a short notice question in the other House with a view that it should be highlighted. Such things some times go unnoticed in this country and the Parliament if it is not highlighted.

Sir, I have personally talked to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh—and he himself has taken a very serious note of the matter—that as the whole village was involved in it, possibly sympathies were rather divided and so it was necessary that some important Police Officers should undertake the investigation and Government should pay some attention to it. I was told that some 7 persons were involved. Out of them, six were absconding, but I am glad that in the last week or so they have arrested 5 persons and the other two persons are also likely to be arrested.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Why don't you act? (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.—

MR. SPEAKER: No please. This is a Calling Attention motion. Only those members who have given notice and put questions. I will request the Home Minister also not to reply to other Members because it will encourage others also to get up.

श्री रवि राय : शेड्यूलड कास्ट ऐन्ड शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज कमीशन को मामला भेजा जाए ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, I am not asking a question. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask me—after I call you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): From the statement he has given just now before this House, we

feel that the Andhra Police are partial. They did not take immediate steps to book the culprits. Is it a fact whether the whole people of the village, non-Harijans, were responsible for the burning of this boy and the Police did not arrest a single person for days together and then put only 2 or 3 persons behind the bars just to make a case? If it is so, what is the attitude of the Central Government, if the Andhra Government is not looking into the matter seriously?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a fact that for the first few weeks, nearly for 3 or 4 weeks, no arrests were made. When I asked for the report and it was received here, people responsible for it were absconding. But the very day I got this information, I personally took up this matter with the Chief Minister on the telephone.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): What was he doing till then?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am saying what I was doing.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Let the hon. Minister ask the Chief Minister what he was doing till then?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly I will do that. As it is, it is quite possible that, as the hon. Member has said, the non-Harijans were in sympathy with the other people. The society in which we are living is such, the facts are there.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sympathy or no sympathy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can understand the indignation. But if I get a feeling, even 1 per cent feeling that the State administration has not taken proper action in the matter, I will certainly intervene in the matter.

श्री श्री ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर 'से इन बटनामों की निन्दा करता हूँ और सरकार से खास तौर पर यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 20 वर्ष के

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

इस अरसे में क्या आपको यह विश्वास हुआ है कि कानून के द्वारा, यह अछूतपन का जो भाव है, वह समाप्त हो जायगा और यह सत्य नहीं है कि शासन के जो अधिकारी हैं उनमें 90 प्रतिशत छूत छात की भावनाओं में विश्वास रखते हैं और वे हरिजनों में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की उपेक्षा करते हैं और अन्त में दिखाने के लिए यह निकालने हैं कि हमने जांच की और चूक एविडेन्स नहीं मिला इस लिए मामला फाइल कर दिया गया ? इसी वजह से ये घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं । मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अब इस अनुभव पर आई है कि केवल कानून के द्वारा इस बीमारी को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है इसलिए आर्य समाज जैसी संस्थायें जो कि समाज से कुरीतियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं, भविष्य में इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का कोआपरेशन लेने का सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी ?

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए क्या गवर्नमेन्ट इस प्रकार का नियम बनाने के लिए तैयार है कि इस प्रकार की जांच करने में एक हरिजन अधिकारी जरूर होगा चाहे वह थानेदार हो या कोई और अधिकारी हो, वह अधिकारी हरिजन जरूर होगा क्योंकि सवर्ण अधिकारी के द्वारा इस प्रकार की जांच कभी ठीक नहीं हो सकेगी ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** The hon. Member has put his finger on the right point that merely by law this thing cannot be achieved. There will have to be very intensive and continuous efforts through social organisations, institutions etc. This Government is always willing to take the co-operation and give the cooperation to those who are undertaking such activity. If there are any specific suggestions which the hon. Member has in mind I am prepared to consider

them. This question of appointing a Harijan officer is a good suggestion. I am not sure whether in that area such Harijan officer is available. It is a good suggestion and it will be considered.

**श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दरअसल यह बहुत शर्म की बात है कि एक ऐसे राज्य में जहां कि चीफ मिनिस्टर कांग्रेस का हो, जहां से एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हो, जहां से एक मिनिस्टर हो अध्यक्ष महोदय जिस राज्य से सम्बन्धित हों, वहां पर ऐसी घटनाएं घटें ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्यप्रदेश में जब ऐसी घटना हुई तो होम के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर दूसरे दिन ही फलाई करके वहां पहुंचे और उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया और जांच कराने का आदेश दिया वैसे ही कदम यहां के बारे में भी उठाया जाना चाहिए । यहां पर इस तरह से हरिजन औरतों को नंगी करके जलूस की शकल में गांव में घुमाया गया, ऐसी शर्मनाक हरकत वहां पर की गई लेकिन उस के बारे में न तो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने और न ही होम मिनिस्टर ने कोई बयान निकाला है । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से यह राज्य चल नहीं सकता है । आंध्र प्रदेश जहां पर कि कांग्रेसी प्रशासन है वहां पर हरिजनों पर इस तरह के अत्याचार व जुल्म हों और उन की औरतों को नंगा करके घुमाया जाय इस के लिए यहां की सेंट्रल सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए । अगर वाकई में वह अपने आप को गांधी जी के सच्चे अनुयायी समझते हैं तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था । और इस तमाम कांड की एक हाईकोर्ट के जज द्वारा जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी करानी चाहिए थी ।

इस के अलावा मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे अत्याचारों



और जुल्मों को न होने देने के लिए और अपराधियों को कठोर दंड देने के हेतु वह अपने मंत्रालय में कोई एक सैप्रेट शैल स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं ?

इस तरह से औरतों को नंगी करके निकाला जाना यह पूरे देश व समाज के लिए शर्म की बात है। यह समूचे हिन्दू धर्म के लिए शर्म का बात है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक महिला हैं, मिनिस्टर भी महिला हैं और उनको मैं समझता हूँ इस विषय में गम्भीरता से सारे मामले पर सोच कर भविष्य में इसका पुनरावृत्ति न होने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिए। जाहिर है कि अगर हमारी बहनों के साथ मैं इस तरह का अत्याचार होते देखूँ और मेरे हाथ में रायफल हो तो मैं उसी वक्त अत्याचारी को गोली से उड़ा दूँ चाहे वह कोई भी क्यों न हो। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि क्यों नहीं ऐसी शर्मनाक घटना हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचार के लिए अपराधियों को फांसी पर लटकाया जाता ? मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अपने मंत्रालय में एक सैप्रेट अप करने जा रहे हैं ताकि भविष्य में ऐसे जुल्म न हों ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I share completely not merely the anxiety but the indignation of the hon. Member. I can very well understand it. But I would like to tell him that the other Member had made a suggestion about undertaking some sort of judicial inquiry into this matter. I will certainly consider this thing. Calling Attention is over.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

SHRI RAM CHARAN: Let us have two hours discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: My point is this. I entirely agree that it is a very serious matter about which all of us must be ashamed. There is no doubt about it. If you want to have any further information and all that certainly you can have it. The home Minister is not able to give information about the second incident mentioned about the ladies being paraded naked and all that. If the Home Minister can give some information some time later to the House we can have a small discussion.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा केवल इतना ही गृह-मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में जांच हाँ रही है वैसे ही जांच वह आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को भी कराने के लिए कहेँ ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying anything now. After all many people are excited and naturally excited. The Home Minister has to collect information in the second incident mentioned where the ladies are supposed to have been paraded naked.

About the hon. Members' desire to have a discussion, I shall certainly allow after the information is collected by the Home Minister and given to us. It is equally horrible. Therefore we shall have a discussion on that. Two or three persons getting up and saying something will not help us now. It will not be useful at this stage. I will assure you that if necessary we shall have a discussion. I am not going to allow any question now. There will be no question at all on this matter. Calling Attention is over.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं बचेरचन नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ केवल एक ही वाक्य कहना चाहता हूँ। यह देश के मान का प्रश्न है।

It is not a question of only Harijans. It is a question of nationality. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of my appeal, if hon. Members shout I cannot help it. I will give you time, I said. Let the Home Minister collect the information. If every hon. Member wants to get up and say something, how can I control the House? I would appeal for your cooperation. I am telling you that I am going to give some time for discussion. Even after that you wanted to say something.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I have given notice of my name to the office. My name is not there and only four names have been included.

MR. SPEAKER: There must be some limit. Even for Shri Sheo Narain there must be a limit. Otherwise it is impossible to carry on like this. The point now is, where will it lead us? I know hon. friends want to associate themselves. It is some horrible incident that has taken place. They want to ask some question or information about the matter. They want to associate their party and themselves and all that. But then where will it lead us? There is no question of party here. Everybody is horrified at the things that have taken place.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am expressing this on behalf of the whole House. My point is this. Some hon. Members want to make certain suggestions, like Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Kundu, Shri Sheo Narain, Shri Ram Charan, Shri Sharma and Shri Banerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am interested about the House and certain matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Later on I shall see.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In regard to this also.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see. All of you want to make suggestions about

this matter Mr. Kundu wants to say something. Mr. Sharma and other people want to say something I have no objection. (*Interruption*). If I allow Shri Mukerjee others will want to say something. Shri Mukerjee is a senior member and Deputy Leader of a party and I have very great respect for him. My difficulty is this. Once it begins, where will it stop? If somebody can suggest, if one or two leaders can suggest a way, I have no objection.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli): Let us have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. Even Shri Hiren Mukerjee can participate in that discussion. I will allow it, but only after the information is collected by the Home Minister.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ . . . . .

श्री रवि राय : उनको भी सुन लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: When I am requesting a senior Member like Shri Hiren Mukerjee to sit down—he has been in this House for perhaps 15 years and he is the Deputy Leader of a Party—would it be proper for others to stand up and raise it again and again? It is admitted by all that what has happened is horrible. I will certainly allow a discussion, but after information has been collected. The gravity of the situation is understood by all the Members of the House. But the discussion can take place only later, after information has been collected. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.48 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमबे (मुंगेर) : प्रक्रिया के अनुसार डाइरेक्शन 2 और 115, नियम

222 और संविधान की धारा 105 के तहत मुझे कुछ कहना है, आप उसको व्यवस्था कहें या कुछ भी कहें . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The point is this. After the Calling Attention Notice is over, I have called Papers to be laid on the Table. In between, how does a point of order rise in a vacuum?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि यह आपका निर्देश है । इसमें हमारी प्रक्रिया के बारे में दिया हुआ है कि कॉलिग अटेंशन के तत्काल बाद, अगर काम रोको प्रस्ताव न हो, तो विशेषाधिकार का सवाल आयेगा । मैं गुणदोषों में नहीं जाऊंगा । मुझे तो आपका निर्णय चाहिये, मार्गदर्शन चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: How can you do it in a vacuum? Under which rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप डाइरेक्शन 2(6) देखिये । उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

“questions involving breach of privilege”

मैं गुण दोषों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question of privilege is not before the House at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने देखा है । मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ । मैं मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: So many Members have given notice of privilege motions, Calling Attention and adjournment motions. If everyone of them seek my permission to raise it in the House, I do not know where it will lead to

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Even then he is raising it in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसलिये नहीं उठा रहा हूँ । मंहरबानी करके आप मेरी बात सुनिये । मैं आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा मामला जब उपस्थित हो तब हम किस कार्यप्रणाली के अनुसार चलें । मैं गुणदोषों में बिल्कुल नहीं जाऊंगा । अगर मैं मेरिट्स में जाऊं तो आप मुझ को रोकिये । हमारे यहाँ दो किस्म की प्रक्रियाएँ हैं । आप इस सदन की जानकारी के लिये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त रखिये, जिसमें कि, अगर यह झंझट न पैदा हो । अगर मंत्री कोई गलत बयान देते हैं तो हमारे यहाँ एक प्रक्रिया है । जो डाइरेक्शन 115 है उसमें जो लिखा हुआ है उसको आप देखिये ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): What is he talking about? What is the subject?

MR. SPEAKER: I myself do not know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय गलत बयानी करते हैं तो हम किस कार्य-प्रणाली के अन्दर काम करें, नहीं तो बार बार झंझट होगा । 115 में आपने यह निर्देश दिया है . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly give me at least one minute? Will you all kindly sit down? So far as privilege motion is concerned, I entirely agree that every member has the right to give notice of a privilege motion. But, then, I do take some time to consider them and give my decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज दिया गया है । मैं कॉल-अटेंशन में नहीं जा रहा हूँ । प्रिविलेज तो सारे सदन का और हमारा अधिकार है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your difficulty. You have given notice of a privilege motion that a Minister has not given correct information.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नहीं है। "डेलिबरेटली मिसलीडिंग स्टेटमेंट"।

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, incorrect information or deliberately misleading the House. I do not mind your using that term—deliberately misleading the House or giving wrong information, according to you. It may be so. But what is the method of raising this? That is your point. Now the Budget demand of the Home Ministry is going on and it will be voted at 4. 0'clock. Then the Demands of the Defence Ministry will be taken up. You can certainly censure the Government. Of course, every party or every member has the right of raising the question of privilege.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रिविलेज का मामला है। मैं आपसे जो मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ उसको ठीक से पेश करने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: My difficulty is this. If Shri Madhu Limaye can get up and formulate his own opinion on any topic, however important it may be, tomorrow how can I prevent another Member from doing the same thing in respect of another subject?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे माफ करें। आप एक सेकेंड बैठें तो मैं कहूँ। मैं विशिष्ट प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो केवल मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष का जो निदेश 115 है उसको आप देखिये :

"A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring the matter in the House, write to the Speaker, pointing out

the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House."

यह एक प्रक्रिया है। दूसरी प्रक्रिया यह है, जिसमें "डेलिबरेटली मिसलीडिंग स्टेटमेंट" है।

MR. SPEAKER: But has he complied with this direction—securing the permission of the Speaker?

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस में जो दूसरी प्रक्रिया बतलाई गई है, उसको आप देखिये।

MR. SPEAKER: But what is it that I am expected to do?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्या मार्गदर्शन चाह रहा हूँ, इसको आप जरा एक मिनट में सुन लीजिये। 115 इनकरेक्ट स्टेटमेंट के बारे में है। लेकिन जो "डेलिबरेटली मिसलीडिंग स्टेटमेंट" है उसके बारे में क्या है। आप मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस का पृष्ठ 115 देखिये। उस पर लिखा हुआ है कि (व्यवधान) आप जरा सुनिये। आप पढ़ते नहीं हैं, अध्ययन नहीं करते हैं, और फिर हल्ला करते हैं। उसमें है :

"The House may treat the making of a deliberately misleading statement as a contempt."

अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको निर्णय देना चाहिये कि आप सेटिस्फाइड नहीं हैं कि "डेलिबरेटली मिसलीडिंग स्टेटमेंट" है इसलिये यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं बना। मैं तो यहाँ तक जाने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन जब मेरा कंट्रेशन है कि जान बूझ कर सदन को कच्छतिबु के बारे में गुमराह किया गया है, तब आप को मेहरबानी करके मेरा मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिये कि मैं इसको 115 के तहत उठाऊँ या संविधान की धारा 105 के तहत विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाऊँ। इसके

बारे में आप को निर्णय देना चाहिये। अब अगर आप यह कहते हैं, विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव पढ़ने के बाद आप इस राय पर पहुंचे हैं कि यह "डेलिबरेटली मिसलीडिंग स्टेटमेंट" नहीं है, तो मैं 115 की तहत नोटिस दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन जब तक इसका खुलासा नहीं होता है, हमारे लिये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त नहीं है, तब तक मैं क्या करूँ।

12.55 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT, BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 22nd March, 1968, during Half-an-Hour discussion regarding Bharat Sewak Samaj, a copy of letter No. BSS/PAC/68 dated the 21st March, 1968 from the President, Bharat Sewak Samaj, New Delhi addressed to the Minister of Food and Agriculture. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-636/68].

REVIEW ON WORKING OF DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED AND ANNUAL REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Durgapur Projects Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Durgapur Projects Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-637/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND UTTAR PRADESH KRISHI UTPADAN MANDI (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: On behalf of Shri Annasahib 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 Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1968.

(ii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 572 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-638/68].

(2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1968 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. V of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 15th February, 1968, under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-639/68].

## EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1968

be extended up to the 30th April, 1968."'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640] 68].

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"This House resolves that the term of office of the present members of the Rajya Sabha, except those who retire on the 2nd April, 1968, serving on the Committee on Public Undertakings, be extended up to the 30th April, 1968."'

## ADMISSION AS ADVOCATES (TRAINING AND EXAMINATION) RULES

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Admission as Advocates (Training and Examination) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 926 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1968, under sub-section (5) of section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-641] 68].

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

## EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabholi): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

12.57 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"This House resolves that the term of office of the present members of the Rajya Sabha, except those who retire on the 2nd April, 1968, serving on the Committee on Public Accounts,

12.58 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1968-69  
—Contd.

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of the 8 hours allotted, we

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

have already taken 5 hours and 3 hours remain. The Minister wants about 1 hour to reply. So, I will call him round about 3.45 P.M.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, if you see the 98 page report of this Ministry's demands, the first page starts with the line:

"This Ministry's area of responsibility include internal security and also upholding and advancing the rule of law."

Whatever may be the other achievements of this Ministry, I want the Home Minister to tell specifically the House and the country whether this specific responsibility of the Home Ministry has been discharged with any success at all.

13 hrs.

Probably we are now having a minister who is the heaviest, if we take it physically, after Govind Ballabh Pant, but the heavy problems that are confronted have hardly been solved. I do not think the Home Minister of a country is just like the Secretary General of the United Nations. Pious resolutions are passed; pious wishes are expressed but there is no firm policy, no firm decision, on any policy issue affecting the country. Whenever any serious matter is brought before the House, if you scrutinise the replies given by the Home Minister so far, you will find that he agrees with the sentiments, the feelings and the ideas, whatever has been stated here, and there it ends. No executive or Government action follows after that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He may continue after lunch.

13.61 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—  
contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to continue his speech.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was pointing out that the achievements of the Home Ministry, so far as internal security, maintenance of rule of law and even maintenance of territorial integrity are concerned, are very little. They seem to be not at all concerned about the major problems before our country. Of course, it is known that Mr. Chavan is a very cautious and shrewd person. But shrewdness alone is not going to solve our problems or put our country into right gear. He is the executive head of a Ministry whose decisions and actions are going to affect very much the entire democratic functioning of this country. I know some of the problems are such which are a hang-over of the last twenty years. But the problems are simply shelved and never a decision is taken. One is surprised that even the Home Minister, in this House, fumbles and is not in a position to tell us what is the area under his administrative control. We have no map as yet to show what is the territory of India which he is to safeguard and administer. Even when disputes are going on between States and States, this Ministry's Report admits that out of 21 maps, only 8 maps have yet been published. Fortunately, there is no imminent danger of external aggression. This Government have adopted a policy that they would never take any steps whatsoever to re-occupy or recover the illegal possessions of our own soil by foreign elements. What I want to say is that if we have not

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]  
a clear picture of the area under our control before us, I do not know how we would proceed.

I would like to point out two or three things. Let me first take the question of inter-State dispute which is very much, I think, dear to our Home Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):  
It is a headache also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This problem has been hanging on since the reorganisation of the States. The problems remain; there are border areas where multi-lingual villages remain. The disputes are hanging on. Now, take for instance Maharashtra-Mysore dispute. The Home Minister is very much interested in that. The Mahajan Commission was appointed. Whether right or wrong, why the Commission was appointed, is a different matter. But when the Commission was appointed, no terms of reference were fixed. After the Commission has given its Report, they are not taking a decision whether to implement it or to do something else. In this annual Report of the ministry, there is a mention that some sorting of multi-lingual villages in Maharashtra, Mysore and some other places, according to the 1961 census, was undertaken by the Home Ministry and that they have got now a clear picture. I want to know why only these areas. After the experience of the last twenty years, is this Government prepared to have a uniform policy? It is not only Maharashtra and Mysore. Even in other States, the same problem arises. For instance, you know, the question has been raised here, several times, that some villages of Orissa, although they belong to Orissa, are under actual administrative control of Andhra. There are some Oriya-speaking tracts which are in Bihar State also. If this conflict goes on, how can you solve it? The only scientific method of solving this problem is to accept the policy of taking the village as the unit for settling border dispute on a linguistic

basis. Let us have a committee or commission. The Government say that they are collecting figures. Then, on that basis, let them demarcate the areas. There will be no objection. Having accepted the principle of linguistic States all over the country, I do not think there will be any serious objection to this. What prevents the Government from implementing such a policy? Unless they settle this once and for all, the conflict will go on for ever.

Then I come to another issue which is a matter of concern for the entire country, and that is the explosive situation existing in the eastern region of our country—Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Mizo area etc. What is the position in these areas? The Home Minister knows it, it is known to everybody and there is no doubt about it that this region has become a hot bed of foreign agents. It is going on all these years. God forbid, if this opportunity is taken by Pakistan or China to attack in that region, what would happen to us? Because, the fact remains that there are foreign elements who are almost openly supporting the insurgents and this is within the knowledge of the Assam Government. The Chief Minister of Assam issued a statement that foreign elements are active in that region. The Finance Minister of Assam comes forward with a statement how foreign money and foreign influence are flowing to the political parties and how those elements are functioning in Assam. We have already reports how the Nagas and Mizos and other elements have really established contacts with China and Pakistan. Here is a report, and if the Intelligence Service is at all active and if it knows anything of what is happening in that region, it should have got this report which the press has got, which has been published in a Calcutta paper which says that there have been recent clashes between the Security Forces and the Naga rebels. And what is their aim? They want the cease-fire to be extended to



six months so that in the meantime they can do what they want. And what do they propose to do?

"They are sending a group to China for military training, import of arms and an intensive drive for recruitment and collection of funds."

This is their plan. At the same time, now they have in their possession all modern weapons like mortars, rocket-launchers and automatic machine guns, and the source of supply, it is said here, is China. Although the marks may be French or American their source of supply is China. The Home Minister stated once that there were some plastic bombs made by France. But it has come from China. China got them during the Korean war. Then, the Naga rebels want to increase their present army size from 10,000 to 20,000. All these things are going on.

If this is within the knowledge of the Government, I want to know what they are doing. Is it beyond their powers? Do they not have got the active support, from both sides of the House, and from the people outside to deal with this problem as firmly as is required? The Home Minister would like to arm himself with all sort of executive powers. He has made this Parliament pass even the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, despite all the opposition. But what is he doing with all these powers?

Then I want to point out another thing, and that is about a movement in Assam as a result of which the non-Assamese are feeling insecure and they are trying to leave that State one by one. That movement has been very cleverly planned. Much has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, about this movement which is going on even now. He has some facts in his possession to prove that this movement is being led by elements who do not believe in democracy, who do not want orderly progress to take place in this

country. Along with that, there is the Lachit Sena which is growing in Assam, which says "Indians, go away from Assam". All this goes on and yet the Government takes no action. I do not know what sort of Government it is. That State is run by a Congress Government. Under their protection and shelter this movement is going on; probably, it has tacit sympathy also with this movement.

Now, what is the Central Government doing? Are they blind to all these activities there? Are they feeling completely complacent of what is happening in that part of our country? I want the Home Minister to answer this question specifically. This is not a party question and yet he has not given sufficient attention to this very important question.

The Home Minister seems to be determined to do only one thing, and that is something which is not expected of a Home Minister. This country will go to dogs, this country will be ruined, if the machinery of the Home Ministry will be used only for furthering the party purposes, overlooking the overriding national interest of the country. The only determination he has shown during his career whenever any occasion has arisen is for toppling non-Congress Governments, for giving more powers to the Governor to act in a dictatorial and unconstitutional way, overlooking the democratic institutions. And we know what has happened as a result of that. Even the Speakers have begun to violate everything, to show utter disregard to the Constitution and the law of the land. The Home Minister alone is responsible for this kind of situation. Once you start disregarding the constitutional proprieties, there is no limit to it and once the process starts nobody can stop it. Have you heard anywhere in the world the Speaker saying "I am the master of the House; I can lock it up and do anything I like"? Yet, the Speaker, says "I am the master I can do anything in the House" and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy] the Governor says "I can dismiss a popular Ministry without going to the Assembly". Therefore, if today there is lawlessness, if today there is utter disregard for the Constitution, it is because of the way in which the whole constitutional machinery in this country has been allowed to function, which encourages violence, which encourages lawlessness and naturally we see the evidence of it all over the country.

The communal situation is one such instance. I read in this Report that the Home Minister has sent a circular to the respective State Governments, pointing out to them how serious this problem has become and what they have to do, 1, 2, 3 and so on, specifically pointing out to them what has happened in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Ranchi. They are all pious statements. I have seen what has happened in Rourkela and Jamshedpur. I can never forget that scene and I do not know how these things can be tolerated. The dead bodies of Muslims were put in graves and burnt. All these things have happened. I know it. I want the Home Minister not to hide facts. If you really want to tackle this problem, then the Home Ministry should conduct an enquiry about it.

An open challenge was made, an open charge was made that what happened in Rourkela was with the connivance of the local government. The police knew it. The warning was given. Some Congressmen were actively associated with this thing. An inquiry was conducted by CBI. I want to know why that report has not been published. If you do not want to hide your own men, then that report should be published. Let the whole country know who are the elements who are actually behind all these troubles today. It is just no use appointing a commission if its reports are not going to be implemented. What is the use of appointing commission after commission when their recommendations are just filed.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (मो तीहारी) :** थोड़े दिनों के लिए बिहार में आपकी सरकार थी तो उस ने क्या किया ? उसने तो टीचरों को ट्रांसफर इस तरह से किया था

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** That is all irrelevant. That has nothing to do with this.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** थोड़े दिन के लिए आपके पास शासन आया उसमें आपने क्या किया ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :** एक जगह की गलती के कारण दूसरी जगह की गलती का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता ।

What I mean to say is this. If you are really serious about this problem which is threatening the very foundation of our democratic life, have a national outlook. Let us solve this problem altogether and let us expose all those elements. Let them belong to any party; I do not mind; let us isolate those elements from the body politic of this country. But this can happen only if this government takes a firm and courageous stand.

I just want to pinpoint two or three things. Now take the question of language. What is going on in this country is most deplorable. I want the Home Minister to tell me whether it is only the SSP or the DMK which is responsible for the riots on the question of language that are going on in this country. First and foremost, the responsibility is that of the Congress which did not, for the last 20 years, act upon the Constitutional provisions of this country. Leave that alone. When, after great deliberations, a Bill was initiated in this House which had almost the unanimous support. I want to know . . .

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur):** We supported it at the introduction stage.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** It was supported by the DMK also.

I want to know what happened in between. When they amended that Resolution, was it not because of the pressure by the Congressmen?

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** Women also.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** It was led by a woman.

As Mr. Kandappan was saying, there was a statement from Mr. Kamaraj, the then President of Congress, that there should be no amendment and that the Bill must be accepted in its entirety. Because a political fight was going on—it was for DMK to oppose—they wanted to utilise the opportunity for Party purposes. The Bill was introduced by the Congress Government here and the Congress President was saying, 'no amendment, nothing doing, the Bill must be accepted in its entirety'. Naturally when it came here, when the amendment was suggested, they opposed it. Now what is happening? The country is prepared to accept the bilingual formula. I want to know what is happening today. We all deplore what has happened in the Madras Assembly: overnight they passed a Resolution ignoring the sentiments of the entire country. Now what is taking place in different places? Let me come to the present controversy. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister, specially for this purpose, because I sincerely feel that if this controversy is going on and there is no solution, it is because of the political elements introduced into it, and it is only because the Madras Congress Party, from the very beginning, has seen to it that this question is sabotaged—even when Mr. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister. The then Congress Government did not make Hindi compulsory in Madras. It is a fact; it is no use accusing the DMK.

I have come across a statement published on the 26th of this month in *The Hindu*. How significant this is! If the Home Minister is serious, I would say that, after this statement, a person like Mr. Kamaraj who, I feel, is a danger to the peace and tranquility of this country, should have been detained and put in prison. I say this because there are valid reasons for it. I will point out what has happened.

The Education Minister of the DMK Government of Madras, in a communication to the Government of India, writes:

"It is quite possible that in the fullness of time, perhaps after a century or two, Hindi may take the place of English as link language."

He concedes that at some later time Hindi would be the link language. That is the most important aspect of the statement. Then he says:

"It is not possible to visualise any other language in India becoming the link language."

This is an honest statement made by the DMK Minister, and this statement is being utilised by Mr. Kamaraj for his political purposes. In a Conference called the Tiruchi District National Students' Tamil Promotion Conference, Mr. Kamaraj expresses surprise at the views of the Education Minister of the DMK Ministry, and he says, Mr. Kamaraj says:

"The implications of those remarks were that the DMK Ministry was agreeable to make Hindi occupy the place of English in the country at some later date."

Mr. Kamaraj says that the DMK committed the greatest crime by saying that one day or other Hindi would become the only link language, it is the only language that can become the link language of this country. Who is to be blamed for this?

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

The language controversy is going on, and the students are excited. But who is exciting them, I want to ask. Who is at the root of the divisive forces in this country? If such elements are let loose, I do not think that there is any possibility whatsoever that the Home Minister or this Government will be able at any time to restore peace and to give this country a good administration so that orderly progress may continue in this country.

At the moment, democracy is on trial. Our entire Constitution is on trial. All of us are put to test now. If the federal Constitution has to work in this country, if the country should really have a united image, then not only the Centre has to be strong, not only the Home Ministry should uphold the rule of law and Constitutional propriety and spirit, but the Home Minister should also act above the partisan spirit, and no matter whichever is the party and whoever is the individual, if they go wrong and if they cross the limits within which we have pledged ourselves to function, then his strong hand must work there. If that is not going to happen, then I do not think that Mr. Chavan can congratulate himself. Mr. Chavan may just congratulate himself that, as the Home Minister, he has been functioning nicely, he gets a good hearing, he just manages the affairs. Managing the affairs is very good so far as Municipality or State is concerned. But let him consider the position that he occupies, the responsibility that he has for the entire country, for the future of this country, let him think over and if he has any sense of responsibility, let this Government, at least on this major question, decide firmly and finally as to what to do.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am highly grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Rising to oppose these Demands, I have, first and foremost, to express my very deep sense of shock and grief at the very horrible situation prevailing in this country because of the well organized and well planned continuous wave of communal riots which, if not checked with an iron hand, will lead to not only disintegration but degradation of our motherland.

The Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs says in the opening paragraph that the internal security of the Union, upholding and advancing the rule of law, assistance to the States in the maintenance of public order, etc., etc., are the main responsibilities of this Ministry. But it is precisely in the discharge of these responsibilities that the Ministry of Home Affairs has utterly and miserably failed. Not only there is lawlessness prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only the communal riots are shattering the image of India in the eyes of the world, not only the aggrieved are denied justice and fairplay, but the minorities feel themselves completely insecure every hour of the day in the country of their birth, and their confidence has been badly and rudely shaken.

The Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs makes a very sad reading when it says on page 40 under section B:

"Compared to 1966, the year 1967 witnessed an increase in the number of communal incidents. As against 133 communal incidents in 1966, there were 209 incidents in 1967."

This means that every second day there has been a communal incident. Recently we had very serious communal riots on a very large scale at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ranchi, Kashmir, Chickmagalore, Meerut, Karim Ganj, Trivandrum, Calcutta, Allahabad, etc. During all these riots it is the Muslim minority alone that has

suffered the worst. The Home Minister, Shri Chavan, himself, while making a statement on the floor of this House in response to a call attention on the 8th of this month, said:—

“While the immediate causes of the trouble in each case might vary from place to place, the main sufferers belonged to the minority community.”

Sir, under such circumstances I venture to ask as to what concrete steps the Government has taken to stop the recurrence of such riots, to punish the mischief-makers, whoever they may be, to rehabilitate the uprooted and to deal with the inactive, partisan or communal-minded officers of the Police. I would plead that it will be wrong to call these incidents communal riots. They are actually Muslim-killing and Muslim destruction under an organised plan by certain fanatically minded forces in this country. I would beg the House to bear with me for a while when I say that at Ranchi not even the Muslim students of the medical college also were not spared. At Chickma galore out of 63 business establishments, all but two were burnt and looted. You may remember, Sir, what happened at Rourleka a couple of years ago. Many Muslim women who had taken refuge in a building at the time of the riots were simply burnt to ashes by dropping fireballs dipped in petrol by removing the ceiling of the building. Recently, at Allahabad, when a Muslim locality a barbarous attack was made by the rioting mob, some resistance was given by Muslim young men. The Police came, arrested all these Muslim young men and later on, again the mob re-appeared, attacked and destroyed the locality and committed atrocities against women and children. These are the shocking tales of these communal riots which take place from time to time.

Sir, please permit me to quote here from the report of my respected colleague in this House, Shri Amrit

Nahata who visited Allahabad on the 20th of this month together with Shri K. R. Ganesh, Shri Shashi Bhushar, Shri Hari Krishan and Shri Ram Swarup, all Members of this House. This report gives a true and impartial picture of the recent happenings at Allahabad and says, as reported in the PATRIOT of 24th March:

“The whole thing was very well planned. Shops were carefully selected, marked and systematically looted and burnt. The biggest leather shop, two of the biggest watch shops and one of the biggest merchandise godowns all belonging to the minorities were completely ransacked and razed to the ground.”

Sir, we should also know when and how all these atrocities were committed. The same report of Shri Amrit Nahata continues and says about this also.

“Most of the looting and burning and stabbing took place during curfew hours but none has so far been apprehended.”

Can anybody dream of such horrible butchery and such barbarous atrocities, if there is any democratic and secular Government established, worth its name, in this country? As I have said earlier, all this happen under an organized plan. Otherwise, how is it possible for petty incidents or ordinary quarrels between two persons to immediately flare up into large-scale killing, arson, burning and plunder and how can simultaneous attacks take place at more than half a dozen places or more all of a sudden? This is what has happened at almost all the places where riots had taken place.

The report of Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Janab Ishaq Sambhali, again members of one House published in the PATRIOT of March 22, referring

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

to Allahabad riots, only confirms this when they say:

"The main feature which we noticed was that the riots had almost started simultaneously at many places. It seems that some communal forces were working on a pre-planned manner in organizing destruction and loot."

I cannot remain without saying that the role played by the police and the police officials in most of the cases, has been extremely deplorable. They have been either ineffective or partial or have encouraged such flare-ups directly or indirectly in most of the cases. I may again quote from the report of Shri Amrit Nahata where he speaks about Allahabad incidents and speaks about the behaviour of the police officials. He says:

"What astounded us most was the utterly callous and complacent attitude of the local authorities. Still more shocking was the unashamed partnership of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The inescapable conclusion we have arrived at is that the local administration is completely involved in the whole affair, that it has fabricated rumours, given them currency and deliberately inflamed communal passion and systematically converted the aggrieved into the accused."

I think there can be no more clearer and categorical picture of the failure of the police and the officials at such a critical hour to protect the life, honour and property of the citizens of this country. Sir, I would like to know what action the Home Ministry has taken against the officers who failed in their duty utterly and deliberately. Not only this, even the failure of intelligence to detect such organized plans seems to be very alarming. It is said that tension is noticed in many places before incidents take place, but it seems that

no preventive steps are taken which would avert the catastrophe. I am afraid this involvement in communal fanaticism of the very authorities whose responsibility it is to protect the lives and property of the minority is a terrible danger that will wreck the rule of law and destroy national integrity in this land.

Sir, all these facts should make every Indian hang his head in shame and feel that the evil of majority communalism has assumed a monstrous shape and that if it is not properly dealt with by the Government and the people, it will go out of control shattering the future of India and progress of its people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you should try to conclude.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Please give me some more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two minutes more.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Sir, please allow me to mention one thing. We do not know when the report of the Inquiry Commission headed by Justice Raghubar Dayal appointed to go into the course and causes of the communal incidents would be ready. It is months since the Commission was appointed and it is time that we get its report. It is said that the Government is waiting for that report to take any action.

AN HON MEMBER: No action.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Sir, I am surprised that though more than thousands of people have been killed in this country, murdered in open daylight, not a single person has been so far arrested for murder and hanged. And not a single person has been so far given award for the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity in this country and for putting up a gallant fight to protect the lives

and property of the minority community though such instances are not wanting. Is it not a shame and shocking? Irrespective of the community to which he belongs, nobody has been awarded for gallantry and for fighting for Hindu-Muslim unity cause.

Now, about the punitive fine, I may say it is an ill-advised step. By collecting fines from the people of these localities where disturbances have taken place, we will be harassing those who have actually suffered and shattering their morale further. So this has to be very seriously considered.

Sir, I have to mention here the very sad plight of the Muslims, as far as Services are concerned, particularly the military and the police. I can say that the Services and the Police Department have been completely shut for the Muslims for the last 20 years. The representation of the Muslims in the IAS and IFS is also very negligible, I understand out of the 50 to 60 lakhs of persons in Government services, the Muslim representation is not more than 10 per cent. I would urge upon the Home Ministry to have more and more members of the minority community in the Police Department so that it will go a long way in discouraging and curbing the communal riots.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, please give me two more minutes and I will finish.

Recently the language Bill has been passed. But, instead of solving problems it has created more complications. In the interests of the people and of the country and for giving equal opportunities to all sections of the people, I would plead for the continuance of English at least as an associate official language for a long time to come. Any attempt to make one of the regional languages as the

sole official language will give rise to rivalries which will cut at the very root of our unity and integrity.

Here, Sir, I have also to emphasize again upon the injustice done to the Urdu language. There seems to be a systematic attempt to wipe out Urdu, a language which is the joint heritage of both Hindus and the Muslims and which has its impress on Indian culture in every part of India. Recently, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister while laying the foundation stone of the Urdu Ghar on the 23rd at the capital agreed that injustice has been done to Urdu and said:

"It seems that Urdu has been rendered homeless in its own city, the city of Mir and Ghalib, thanks to the language becoming a pawn on the political chessboard."

In spite of all these pious and lofty declarations, nothing concrete is being done to protect this language and make it at least a second regional language in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi where crores and crores of people speak this language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. He may conclude now.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I may remind the House that certain truck loads of Memoranda were presented with more than fifty lakh signatures of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs to the President of India, some years back. At no time in the history of the world such a huge memorandum has been presented containing such large number of signatures. But all this has been without any result. Is this democracy or is this justice, I ask the so-called defenders of democracy.

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

I would say one word, before I conclude, about the report of the Mahajan Commission, I am not going into the details. I say, the Mahajan Commissions appointment was completely uncalled for and its recommendations are unjust and unfair. Nothing new has happened and no new developments have taken place. The borders of linguistic States have been established already, long back in 1959. Therefore, I warn the Government not to re-open the issue and create more and more grave consequences.

I earnestly hope that the points raised, being vital for the interests of the country, will receive the earnest consideration of the Home Minister. It is important for the healthy growth of democratic principles and secular ideals which we cherish in this country.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलते हुए विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्यों ने बड़े धुआधार भाषण दिये हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषणों में कहा है कि गृह मंत्रालय नाकामयाब साबित हुआ है, असफल रहा है क्योंकि देश में अमन व शांति नहीं रही। और भी बहुत सी बातों का उन्होंने ने जिक्र किया है। मेरे दोस्त द्विवेदी जी ने तो चुनाव में जिस तरीके का भाषण देते हैं उस तरीके से उन्होंने भाषण देकर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। आप जानते हैं कि मैं मंत्र मंत्रियों की आलोचना किया करता हूँ। आम तौर से मैं हर उस बात पर टिप्पणी करता हूँ जिस पर मेरा मन कहता है कि वह चीज ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर हम एक आँख से किसी चीज को देखें तो वह उचित नहीं है। जब भी हम किसी बात पर विचार करें तो हमें उस के सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान रख कर विचार करना

चाहिये। इस समय तक विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने जो तस्वीर हमारे सामने गृह मंत्रालय की रखी है, देश की रखी है, वह केवल एक ओर की है एक तरफ की ही है। उन्होंने केवल एक आँख से उसको देखा है। उन्होंने इसे ऐनक के एक ही शीशे से देखा है। इस लिये वह सही तस्वीर देश की हाउस के सामने नहीं रख सके हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उन का समर्थन मैं इस लिये नहीं करता हूँ कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और सरकार की ओर से यह मांग पेश की गई बल्कि इसलिये करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय ने ऐसा अच्छा कार्य किया है कि उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय उतनी कम है। 50 करोड़ निवासियों का यह एक बड़ा देश है जिसमें 20 से अधिक बड़े बड़े प्रान्त हैं और फिर उन प्रान्तों में विभिन्न सरकारें कायम हैं। कुछ सरकारें तो ऐसी हैं जिन्हें कि हम भानुमती का कुनबा कह सकते हैं। उन में कोई तो पश्चिम के लोग हैं और कोई पूर्व के लोग हैं, वहाँ पर इकट्ठा हो गये हैं और इस तरह वह अपना राज पाट चलाते हैं। उन में कम्युनिस्ट्स हैं, है, जनसंघी हैं, यह सब इकट्ठा हो गये हैं हाँला कि इन के रास्ते बिलकुल अलग अलग हैं लेकिन वह सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिये इस तरह से इकट्ठा हो गये हैं। केरल में कम्युनिस्ट्स हैं, मद्रास में डी० एम० के० है, अन्नादुराई साहब हैं। उस के अलावा नम्बूदरीपाद भी हैं। इस तरह की अलग अलग सरकारें हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोग्राम में हमारी यह भारत सरकार कायम है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आये दिन खड़ी की जाने वाली समस्याओं और मामलों को सुलझाना कोई छोटा मोटा काम नहीं है। सदस्यों ने केवल एक ही बात को लकर लिया है



कि दंगे हुए लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारीयों कितनी हैं ? आप जानते हैं कि यह लोक सेवार्थ, प्रशासन सुधार, पुलिस तथा लोक सुरक्षा, राजनीतिक मामले, विदेशी नागरिक, संघराज्य क्षेत्र, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र, जन-शक्ति और विधान तथा विधि सम्बन्धी मामले यह सब मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत शामिल हैं । इतने बड़े बड़े कार्य गृह मंत्रालय के जिम्में हैं। जिस तरह एक परिवार के अन्दर गृहिणी को सारे कामकाज सम्भालने पड़ते हैं, उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी परिवार को कुशलतापूर्वक चलाने की होती है। उस के बच्चे आपस में लड़ते, झगड़ते हैं, फैमिली के मैम्बरस भी एक, दूसरे से लड़ते हैं और एक चतुर व कुशल गृहिणी के नाते उन सब को उभे दबाना पड़ता है और घर का काम ठीक से चलाना पड़ता है। सन् 67 के चुनावों के बाद देश क्री जो हालत बनी उस में अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी योग्यता से काम न लेते, मजबूती से काम न लेते तो यह देश बंट गया होता और इस के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाते । मैं पुनः इस बात को कहना चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय ने जिस ढंग से काम किया है उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय उतनी कम है । इस के लिये मैं श्री यशवन्तरव चव्हाण को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ । सरदार पटेल और पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत के बाद देश ने महसूस किया है कि हमारे देश में एक कुशल प्रशासक, एक मजबूत प्रशासक होम मिनिस्टर के रूप में यह हमारे चव्हाण साहब बैठे हैं जिनके कि हाथ में हम सब की इज्जत व जान, माल सब सुरक्षित है । इन के अन्तर्गत वह हमारे जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट्स व सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले लोग भी सुरक्षित हैं । कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में जो आगे मैं कहने वाला हूँ उससे आप को पता लगेगा कि उन की जगह अगर कोई और

होम मिनिस्टर रहा होता तो वह यहां कुर्सियों पर बैठे नहीं रहते । जैसा कि मैंने पहले गृह मंत्रालय के बारे में कहा है कि 50 करांड देशवासियों की जान माल आदि की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी इस होम मिनिस्टरी पर है । गृह मंत्री जी की इस रैजीम में गरीब, अमीर, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिक्ख ईसाई और जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, जनसंघी, सोशलिस्ट व कम्युनिस्ट्स आदि सब अपने आप को दिल से कहते हैं कि हम सुरक्षित हैं लेकिन ऊपर ऊपर से गालियां निकालते रहते हैं । अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट बोले और उन्होंने इलाहाबाद और मेरठ का जिक्र करते हुए बहुत कुछ कहा और गवर्नमेंट की नुकताचीनी की लेकिन वह अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में जितने सुरक्षित हैं क्या पाकिस्तान में भी वह उतने ही सुरक्षित हैं ? पाकिस्तान में उतने सुरक्षित वह नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान) हम जानते हैं कि वहां पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां पर बड़ा मुसलमान छोटे और गरीब मुसलमान को बचा रहा है लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसा नहीं है और यहां सभी लोग अमीर, गरीब, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख और ईसाई एक साथ बसते हैं । इतना ही नहीं यहां पर विभिन्न राजनैतिक विचार-धाराएं विद्यमान हैं और वह आजादी के साथ अपने अपने पक्ष में प्रचार करती रहती हैं । यहां पर ऐसी भी पार्टियां हैं जोकि भाषा के नाम पर चुनाव में जीत कर आई हैं और वह भाषा के नाम पर राज्य करती हैं और जाहिर है कि अगर वह इस तरह से फूट न डालें और झगड़ा न करें तो उन को कौन बोट देने वाला है ? लेकिन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन सब के होते हुए भी देश की एकता को बनाये रखा है और देश में अमनोअमान को कायम रखा है ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट ने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों के बारे में और अक्सरियत द्वारा अकलियती तबके पर की गई तथाकथित

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

ज्यादतियों का जिक्र किया है। लेकिन वह झगड़े किस ने किये हैं? अभी द्विवेदी जो की बात सुन कर मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई जबकि उन्होंने कहा कि उस के लिए कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार है। हकीकत यह है कि कांग्रेस ने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों को समाप्त करने के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है। महात्मा गांधी ने देश में साम्प्रदायिक एकता के प्रयत्न में अपनी जान दे दी और अन्य लोडरों ने भी इस के लिये जानें दी हैं? कौन इससे इंकार कर सकता है? अगर आज कांग्रेस न होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में न होते क्योंकि हम देख ही रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से हमारी दूसरी पार्टियाँ उस का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं। यह कांग्रेस की ही रिजीम है जिसमें गरीब से गरीब, छोटे से छोटे की वही ताकत है जो कि एक बड़े से बड़े की ताकत है। इस में जो एक हिन्दू नागरिक की ताकत है वही ताकत इस देश के मुसलमान नागरिक की है। राज्य द्वारा दोनों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं बर्ता जाता है। यहां पर किसी भी धर्म पर विश्वास करने वाला व्यक्ति उसी तरह से जिदा है और उसी तरह से यहां पर उसे हिफाजत प्राप्त है जिस तरीके से कि किसी हिन्दू को हासिल है। यह सारे का सारा श्रेय कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को जाता है, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को जाता है। अब इस बात से अगर कोई इंकार करता है तो वह हकीकत को छिपाता है, सच्चाई को छिपाता है और गलत बातों के ऊपर लोगों को गुमराह करने को कोशिश करता है। हमें अभी कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में भी थोड़ी चीजें रखना चाहूंगा। आज देश की हालत क्या है और उस हालत में गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी क्या है यह मैं श्री चव्हाण से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। मैं इस सदन में एक रेजोल्यूशन रखना चाहता था, लेकिन वह रेजोल्यूशन खड़े में डाल दिया गया। अगर

वह रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर आये तो मैं सारी की सारी चीजें यहां रखूंगा। आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के लोग बसते हैं, फिर भी इस डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट के सामने वह कह सकते हैं कि उन को इन बेंचों पर बैठने की इजाजत हो।

मैं इस वक्त जो वाक्यात और कोटेशन्स पेश कर रहा हूँ उन्हें सुन कर कोई भी देशवासी यह कहे बिना न रहेगा कि इन वामपक्षी साम्यवादियों को अगर जम्हूरियत की जड़ों को काटने से रोकना है तो उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा। उन की काली करतूतों पर से पर्दा हटाना व उठाना होगा। उन्हें देश के सामने असली रूप में पेश करना होगा। अब मैं उन को कार्रवाइयों का मुख्तसर तौर पर जिक्र पहले करूंगा। कौन नहीं जानता कि आज यह वामपक्षी साम्यवादी हिन्दुस्तान में माओत्से तुंग के फोटो और मोटों का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। बंगाल, असम, मद्रास और केरल में माओत्से तुंग के फोटो को सैल्यूट दिया जा रहा है, उस के जिनदाबाद के नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं आप को इस के उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

यह 17 मार्च, 1967 को कलकत्ते के हिन्दू होस्टल का दर्दनाक बाकया है कि एक नौजवान दिलीप भट्टाचार्य से इनलेपट कम्युनिस्टों ने कहा कि "भट्टाचार्य, तुम भी हमारे साथ नारा लगाओ"—क्या नारा लगाओ? "माओ त्से तुंग जिन्दाबाद" और "हिन्दुस्तान माओ के लिये"। जब उस विद्यार्थी ने ऐसा नारा लगाने से इन्कार कर दिया तो 40 कम्युनिस्टों ने उस लड़के को होस्टल के एक कमरे में बन्द कर के बुरी तरह पीटा। उसके चेहरे पर जलते हुए सिगरेट लगाये और बिजली के शाक दिये गये, जिन की वजह से उस की सारी चमड़ी झूलस गई। इस के साथ उसे कील लगे हुए छांटों से मारा गया, और फिर उसे जिन्दगी की आखिरी सांस

तोड़ने के लिये बाहर सड़क पर फेंक दिया गया। लोगों ने उस को हास्पिटल पहुंचाया। इस के बारे में भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्या श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने खुद जा कर देखा और इस की तस्वीक की है, जो मेरे पास मौजूद है।

इस जम्हूरी देश में यह सब कुछ कौन कर रहा है? कौन नहीं जानता कि इस तरह के दर्जनों वाक्यात हो चुके हैं और हर रोज हो रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने चीनी तौर तरीकों को अपना कर अपना प्रोग्राम मुस्तब कर लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान को चीन के हवाले किया जाये और माओ त्से तुंग की पूजा कराई जाय। असल में नागाओं और पाकिस्तान से मिल कर चीन की मदद से खुदमुद्दतार हुकूमत कायम करने की प्लान और साजिश पकड़ी गई। लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक सरगम मेम्बर वापते साइकपा के पास से प्लास्टिक बम पकड़ा गया। वह वाक्या करहाली गांव मौजा पार्सनूरा, जिला शिवसागर, असम में हुआ है। यह इलाका नागालैंड के बार्डर पर है। यह घटना 6 और 9 मार्च के दरम्यान की है। उस के बाद कुछ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। उन के कब्जे से कुछ अहम कागजात मिले, जिन में डायरियां और दूसरे कागजात थे, जिन में प्लास्टिक बम बनाने और चलाने, रेल की पटरियों को तबाह करने, रेलों को बमों से उड़ाने वगैरह की हिदायत लिखी हुई है। इन गिरफ्तारशुदा लोगों में दो पाकिस्तानी एजेंट, चार नागा बागी और आठ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं। इन आठ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों पर पिछले साल अपर असम में रेल गाड़ियों को बमों से उड़ाने का इल्जाम है।

इन गिरफ्तारशुदा लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों ने पुलिस को पूछताछ के दौरान बतलाया है कि वह जमीदोज नागाओं से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये हैं और हमारी तरह बहुत लोगों

ने ट्रेनिंग ली है। इन गिरफ्तार होने वाले लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों में उन के मशहूर लीडर हजारीका और हुसैन शामिल हैं। हमारे सामने बँठे हुए माननीय सदस्य इन्कार कर दें कि वह उनके मेम्बर नहीं है। उनकी पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी पार्टी के लीडर हैं। यह बात सिद्ध हो गई है कि हजारीका और हुसैन दोनों पाकिस्तानी एजेंट हैं और यह पाकिस्तान, बागी नागाओं, चीनी और लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों से सारी साज बाज करते हैं। उन के जरिये रूपया और हथियार चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों से आते हैं। और यह बात भी वाजेह हो गई है कि भारी तादाद में प्लास्टिक बम, हैंड ग्रेनेड, राइफल, बारूद, रिवाल्वर और दूसरे फ़िस्म के हथियार असम और बंगाल में आ चुके हैं, और एक हजार से ज्यादा लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर के चीन वगैरह से आ चुके हैं। उन के प्लान में यह बतलाया गया है कि असम को सब से पहले अड़्डा बनाया जाय। इस के लिये उन्होंने लचित सेना से भी संबंध स्थापित कर लिया है। इस के बाद बंगाल पर हाथ डाला जाये। इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान से सरहद्दी इलाके को काट दिया जाये, और यह सब काम चीन और पाकिस्तान की मदद से पूरा करने का प्लान है।

दूसरी तरफ केरल में भी सरगमियां तेज की जा रही हैं, और गोपाल सेना के जरिये सब कुछ किया जा रहा है। हर जिले में 20,000 ट्रेन्ड वर्कर्स गोपाल सेना के मुकरर किये जा रहे हैं और खूनी इन्कलाब माओ की ध्योरी के मुताबिक लाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं आप को बतला दूँ कि 20,000 कम्युनिस्टों की लिस्ट वालेंटियरों के तौर पर बनी है, और 2,000 आदमी एक दूसरी ट्रेनिंग में लगे हैं। 20-20 कम्युनिस्ट एक एक गांव में हैं ताकि अगर उन के हाथ से सत्ता छिन जाय तो वह जबर्दस्त ताकत के जोर से पुलिस का मुकाबला कर सकें, और जम्हूरियत का गला घोट सकें। इस के

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

लिये उन्होंने सारी की सारी प्लैन बनाई है।

कम्यूनिस्टों की टैकनिक का यह खास पहलू है कि जब उनकी साजिश पकड़ी जाती है, जिस में उनके लीडर का हाथ होता है और अगर कोई गिरफ्तार हो जाता है तो यह फौरन कह देते हैं कि यह हमारे मेम्बर नहीं है, क्योंकि उसकी पड़ताल कोई नहीं कर सकता जो उनके असली लीडर हैं वह तो छिपे होते हैं। रजिस्ट्रों में से उन के नाम पहले ही काट दिये जाते हैं, मगर उन सब का रेकार्ड उनके खुफिया रजिस्ट्रों में रहता है। इस लिये लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या लीडरों की तरफ से ऐसे ऐलान कि वह हमारे मेम्बर थे, अब नहीं हैं या हैं ही नहीं, कोई वजन नहीं रखता। यह सब एक मां के चटटे बट्टे हैं।

आठ दस रोज की बात है कि दार्जिलिंग के जिले में इन कम्युनिस्टों ने चाय के बागों के मजदूरों का जलूस निकाला। सदन को सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि जलूस निकालने के बाद क्या किया गया। नारा लगाया गया :

“माओ त्से तुंग को लाल सलाम,  
लाल सेना का लाल सलाम”

यह नारे हिन्दुस्तान में लगते हैं और फिर कहा जाता है कि गृह मंत्रालय सख्ती करता है।

चीन और पाकिस्तान की बात में बतलाऊं। 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 की तारीख में बतलाता हूँ। लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक दस्तावेज (खुफिया कागजात) मिला है, जिस में एक सर्कुलर भी है जो पार्टी के लीडरों और सरकारों को भेजा गया, जिस में दर्ज है :

“वियतनाम पैटर्न पर हथियार-बन्द तशब्द की तहरीक चलाई जाय, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्युनिस्ट बर्कसों को

फौज प्रोर पुलित में भरती कराया जाय, इन्कलाबी तहरीक को चीन और पाकिस्तान के बार्डर से शुरू किया जाये।”

यह तो इन लोगों के साधन हैं।

“जब मशीनरी कायम हो जायेगी तो चीन से तिब्बत के रास्ते हथियार मंगायें जायेंगे। इसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिये एक सरकार का कम्युनिस्ट लीडर जो उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला है को काम सोंपा गया है। उस ने बंगाल के अन्डर-प्राउंड लीडरों से मुलाकात की। उन लीडरों ने भरोसा दिलाया कि हथियारों और रुपये की कमी नहीं आने दी जायेगी और गुरिल्ला लड़ाई के लिये तमाम इन्तजामात मुकम्मल किये जा रहे हैं।”

अब मैं आपको रेडियो पीकिंग की बात बतलाता हूँ। 1 जुलाई, 1967 को चीन के रेडियो ने ऐलान किया कि :

“नक्सलवाड़ी हथियारबन्द इन्कलाबी जंग का पहला कदम है जो कि हिन्दुस्तानियों ने माओ त्से तुंग की रहनुमाई में शुरू की है।”

इसके बाद दूसरा ब्राडकास्ट देखिये :

“यह नक्सलवाड़ी में जो खूनी इन्कलाब आ रहा है हिन्दुस्तानी, चीनी व बाकी दुनिया के दूसरे लोग इस इन्कलाब का स्वागत कर रहे हैं।”

है कोई यहां पर जिसने इस इन्कलाब का स्वागत किया हो? लेकिन चीन रेडियो कहता है, चीनी ब्राडकास्ट में यह कहा गया है। उसके बाद फिर वह कहता है कि :

‘कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के इन्कलाबों ने जिन्होंने 1965 में इकूमत अपने

हाथ में लेने का तहैया किया था, यह काम शुरू कर दिया है और वह किसानों को हथियारबन्द कर के अपने झुंडों पर जम कर काम कर रहे हैं।”

आगे आप देखिये। चीनी हमले के वक्त वामपंथी कम्यनिस्टों ने एक पोस्टर छपवाया था जिस में लिखा था :

“चीन की भूमि पर हिन्दुस्तान ने हमला किया है, इसलिए सच्चे देश-भक्तों से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि भारत द्वारा किये गए झूठे वादों पर विश्वास न करें। चीन पर यह हमला अमरीका के कहने पर नेहरू ने किया है।”

और देखिये :

“जिला दार्जिलिंग तिब्बत का है और जल्द चीन के कब्जे में चला जाएगा। आप लोगों की जो शिकायतें होंगी वह बहुत जल्द दूर होंगी क्योंकि अब चीनी आ रहे हैं।”

15 hrs.

[SHRI G. H. DHILLON in the Chair]

हरि कृष्ण कोनार और प्रमोद दास गुप्त, दोनों का जो 24 अक्टूबर का बयान है, उसको भी आप देखें। वे कहते हैं :

“समाजवादी देश होने के कारण चीन किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि पर कब्जा नहीं जमाना चाहता और तथाकथित चीनी हमले के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के आन्दोलन का कारण राजनीतिक है।”

अब आप देखें कि नम्बूदिरिपाद साहब क्या कहते हैं। 1962 में पार्टी की नेशनल एग्जिक्यूटिव ने एक तीन हजार लफ्जों का

रोजोल्फ्युशन पास किया था। मैं उस में से थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :

“भारत सरकार ने मैकमोहन लाइन के उल्लंघन की बात कही है और कहा है कि चीन द्वारा यह उल्लंघन किया गया है। मगर चीन ने इस बात से इन्कार किया है। मेरी राय भी यही है।”

यह उनकी राय है जो आजकल केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं।

ए० के० गोपालन साहब क्या कहते हैं, इनको आप अब सुन लें।

“मैं चीनी हमले की खबरों में बिल्कुल भी यकीन नहीं रखता और यह सिर्फ चीन को बदनाम करने का बहाना है।

श्री मजफ्फर अहमद, श्री हरि कृष्ण कोनार और श्री प्रमोद दास गुप्त की तरफ से एक दस्तावेज का प्रकाशन किया गया था, उस में से मैं थोड़ा सा आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वे कहते हैं :

“हमारे अनुसरण करने के लिए साफ साफ रास्ता वही है जो चीनियों ने तैयार किया है।”

उन्होंने 24 जून 1956 के ‘पेकिंग रिब्यू’ की संख्या 171 से उद्धरण का हवाला दिया है। उस में कहा गया था :

“श्रमिक वर्ग को किसी न किसी रूप में क्रान्ति द्वारा बुरजुआई के ढांचे कोचर चूर कर के बुरजुआई डिक्टेट शिप को खत्म करके प्रोलेटेरियन डिक्टेट शिप कायम करनी चाहिये।”

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

ये उनकी बात में आपको बता रहा हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि हम जम्मूरियत में विश्वास करते हैं।

आगे कहते हैं :

“संसदीय ढंगों से यह सरकार बदली नहीं जा सकती है। इसलिए हम लोगों को माओ त्से तुंग के आदेशों पर चलना चाहिये और सरकार को शक्ति से बदल देना चाहिये”।

दिसम्बर, 1964 में लैफ्ट कम्प्युनिस्टों का एक पम्फ्लेट निकला था जिस में कहा गया था :

“चीनियों ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला नहीं किया है बल्कि वे हिन्दुस्तानियों को गुलामी से निजात दिलाने के लिए आए थे। काश्मीर, केरल, नेफा और नागालड हिन्दुस्तान के कमजोरतरीन जुड़ हैं और अगर इन पर कब्जा किया जाए तो वे कम्युनिज्म की जद में आ जायेंगे”।

21 मार्च को असम के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री के० पी० त्रिपाठी ने स्टेट असैम्बली में बताया था कि असम के शिवसागर जिले में वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट लीडरों ने होस्टाइल नागाज और गर मुमालिक के साथ साजिश करके मौजूदा सरकार का तख्ता पलटने की पुरजोर कोशिश की है।

केरल असम्बली में 26 मार्च को यानी परसों ही चीफ मिनिस्टर की नम्बूदिरीपाद ने कहा है कि यह ठीक है कि श्री कुक्कनिल नारायणन जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया (माक्सिस्ट) के मੈम्बर हैं यानी श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद के साथी हैं उन्हें चीन के सिफारत खाना दिल्ली से रपया मिलता है। माह जनवरी में मनीआडर के जरिये उसे एक बक्

स्टाल चलाने के लिए रपया आया था। मगर अब हमने उस मेम्बर को पार्टी से मुअ्तिल कर दिया है। चीनी रुपये को आने से रोकने का काम भारत सरकार का है। ये उनके शब्द हैं जो आजकल केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। इस चीज को रोकना यहां के होम मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी है, यह श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद का काम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस देश में इस तरह के लोग हों इस तरह को पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हों जोकि लोगों को गमराह करके हिन्दुस्तान की जम्मूरियत का गला घोटती हों और देश की स्वतंत्रता और अखंडता को खतरा पैदा करती हों तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को इस देश में रहने का क्या हक हासिल है? अपने अपने दायित्वों को बड़े हो सुन्दर ढंग से और योग्यता से निभाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी आप सख्ती से काम लें। अगर आप लफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन कर देते हैं तो सारा सदन और हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता आपकी पीठ के पीछे होगी और आपकी पूरी पूरी हिमायत करेगी।

एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। जिन को देश की एकता, अखंडता, सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता की कद्र होती है वे हमलावर चीनी फौज को मुक्ति फौज नहीं कहते। ये वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट जम्मूरियत का लबादा पहन कर जम्मूरियत का झूठा नारा दे कर जम्मूरियत का गला घोट रहे हैं। ये एक रोज इसके कातिल बन जायेंगे। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इन विदेशी एजेंटों को जो चीन के बफादार हैं और हिन्दुस्तानी अक्वाम के दुश्मन हैं आजादी का नाजायज फायदा न उठाने दिया जाए और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह एक भारी गलती होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और

गृह-मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की गतिविधियों से देश की एकता, अखंडता, स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा को जो खतरा पड़ा हो गया है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए वह फौरन कड़ी कार्रवाई करें। मुझ पूरा भरोसा है कि ग्रानरेबल होम मिनिस्टर द्वारा उठाये गए चीनी एजेंटों के बारे में किसी भी कदम का सारा देश और सारी जनता स्वागत करेगी और माननीय मंत्री जी का साथ देगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri C. C. Desai, His Group has got 16 minutes.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): 20 minutes.

Considering the flaying received by the Home Minister not only during these two days but from the beginning of this session, one would have expected that he would have felt sick and tired and may be wanting to retire, and perhaps may be in need of a short spell of transcendental meditation at the feet of the Maharishi particularly after all the lawlessness, all the murders and all the carnage that this country is witnessing from day to day. \*

The Home Ministry is responsible for the good Government as well as efficient administration of the country. The Home Minister, with his genial temperament and suave manners, is not going to retire nor, as I suggested earlier, is he going to take to transcendental meditation which he probably requires for peace of mind. He is not built that way.

He talks of the unity of the country. At the same time, he brings forward a Resolution before this House which damages, which causes the biggest damage to that unity—I mean the Resolution on languages. When this particular Resolution on languages was brought forward, my revered leader, Rajaji, had prophesied that it would divide the country. And that is

what is happening. Unless this Resolution is rescinded as early as possible and a consensus arrived at on the question of language, there is this danger of division of the country. Many people in the country say that English and the British united the country. Hindi and the Congress have divided it. I do hope that even at this late stage wiser counsels will prevail and an attempt will be made, as suggested by Rajaji only the other day in his latest article on the language problem in Swarajya to have a consensus in place of this particular Resolution.

Mr. Chavan talks of maintaining the integrity of the country and at the same time does a good deal to encourage the dismembering of one of the States of our country which is on our border—Assam. Surely, the ingenuity of our Government and all our national leaders belonging to all parties should be sufficient to maintain the integrity of Assam while giving satisfaction to the legitimate political aspirations of the various units comprising that State. Why is it that these people are not satisfied? That is really the crisis of confidence. Not only is the approach not right. Today the country has not got confidence in the political leadership, in the sagacity of the Congress leaders. That is why all these problems arise and all these difficulties emerge. If only their policies, behaviour and attitude were such as to arouse confidence among the people, many of these problems which appear insoluble to begin with will be resolved. Just now my friend Mr. Prem Chand Verma talked about communism in West Bengal. We had been shouting from housetops from this side of the House that serious notice should be taken of the spread of communism not only in West Bengal but throughout the country. Only the other day I was in Calcutta and witnessed a procession carrying portraits of Mao Tse-tung and shouting the slogan; Mao Tse-tung zindabad. This is happening in Calcutta, which is the largest city in our country. In spite of the sup-

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port that many sections from this side of the House lend to the Government for banning the Communist Party, they are not prepared to do so, I suppose, out of deference to their leader, the Prime Minister, who herself, many feel, is half-communist.

Mr. Chavan often talks about the eradication of the evil of corruption. It is a very noble idea and I wish him all success. But what is his Government doing? They have appointed—I have no doubt, with the knowledge and permission of the Home Minister—a gentleman as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation a gentleman whose hands are stained with the stigma of corruption. He had to resign his Cabinet post because of this allegation; he was connected with a particular case. He fought and lost the election. He was rejected by the people of his district and he has now been elevated to the position of Chairman of one of our important public undertakings where he has already started playing politics with labour. As it is, the Corporation is not doing well and God only knows what will happen to the heavy investment made in that corporation with this particular gentleman playing politics with labour. Where is the eradication of corruption? If you cannot apply that standard to your own party and people, where is the necessity for this slogan? Is it not possible to get a good man for that Corporation? It is a question of rewarding member of his political party regardless of his antecedent and history due to which he had to leave the Government at that time. But they have no qualms about witch-hunting civil servants. Take the case of Mr. Bhoothalingam, a brilliant officer, who was described the other day by TTK in the current as outstanding, outstanding, outstanding. He was posted as ambassador. Sud-

denly, witch-hunting started with the support of the Congress Party and an enquiry has been held. The case is still pending I understand the Sarkar Committee has submitted a report to the Government but a decision has not been taken on that report. Here is an honest and brilliant officer who was victimised whereas in a parallel case a partyman who lost an election and who had to resign his cabinet post due to unsavoury reasons has been appointed as chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. This is the double standard of which I accuse the Government. Heads I win; tails you lose; that is their standard. He wants co-operation from the Opposition and says: let us all sit together and solve our common problems. A very good idea indeed. But what is this definition of co-operation? The definition of co-operation as demanded by him is: you must surrender yourself to us; we will do what we like; we will call you as we like. Take the informal consultative Committees. They would not accept the unanimous advice of all the leaders of the Opposition. Co-operation in their sense is one-way traffic and that is the type of co-operation they demand. The Congress Party has not that massive majority which it used to have in the past. It has lost the majority of States. Co-operation must be both ways; it must be constructive and acceptable. There is again the question of double standards in other matters also. The Home Minister denounces the speakers of West Bengal and Punjab for what he called the exercise of extra-constitutional powers. Yet he has no words of condemnation for the gentleman called Sampurananand who was even more guilty of perverting and defying the Constitution, or for the Governor of Bihar who made a mockery of the Constitution by having nominated as Chief Minister somebody for one day and on the second day nominating somebody else as Chief Minister. The distinction is



that the Speakers of West Bengal and Punjab are not Congressmen and therefore they must be brought to book and condemned and criticised! But the then Governor of Rajasthan, Sampurnanandji is a Congress gentleman; the present Governor of Bihar Mr. Nityanand Kanungo is again a Congressman. Congressman can do no wrong; Congress can do no wrong. That seems to be the position. But the days when the country would accept such a thesis are over.

AN HON MEMBER: Do you approve of the action of the Punjab Speaker or the Bengal Speaker?

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am talking of the double standards; I do not approve of their action but I do not also approve of the action of the other two gentlemen I mentioned. Do you have that sense of fairness? These are Congressmen; the others are non-Congressmen. That is the trouble; that is the double standard.

What is the state of the country today? Can any one say that there is safety and security? Can any one assert that there is no lawlessness and anarchy? On the New Year's day, a respectable lady was molested and assaulted by *goodas* in Connaught Circus, in the heart of New Delhi and yet the police under the charge of Mr. Chavan had not been able to locate the culprits and bring the offenders to book. The leader of my friend sitting before me was murdered and till now the police have not been able, to the best of our information, to bring the offender to book. Cases can be repeated where you can prove that there is no respect for law and order and for the rule of law today. That is the feeling in the country as a whole. The other day is open daylight, in the open court, three judges of the Supreme Court were assaulted. How does this thing happen? If we try to find out what the malady, the disease of lack of respect for authority and for the leadership is due to, the reason is, the leadership is too weak and

therefore, there is indiscipline throughout the country.

It was amusing therefore—not only I say so, but the papers found it amusing—to find our Prime Minister saying that this country had never a stronger Government than hers. There were cartoons in the papers showing the great Prime Minister standing and the three front benchers standing there applauding her. There were cases of murders, rapes and other things strewn on the ground. That was the cartoon. Why make a statement which makes you look ridiculous? Say, it is true there is indiscipline and breakdown of law and order. Why make a statement that the country has never seen a stronger Government than today? Who believes that? You make yourself ridiculous by such statements. Why not confess and say, let us get together and try to improve the condition in the country? If that attitude is there, certainly the cooperation of the Opposition would be forthcoming.

That would mean a confession that the Government is incapable of solving the country's problems single-handed, without the cooperation of the opposition. That they are not prepared to confess, because they must hang on to their chairs, no matter what happens to the country. They must see beyond their nose. They must come down from their ivory towers. Those days are gone when there was a massive majority for the Congress Party and every State ruled by them.

I particularly want to speak about the position of the civil services in the country. It was fortunate that in 1947, when we became independent, this country inherited a very fine civil service. That is how the structure of administration has gone on practically in spite of the faults and mistakes of the other side. We know of countries around us where the administration had fallen and collapsed, because they did not inherit a

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good civil service. But these people are not grateful for that, except one man in the Congress Party, whose name will shine in the annals of this country more than any of these people or their predecessors. That was Sardar Patel. I say that openly and publicly. He knew the value of the services. The other day the Prime Minister said, the civil servants were enjoying power when they were going to jail or singing Prabhat Pheris or something like that. Sir, we were doing our duty and we presume that the Home Minister today wants the civil servants to do their duty regardless of the political complexion to which they belong. Duty is duty and I am not ashamed of performing that duty. Today I am a politician and I shall also perform the duties of a politician. I can be both, a good civil servant and a good parliamentarian. You have not got that capacity. You cannot be a good administrator. You can only make speeches here and on the public platform. We can do both. So, an efficient civil service is what this country requires. Governments have changed often in France, but because the civil service was quite strong and it was left uninterfered with by the politicians, France prospered and is one of the strongest countries in the world. I ask the hon. Home Minister who is in charge of administration to take a lesson from this and leave the civil service uninterfered with. We know that in the districts, the politicians go to the Collector and almost force him to do certain things, threatening that otherwise they will go to the Chief Minister or raise it in the Assembly. Only if you leave the steel frame of the civil service uninterfered with, you will get good government. Politicians will come and go, but let the civil service be not affected by this virus of political interference.

The Congress Party is charged today with the sacred duty of giving good Government to this country and

to look after us, our children and our children's children. They must put people above party, country above Congress, service above self. They must seek the cooperation of the opposition. Today they are in office, but their children will not be in office. This country has got to be made safe and prosperous for the sake of our children, not for our own sake. How long are you going to be in office? At the most 3 years. But if the country goes down what is the use of your being in office for these 3 years? Look ahead, beyond your nose. Don't think of the present on the basis of making hay while the sun shines. Look to the future. Look not for yourself, but for our children and for our children's children. That is where the present Government has failed. If you were a little more, talking with the common man in the street, you will find out what the people say about the Government, about the lack of security and safety and anarchy prevailing in the country today.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi: Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry. At the outset, I want to congratulate the Home Minister on his ability and master-mind in tackling the difficult situation last year. He had to handle a variety of problems—problem at our borders, problem of language and student unrest, communal troubles and not the least the boundary disputes between the States. We found that last year was perhaps the most difficult year so to say in the history of independent India. The way the Home Ministry handled the affairs deserves congratulations from all sections of the House. I have heard speakers from that side criticising the Home Ministry on one score or another, but I should say that they have failed to examine themselves introspectively as to who are really responsible for the political turmoil that is prevailing in the country, whether it is the Government at the Cen-

tre, or the people at large who are under the influence of varied political parties.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** (Kanpur): CIA.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** That is very near and familiar to him.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** That is why he mentions it.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the political map and the physical map of the country. While I am also equally particular about it I am also particular about the social map of India. Having achieved independence from the British Government, having achieved our political objective, have we achieved the social reformation, the fundamental social objective that is required to sustain the independence?

153.31 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

If we look at the Indian society as a whole we can see that the vulnerable points in the society inside India are more than those existing on the borders. The Indian society has been divided both vertically and horizontally on the basis of language, caste and so many other things, and the undemocratic forces against which we are all posed they are trying to secure vulnerable points in the Indian society so that they can grow at the expense of the devastation of the country. So, the Home Ministry should pay more attention to this aspect of the situation and try it with plans and schemes to see that the society is readjusted properly to sustain the independence.

In this connection I would particularly try to draw the attention of this House to an aspect which we tried to discuss this morning in response to the Calling Attention Notice about a Harijan boy being burnt in Andhra Pradesh and a lady being taken in procession nakedly. Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh a certain Harijan gentleman was seen just touching his moustache and he died along with

others. Are we not ashamed that even after 20 years of independence these atrocities are being committed on the weaker sections of the society? Should we not be awake to this problem? We must remember that the weaker section of the society is just as vulnerable point for the undemocratic forces that are ruling this country, the secessionist and anti-national political parties that are working in this country under various names. I need not name them. They have in their mind, in their heart of hearts the idea of backing these people so that with the help of these bewildered ignorant people they can achieve their nefarious ends.

For their security and safeguard, maybe there are many political and constitutional safeguards. The laws are there. But are the people at large able to get shelter under them? We have been pressing in this House, and Shri Asoka Mehta admitted it, that there would be a parliamentary committee appointed mainly for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now that question is hanging fire. So, I would request the Home Ministry that it should make up its mind and immediately appoint a permanent parliamentary committee just on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee or Public Undertakings Committee to look into the safeguards and interests of the weaker sections of the society. We are surprised when we hear about such atrocities. But they are committed all over India. The only thing is that they are not brought to the notice of either Home Ministry or the Ministry of Social Welfare. I do not know what the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is doing with his band of officials spread all over the country. It gives no publicity to these things and so the Ministry is not aware of these things. No action was taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government even though this atrocity was committed one month ago, until very recently it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

If such things are going on in this country even 20 years after independence, what is the hope for the Harijans of this country? I think we are really heading towards a crisis of confidence. If one-fifth of the population of this country loses faith in the democratic working of this government, if they do not get the constitutional rights which are guaranteed to them, I do not know what is going to happen to this country. So, I would again reaffirm that the undemocratic forces at work in the vulnerable pountry within the country within the society they are more than they are on the borders. So, it is high time that the Home Ministry take social welfare in its fold, under its care and control so that the welfare work will be more effective, as for as the weaker sections of the society are concerned.

I am very happy and I again congratulate the Home Minister for the fact that very recently a Harijan was appointed as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. This gesture will go a long way to create among the Harijans confidence in him and his Ministry that he is going to take care of them. But there are many things which are yet to be done. Regarding the proportion of representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the services, the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1967-68 says:

"The representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services has been improving. But Government wish that the pace should be accelerated."

That means that due representation is still not achieved. Though there is a machinery, that machinery is either defective or negligent or it is not keen or serious about improving the lot of the Harijans.

Then I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to another aspect of the problem. From time immemorial the Harijans have been living at the outskirts of the villages and unless something is done, in the present state of affairs they are going to live at the outskirts of the villages. If this segregation is perpetuated, continued, in Indian society, under one grab or another, if Harijans are subjected to the atrocities which we discussed earlier I do not know what right we have to condemn South Africa when we are treating our own brothers in this country in this way, when there is segregation in villages, when there are blacks and whites in every village in this country. when there is no cohesion and no brotherhood between community and community. So. I should seriously suggest that we should think in terms of re-organising the village system itself. Otherwise, this is going to continue for centuries together, whatever our laws or whatever our intentions may be. Of course, the late Dr. Baba Ambedkar suggested that the Scheduled Castes of every village should be taken together and Scheduled Caste villages should be made so that in those villages at least there shall be no caste or any distinction, there cannot be any rich or poor, high or low caste, and the cultivable land in this country should be given to a body of trustees for redistribution among these people.

So, the first thing is that there should be re-organisation of villages. Secondly, the Government should seriously consider that the land of this country should be nationalised and distributed to Harijans on a preferential basis. Unless we make the Harijans economically strong educationally strong. . . . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah):  
What about other poor classes?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** My hon. friend fails to understand that the Harijans are not suffering only from economic backwardness but they are also suffering from social backwardness arising out of untouchability. The criterion is untouchability and we do not feel ashamed that we have not been able to abolish untouchability even after 20 years of independence.

What are the other political parties doing? They always blame the Congress Party but let me know what the Opposition parties are doing. What is their plan; what is their scheme for the abolition of untouchability? What are they practising? It is very easy to criticize the Government but it is very difficult to formulate their own schemes for the welfare of Harijans.

So, I suggest these two things at the moment—again, I repeat—re-organisation of the village system and the villages and nationalisation of land for the sake of Harijans. Unless we do this, this mass, this weaker section of society, will be exploited by undemocratic forces of this country and there will be a national crisis.

**श्री लताफत अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) :**  
 जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं होम मिनिस्टर, साहब को मुतारः बाद देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर की मुतालिकात अरई की मुखालिफत करता हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद इसलिये देता हूँ कि इन के जमाने में मुल्क ने इन्तजामी मुग्रामलात में बहुत हैरतअंगेज तरक्की की है। होम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद से आपने बड़े-बड़े कारनामे अन्जाम दिये हैं। आपके जमाने में फिरकेवाराना फसादात की तादाद काफी बढ़ गई है और उम्मीद है कि इसी तरीके से यह रफ्तार बढ़ती रही तो आपका रिकार्ड सब मिनिस्टरों से ज्यादा बढ़ जायगा। खन् 1967 में यह तादाद 209 तक

पहुँच जाने के बाद यह अन्दाजा होता है कि रफ्तार बहुत तसल्लीबदश है और इस में इजाफा हो जाता जायगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर इसी तरह से मन्सूबेबन्द तरीके पर काम किया गया तो इस साल यह तादाद तेजी के साथ और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब चूँकि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से अभी हाल ही में तशरीफ लाये हैं, इसलिये आप डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की टैकनीक्स भी इस में बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। आपने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की इस टैकनीक को कि अचानक हमला करो होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल किया है। फिरकेवाराना फसादात अब अचानक तौर पर खनुमा होने लगे हैं, कभी करीमगंज में, कभी शोलापुर में, कभी मालागांव में, और कभी इलाहाबाद में। इस तरीके से अन्दाजा नहीं किया जा सकता कि फसादात कहां किस वक्त खनुमा हो सकेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ आपने फसादात में आटो-मेशन को भी रिवाज दिया है। अब फसादात आइन्दा से खुद ब खुद उठो रहा करेंगे, इस के लिये किसी को कुछ कहने सुनने की जरूरत पैदा नहीं होगी। ये फसादात एक वक्त में कई जगह भी हुआ करेंगे और एक जगह भी। मैं समझता हूँ इस टैकनीक के इस्तेमाल से अब आपको किसी कम्यूटर के इम्पोर्ट करने की या किसी नई मशीनरी के इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी...

**एक माननीय सवस्य :** यह सब्जेक्ट आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का नहीं।

**श्री लताफत अली खां :** अब आपको किसी मशीनरी को इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। सिर्फ गुरु गोलवलकर की पुरानी मशीनरी को ओवरहाल करने से ही काम

[श्री लताफत अली खां]

चल जायगा। आपके जमाने में तादाद के सिलसिल में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। पहले तादाद बतलाने में हमारे पुराने मिनिस्टर साहब को दो-दो सिफर हटाने पड़ते थे, लेकिन आपके जमाने में एक सिफर हटाने से ही तादाद ठीक हो जाती है। रांची में 700 आदमियों की जाँच जाया हुई है लेकिन एक सिफर हटा देने से वे 70 हो गईं। इसके लिये भी आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि इस तरह से तादाद घटा कर बहुत आसानी से काम निकाला जा सकता है।

इस के अलावा आपकी मेहरबानी से फसादात के बारे में लोगों को खबरें भी बहुत आसानी से मिलने लगी हैं, क्योंकि जिस वक्त आप यह यकीन दिलाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर बाशिन्दे की जान व माल की हिफाजत होगी, उसी वक्त एक फसाद शुरू हो जाता है। इस से लोगों को अन्दाजा लगा लेने में आसानी पैदा हो गई है और वह समझते हैं कि हमारे हंम मिनिस्टर साहब जिस वक्त ऐसा यकीन दिलायेंगे तो जरूर एक फसाद पैदा हो जाय। आपने रांची के हादसे के बाद ऐसा यकीन दिलाया था और उस के बाद ही कानपुर में फसाद हुआ और दूसरी चार जगहों पर फसाद हुए, उस के बाद मालेगांव में 6 मुसलमान पुलिस की गोलियों से हलाक हुए। उस के बाद आपने फिर यकीन दिलाया कि जान-व-माल की हिफाजत की जायगी तो शोलापुर में और फिर रतलाम में फसादात हुए। इस के अलावा महाराष्ट्र में कई जगहों पर फसादात हुए। इस के बाद आपने गोरखपुर के हादसे के बाद फिर यकीन दिलाया तो मेरठ में फसाद हुए, कलकत्ते में फसाद हुए और करीमगंज में फसाद हुए। अब आप के इस यकीन दिलाने के बाद बहुत आसानी के साथ यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि फसाद कब शुरू हो जायगा।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप चूँकि

महफूज हैं इस लिये आप यह समझते हैं कि तमाम लोग महफूज हैं और लोगों को गैरमहफूज होने का जो अहसास है, वह खलत है। मेरे ख्याल में इसके लिये अगर आप एक कानून बना दें जिसके जरिये से अदम-तहाफुज के अहसास को गैरकानूनी करार दे दिया जाय तब बहुत अच्छा होगा, वरना आपको इस के बारे में उस अक्लीयत का यकीन करना चाहिए जो यह कहती है कि हमें अदम-तहाफुज है

होम मिनिस्टर साहब की बड़ी मेहरबानी है कि उनकी पुलिस-इन्तजामिया फसादियों की इमदाद करने में बड़ी तेजी के साथ सरगर्मी दिखलाती है। आपकी पुलिस जनसेवा के इस जजबे के तहत कल्लो-गारतगरी में बहुत हाथ बटाती है, जिसकी मिसालें अगर ढूँढनी हों, तो मेरठ में जाकर उन को तलाश किया जा सकता है जहाँ पर पुलिस ने जलसे में शिरकत के लिये आनेवाले मुसलमानों की बसों को रास्ते से हटा कर उस तरफ भेज दिया जहाँ गुण्डों का मजमा था और उन गुण्डों को मुसलमानों को कल्ल करने में और छुरेबाजी करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं पैदा हुई। इसी जजबे के तहत आपकी पुलिस ने बड़ बड़ कर मेरठ में मुसलमान मोहल्लों पर हमले किये और घरों से निकाल निकाल कर उन पर डण्डे बरसाये। यही नहीं बल्कि पुलिस अफसरान ने अपनी निजी बन्दूकों से मुसलमानों पर फायरिंग भी की। आपकी पुलिस ने मुसलमानों के जलसे के चारों तरफ घेरा डालकर पहरा दिया जबकि उस वक्त शहर के दूसरे हिस्सों में खूब तेजी के साथ छुरेबाजी हो रही थी, उस तरफ किसी ने तबज्जह नहीं दी। मुमकिन है मेरठ के इस कारनामे का संहारा चौधरी चरण सिंह साहब अपने सिर पर बांधने के कोशिश करें।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That is under judicial inquiry.

**SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur):** When the things are already referred to a judicial inquiry, I do not think it is proper on the part of the hon. Member to refer to that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is all right; let him conclude now.

**श्री लताफल अली खाँ :** लेकिन इलाहाबाद में जो फसाद हुआ है उसका सेहरा तो हमारे होम मिनिस्टर के सिर बांधा जायेगा। वहां पर फसादियों ने मुसलमानों के भ्रमलाक को जांच जांच कर और निशान लगा लगा कर जलाया लेकिन नुकसान 25 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने पाया। मुसलमानों के कई बड़े बड़े गोदाम इलाहाबाद में फूंककर और जलाकर राख कर दिये गये। किसी जगह पर अग्नर जान बचाने की कोशिश की गई और मुकाबला किया गया तो पुलिस ने उनको निकाल निकाल कर घरों से मारा और फसादियों के हवाले किया।

हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा इलाहाबाद के फसादात को देखने के लिए तशरीफ ले गई लेकिन पुलिस ने उन का दिल दुखाना पसन्द नहीं किया और उन्हें सिर्फ वही मुहत्ले दिखाये गये जहां पर किसी किस्म का नुकसान नहीं हुआ था। पुलिस के इस जज्बे की मैं तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वह हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का दिल दुखाना पसन्द नहीं करती है।

आप की पुलिस इस क्रूर मुस्तेद है कि वह मुस्लिम गुंडों को अग्नर वह ऐटम के पीछे भी छिपे हुए हों तो तलाश कर सकती है लेकिन हमदर्दी के जज्बे की भी उस में कमी नहीं है। वह हिन्दू फसादियों का खुल कर साथ देती है और कत्ल करने में उन की मदद करती है। गिरफ्तारियों के मामले में हिन्दू, मुसलमान दोनों को बराबर रक्खा जाता है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि मरने वाले

और नुकसान उठाने वालों की तादाद मुसलमानों की ही होती है। हो सकता है इसकी वजह दुनिया में बदनामी का डर हो और उस की वजह से दोनों फरीकों को गिरफ्तार करना जरूरी समझा जाता हो।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप के जमाने में जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी के लिए जिस कदर मतालिबात किये गये हैं उस के खिलाफ आप इतनी मुस्तेदी के साथ जमे हुए हैं कि अभी तक कोई जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी नहीं कराई है। ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों में आप अपना वक्त जाया करने की जरूरत महसूस न करें।

अखबारत और रसायल में मुसलमानों के खिलाफ जो प्रोपगैण्डा किया जा रहा है उस के जरिए जो जहर मुल्क के अन्दर फलाया जा रहा है उस पर भी आप तबज्जह न दें और वह इसलिए कि ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों पर गौर करने के लिए आप के पास कोई वक्त नहीं है। मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया।

[شہری لطافت عی خان (مظفر نگر)]

جناب سہیکر صاحب - میں ہوم  
 منسٹر صاحبہ کو مبارکباد دینے کے لئے کہتا  
 ہوا ہوں۔ لیکن ہوم منسٹری کی  
 مطالبات زرعی کی مخالفت کرنا ہوں۔  
 ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد اس  
 لئے دیتا ہوں کہ ان کے زمانے میں  
 ملک نے انعامی معاملات میں بہت  
 ہیئت انکھترتی کی ہے۔ ہوم منسٹر  
 بلنے کے بعد سے آپ نے بڑے بڑے  
 کارنامے انجام دئے ہوں۔ اب کے زمانے  
 میں فرقہ وارانہ فسادات کی تعداد

[شری لطافت علی خان]

کافی بڑھ گئی ہے اور امید ہے کہ اس طریقے سے - یہ رفتار بڑھتی رہی تو اچھا کارڈ سب منسٹروں سے زیادہ بڑھ جائیگا - ۱۹۶۷ میں یہ تعداد ۲۰۹ پر پہنچ جانے کے بعد یہ [اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ رفتار بہت تسلی بخش ہے اور اس میں اضافہ ہی ہوتا جائیگا - مجھے امید ہے کہ اگر اس طرح سے منسوبے بلند طریقے پر کام کیا گیا تو اس سال یہ تعداد تیزی کے ساتھ اور زیادہ بڑھ جائے گی - ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب جو کہ قفلس منسٹری سے ابھی حال ہی میں تشریف لائے ہیں اس لئے آپ قفلس منسٹری کی تھکنیکس یہی اس میں بہت اچھی طرح سے استعمال کر رہے ہیں - آپ نے قفلس منسٹری کی اس تھکنیکس کو اچانک حملہ کرو ہوم منسٹری کے اندر بھی بہت اچھی طرح سے استعمال کیا ہے - فرقہ وارانہ فسادات جب اچانک طور پر رونما ہونے لگے ہیں - کہہی کریم کالج میں - کدتی شولا پور میں - کہہی مالے گاؤں میں اور کہہی الہ آباد میں - اس طرح سے اندازہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ فسادات کہاں کس وقت رونما ہو سکیں گے -

اس کے علاوہ ساتھ آپ نے فسادات میں آٹومیشن کو بھی رواج دیا جا سکے اب فسادات انہدہ سے خون بخود اٹھتے رہا کرہنگے - اس کے لئے کسی کو

کچھ کہنے سلسلے کی ضرورت پیدا نہیں ہو گی - یہ فسادات ایک وقت میں لگتی جگہ بھی ہوا کریں گے اور ایک جگہ بھی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس تھکنیکس کے استعمال سے اب آپ کو کسی کمپوٹر کے امپورٹ کرنے کی یا ان نئی مشینری کے امپورٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی -

ایک مانڈیہ سندھ : یہ - ہجکت آپ کی ستھت کورنلنت کا ہے - کورنلنت آف انڈیا کا نہیں -

شری لطافت علی خان : اب آپ کو کسی مشینری کو امپورٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - صرف گورو گولوگر کی پرانی مشینری کو اور حال کرنے سے ہی کام چل جائیگا - آپ کے زمانے میں تعداد کے سلسلے میں ہی کافی ترقی ہوئی ہے - پہلے تعداد بتلانے میں ہمارے پرانے منسٹر [صاحب کو دو دو صفر ہٹانے پوتے تھے لیکن آپ کے زمانے میں ایک صفر ہٹانے سے ہی تعداد ڈھیک ہو جاتی ہے - رانچی میں سات سو آدمیوں کی جانوں ضائع ہوئی ہیں - لیکن ایک صفر ہٹا دیلے سے وہ ستر ہو گئیں - اس کے لئے بھی آپ کو مہارکھان دیتا ہوں - کہ اس طرح سے تعداد گھٹا کر بہت آسانی سے کام نکالا جا سکتا ہے -

اس کے علاوہ آپ کی مہربانی سے فسادات کے بارے میں لوگوں کو خبریں



میں اس کے لئے اگر آپ ایک قانون  
 بنا دیں - جس کے ذریعہ سے عدم تحفظ  
 کے احساس کو غیر قانونی قرار دے دیا  
 جائے - تو بہت اچھا ہوگا - ورنہ آپ کو  
 اس کے بارے میں اس اقلیت کا یقین  
 کرنا چاہئے - جو یہ کہتی ہے کہ  
 ہمیں عدم تحفظ ہے -

ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی بڑی  
 سہربانی ہے کہ ان کی پولیس انتظامیہ  
 قسادیوں کی امداد کرنے میں بڑی  
 تیزی کے ساتھ سرگرمی دکھاتی ہے -  
 آپ کی پولیس جن سہوا کے اس جذبے  
 کے تحت قتل و غارتگری میں بہت  
 ہاتھ بجاتی ہے - جسکی مثالیں اگر  
 قہرندلی ہوں - تو مہرتہ میں جا کر  
 ان کو تلاش کیا جا سکتا ہے - جہاں پر  
 پولیس نے جلسے میں شرکت کے لئے  
 آئے والے مسلمانوں کی بوسوں کو راستے  
 سے ہٹا کر اس طرف بھیج دیا  
 جہاں غلڈوں کا مجمع تھا - اور ان  
 غلڈوں کو مسلمانوں کو قتل کرنے میں  
 اور چہرے ہازی کرنے میں کوئی دقت  
 نہیں پیدا ہوئی - اسی جذبے کے  
 تحت آپ کی پولیس نے بڑھ بڑھ  
 کر مہرتہ میں مسلمان مصلوں پر  
 حملے کئے اور گھروں سے نکال نکال کر  
 ان پر قندے برسائے - یہی نہیں بلکہ  
 پولیس افسران نے اپنی نجی  
 بلڈوگوں سے مسلمانوں پر فائرنگ  
 بھی کی - آپ کی پولیس نے  
 مسلمانوں کے جلسے کے چاروں طرف

بھی بہت آسانی سے ملنے لگی ہیں -  
 کہونکہ جس وقت آپ یہ یقین دلاتے  
 ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے ہر باشندے کی  
 جان و مال کی حفاظت ہوگی - اس  
 وقت ایک فساد شروع ہو جاتا ہے -  
 اس سے لوگوں کو اندازہ لگا لہئے میں  
 آسانی پیدا ہوگئی ہے اور وہ سمجھتے  
 ہیں کہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب  
 جس وقت ایسا یقین دلاہنگے - تو ضرور  
 ایک نس پیدا ہو جائیگا - آپ نے  
 رانچی کے حادثے بعد ایسا یقین  
 دلایا تھا اور اس کے بعد ہی کانپور میں  
 فساد ہوا - اور دوسری چار جگہوں پر  
 بھی فساد ہوئے - اس کے بعد مالہاؤن  
 میں ۶ مسلمان پولیس کی گولہوں سے  
 ہلاک ہوئے - اس کے بعد جو آپ نے پھر  
 یقین دلایا کہ جان و مال کی حفاظت  
 کی جائیگی تو شوق پور میں اور پھر  
 رتلم میں فسادات ہوئے - اس کے علاوہ  
 مہاراشٹر میں کئی جگہوں پر فسادات  
 ہوئے - اس کے بعد آپ نے گورکھپور کے  
 حادثے کے بعد پھر یقین دلایا - تو  
 مہرتہ میں فساد ہوئے - کلکتہ میں  
 فساد ہوئے اور کریم گنج میں فساد  
 ہوئے - آپ کے اس یقین دلانے کے بعد  
 بہت آسانی کے ساتھ یہ اندازہ لگایا جا  
 سکتا ہے کہ فساد کب شروع ہو جائیگا -  
 ہوم منسٹر صاحب - آپ چونکہ  
 محفوظ ہیں - اس لئے آپ یہ سمجھتے  
 ہیں کہ تمام لوگ محفوظ ہیں اور  
 لوگوں کو فہر محفوظ ہونے کا جو  
 احساس ہے - وہ غلط ہے - مہرے خیال

[شری لطافت علی خاں]

گھبرا ڈال کر پھرتے دیا۔ جبکہ اس وقت شہر کے دوسرے حصوں میں خوب تیزی کے ساتھ چہرے بازی ہو رہی تھی۔ اس طرف کسی نے توجہ نہیں دی۔ ممکن ہے مہرتو کے اس کارنامے کا سہرا چوندھری چرن سنگھ صاحب اچھے سے باندھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

"SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central): That is under judicial inquiry.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): When the things are already referred to a judicial inquiry, I do not think it is proper on the part of the hon. Member to refer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right; let him conclude now.

شری لطافت علی خاں: لیکن

الہ آباد میں جو فساد ہوا۔ اسکا سہرا تو ہمارے ہوم منسٹر کے سر باندھا جائیگا۔ وہاں پر فسادوں نے مسلمانوں کے امان کو جانچ جانچ کر اور نشان لگا لگا کر چلايا۔ لیکن نقصان ۲۵ لاکھ سے زیادہ نہیں بڑھے پایا۔ مسلمانوں کے کئی بڑے بڑے گودام الہ آباد میں پھونک کر اور چلا کر راکھ کر لئے گئے۔ کسی جگہ پر اگر جان بچانے کی کوشش کی گئی اور مقابلہ کیا گیا۔ تو پولیس نے ان کو گھروں سے نکال نکال کر مارتا اور فسادوں کے حوالے کیا۔

ہمایو پور کم منسٹر صاحبہ الہ آباد کے فسادات کو دیکھنے کے لئے تھریف

لے گئیں لیکن پولیس نے ان کا دل دکھانا پسند نہیں کیا اور انہیں صرف وہی محلے دیکھائے گئے جہاں پر کسی قسم کا نقصان نہیں ہوا تھا۔ پولیس کے اس جذبہ کی میں تعریف گئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ وہ ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب کا دل دکھانا پسند نہیں کرتی ہے۔

آپ کی پولیس اس قدر مستعد ہے کہ وہ مسلم گندوں کو اگر وہ ایٹم کے پیچھے بھی چھپے ہوں تو لٹا کر سکتی ہے لیکن ہمدردی کے جذبہ کی بھی اس میں کمی نہیں ہے۔ وہ ہندو فسادوں کا کھل کر ساتھ دیتی ہے اور قتل کرنے میں ان کی مدد کرتی ہے۔ گرفتاریوں کے معاملے میں ہندو۔ مسلمان دونوں کو برابر رکھا جاتا ہے لیکن یہ ضرور ہے کہ مرنے والے اور نقصان اٹھانے والوں کی تعداد مسلمانوں کی ہی ہوتی ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس کی وجہ دنیا میں بدنامی قدر ہو اور اس کی وجہ سے دونوں فریقوں کو گرفتار کرنا ضروری سمجھا جاتا ہو۔

ہوم منسٹر صاحب۔ آپ کے زمانے میں چوتھیل انکوئری کے لئے جس قدر مطالعات کئے گئے ہیں اس کے خلاف آپ اتنی مستعدی کے ساتھ جمع ہوئے ہیں کہ ابھی تک کوئی چوتھیل انکوئری نہیں کرائی ہے۔ ایسی

چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں میں آپ اپنا  
وقت ضائع کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس  
نہ کریں -

اخبارات اور رسائل میں مسلمانوں  
کے خلاف جو پروپیگنڈا کیا جا رہا  
ہے اس کے ذریعہ جو زہر ملک کے اندر  
پھیلا جا رہا ہے اس پر بھی آپ  
توجہ نہ دیں اور وہ اس لئے کہ ایسی  
چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر غور کرنے کے  
لئے آپ کے پاس کوئی وقت نہیں  
ہے - میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا ہوں کہ  
اب نے مجھے بولنے کے لئے وقت  
دیا -

श्री केदार पस्वान (रोनेरा) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणा-  
धीन अनुदानों की मागों पर बोलते हुए  
मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है  
कि देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 20 साल  
से अधिक हो गये, कांग्रेस तब से सत्तारूढ़  
है लेकिन हरिजनों की दुर्दशा अभी तक  
जारी है। देहातों में अभी तक हमें वही  
छूआछूत देखने को मिलती है। हरिजनों  
को पहले की तरह ही सबकों के कुओं  
से पानी लेने व मंदिर में प्रवेश करने की  
दिवकत है। उन के पास पक्के घर नहीं है  
न ही खेती लायक जमीन है। आज  
भी उस की जीविका की समुचित  
व्यवस्था का अभाव है। न तो उसके पास  
खेती करने के लिये जमीन ही है  
और न ही उसे कोई नौकरी व घंघा  
मिलता है। स्थिति यह है कि आज हरिजन  
उसी तरह से नंगे, भूखे व बेसहारा  
हैं। उन की भोजन, कपड़े और निवास  
की समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई  
है। गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं कि  
उन के पास कुछ भी तो नहीं है। देश

में 10-12 करोड़ हरिजन बसते हैं।  
उनके पास कितनी जमीन है अथवा कितनी  
नौकरी है ? खूबी यह है कि मंत्री  
महोदय से यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है  
लेकिन वह इस के लिये कोई माकूल  
इंतजाम नहीं करते है।

यह विधि की विडम्बना नहीं तो और  
क्या है कि जो खेतों में काम करें, खेती मजदूरी  
करके खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करें उन्हें  
खाने को अनाज न मिले, जो कपड़े के  
घंघे में मजदूरी करें और कपड़े तैयार कर  
उन्हें तन ढांकने के लिये कपड़ा न मिले  
और जो मकान निर्माण कार्य करें उन्हें  
सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह की व्यवस्था  
न हो। मंत्री महोदय जानते ही हैं कि जो  
बेचारे रात, दिन कठोर परिश्रम करते हैं  
उनकी आज कैसी दर्दनाक हालत हो रही है?  
पिछले 20 सालों में उन की अवस्था में  
कोई उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है और  
वह अभी भी दबा कर रखे जा रहे हैं।  
मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में जितने भी हरिजन  
एम० पी० हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी  
से क्यों न हों, वह जनसंघ के हो, सोशलिस्ट  
पार्टी के हों अथवा कांग्रेस पार्टी के हों,  
सब को इस बारे में मिल कर एक मत  
से फैसला करना है कि हरिजनों का उद्धार  
किया जाय और जैसे यह आंध्र प्रदेश  
में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया गया है,  
उन्हें जलाया आदि गया है उस को बर्दाश्त  
न करते हुए इस सवाल पर तमाम हरिजन  
सदस्यों को सदन छोड़ देना चाहिये।  
श्री जगजीवन राम को भी तुरन्त अपने  
मंत्रीपद से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।  
हमें सब को मिल कर फैसला करना चाहिये  
और सरकार को 2, 4 महीने का समय  
देना चाहिये और उस के बाद अपने लक्ष्य  
की प्राप्ति के लिये हम को सत्याग्रह करना  
चाहिये। समय आ गया है जब सरकार  
चेते और उन की कठिनाइयों का निरा-

[श्री केदार पस्वान]

करण करे। जो लोग अभी तक बगैर आवास के हैं उनको जमीन आदि देकर बसाया जाय, बेरोजगारों को धंधे में लगाया जाय। जिनके पास जमीन जोतने के लिये नहीं है उन्हें जोतने के वास्ते जमीन की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह भी कहां का न्याय है कि एक आदमी तो 500 बोघा जमीन जोते और दूसरे आदमी के पास एक बोघा या थ डी सी जमीन जोतने के लिये न हो? मेरा यह कहते हुए दिल रो रहा है कि इस राज्य में साधु को तो फांसी लगती है और चोर की रिहाई हो जाती है। चन्हाण साहब यहां कुर्सी पर बैठ कर दफ्तरी क गजों में लग जाते हैं और वह यह जाकर स्वयं नहीं देखते हैं कि देहातों में आज हरिजनों की कैसी दयनीय अवस्था हो रही है? अभी हाल में मध्यप्रदेश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ और अभी अभी झांझ प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होने, उनको जलाने व औरतों को नंगा करके गांव में घुमाने का समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है जिस पर कि सभी देशवासियों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिये। अब इस पर उन्हें तुरन्त इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये नहीं तो हरिजनों को फिर खुला छोड़ दे और वह उन अत्याचारों के खिलाफ खड़े हो कर गोली चलायें, बम चलाये या कुछ भी करें। मेरी श्री जगजीवन राम से मांग है जो कि हरिजनों का नेतृत्व करते हैं और यहां सेंटर में मिनिस्टर हैं वह अगर हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं करते हैं तो उन्हें अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिये।

इस अवसर पर मैं मैथिली को बिहार प्रान्त में मान्यता दिये जाने की मांग करता हूं। बिहार में दरभंगा मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारण, सहर्षा, पूर्णिया, तथा उत्तरी भुंगेर जिले के लोगों की मैथिली

को मान्यता दी जाने की मांग है। और इस के लिये 2 करोड़ लोग मांग कर रहे हैं। जब अन्य अन्य प्रांतों में आप वहां की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को मान्यता प्रदान कर रहे हैं तो मैथिली को भी बिहार में मान्यता प्रदान की जाय। यहां मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक पूरे देश का सवाल है हिन्दी ही इस की राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा रहनी चाहिये इस पर हिन्दी के अलावा और कोई दूसरी भाषा आसन नहीं की जानी चाहिये। अलबत्ता जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा जब अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को आप प्रदेशों में मान्यता दे रहे हैं तो मैथिली को उस से क्यों वंचित रखा जाय?

सीमा की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वह पूर्ण नहीं है और वह वृष्टिपूर्ण है। हालांकि सीमा पर हमारी पुलिस बंटी हुई है लेकिन चोरी छिपे हमारे देश का सामान व अनाज दूसरे देशों को जा रहा है, वह चीन व पाकिस्तान को चला जा रहा है और हम उसकी रोकथाम करने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यहां से तो चोरी छिपे हमारा अनाज चीन, नैपाल और पाकिस्तान में चला जा रहा है और यहां लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। आखिर यह होम मिनिस्टर किस काम के लिये यहां बैठे हुए हैं?

यह हमारे 10-12 करोड़ गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी इतने सालों से बनवास भोग रहे हैं। भगवान राम को भी तो 14 साल का ही बनवास मिला था लेकिन क्या आप इन हरिजनों को जन्मभर के लिये बनवास देना चाहते हैं? मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अब स्थिति असहनीय हो चुकी है और मैं मांग करता हूं कि जितने भी हरिजन सदस्य हैं वह अपनी सदस्यता से त्याग पत्र दे दें और जाकू

देश में हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये और उन पर जमाने से चले आ रहे भ्रष्टाचारों को समाप्त कराने के लिये देशव्यापी संघर्ष का आयोजन करें और उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये अपने प्राणों की भी बलि देने से न हिचकिचायें।

धन्यवाद ।

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I start dealing with the problems raised in the course of the debate, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who participated in the debate and for keeping the level of the debate very high. Certainly, they have made criticism against the Home Ministry, against some of the policies of the Government of India and some of them have made some personal criticism against me also. All the three aspects of criticism, certainly, I welcome because that gives us an opportunity to put before this House and, through this House, before the people of the country the basic thinking of the Government on many matters that are discussed here.

Before I forget, I must pay a compliment for a speech from the hon. Member from Muzaffarnagar, U.P., Shri Latafat Ali Khan, for his sarcasm which is rather non-Communist quality of speaking.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I protest; he is trying to convert our Member.

16 HRS.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I sometimes feel, and I am rather pleased, that even sarcastic compliments come from the other side.

This debate was opened by another very distinguished member of this hon. House, Mr. Piloo Mody. After hearing his speech, I started feeling that the whole country was on the rampage but then I realised that Shri

Piloo Mody was an incarnation of exaggeration. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to comment on anybody's physical stature.....(*Interruptions*). It would be completely wrong if we take rather an unbalanced view of things.

Another hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, also described the condition of the State as a sick nation, there is some sort of sickness....

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians):** I said, the disease of communalism and casteism.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I am sorry, I got a wrong impression.

Shri C. C. Desai also wanted to know as to what was the state of the health of the country. I would like to tell them that I do not want to take a complacent view of the things. I cannot say that all is well. I certainly do not take that view, but I am also not prepared to say that all is unwell....

**SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR (Saharsa):** Most of the things are unwell.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I am giving my own view.

It is not true that all is unwell, because if you take a review of what happened in the last 15 months or so—You may take a period before the elections and survey the period after the elections—many things have happened. But we will have to analyse what has happened and what is what—law and order, law and public order, etc. What happened can consist of two types of things: One is the normal crime and the other is a sort of lawlessness arising out of certain political conditions, certain social conditions and certain economic conditions. If we try to review both the things as far as the former part is concerned, the crime is concerned, naturally it has to be dealt with, with better policing, modernisation of police forces, proper enforcement of law, removing

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the deficiencies in administration and so on. Certainly these can be done. But in regard to many problems which I am going to take one by one, you cannot say that these are problems which are normal problems of law and order. Take for example, the problem that we discussed here today, the problem of communalism, the problem of regionalism, the problems and difficulties and lawlessness arising out of the language problem etc. These are not problems that can be ascribed to some sort of abnormal conditions of individuals who participated in it and those who are responsible for it. These are some of the maladies that we have inherited from the past history of our own country; these are the long projections of the way of our thinking and the way of our life for centuries together. This is not something that has happened suddenly.

16.05HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If you take the problem of communalism, it is much better that we try to understand the whole problem in all its aspects. Hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, tried to simplify the issue; he said, we better find out who started the trouble. Certainly one can find out what started the trouble. But can you merely explain a communal riot in which hundreds of houses are burnt and many people are killed, by how it started? We need not think how it starts. Even if it starts in a void, it takes a serious turn. At the same time, he said, it is necessary to find out whether the people concerned are loyal to the nation. I must say that this attitude itself is a reasonable cause for such troubles. We should not create a psychosis in this country of suspicion about a group of people, about a community, as if they are not loyal to the country. What I call communal politics is this politics. I do not want to attack any one party or party's programme because I have a great respect for Mr. Vajpayee; I know that he believes in secularism...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He does not represent his Party (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is this attitude that is creating a psychology that one particular group of people, only because they belong to a different religion, are not likely to be loyal to the nation....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): I did not say that. What I said was that the minorities, while demanding rights, must discharge their duties. I never raised the question of loyalty.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When a responsible man, of the stature of Shri Vajpayee, makes such a statement, he makes the minorities suspect. The same thing can be said about the majority also....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Of course.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There, you speak of individuals. If he does not want to apply it to himself, he may not. But I am making a positive statement. In this country there is a wrong attitude of equating only the majority with the idea of nationalism. This country consists of different minorities and very important minorities—there are Muslims, there are Christians and there are people belonging to some other religions also. If we constantly say that the minorities are entitled to rights only if they observe their obligations, as if they are not observing their obligations, then what will happen? There may be bad individuals. Black sheep are there in every community. Therefore, we should not create this psychology. People say that, as a Home Minister, I must go and attack these things. Certainly one can go and attack individuals who are found, but these are invisible attitudes, these are intangible attitudes of mind which, really speaking, are basically responsible for this type of situation here. It is not

right to say that this happened in one type of States, because we have seen that it is not really confined to one type of States. It is not only in a Congress State that it happened, but it did happen in non-Congress States also. It did happen in Maharashtra, and I am ashamed of it. But it also happened in Bihar. It started in Bihar where there was no Congress Government. It happened in Uttar Pradesh; the worst thing happened in U.P. when there was no Congress Government. It happened in Kerala where there is no Congress Government but there is a Communist Government—between Muslims and Christians. It is not as if the party that rules is responsible or not responsible for it. It is ultimately the general atmosphere that we create in this country that is basically responsible for it. Therefore, it is no use trying to find a simple explanation for it or trying to find a scape goat in a single person. If the hon. members want to find in me the scape goat and if they are going to be satisfied with this, then I will not grudge their satisfaction. But that is a different matter. That is not going to solve the problem. The communal problem has a certain history in this country and we have to change our entire outlook. I entirely agree with Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who mentioned that we have to change our outlook completely. But merely accusing cannot do this, and merely a decade is possibly not enough for it. We will have to work and work continuously for this.

As far as administration is concerned, naturally we will have to take steps and we are taking steps. He asked as to what are we doing about it. I can say from my experience in the last 15 months that this particular year was a very difficult year, not for we as individuals; whether it is good or bad for individuals, it does not matter. Whether it is very easy or difficult for a Minister, that does not matter. Certainly for the last 15 to 18 months were rather a difficult period

for the country as such. We are passing through a difficult crisis, I should say. It is not a very easy thing to say, 'Do this way', 'Do that way', because the things are to be balanced. Yes, Sir, I have made a statement in Annual Report which was referred to and read by the hon. Member, but I want to know, what is the role of this Ministry? The role of this Ministry is not merely a Police. I am not merely a Police Minister. I am a Home Minister. Whoever becomes the Home Minister, he is not a Police Minister, he is the Home Minister. Otherwise, if it was merely police work, it was very easy. What is the approach, what is the perspective with which this Ministry has to work, this Government has to work? Here, we have to balance the freedom of the people with the public order in the country. Here, we have to balance the constitutional rights of the States with the constitutional responsibilities of the Centre. I am coming to that question of Centre-State relations which some hon. Members mentioned. We have to see that the freedom does not degenerate into licence, but, at the same time ensure that firm action does not erode freedom.

Sir, most of the subjects that were mentioned here in this debate were individually discussed at times in this hon. House. We have heard the contradictory allegations. Either they say that the Home Minister has excessively acted or he has not acted at all. It is always a balance, a balance between the freedom and public order, balance between the rights of the States and the Centre. And Sir, this balance is a very difficult balance because sometimes some people on some occasion get angry and say, 'What are you doing? Why don't you go and remove this Chief Minister? If for some constitutional reasons a Government was dismissed, some others say, 'Why did you do that? Damn the Home Minister. He is toppling the governments'. These are the sort of things which are said in this House.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

My main point is: we have to reconcile both these aspects in this Ministry. We have to see that constitutionality and the rule of law is also maintained. We have to see that the sovereignty and integrity of the country is also maintained. We have to see that democracy and the concept of secularism is maintained. That means, really speaking, one has to keep a balance. I wish I could have gone in one direction. It is rather very easy for one. One could have a single-track mind and merely go in for firmness. Here, Sir, firmness has to be mingled with, coupled with restraint. It is not merely the firmness that helps you, if certain thing happens in a wrong way. Take for example one incident in the South when some young boys got up and tried to burn the national flag. This is one incident which certainly can provoke a man to make an angry statement because that act itself is certainly bad. But can we, Sir, identify a few tens of students or hundreds of students who tried to do that with the entire people in the South and say that what all of them are doing is wrong. Therefore, one has to take a balanced view of the matter and it is this difficult task that I had to perform in the last 15 months. So any Home Minister has ultimately to strike a balance in this matter.

These difficult times can be faced only with confidence and hope in the future of this country because with all these difficulties I can say that I have a great faith in the future of this country, in the democratic spirit, the sovereignty and integrity and secularism of this country. I have no doubt. There are things happening, but these are some of the strains and stresses through which this country has to go. It appears that it is inevitable. But the point is: how will we go through this period of stresses and strains?

If we just lose our balance and take some extreme view of the matter, then possibly the future of the country

would be jeopardised. We are always reminded and asked, 'What are you doing?'—Sir, the last 20 years after Independence has been the most trying period for this country—consolidating Independence and transforming this conventional society, a conservative society, into a secular society, into a democratic society. This is very difficult. It cannot be done merely by passing laws or by issuing instructions. We have to live day by day, minute by minute in those conditions and create those conditions in the minds of the people so that we become a democratic society and a secular society in a true sense. This is a difficult task and in this the Home Minister has to be a watchman. He is not merely a police watchman, he is the watchman of the constitutionality, he is the watchman of the liberty of the people.

Sir, I consider that day, a great day for me, when we could decide to issue the notification for the withdrawal of Emergency because that was the day of the *magna carta* of the liberty of the people. But when it became necessary to come before this hon. House to have legislation for taking strong action against those people who are likely to undertake activities like cession or secession, even though I said that we were taking rather too much power, we came before this House and asked for that power.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कांग्रेस को बचाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया है। बहुत से विरोधियों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir. You get rid of this complex. If at all Congress has to go, it would not go because you curse it. It may go because of its faults. I have no doubt it will remain because of its strength, because its basic strength. I do not say, basic strength of individuals, but because of the basic strength of its



philosophy. It may or may not, but it is not the future of the Party that we are discussing here. It is the future of the country that we are discussing here.

Sir, these are the approaches.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कांग्रेस जाएगी कैसे, यह बताइये ।

श्री शिब नारायण (बस्तो) : आप सिर नीचे करो और पैर ऊपर, तब जाएगी ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण जाएगी तो आपके बाद जाएगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरे बाद सह, लेकिन मेरा लड़का तो कम से कम इसको न देखे ।

श्री शिब नारायण : आपका लड़का है भी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now, Sir, having dealt with this problem of communalism because I said after all these communal incidents take place and they are very bad. They are bad incidents. Take for example, what happened in Karimganj. Now, may I ask Mr. Vajpayeeji, really speaking what happened in Karimganj? There was one Muslim boy of 14—I was told I met him also—and a Hindu boy of 16. Some quarrel took place between these two boys only. Can we say that only because this boy of 14 was a little aggressive and took his cow back, was it an enough justification for starting the trouble in Karimganj? Suppose these were two Hindu boys and the same thing had happened, could there have been a communal trouble? Only because a Muslim boy of 14 was a little aggressive and was trying to protect his cow—it is a compliment to him and he was very proud to possess a cow. Really

speaking, the Hindi community should have gone and garlanded that young boy. What happened was that a large number of Muslim houses were burnt. This starting point theory is no good. What is important is something basic and wider than that and that has to be looked into. The most important thing in this matter, as I said, is the outlook.

Again I would certainly say is there is communal politics on the Hindu side, there is also communal politics on the Muslim side and I would appeal through you to all those people, let them not create a feeling that the Muslims are the most harassed community in this country. I am not saying there are no grievances. There may be grievances, but those grievances will have to be approached rationally. They can certainly place them before the Government. But to say that the entire Muslim population in this country is a class of secondary citizens—creating that sort of psychosis is also equally bad. I must say that because it is also my responsibility to put it. These basic communal attitudes in using politics for getting justice or for removal of grievances are responsible for these troubles in the country. For that matter our outlook has to be changed. Certainly the Government has to take some action in the matter. And the duty of the Central Government is of two types—basically guidance and secondarily intervention, if necessary. because, Sir, I am told that the constitutional rights of the States are very important. I believe in them because the rights of States are also equally important and the public order is the responsibility of the State. I am not trying to find an excuse to get away from my responsibility. At the same time, therefore, my work is to energise the State Governments, advise them without giving them a feeling that we are trying to dictate to them anything and, if necessary, to go to their assistance also, send them

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police force, if necessary, appoint Commissions, if necessary. That is exactly what we are doing.

I have to take the responsibility of taking a view here in public saying that it is much better that you apply the rule of collective fines. It is a rather very harsh step to take, but it helped some State Governments to take such a step. It is necessary to have committees of the leaders and representatives of the people at all levels, at village level, at town level, at district level and at State level, and they must automatically go into it. It is not merely because certain type of Government is there that they should go into it. It is a series of suggestions which have been prepared to guide Central-State Governments and I think some of the State Governments are making use of it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** What happens if the Administration takes a partisan view?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** If the Administration takes a partisan view, and if it is proved, whatever the consequences they have to face, they should face. And I would not come here to plead for such Administration. Even if it is my Administration, I will come and say I have failed in my duty, I can assure this honourable House, if in such matters it happens like that.

I have got very short time, and I have tried to cover as many points as I could.

Now, Sir, coming to the other question of Central-State relations, my own personal conviction is what I have mentioned in my last speech—last speech means the speech I deli-

vered in the last year's Demands—that the relationship that is embodied in our Constitution today is the best solution for the Centre-State relations. That is my view. This relationship is the result of the lessons that we have learnt in the history of the last many centuries in this country. I have no doubt that the Centre has to be strong. I have no doubt that the States also have to be strong and each other has to help each other to be strong. In this country, Sir, whenever there was a weak Centre, we exposed ourselves to external aggression and ultimately we allowed ourselves to be dominated by the foreign power.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What is happening now?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** When there was over-centralisation, that also did not last long.

These are the lessons of history and the founding fathers of our Constitution, with wisdom, with foresight, laid down the basic principles of relationship between the States and the Centre and I have no doubt that they should remain. I do not want to suggest thereby that there is no scope for adjustment as and when sometimes some adjustments become necessary. But for that matter, I have no doubt that our constitution is flexible enough, to accommodate just adjustments when they become necessary like when the problem of backward State and its development is concerned. I think certainly some mechanism can be found to help them. The Planning Commission was found to be the best mechanism to help this process. That is our experience of the last twenty years. But, Sir, this attitude that only Defence, Communications and Foreign Policy should be left to the Centre and States should be made masters of everything else

is a thought which is a dangerous thought, which will ultimately destroy this nation. It is a process which will ultimately lead to the balkanisation of this country.

I know, there are some people whose philosophy is to think that this country is not a nation, but amalgam of many nations. I know this theory has been many times promulgated by important national parties. They had kept it concealed for some time. Now, I will not be surprised if they come forward again with this philosophy when they see that forces of linguism, regionalism and communalism are raising their ugly heads and feel that this is the time to push forward this theory. So, I will not be surprised if they come forward with this theory. Sir, this is exactly what the enemies of this country would want. What is ultimately the analysis that we can make of the attitude of Pakistan and China?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What is the meaning of linguistic States?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will come to the problem of language again. Sir, what is ultimately our analysis of the attitude of China and Pakistan? I am not going into the external matters or the problem of defence in this matter. But this is a very obvious thing. The first lesson to be learnt is that China is keen to become the leader of the world by first of all achieving hegemony in the Asian world and they know that our country of this size and of this strength is going to be the basic obstacle in their way. They would like this country to be divided, a sort of amalgam of many nations. Possibly this is the psychology of Pakistan also.

So, Sir, when we talk about Centre-State relationship, let us not talk in terms of weakening the Centre or weakening the States also. This is a well-balanced relationship that our Constitution has given us, and any

further thinking, future thinking and future adjustments that are to be done, will have to be done on the basis of the Centre-State relationship that is laid down in the present Constitution.

The Centre-State relation also poses the problem of language. We have discussed this question many times in this honourable House, and I do not want to say something again which might start feelings here or there. Many times the question of the Act and the Resolution is being taken into consideration in this honourable House.

I have no doubt that nobody has ever so far suggested that the passing of the Act was wrong, because that is, really speaking a basic achievement. And what was that achievement? The achievement was that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi States unless they agree to it. This was the basic thing which the non-Hindi people wanted in our country, and this was the basic assurance that Pandit Jawaharlalji, as Prime Minister of this country had given. We accepted that. Now, some trouble about the Resolution, some difference of opinion about the Resolution started.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : त्रिविधान ने क्या आश्वासन दिया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Somebody had criticised the amendments that we accepted. Whether certain amendments ought to have been accepted or not is a different matter, and I would have been happy if I could have done without these amendments. But we have to take the view of the whole House into consideration, now that this House has passed the Resolution. What is the Resolution? The Resolution has got three or four important points in it. Let us try to understand it. When we say something like 'suspend the Resolution' let us try to understand what is there in the Resolution. The

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Resolution says that we should 'take steps for the development of all the languages, including Hindi'. Is it bad proposition? No then Sir, the Resolutions says that for the UPSC examinations all the languages should be the media of examination, Does it need to be suspended, may I ask? Except Shri Frank Anthony nobody wants it?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Multiplicity of media will mean destruction of the Services and every educationist will agree with this view.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The third aspect was that at the secondary stage three language formula should be implemented. This is a recommendation to the State Governments. And the most important question was about the recruitment to the Central Services. I quite agree, Sir, that about this restricted matter, limited problem, there is some difference of opinion. There is a feeling of inequality in this particular matter, and we have conceded this on the floor of the House, I said, yes, there is inequality of burden at the stage of recruitment, because a person knowing Hindi alone can appear for the examination for the recruitment and can pass with a knowledge of only one language, while a non-Hindi person will have to learn his own language and also English, if he takes English, to pass the examination. To that extent there is inequality. And this inequality will have to be removed. And we said that this can be done by holding discussions with the different leaders of the political parties. Now whatever we should do, we should do with maximum agreement amongst different people, because, this is not a party issue. This is a national issue, and national issues should be decided on the basis of national consensus. So our efforts will be in this direction. As far as language is concerned this is our approach. I do not want to go into the other aspects of the language

problem. Some Member said here that there should be only Hindi. I was wondering whether he was joking or he really meant that no other language should be there in India. I hope he did not mean it; all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are national languages.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा कह रहे थे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Quite right. I am merely mentioning it from this point of view that these are the national languages and they have their place of honour in the life of the people and in the Constitution, and we shall have to take all the steps to see that these languages develop and prosper.

The only question was about the official language. We have accepted for the official language bilingualism. Let us not forget that we have accepted bilingualism. Naturally, Hindi will have to make its progress and we shall have to see that this development takes place as quickly as possible. This is the position about language.

Now I come to the question of regionalism.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: What is his reaction to Shri Kamaraj's statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am glad that the hon. Member had reminded me of that. I was coming to that a little later. What Shri Kamaraj said at that time was a voice of wisdom as far as he was concerned. What was there to say that he has done something wrong? Even now, he has been misquoted out of context Shri S. Kandappan had said that some boys had met there and had passed some resolution. But he only read out that part of it which suited him.

But in the same news item I see Shri Kamaraj's speech also. The same news item continues as follows:

He (Shri Kamaraj) appealed to the students to leave the language issue to elders without being carried away by the tactics of the DMK Ministry.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He knows the point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the DMK is concerned, let us keep that point aside. I am not interested in that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That was what Shri Kamaraj was interested in, namely a dig at the DMK.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not interested in that. But what I am interested in and what we should all be interested in is this that he has made an appeal to the students to leave the language issue to the elders, that is, to people who are sitting here, I hope, because he depends upon our wisdom and our balance....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In that case, may I ask the Home Minister what the purpose of Shri Kamaraj was in convening a conference and blessing them with a resolution of that type? That is the moot point. He knows it, and he was behind that conference, and he was accorded a very great reception.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has made his point. I understand what is in his mind. First of all, it is wrong to say that Shri Kamaraj called a meeting to pass such a resolution. It is very wrong to say so. I have not blamed the DMK for what the students are doing in Coimbatore. The point is that even though the students held a different view, he had the courage to go and advise

them to go by the advice of the elders and not be carried away by other things.

It is a wrong attitude to question the bona fides of public men.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: In the statement that I had read out, it is clearly stated by Shri Kamaraj that he has taken exception to the statement made by the Education Minister of Madras that at long last Hindi will be the official link language of this country. I had read out that portion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not seen that.

The major point about the language issue is this. As I have said it some time ago here in this House, the difficulty is that in this country on the language issue there are five hundred million opinions; every man has his own opinions and views about it. I am not concerned about what one individual thinks about the language. My main concern is about what the approach should be to solve the problem. That is really speaking that main issue. Here, Shri Kamaraj says that by himself he is not going to solve the problem; his advice is that let the elders of this country solve this problem. This is the most important approach. It is the approach that matters. Therefore, we should not try to misrepresent any public man because it suits us politically. I would not like to do that, and I would like other people also not to do that.

श्री रवि राय : आपके एक नेता की राय का मतलब ही नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was coming to the regional problems. Some Members did make a reference to the problem of Assam. I think it is my duty to emphasise the importance of the problem of the East India region. It is a problem that we shall have to watch as a nation for some time to

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come or perhaps a long time to come. There are subversive elements active, there are rebellious organisations active, not only active by themselves, but they are in touch with the Chinese and Pakistanis also. So, we shall have to watch this. And we shall have to watch this problem not from the party point of view, but we shall have to look at the problem from the national point of view. Therefore, let us not rush to any conclusions saying 'Do this or do not do that'. The question of Assam reorganisation has to be carefully considered. We have to make an effort to evolve an agreement between the two parties there, and if not, then certainly decide the question on merits. At the present moment, we have not taken any position about this issue. But there also, I would like to make an appeal to friends who spoke here that let them not look at it merely from the point of view of their own area or region, but let them better try to look at it from India's point of view.

Regionalism also has thrown up many problems, the problem of the Senas, which has been discussed here many times. It sometimes suits political parties to make use of these regional feelings or regional organisations, but sometimes they become Bhasmasuras and ultimately lead to the complete ruination of the parties concerned. This is one thing that I would like to say about this matter.

I do not want to say that the States have not got their personalities. The States have their own personalities and they should certainly try to make progress in their own way. But exclusive regionalism is something which is very dangerous. Exclusive regionalism, communalism and an over-emphasis on the linguistic fervour—these are the things against which our country will have to be on guard for

a long time to come if at all we are to be a strong, sovereign, well-integrated, democratic, secular State. This is really speaking the task that is given to us and it will be our duty and it will be the duty of this Government to see that they try their best to stand by these principles and achieve whatever they can under the present circumstances. This is my general approach to the problems.

Now, I would like to come to some specific problems or issues raised by different Members. First, I would like to mention the issue raised by Shri A. B. Vajpayee. He did make a mention about the investigation of the murder of Pandit Deen Dayalji. We were all shocked by the murder of this great son of India, who has done the greatest service to this country by his personal efforts from that date, we undertook to go into the the investigation of this, and the CBI was asked to investigate the matter. Here, I would like to make one request to you and through you to the House. Will it be wise for me to go into the details of investigations which are not yet complete? The investigations in not yet complete. But I would like to make an appeal to hon. Members and particularly to Shri A. B. Vajpayee and assure him that the investigation is making progress. Enough clues have been found. Investigation does not mean that we try to reach the conclusion which we want to reach. Ultimately, investigation is such an objective thing that it has to grow out of things which are there and one has to find the truth. That is the process and that process has to be proved in a court of law. So, the investigating officials have to take full care in regard to what they are doing. I have no doubt that they have enough clues on which they are working. They have put under arrest some people. They have recovered all the articles that were with Pandit Deen Dayalji at that time. If anybody has any other information

or clues and he can give them, certainly they can also be made use of by the investigating officials.

One Member asked whether Mr. Lobo has been withdrawn. In order to help Mr. Lobo who was in charge of investigations.....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is referring to Lobo Prabhu?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Ye to Lobo Ka Prabhu hai; I am referring to Mr. Lobo. Not only does Mr. Lobo still continue on the investigation side, but we have asked another DIG, Mr. M. P. Singh to help him. Even when he is in charge of it, sometimes, the work here also brings him back because he has to attend to some other things here which he was doing before. But Mr. Lobo still continues on it. As far as I am concerned, I can say that the investigation is energetically being followed, and I hope sooner than later they will be in a position to go before the court with all the evidence and clues that they have.

He raised another point. He said the CBI should keep its mind open, and the possibility of political motivation for this murder should be investigated fully. Certainly. If there is any information or clue, that will be pursued further. But he made another hint, that the CBI started with an 'accident' theory. It was not the theory of CBI that it was an accident. But when an investigation starts, it has to take into consideration all the probabilities and then proceed on that basis. It was never the conclusion of CBI that it was an accident.

He also mentioned about missionaries and tea planters. As regards the former, as far as possible in the border areas, we are following the policy of Indianisation of missions. But that will have to be done gradually. We should not do it in such a way that we create a suspicion in the minds

of the minorities, Christians, in this country. This will have to be done gradually, because you do not get all the time all the types of people that the missions require. Sometimes an expert doctor is required; sometimes nurses are required. I know from my own experience—some of the Indian missionaries have told me—I do not know what is wrong with us—that the zeal with which some of these people work is not equalled by our own people. Take the case of leprosy patients, for example. When it is our own people attending to them and trying to do it, they do not like to stay there for long. This sort of difficulties do arise and one will have to take a rather humane view of this matter. So a gradual policy of Indianisation will be pursued in the case of the missions in border areas. That was one aspect which Shri Vajpayee emphasised. On the border areas, we will have to be a little stricter. We are not allowing new missionaries to go. And whenever any doubt about any person concerning the security aspect arises, he is asked to leave. We will certainly proceed with a little more speed as far as Indianisation is concerned in the border areas. I am quite aware of this problem of missionaries in the more sensitive security areas on the borders.

Now comes the problem of Delhi. Shri Brahm Prakash has raised this question. I know his feelings in the matter. I know the feelings of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not of Shri Balraj Madhok?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The general set-up of Delhi and the administration of Delhi is one of the difficult problems in our administration as such. I know that people like Shri Brahm Prakash and other friends do want a sort of complete statehood for the Delhi area.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** God save the Delhi citizens!

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Do not start criticising us because we have not conceded it.

As regards this problem, it is not my view that holds the field; this is also the view of this House, because this House has certainly taken a particular view of the matter. Delhi happens to be the capital of the Union. It cannot have two States at the same place: the Central Government and the Delhi Government. The term 'Government' as a concept which is rather an exclusive concept. Two of them cannot function in the same place; there cannot be two States in one area. At the same time, there are problems for which some sort of autonomous arrangements have to be made; certain executive responsibilities have to be transferred, which is being done. There is the Metropolitan Council. There is an Executive Council working with transferred subjects.

There are certain administrative problems. Unfortunately, there are certain political problems too—I am aware of them; I will come to them a little later. It is creating certain difficulties and initial frictions. But I have no doubt, given the willingness to work it and given the co-operation of all concerned, this can be worked smoothly. If some adjustments are necessary, if some little improvements here and there are called for, they can certainly be thought of, I am not against that. But the basic fact remains as far as this Government is concerned, as far as his Parliament is concerned—because it took a view of the matter only two or three years ago—that in this area there cannot be two States. One will have to concede this position, one will have to adjust oneself to this basic position.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK** (South Delhi): Accepting this basic principle, why should there be a multiplicity of authorities in the Central Government dealing with various things? Why not there be one central authority for these subjects and one supreme authority for the transferred subjects?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** There are three or four bodies functioning here. There is the Delhi Municipal Corporation; there is the New Delhi Municipal Committee; there is the Cantonment Board; there is the Development Board. The tasks are so different. I would like the hon. member to realise one thing, that the NDMC area has certainly its own different problems, different from what you find in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area. I am prepared to sit with him and convince him, if I can . . .

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA** (Gurdaspur): Do not waste your time.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I know the wisdom of the solution suggested by the hon. Member, but this is the only thing we can do in this country; even if necessary, waste your time to persuade friends.

Take the question of the Cantonment Board. This is nothing peculiar to Delhi. Cantonment Boards function in major cities of India. They have their own functions. Possibly sometimes my hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, might very ably explain the functions of cantonment boards. These are the problems.

Let us go to the problem of jhuggi-jhonpri. It is a problem, a very sensitive problem. It is there in all leading cities of India; the same thing is happening in Delhi also. We all know that after independence the process of urbanisation is going on very fast. A large number, of people from the rural areas which have no employment opportunities naturally rush to the cities to get employment. That has created a chronic problem, increasing slums all over India. It is



more so in Delhi because Delhi in the last 50 years has expanded five to six times and more. Naturally it is a problem here. At the same time, we have also to see that it does not become merely a city of slums. We have to find a solution to it. The problem has been discussed from time to time from the time of Pandit Nehru, because he had applied his mind to it and left certain ideas behind him. Ultimately, we reached some decisions. I had met representatives of Delhi. A study team was appointed with which most of the important members here were associated. Their report has come. A certain number of people had to be shifted. I agree that when people are shifted from one area to other areas, the minimum facilities for human beings to live and function must be provided for them. That basic thing I accept as a sort of responsibility on anybody undertaking this sort of operation.

I personally feel this was taken care of even when these activities were undertaken by the Lt. Governor. There can be two opinions as to whether the facilities there are enough or not. Certainly it can be a matter of opinion. I propose to go and visit some of these areas to find out what has really been done. But in this matter, my position is that of a friend and guide, if they want guidance and help. Ultimately, this matter has to be decided there . . .

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : दिल्ली के उन इलाकों को आपने एक बार निरीक्षण भी तो किया है। दिल्ली के झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों का एक बार आपने निरीक्षण भी तो किया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was dealing with the jhuggi-jhonpri issue. Instead of immediately creating more problems, I had given a view to the Lt. Governor—I am owning it publicly—whether we cannot suspend the operations for some time, and again

meet all the friends, those who were the members of the study team and even other responsible leaders, and have some sort of a balanced approach to this problem and then take a decision. But some Members did not like it. I received a letter from hon. Member Shri Gupta asking why it was being done. It is not enough to have some view on a particular matter. There is always the possibility of another person having another view. The person who is to implement a decision has to take all views into consideration. In this matter also, party considerations should not be brought in. Human considerations are the most important. The removal of slum conditions in Delhi is also in the interest of those who live in the slums it is not only meant for the beautification of Delhi. There are problems of sanitation, social hygiene, environmental hygiene, etc. in slums.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैंने अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखा है कि आपने जो किलयरेंस को बन्द किया वह ठीक नहीं किया, आप झुग्गी वालों को सुविधायें ज्यादा देजिए। दो कैटेगरीज हैं, एक तो एलिजबिल्स और दूसरे नान-एलिजबिल्स हैं। दोनों को सुविधायें ज्यादा देना चाहिये लेकिन बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot stop that completely or permanently. I requested the Lieut. Governor to suspend the operation for the present so that we could meet and discuss the problem, so that difficult problems are not thrown up and agitations are not launched on this matter . . . (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या हरिजन और शूद्र भगा दिए जायें, यही आपकी झुग्गी झोपड़ी की स्कीम है ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** When agitations are launched, law and order problems are created in the city. I concede the right of political parties to have agitations and demonstrations. But at the same time if something is done and the Home Minister and the police organisation do not take action, what happens? Here again there is the question of balancing. There should be a constructive approach to this problem to solve it wisely with the co-operation of each other. Let us not politicalise the jhuggi and jhompri question; let us not think in terms of agitations. If we did that, I am sure that within a reasonable time, we shall find a method to solve this problem. . .

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Do not aggravate it by unnecessarily delaying the matters; it needs speedy solution.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Shri Madhok is an experienced politician and he has some experience of administration also. When you want to solve a problem, you must know the size of the problem and how it is expanding also. In order to solve such a huge problem, you should think in terms of having resources, you have to think of enough land so that they could be shifted there; you have to think of other materials also. These will be some of the aspects which shall be taken into consideration when we all sit down to talk about it.

Some small things are made important issues. Shri Kandappan mentioned the name of Tamilnad to illustrate the attitude of the Centre. I think he knew the developments. I shall give the facts as they are. First of all the Chief Minister of Madras mentioned some other name for the State. I had occasion to meet him and discuss with him this matter. I had indicated to him that if they wanted to change the name, we should have no objection. They passed a resolution and the suggestion has come before us. According

to the Constitution, we had to draft a Bill and send the draft Bill as such for the consideration of the Madras Assembly. It is being done. We are not against the change of name. If the people of Madras want a change in the name of the State, we gladly accept it; it is our attitude.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:** What about Dalmiapuram?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** If they went to change the name of a certain place, that is one thing. If they want to change the name of the railway station, that is another thing. It has its own history. The previous Government did not accept it. The present Government of Madras recommended it. We examined it. This is a new colony which has come up. After all, the name is a convenience; it is not to commemorate somebody. The Railways say that the railway station is Dalmianagar. There seems to be opposition only because the name happens to be Dalmia. I am not very fond of these names myself . . .

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:** Your reply is completely misleading. The name of the place is Kallakudi.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** My information is that it is a nearby village; the name of the station is Dalmianagar.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:** I have mentioned the case of Chandrapur when you accept the suggestion of the Maharashtra Government and changed Chanda to Chandrapur, what harm is there in accepting this demand? This is the House of the People; still it is called Lok Sabha. There is some sentimental attachment to language.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I understand your sentiments. I do not want to hurt your sentiments. We shall take up the matter with the Railway Ministry again. I am not taking any rigid attitude. As I said, name is a convenience and it is a small matter.

But I wish to explain the change of Chandrapur; you must understand the reasoning behind it. It was not the name of the station that was changed. The station was in Chanda town. The name of the town was changed and therefore the name of the station was changed. It was not a change of name of the station alone, by itself. It was formerly called Chanda. I do not know why this change was accepted. When I was Chief Minister, I had not made that recommendation; when it was accepted here, I was not the Home Minister. There are a number of changes like that—Varanasi for instance. If you want to make a change in the name of any town, you can make any proposal and we shall certainly consider it on merits. I am not making any commitment in saying so.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:** The Motor Vehicles Act.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I have not got details of the matter as it concerns the Transport Ministry. I shall take it up with them and you should also take it up with them. Personally, I am not dealing with that matter.

There were speeches by some other Members. There was no particular point in Mr. Piloo Mody's speech; it was a well-worded speech; that is all that I can say. I think Dwivedyji said one or two things about inter-state relations. He mentioned Mysore and Maharashtra borders and Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. There is a difference between these two problems. The problem between Mysore and Maharashtra is under examination by the Government and I have not got anything to say about it at this stage. One idea is to call all the political parties and evolve some sort of a national concensus. I hope some solution can be found for this matter. I am not expressing any view in this matter. Secondly, I come from one of the States which is a party which is interested and I may be misunder-

stood and I do not want it to be so. It is not merely a question of my being misunderstood. I do not want to be unfair to the problem as such and make a solution difficult. Therefore, I shall not say anything.

The Orissa-Andhra Pradesh problem is of a different type. The Mysore-Maharashtra problem arises out of the reorganisation of the States. The first problem, the Orissa-Andhra problem, is concerned with going into the records of both the States and coming to some conclusions. I am corresponding with both the Chief Ministers to agree to something. This is the way the Home Minister has to work. He cannot send commands from here to do this or that but try to talk to them patiently. I am trying to tackle this matter and I hope the influence of the hon. Members will be of some use to me and I hope I shall have similar help from the other hon. Members from Andhra. Also, to get these two Chief Ministers together and to find a solution to a very minor problem. Sometimes minor problems become more difficult and troublesome problems.

17 hrs.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Not only about Maharashtra and Mysore, but about all existing border disputes between States, why not have some uniform principle for demarcation of the boundaries

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I do not have enough time to deal with it now, but this is certainly a good idea. If we can evolve some principles, well and good. Nothing like that.

Mr. Varma from this side raised a serious matter about what is happening in Assam. I have dealt with that question while dealing with the questions and I do not want to go into the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

details of it now. The most important thing I had to do was to invite the attention of the House and the country to the seriousness of the problem and the implications of what is happening in that part of the country. We will have to be very watchful and careful.

There were some other individual problems mentioned by some hon. Members. I do not think I will have enough time to deal with them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What about scheduled castes?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The problem of scheduled castes, particularly the treatment that is being meted out to Harijans in some areas, is a very sensitive matter. It is not for the sake of formality that I am saying it. I say it because of my deep anxiety about this problem. Ultimately Indian democracy will be judged by what we do to the scheduled castes and tribes in our country. That is my basic feeling. We will have to do our utmost for them. One incident was discussed in this House this morning. It is a terribly bad thing and one feels ashamed of it. We should give thought to it on a national level to find out the remedy, whether we can have any permanent machinery to look into it or whether there should be a judicial enquiry whenever such a thing happens, etc. I will go very carefully into it. I can assure the hon. member that the whole House is with them on this point. It will be the duty of this country to see that not only justice is done to them, but they must also feel that justice is done to them. That will be the ultimate test.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : क्या आप शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेशन के लिये कोई स्पेशल प्राविजन करने जा रहे हैं ताकि क्लास 1 और 2 का रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Apart from reservations, there were certain other problems also about the services. In the Home Ministry, we had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Yardi. They had formulated certain proposals which have been accepted in the Home Ministry, but they will have to be taken to the Cabinet. Then the Government will have to take a final view on it.

श्री नशि भूषण तखपेयी (खारगोन) :  
वर्ण व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दीजिये, झगड़ा समाप्त हो जाय ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I wish I had a strong pen to do it by one stroke of the pen. There are certain susceptibilities and I do not want to touch on it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will he assure the House that he will take up the problem of Harijans in his own ministry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us not think in these terms. I am sure the problem is in the able hands of Shri Ashoka Mehta and he is doing his utmost. He and I meet together many times and discuss these problems. It is not a question whether it is in the hands of A or B. Ultimately the Government is collectively responsible to what is happening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Yesterday I raised a few questions about the problems of Indian citizens in the Indian enclaves in East Pakistan and about reports regarding alleged documents about Shri Atulya Ghosh. You were not present here; Mr. Shukla was present.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have many times explained those things here. These are problems I cannot answer now. If he comes to me, I am prepared to discuss it with him.

Sir, I thank you and the House for the patient hearing I have received. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Maindsaur): Why don't you deal with the saboteurs firmly?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When I mentioned about the problem of subversion, I did say that we will have to be ruthless with the saboteurs and save the country. (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is anything, you can approach the Home Minister later on. I will now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the demands to the vote of the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैं आप को आज्ञा से दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल 1966 कोट कर रहा हूँ, जो अब ऐक्ट बन गया है। उस में सेक्सन 22 है जिस में बहा गया है कि :

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Metropolitan Council shall have the right to discuss, and make recommendations with respect to, the following matters in so far as they relate to Delhi, namely:—

- (a) proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in so far as any such matters is applicable in relation to Union territories (here-after referred to as the State List and the Concurrent List);

(b) proposals for extension to Delhi of any enactment in a State relating to any matter enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;

(c) proposals for legislation referred to it by the Administrator with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;

(d) the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to Delhi to be credited to and to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of India; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Delhi Development Authority;

The recommendations of the Metropolitan Council, after having been duly considered by the Executive Council, shall, whenever necessary, be forwarded by the Administrator to Central Government with the views, if any, expressed thereon by the Executive Council."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That has not been done.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली का जो खर्च या आमदनी है वह होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट के अन्दर आती है। दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में दिल्ली के बजट पर अभी डिसकशन हो रही है और उन्होंने अभी तक यहां पर अपनी रिपोर्टिंग नहीं भेजी है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनकी जो भी पावर्ज है उनको अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लैमेंट किया जाएगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तरह से अगर आज हम यह चीज पास कर देते हैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की

[श्री कानरलाल गुप्त]

तो जो काउंसिल को प्रस्तावित दिये गये हैं वे इन लैटर एंड इन स्पिरिट, दोनों में खत्म हो जाएंगे और यह डैनो-क्लेसी के भी खिलाफ बात होगी और यह जो बिल है इसके भी खिलाफ बात होगी। पार्लियामेंट ने इस बिल को पास किया था। वहां को रिफोर्मेंटेशन आने के बाद ही होम मिनिस्ट्री को ग्रान्ट्स पर बॉटिंग होना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कई बिलों के बारे में किया भी है कि वे पहले दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में डिस्कसन हुए और उसके बाद ही यहां आ कर पास हुए। इसी तरह से बजट वहां जब डिस्कशन हो जाए उसके बाद जो रिफोर्मेंटेशन वहां से आती है उनको आप माने या न माने लेकिन रिफोर्मेंटेशन आ जाने के बाद ही सदन कम्पिटेंट है कि जो चाहे करे। लेकिन रिफोर्मेंटेशन जरूर आनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it contain any provision that till such a recommendation is forwarded to the Home Ministry, the Lok Sabha has no authority to vote the Demands? Does it say so anywhere?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Unless that is included, how can it be passed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is stated there is that the recommendations made by the Metropolitan Council or the Executive Council will have to be considered by us. If they make additional recommendations, certainly they can be considered by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us not try to put the cart before the horse. There is no provision. No Act can restrict the right of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As there is no binding provision, I cannot entertain the point of order.

श्री प्रदल विहारी बाजपेयी : हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों को इस समय रोका जाये। लेकिन आप यह तो स्वीकार करेंगे कि टाइम टेबल ऐसा बनाना चाहिये कि मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल पहले विचार कर ले और संसद में उसकी सिफारिशों के साथ ही मांगें रखी जायें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 38 to 52, 117 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 39 CABINET**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND No. 40 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND No. 41 POLICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,94,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND No. 42 CENSUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Census'."

**DEMAND No. 43 STATISTICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**DEMAND No. 44 PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND No. 45—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 46—DELHI**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,12,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND No. 47 CHANDIGARH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

**DEMAND No. 48 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaked]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 49 TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 50 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND NO. 51 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 52 OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

17.14 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 4 to 6 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."



**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE**

[ARMY INCLUDING DEFENCE PRODUCTION, NAVY AND AIR FORCE]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,53,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Services, Effective of which Rs. 5,90,57,83,000 shall be for Army including Defence Production, Rs. 31,84,67,000 for Navy and Rs. 1,40,10,83,000 for Air Force."

**DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,54,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Services—Non-effective."

**DEMAND NO. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,79,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Capital Outlay."

**SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura):** Sir, as usual the Defence Minister has produced a book which

he labels as the Report on the Ministry of Defence and as usual, apart from being a little falter, it gives us very little information.

We are aware of the enormous cost of our Defence Budget. We are also aware of the recent promotions in all ranks of the Armed Forces. It only requires simple mathematics to work out that we have added 16 Divisions to our Army. This may be laudable in view of the increased Pakistan potential but what is not so praiseworthy is the fact that he knows as well as I do that he has no transport to move these divisions, no guns for the new artillery regiments, no tanks for the new armoured regiments. Surely, this considerable expenditure could have been avoided until such time as equipment was available and also by following the point suggested by me last year to have a small mobile modern army backed by a huge para military force.

One distressing suggestion made in this report is that the activities of the NCC are to be curtailed. We are already aware of the indiscipline in the younger generation and to curtail a unifying force and its inherent impact is, I think, wrong. I know, as Motion said, where there is no hope there is no fear. Discipline in itself gives hope and, therefore, I would ask the Minister to reconsider his decision in this regard.

With regard to the Air Force, a service for which I have great personal regard and affection, I have been horrified by the number of accidents that have taken place lately. This is surely due to lack of training of pilots or of faulty maintenance or more because our aircraft are obsolete. He says blindly that we are re-equipping, but when is this transition period to be over? I do not know. I am sure, he agrees with me that none of our young men are keen to become recipients of posthumous awards for gallantry.

[Shri Girraj Saran Singh]

The Minister the other day waxed eloquent on clause 5 of the Official Secrets Act with regard to *The Untold Story*. I charge that he himself is guilty of violating this Act. It is well known that Iran has supplied aeroplanes to Pakistan; yet when their C-in-C visited this country, he was shown everything including a trip to the very sensitive border area of Nathu-La. I think, in future such visits should be carefully regulated and properly screened.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

I would like to point out to the Defence Minister this is a quotation whose author, I am afraid, at the moment I cannot give—

“Peace is the one thing that the common man in every country wants, but at the moment he gets the word hurled at him from every conceivable direction. Unfortunately, it happens to be a fact that any political fraudulency can secure a hearing even if it merely breathes the word. People are so frightened of putting themselves in the position of not furthering the cause of peace, that the most crooked appeal ensures a hearing and even co-operation.”

What has happened in Kashmir, Haji Pir and now in Kutch, does the hon. Minister think that I or the country will forget? The last thing I want is that we do so. I want you all to go back and say that we have bowed our heads in the interest of peace not only on this continent but in the world.

I want the hon. Defence Minister, the Government of India, the leaders to tell America, Russia and China that we, the people of India, are not greedy; we want nothing except what God gave us. Tell them that we would like to smell the sweet smell of peace once for ourselves and for ever for our children. Tell them that we do not want our children and their children's

children to walk in the shadow of war. Tell them we do not want much, only peace, carefree children playing without want and without wondering where to go and what tomorrow will bring.

I have not very much to say. The Government of the world may not be mad but they are blind and that blindness is but one step removed from insanity. If you can only bring your people in close contact with your neighbours, you will discover that their differences no longer exist and that they are only inhabitants of the same world in which we live, that right, truth, virtue, belongs to them just as much it is to us.

I would like to finish by saying that I, once again, plead the cause of the junior officers in the army, for reducing the stationing in hardship areas. I would again ask the hon. Minister of Defence to reconsider this point by rotating them more frequently and providing with housing in cantonment areas so that schooling facilities for their children, housing for their wives, all these difficulties are removed.

DR. D. S. RAJU (Rajahmundry):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry in toto. While I do so, I would like to express my deep sorrow that we are compelled to spend so much money for the defence purposes which we can profitably utilise for the welfare of our people and for improving the standard of living of our people. But it is a tragedy, I say, of the times that we have no other alternative because our two neighbours, Pakistan on the one side and China on the other side, have not ceased to provoke and to create incidents and to do all sorts of things including an open aggression. Under these circumstances, we have no other alternative but to prepare our country for defence.

Sir, defence is our sacred duty and our constitutional responsibility that we owe to our country. It is all the more tragic because none of us want war. A vast majority of our people and a vast majority of our leaders also do not want war. We want peace. I think that is our culture and civilisation. For the last 2500 years; we have never aggressed, we have never crossed the frontiers of our country except, perhaps, during the time of Emperor Ashoka, when he ruled a bit of Afghanistan and that too was given to him as part of a dowry. That was the only period of our history that our troops went outside our frontiers. Now things have changed. I would like to quote a saying from Mr. Romain Rolland with regard to non-violence and non-cooperation. He said some decades ago that if the experiment of Mahatma Gandhi fails, there is no salvation for the humanity and he said that there will be more violence and the world and the humanity will be destroyed. That is a very prophetic saying and I am afraid, things are moving in that direction. In spite of the technological advance, in spite of the accumulation of the most destructive bombs, atom and hydrogen bombs, the things are not being settled peacefully.

So, now our duty is clear. We do not like to be aggressive. I hope and trust that our soldiers will never be the first to cross over frontiers nor our tanks and planes will the first to cross over frontiers. But we have got to defend ourselves with all the resources at our disposal. In this connection, I would like to say we have got the finest army in the world. Their loyalty, their patriotism and their courage has never been questioned. A fine tradition has been established not only after Independence but several decades and centuries before Independence also. Our Generals are also very brilliant, very tough and very courageous and they have demonstrated their ability during the last two campaigns. I am glad that the mantle of the Defence Ministry lies on the

shoulders of Shri Swaran Singhji, a senior colleague, very well experienced, and I am sure the country is safe in his hands.

Now, I would like to say a few words about modern technology. It is advancing very rapidly. However fine the army is, however big it is we want weapons and we want more modern weapons and modern technology and delivery system are also very important. In this connection, I would like to emphasise that conservative and static minds are very dangerous. We must move with the times. I would like to urge upon our armed forces and upon our Ministry to always continuously review our strategy and tactics, to keep in touch with modern advances of the other countries also and to also improve our weapons and to give the armed forces the best weapons we can give and we can secure. No country can fight a battle depending upon foreign resources, and foreign equipment. We must attain self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. There must also be some priorities. Techniques are changing. In the last war, Britain thought that a battle ship was sovereign and supreme and they thought that they could control the trade, their defences, by a battle ship alone. What happened when the submarines came? They were sulking in their bases and they never came out in the open. One small submarine could destroy a battle ship which takes five years to be built and costs several crores of rupees. The same thing happened in Hawaii during the last war. 9 midget submarines of the Japanese Navy attacked the whole Pacific fleet of America and destroyed it and it took two years for America to recover from the attack. These small midget submarines and torpedo boats, are defensive weapons and they cost very little.

Now, our frontiers are very big. There is a long coastal line and an equally long land frontier. As I have said, defence strategy must be synchronised with our foreign policy and,

[Shri D. S. Raju]

since we never wish to be aggressive, we must be prepared to develop defence strategy and I am sure we can defend our country by defence strategy. I do agree that we want a big navy. But that is a long-range policy. It takes several years to build it. We should have a big navy both for the eastern side and the western side. Whereas we are not able to build battle ships immediately, we can build smaller craft like torpedo boats. We have to protect our shores and our shipping. So, our immediate needs are torpedo boats and small submarines which can defend our shores.

I come to the air-force now. I hope our Defence Minister will take this important fact into consideration that air-force is playing a very dominant role. I know we need a well-balanced air force, of bombers, fighters and transport planes. But of the three, I think, our immediate need is that of supersonic fighters. We need them urgently. We have got to develop our HF-24 and MIGs also as quickly as possible. Our safety lies in numbers. Our pilots are very good and very brave. What we want is sufficient numbers. We know that the average life of a plane is only one week in a campaign. So, we want sufficient numbers of supersonic fighters. That is a defensive weapons and it is less expensive. If we lose a fighter, we may lose only one pilot whereas bombers are offensive weapons and are expensive and if a bomber is lost, naturally, a considerable amount of money is lost and probably, a number of crew are also lost. So, we should concentrate on these fighters which are comparatively cheaper.

Then, we are building tanks in our factories. Here also, the number is very important. Till such time as we acquire a big tank force we have got to buy from outside and that we are, probably, doing. That is not enough. Our immediate need is to manufacture anti-tank rockets. There are certain very good rockets which can destroy

a tank force. The rockets can pierce an armour plate, about 12 inches thick I hope, we are concentrating on the development of rockets. This is a defensive weapon, infinitely cheaper than a tank, and we must be able to develop thousands and thousands of these rockets, anti-tank rockets. We should have anti-tank mines also to be planted all over the vulnerable areas of our frontiers; we must be able to sow them like grains at a considerable depth.

Now logistics is also very important. Victory or failure depends on how quickly we can transport our troops from place to place, unless we have an adequate number of troops, millions of them, located all over the country. In other words, logistics supply is very important, and in the present context, we can only transport through planes and, therefore, we must have enough of them. If we fail to transport a battalion to a particular place by a particular time, then it makes all the difference between success and failure.

I would also like to emphasize the research aspect also. Our allotment for research is very small; it does not amount to even one per cent. Research is very important I would like to say that modern battles are really fought in defence laboratories. If we can evolve a better weapon and a better delivery system that will greatly increased our defence capacity. Whatever we spend on research will not be wasted. We have very brilliant scientists working in our defence laboratories, but they need more incentives, more encouragement, and better working conditions. So far as research is concerned, I would like to mention one point, and that is about missiles. We have entered the missile age unfortunately. It is rather a long step for us; it takes a long time for us to prepare a missile and it is also very difficult. As you all know, the two big power Blocs have missiles, inter-continental missiles, which they can throw with atomic warheads, 2,000 or

5,000 miles away. We have not reached that stage. But missiles can be developed without atomic warheads because our policy is not to develop atomic bombs. But ordinary missiles can also be developed.

Another point that I would like to raise is this. As I have already said, we are heading towards a big crisis. I do not want to be pessimistic, but let us not be complacent. We know the attitude of China; we should not underestimate their strength; it is a big nation with a population of 700 million, with one philosophy, one race, one language and, one ideology. They are marching forward; they have developed a missile which can go about 400 to 600 miles. But I am not worried about it. What we should do is that we should at least prepare our defence system properly, and that includes civil defence also. I think, on civil defence, there is a Bill which is on the anvil or which has already been passed. We must implement the provisions of that Civil Defence Bill. It is very important. By this, if we are faced with an attack, we can defend our country, we can defend our cities, and in this connection, work must start now itself; otherwise it will be too late. We must develop shelters. We have got quite a number of hills in this country, a number of hills, valleys, mountains, caves and mines—empty mines and unused mines. All these can be utilised for saving or minimising the number of casualties. America is doing it, Russia is doing it and even China is doing it; they are spending billions of dollars on civil defence. Therefore, every new house that comes should have a concrete shelter, 4 to 5 ft. in thickness which will, except in the case of direct hit, protect people from blast, flame, radiation and shock. These are very important problems and I hope, the Government will take a serious view of this.

As I have said, there is one more precondition for a successful defence and that is the integrated unity of the

country. This is very important. If we are united as one body, I do not think any country dare attack us. On the other hand, if there is moral degradation or political corruption or economic mal-adjustments or weak leadership either at the Centre or in the States, it will create a climate for foreign countries to launch an aggression on us. So, unity is very important. We know, there are sensitive areas in the North-East. The Home Minister has just made a statement that we should be alive to the danger in North-East. That should be dealt with firmly. Decisions must be taken promptly and all these dangers should be dealt with very seriously because we cannot afford to have any instability in this part of the region.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasize these points. As I have said, we should constantly review our strategy and tactics, and reorganize our armed forces according to the needs of the times. We have got our mountain divisions. We should expand them, if necessary, depending upon the needs. We should have an adequate number of transport planes, civil plans, and some of these Avro 747 can be converted, in times of need, into transport planes for transporting troops. This is very important. We must allot more money for research; we did some research; some of the sophisticated equipment were discovered in our laboratories; our young scientists have indeed done some creditable work, but more could be done if we could give them opportunities and incentives; they will rise to any occasion.

About missiles, we cannot ignore the development of missiles. We should concentrate on that. We may not be able to throw missiles thousands of miles away. Still, if we can develop a missile, we can also develop an anti-missile missile, so that the enemies' missiles can be caught just outside our frontiers and destroyed. That is the stage we should get into. There is no point in accumulating

[Shri D. S. Raja]

huge armies; there are disadvantages, there are difficulties in moving these troops; then you have also to give them equipment and proper facilities; logistics and all those things are also there.

Then there are a few considerations about our jawans. They have to be looked after well. After all, they make so much of sacrifices, they suffer so heavily, and they should be rehabilitated properly. Some jawans lose their limbs, some become invalid and so on. We should properly take care of their wives and widows of those people. We should really give them proper encouragement. Army is the greatest integrating force in this country. Real friendship, real comradeship, real citizenship, develops in the Army; because they go through very difficult times in the battle-field, brotherhood is fostered there. Every year we are discharging to civil life about a lakh of people; they are all very good citizens and they promote all the things that they have learnt in the Army; they develop the civil consciousness; they are all good assets for the country. They are good assets of the country.

In conclusion, I hope that the hon. Minister of Defence will consider the few suggestions that I have made.

17.40 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation

(Vote on Account) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

17.41 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH (Jhalwar): It is a surprising thing that on such an important debate like defence, very few Members have turned up even to lend their ears. That just shows the lamentable lack of interest in defence.

In defence, requirements are geared to meet one's potential enemies, and when the enemies happen to be adjoining neighbours, the threat is much more aggravated and heightened. Weapons parity is a 'must' even in the case of friendly neighbours, not to speak of neighbourly enemies.

The Asian balance of power can only be kept on an even keel if India

does not accept a status inferior to that of China in any sense of the word. Any other Status would upset this delicate balance and endanger the entire strategic advantage that nature gives to India.

So long as China has massive strength and capacity in conventional ways to wage war and display hostility towards India as she is going at present, no responsible leadership or Government in this country can afford to cast away India's defence on mere presuppositions and hunches pre-conceived that China will not attack us. As you know, China is the most unpredictable country that one could ever face. Indian forces should not only be sufficient to repel and roll back any aggression from China but should also be adequate enough to repel aggression either from Pakistan or from China or from both acting in collusion. A strong India is a safe India and a weak India is for anybody to take. We have recently seen what is happening in the certain outlying islands, and most recently in the little island between this country and another neighbourly island State in the Indian Ocean.

To add to all this, China has now gone ahead with nuclear arms. Till 1954, we were told that we were abreast of China in respect of nuclear technology, know-how and everything else that went with it. But now we find that not only has China gone ahead by at least ten years but we have not even started yet. And yet our leaders from time to time keep on chanting the mantra of nuclear brhamacharya as if that is the only solution! A major vital concern for us in the foreseeable future is not a first and second strike by China with its nuclear attack on us but the evil threat which rises and is rearing its ugly head, namely Nuclear Blackmail. Between peace and power there is a vast realm of threats, humiliation, ultimatums and compromises. It is true that the nuclear weapons pay a bully-boy with the added leverage to twist another State's arm.

The special feature of nuclear arms is not their actual use but that their possession gives the State a special status. In a few years, China will be posing this nuclear threat to not only the countries surrounding it but even to the USA and the USSR as has been said in various papers and talks relating to defence matters, and recently by Mr. MacNamara, the US Defence Secretary.

Suppose at that stage, she chooses to play the same old game which she did with this country in 1965, and suppose she threatens our cities, our industrial complexes and even the capital itself with a nuclear attack in return, for example, for our agreeing to settle the Kashmir problem "justly" with Pakistan at our expense? What would this Government do? What is the road open to us? What would our answer be? It would be wise for Government to throw aside certain pet irrelevancies, as, for example that China will never dare do so, or for example that if she did so, Russia and USA will put pressure of nuclear attack on her. It would be an irresponsible government which will act on such presuppositions and assumptions. Again, it would be a folly to imagine that if China threatens San Francisco or Vladivostok she herself would be obliterated. So, what is most pertinent in such matters is that neither Russia nor the USA would like to have a tangle or risk a war with China on a question like Kashmir or Aksai Chin, for in their strategic merit list the thing that count more are perhaps Berlin or the defence of Siberia or some such tracts rather than our own local geo-political problems. It would, therefore, be stupid to think that these two super-powers would take up cudgels on our behalf.

What is serious is that this blackmail would be taken advantage of by other powers to force a solution on us, say something which would have the shades of Munich.

Therefore, any answer to Chinese threats of nuclear arms will have to

[Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah]

emerge from within our own selves. We must have a god military, political and diplomatic deterrent to resist and we must not yield for there is no other alternative before this country.

It is this very fact that makes a mockery of the belief that people attach to the so-called credible guarantee given to India by the nuclear powers. There can be no such thing as a credible guarantee as perhaps there is no such thing as perfect love or ghosts! No State can give such a guarantee to another State to use nuclear weapons which could be automatic, and hence no guarantee can be credible. No nuclear nation would risk to be at war with somebody else's hand on the trigger. In other words, in international politics, nobody is going to pull one's chestnuts out of the fire except for one self. India, therefore, would be well advised not to put any faith in such guarantees, and it would be a bad day for us, a black day for us if we did so, for it would be misdirected and misplaced. We hope and presume that Government when they speak of such credible guarantees are only exercising in the art of diplomacy.

*Vis-a-vis* our Chinese neighbour, there are and can only be two alternatives when we think on it. One is that we renounce the nuclear weapons and reap the maximum benefit that goes with it, and follow and put our trust and faith in the future. The other alternative is that we should keep and reserve our option to make nuclear weapons, and if nothing is done soon to curb and control China, to take a firm decision to go ahead with the manufacture of nuclear weapons. This would be the hard line and bitter line, but it ultimately is the soundest line that India could follow. But to give up our right to have the bomb and to renounce nuclear weapons merely because of some generalised guarantees given either from one of the super-powers singly or jointly or by both or by the

rest of the nuclear powers under the auspices of the UN, would be a policy which would be as short-sighted as the tip of our nose. It would be unjustified, unethical, unrealistic, ignoble and suicidal.

Whatever the decision, it must come from within our inner self and should be in keeping with our self-respect; for not only to the teeming millions of our own countrymen do we owe it but we owe it also perhaps to the other millions that surround this country.

India must play her just role fit enough for her dignity and size, as the guardian of freedom of free Asia, a right which the nations of Asia have a right to demand of us.

I have only two or three minutes left. So I would like to add that when going through these Demands, I find a lamentable lack of expenditure marked for the Research and Development Wing. India today maintains the fourth largest armed forces in the world, after USA, Russia and China. We come seventh in aggregate defence expenditure, after USA, Russia, UK, China, France and West Germany. We spend approximately 3.2 per cent of our GNP on defence, and yet the R and D is the most neglected branch in this whole system. It does not even come to 1.3 per cent of the total defence budget. If you count the percentage, that this represents of the GNP, it is 0.3, whereas China is spending 2 per cent of its GNP on R and D, and other countries, developed countries, are spending upto 5-6 per cent for the last ten years. This present growth is most unsatisfactory for the future needs of our country. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to give greater allocation to R and D so that we become self-sufficient and self-reliant and our scientists and men make the best out of this.

When we break down the budget figures, it is apparent that not enough



is being spent on the Air Force or on the Navy. I would have elucidated and elaborated on this, but keeping myself to the confines of my time-limit, I will only say this, that the role of the Air Force for this country is still very big and it has got to be expanded. We have to allocate more than what has been done in previous years, upto two times that figure.

Coming to the Navy, considering the vast role that it has to play in the Indian Ocean in safeguarding our sea lanes, keeping open this Ocean and not letting it become a cesspool of international intrigue, I would urge upon the Minister to see that the Navy is also put on a bigger footing by allocating larger funds.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I would like to add that in future the Report of the Ministry should contain something on Grand Strategy and on nuclear weapons, about which, to my horror and dismay I do not find a single word written in this otherwise meticulous booklet, which is better than any so far produced, but which is still woefully lacking in this as there is so much to be done in this respect.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah):** I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

**SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli):** I thought he should have spoken on the Home Ministry Demands. That is his proper subject.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI:** Defence should be the proper subject for every free citizen of India. The defences of the country have assumed great importance because of the danger of external aggression facing us. We have experience of such aggression only in the recent past, when the Chinese aggression came and the country had no sufficient preparedness. We had to fight with obsolete arms. Even then, be-

cause of the national fervour and the wave of patriotism that surged through the country and united it as one man and swept off all our differences in the social, economic and political fields, we could stand as one solid rock and meet the aggressors, with the result that they had to fall back and retreat.

At that time, the question of preparedness in the matter of defence became a very important issue. After that, the allocations made for augmenting our defence forces seemed to be adequate. But I would ask: Is it possible to defend a country like India with arms and weapons which are not fully modern? We had not been able to raise the required number of army men even. But in recent times, because of the withdrawal of the emergency, some of the emergency commissioned officers had also been released. I consider this not a wise step. These emergency commissioned officers should not have been released. We have to remember that the emergency in the real sense is not yet over because the Chinese aggression is not yet vacated and Pakistan is stepping up her preparedness to wage a war against India with American aid and Chinese guerilla tactics.

In recent times, we have learnt some lessons about our inadequacy in some respects. In the borders of West Bengal, we had some intelligent service of our own. Our military intelligence services are not properly equipped. In those days when Chinese aggression military intelligence was not up to the mark in their efficiency of performance. But even after that, we see that no attempt has been made to make our military intelligence service more efficient.

I find in the Report that disbandment of the NCC is contemplated. I feel that compulsory military training should be given to all our youth. Instead of continuing to build up the existing NCC units and expand them

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

in different educational institutions, any attempt to curtail this very important activity would harm our country.

Then I have to say that we have to revise our policy with regard to arms. We know that China is becoming a nuclear power soon. Pakistan is helped by U.S.A. and China, and at any time she may depend upon the nuclear powers. On the other hand, we do not belong to any military bloc and we cannot depend on any of the nuclear powers at the time of an emergency when there is danger to our country. So I feel that Government policy in this regard should be revised. We should also go in for nuclear arms for the defence of our country. I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Cabinet and see that the Cabinet revises its decision with regard to nuclear arms.

Another point. China has been constructing a road through Tibet right up to our border posing a danger to us. Even in the face of this, we have not been very strong in organising our army in the border regions in a way sufficient to meet the challenge posed by China. I feel that unless we can organise our defence forces in a proper way to meet the challenge of China, she may be tempted to launch another attack on us.

Then again, we know that even now there are people in our soil who are not only chanting slogans like Mao Tse tung zindabad but are also organising in a way so that they can maintain contact with China and Pakistan. Unless we are vigilant and nip the activities of these saboteurs in the bud, it is not possible for us to think of a well-equipped defence when the occasion comes because of a threat from Pakistan or from China. In the matter of research also, we are lagging behind. The real military strength is in the research laboratories on that depends modern war-

fare. Unfortunately, we have not been able to allocate funds for this purpose. Unfortunately we have not made serious attempts to organise talented and technical men to do research so that India can one day become a power with a strong army.

18 hrs.

Navy plays a very important role in our defence. Unfortunately the Navy is not organised in that way and we have not been able to allocate funds for that purpose. We should train up young men to strengthen our Navy in the proper way and provide the Navy with modern equipment so that we can utilise the Navy at the time of danger.

Coming to the Air Force, it is not also sufficient to meet our requirements if there is a real emergency in the near future. Taking all these things into consideration, we feel that the Defence Demands are inadequate. At one stage I was thinking of the cut motions which had been moved by my hon. friends. We should remember that our country is facing aggression, not only from one country but also from our immediate neighbour, Pakistan. We should always think in terms of strengthening our defence services and give them proper, effective, modern equipment. Unfortunately, that point is lost sight of and we are motivated by political considerations. There are political parties in the country which would be only too glad to establish their connections with external forces. We should, therefore, be more vigilant and alert and depend upon our armed forces. Their fighting edge is next to none in the world. We are sure that our Army will come up with flying colours when challenged. But we have to equip them properly for discharging their duties. Their morale should be kept high by the provision of those facilities.

There seems to be some discontent among the junior commissioned officers. Some of them feel that 'he

present emoluments and amenities are not adequate and they were unable to educate their children properly. This should be looked into. On this point, I should emphasise that the education of the children of our military personnel is a very important matter which should be paid the attention it deserves by our Defence Minister. Often complaints are heard about inadequate provision for their education. This should be looked into.

With these words, I support the Demands and request the hon. Members on the other side to withdraw all their cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fill up the vacuum in the Indian Ocean caused by the exit of the British forces. (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-orient our defence policy. (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increased budget allocation for defence which is not proportionate with our operation efficiency. (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wastage of money and material in Embarkation Headquarters. (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Losses in the working of military farms. (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Heavy Payment for land requisition. (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Excessive provision for aircraft spares without prompt court of enquiry proceedings. (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inefficient and expensive production in ordnance factories. (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in aircraft accidents. (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bad storage of spares involving damage costing 0.62 lakhs for overhauling two aero-engines. (11)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore. (23)].

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore. (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dependence on foreign countries for the supply of army equipment. (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Payment of inadequate salaries to Jawans and undue increase in emoluments of high army officials. (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by the management of Goa Shipyard Limited. (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Top heavy administration in Kaksha Bhawan. (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-publication of Henderson Committee's Report despite serious allegations by former Lt. General Kaul in his book "Untold Story". (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd. (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy pursued by the management of Praga Tools Ltd. (32)].

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for the appointment of a Committee, including suitably qualified members of Parliament, to go into the question of the reorganisation of the Armed Forces, with a view to improving combat effectiveness and the saving of unnecessary expenditure. (33)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-restoration of Permanent Negotiating Machinery for Defence employees. (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective, be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to keep secrets of Defence Research from the U.S. Government. (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective, be reduced to Re. 1."

[Links of high ranking army officials with CIA agents. (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective, be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of army personnel during strikes and lockouts. (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1."

[Collaboration agreement with certain U.S. and U.K. firms in the matter of defence production. (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1."

[Withdrawal of concessions to MES civilian employees resulting in hunger strike at Udampur (Jammu) on March 11, 1968. (39)].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Defence Production Board. (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat the Canteen employees in Defence establishments as government employees. (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove discrimination in the matter of service conditions between the non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence. (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb, nearly 6,000 trade apprentices in Ordnance factories. (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore permanent negotiating machinery for the civilian employees in Defence. (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop retrenchment without giving equivalent alternative jobs to civilian employees in Defence. (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint a Wage Board for the civilian Defence employees. (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop retrenchment in Defence establishments. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore compensatory allowance to M.E.S. workers in Jammu and Kashmir area. (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recent instructions issued regarding reclassification of M.E.S. workers restricting age for promotion to 25 years. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint a Wage Board for the civilian employees in Defence. (94)].

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop retrenchment. (95)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Giving jobs to private sector at the cost of Ordnance factories. (96)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to absorb trade apprentices in ordnance factories. (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract system in M.E.S. (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise the piece work rates in ordnance factories. (103)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant protection of pay to piece workers in ordnance factories. (104)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have more quarters for the civilian employees in Defence establishments. (105)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate employees dismissed or discharged for trade union activities. (106)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[No work problem in clothing factories. (107)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Production of AVRO-748 in H.A.L. Kanpur. (108)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-recognition of unions in Defence establishments. (109)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Restrictions imposed by government in matters of registration of trade unions in Assam area. (110)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): many Members wanted to visit the Exhibition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The programme is upto 7. The House will go on till 7 P.M. Shri S. N. Shukla absent—Rao Gajraj Singh—absent. Shri Virbhadra Singh—absent. These Members, whose names I have called, will lose their chance. It is a very awkward situation. Can Mr. Nambiar come to my rescue?

SHRI NAMBIAR: I can come to your rescue but my party's time should not be lost. That is the only point. Otherwise, I am ready.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be treated as your individual time—I am advised otherwise but I shall find a way out.

—SHRI NAMBIAR: I have gone through the Demands of the Defence Ministry and I find that we are spending more on our defence. It does not mean that we do not want to improve our Defence Forces. It only means that our defence expenditure should be proportionate to our national income. We are a poor and backward country and our total Revenue earnings are around Rs. 3,000 crores a year. We spend more than a thousand crores on defence; still we are unable to satisfy fully our defence needs. Ours is a country of fifty crores of people and it is one of the important countries of the world; we must have proper defence preparedness, not for war purposes but for defending our borders.

AN HON. MEMBER: Offence is the best form of defence.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We do not accept that. We are a peace-loving nation and we want to maintain peace. We try to help bringing peace to other countries as well. Take the case of Korea. Or, take the case of Indo-China. We are unable to discharge our duties in Viet-Nam because of so many reasons. We are a peace-loving nation, that does not mean we should not be prepared for war; we should be prepared to resist war. With our limited finances, we cannot sustain a very big army. In these days it is not the military force which counts. What counts is our purpose and motivation. We want to create friendly relations with all nations in the world. Are we doing so? Take, for instance, our relations with China and Pakistan. Whether the Chinese are friendly or unfriendly to us is a different point. From our point of view, we want to maintain peaceful relations with China and Pakistan.

18.10 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balampur): Unilaterally?

SHRI NAMBIAR: No. Our party's stand has been expressed here clearly. We want the problem with China to be settled across the table and not militarily. The border issue with China cannot be solved on the battlefield. We may have enough strength to defend our borders against any powerful attack, but that does not mean we should resort to a military solution. We have to seek a political solution.

The question is, are we going to settle the problem with China by negotiation. If so, the problem is that of sitting round the table and discussing it. Whether the Chinese would come to the table is a point which the Government should decide. Our Government repeatedly stated that unless and until the Colombo proposals are accepted in toto by the Chinese, we should not have any negotiations with them. That is a stand which we should reconsider. After all, we can go to the negotiating table without any pre-condition. Colombo proposals have been formally accepted by the Chinese. It is a different matter whether all the terms have been accepted and implemented. After all, the Colombo proposals are not of the Chinese; they have been evolved by neutral countries who gathered in Colombo. We and China have agreed to it in principle. That does not mean we should tell the Chinese that till you accept every word of it, we will not negotiate. Why should you have a pre-condition?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because they are the aggressors; let them vacate the aggression.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Of course, you may raise that also while we sit down to negotiate that they must vacate whatever parts left. But what we say now is that unless the Colombo proposals are implemented by China to our satisfaction, we would not sit round the table.

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** Are you not reserving anything for the External Affairs debate?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This topic is overlapping. You cannot absolutely keep away from it.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** The main theme of the opposition speeches here is that we should acquire nuclear weapons because China has got nuclear bombs. Earlier, speaking on a private member's resolution whether India should enter the nuclear club or not, I said, I am not for banning production of atom bombs in India completely for all time to come. But today are we in a position to do it? I had occasion to visit the Trombay reactor the other day. We are producing plutonium there under an agreement with Canada, which provides that the plutonium produced there should not be used for military purposes. Even if we overlook it, the plutonium we produce there is just enough to produce 3 or 4 crude atom bombs per year. With this, if we enter the nuclear club, we should see the danger ahead of us. You become a member of the club and you tell the world that you are also equally equipped while you do not have it really.

**DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling):** You want India to be completely unprepared.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** I am on the question whether we are in a position to produce atom bombs. That is a point on which the Minister should enlighten us.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor):** We have the capacity, but our people are not willing to do it.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** I have the desire to be the ruler not only of India

but of the whole world, but I will be a mad cap if I say so. Similarly, you cannot have the desire to have atomic weapons because you do not have the capacity to do it. It is not a secret. As I said, you can produce only 3 or 4 crude bombs with the plutonium produced at Trombay. For more bombs, you should have more reactors. It is not that we do not want it, but we cannot have it. There is no meaning in other opposition parties pressurising the Government to manufacture atom bombs. We must know where we stand and not find fault with the Government on that account.

As I said, we have to think in terms of a political solution of the problems with our neighbours. Thereby we can remove the great stress on military expenditure and to the extent we are able to reduce military expenditure, that money can be channelised for developmental purposes, internal reconstruction and raising the standard of living of the people. At the same time, our defence personnel deserve congratulations at the hands of Parliament for all their good services and courageous activities. With these words, I urge that the Government must think of a political solution of the problems with our neighbours.

**श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश को एक अनुशासनबद्ध राष्ट्र बनना है और उसके लिए भारत की सेना को, बहादुर सेना को, जितना मजबूत बनाया जाये, उतना कम है। हमारी सेना का विस्तार और उसके साथ साथ सेना के लिए जो साधन इस्तेमाल होते हैं उन से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में हो, इसके लिये भारत के पुराने रक्षा मंत्री ने प्रयत्न किया। यह उसी का नतीजा है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की सेना के अपने कारखाने ट्रक्स बनाते हैं, नैट हवाई जहाज बनाते हैं।



**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** पुराने रक्षा मंत्री कौन से ?

**श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी :** श्री कृष्ण मेनन । उस वक्त पंडित जी और श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने इस रेश में इस बात की नींव डाली कि भारतीय सेना उन व्यापारियों से स्वतन्त्र हो, जो राष्ट्र के सैनिकों से भी मुनाफा कमाना चाहते हैं । उन्हीं के प्रयत्नों का यह नतीजा है कि भारतीय सेना अपने शस्त्रों और साधनों के सम्बन्ध में काफी हद तक स्वावलम्बी हो गई है ।

पाकिस्तान ने इस देश पर जो हमला किया वह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान का ही हमला नहीं था बल्कि उसमें ब्रिटेन और अमरीका की साजिश थी और चीन की भी सहायता थी । मैं उस वक्त यूरोप में था । उस जमाने में यूरोप में प्रायः टेलीविजन और अखबार पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे थे । तब मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि नाटो और मिष्टो सिर्फ मिलिटरी एलायेंस नहीं हैं बल्कि इन्टेन्नेस एलायेंस भी हैं । जिन से उस जमाने में पाकिस्तान को बहुत बल मिला । लेकिन हमारे देश के बहादुर सैनिकों ने जिनमें हिन्दू, मुसलमान और ईसाई आदि सब शामिल थे पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का मुकाबला किया । अब्दुल हमीद की शहादत को कौन भूल सकता है ? दुनिया के बड़े बड़े सैनिक अध्येत्यों ने भी तारीफ की है । कीलर ब्रदरज ने, जो ईसाई थे नेट हावर्ड जहाजों से अमरीका के दिये हुए पाकिस्तान के बड़े बड़े हवाई जहाजों को गिराया । उस वक्त हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई सब बहादुरी के साथ लड़े और उन्होंने दुनिया को दिखा दिया कि हिन्दुस्तानी कितनी बहादुर कौम है । जब दुश्मन हम पर हमला करता है तब सारा राष्ट्र एक हो जाता है । उसी तरह जब राष्ट्र में शान्ति का समय होता है उस वक्त भी सब को एक हो कर रहना चाहिए । जो ताकतें देश विभाजित करने में लगी हुई हैं वे हमारी सेना को शान्ति को भी कमजोर करती हैं ।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी सेना के बेस एवं आधार को थोड़ा और विकसित किया जाये । आज हमारे देश की सेना विभाजित है राजपूत रेजिमेंट, जाट रेजिमेंट, सिख रेजिमेंट, डोगरा रेजिमेंट, गोरखा रेजिमेंट और महार रेजिमेंट आदि में । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इन रेजिमेंट्स का बहादुरी का अपना एक इतिहास है जिससे उनको प्रेरणा मिलती है । लेकिन अगर देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर या प्रान्तीय स्तर पर एक राष्ट्रीय सेना का निर्माण किया जाये मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हमारी सेना के बल में और भी वृद्धि होगी । अगर सब लोग जाति के आधार पर फौज में भर्ती होंगे तो उनमें एक राष्ट्र की सेना के सिपाही होने की भवना कैसे पैदा हो सकती है ? यह सम्भव नहीं है कि एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में रहने वाले राजपूत या ब्राह्मण या व्यापारी बहादुरी से लड़ सकें ।

इस देश का हरिजन और आदिवासी बहादुरी से लड़ सकता है लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश के हरिजन को अपने देश की आजादी के लिए अपना खून बहाने की भी आज्ञा नहीं है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्यों नहीं है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): That is wrong.

**श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी :** मेरे पास इस बात के बहुत से प्रमाण हैं । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में रक्षा मंत्रालय से कई बार पत्र-व्यवहार किया है और मेरी जानकारी यह है कि जो हमारी लड़ाकू रेजिमेंट्स या यूनिट्स हैं उनमें हरिजन सीधे-सीधे भरती नहीं हो सकते हैं । अगर जाट रेजिमेंट में कोई हरिजन सिपाही होना चाहे तो वह नहीं हो सकता है—वह अफसर तो जरूर हो सकता है, लेकिन

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी

अफसर कम होते हैं। पंडित जी बैठे हुए हैं। यह डोगरा रेजिमेंट में सिपाही नहीं हो सकते हैं, अफसर हो सकते हैं। इस बात की गारण्टी होनी चाहिए कि जो बहादुर हो, सेना के लायक जिसकी सेहत हो, उसको सिपाही के रूप में सभी यूनिट्स में भर्ती होने का अधिकार हो।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पहले आदिवासियों की यूनिट थी, लेकिन आज नहीं है। आदिवासी भी लड़ सकता है और हरिजन भी लड़ सकता है। हरियाणा के जाट और हरिजनों में मुझे कोई अन्तर नजर नहीं आता है। दोनों बहादुर हैं, दोनों के सीने चीड़े हैं। लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हो रही थी, उस वक्त हरियाणा के हरिजनों ने यहां आकर दरख्वास्तें दीं कि उन्हें लड़ाकू रेजिमेंट में भर्ती किया जाये, लेकिन उनको इजाजत नहीं मिली। वे नेवी और एयरफोर्स में दूसरे काम कर रहे हैं, ड्राइवर और भिखी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको लड़ाकू फौज में भर्ती होने का पूरा अधिकार मिलना चाहिए।

जिस प्रकार सरकार ने सेना में सम्बन्धित उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उसी प्रकार सेना में भर्ती भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होनी चाहिये और उममें जाति तथा धर्म के नाम पर रेजिमेंट या यूनिट नहीं होने चाहिए। मुझे रोहतक जिले में कई बार जाने का मौका मिला है। वहां पर वैश्य कालेज, जाट कालेज और गौड़ ब्राह्मण कालेज बंगे-रह है यहीं स्थिति सेना में भी है जब तक देश में विरादरीवाद को समाप्त नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक वह चीन और पाकिस्तान से नहीं लड़ सकता है। जिस प्रकार विरादरीवाद का राज-नैतिक परिणाम सामन्तवाद होता है, समाजवाद नहीं उसी प्रकार विरादरीवाद का सामाजिक परिणाम देश में फूट और साम्प्रदायिकता होता है। यह विरादरीवाद

हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रगति के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ा रोंडा है। जो इतने में जो इतने बहादुर सैनिक हैं, जो इतने मेहनत मजदूर हैं, उन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को देश के लिए लड़ने का अधिकार भी प्राप्त नहीं है। हर एक को सेना में भर्ती होने की पूरी आजादी दी जानी चाहिये।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : रुकावट है और मेरे पास इसके प्रमाण हैं। मेरे पाम रक्षा मंत्रालय के लेटरज मौजूद हैं कि जाट रेजिमेंट में कोई हरिजन सिपाही नहीं हो सकता है। अगर हो सकता है तो मुझे बताया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कोई हरिजन सिपाही नहीं बन सकता है ?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : बन सकता है लेकिन जाट रेजिमेंट में नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जाट रेजिमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कोई हरिजन सिपाही बन सकता है या नहीं।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : (खलीलावाद) : जाट रेजिमेंट में कोई राजपूत भी नहीं जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I just point out one thing? These names have some historical background. He has just now made his point. So, let him not go deep into it, because a discussion on composition of the regiment and other factors would not be helpful.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to dispel one wrong impression. There is no bar to the harijans or the members of any community entering the fighting force or units.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा या राजस्थान के हरिजन कौन सी रेजिमेंट में सिपाही हो सकते हैं।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** There are scores of such units where they can join and fight. They have gone there and they are amongst the fighting soldiers of our country.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : उन रेजिमेंट्स के नाम बता दिये जायें।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या मैं बता दूं।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** There are a large number of them. I think his information on this point is not correct. So, take it from me, there is no bar on harijans or members of any particular community joining as soldiers in fighting units.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH:** In the Sikh Light Infantry all are harijans.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think this sort of discussion would not be helpful.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य ने सिख लाइट इनफैंट्री का जिक्र किया है। अगर हरियाणा का कोई हरिजन सिख हो जाये तो वह जालंधर में सिख लाइट इनफैंट्री में जा सकता है।

जो बात मैंने कही है अगर वह है तो उसको दूर किया जाये और अगर नहीं है तो मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बड़े महान राष्ट्र की सेना में जानियों के नाम से यूनिट आदि नहीं होने चाहिये। जो इस समय हैं वे तो बने रहें। वे बड़ी बहादुरी से काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे दिल में उनके लिए ईर्ष्या है लेकिन जो नये यूनिट बनाये जायें वे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बनाये जायें। कोई नेशनल रेजिमेंट भी बनाई जाये जिस तरह कि दूसरे देशों में है।

जहां तक हमारी सेना के अनुशासन का सवाल है, वह बहुत मजबूत है। जहां तक उसके लड़ाकू होने का सवाल है, वह बहुत बहादुरी के साथ लड़ती है। जहां तक उसके काम में आने वाले साधनों आदि का सम्बन्ध है, वे हमारे देश में ही बने हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारी सेना के लिए और पैसे की आवश्यकता है। इतने बड़े देश के लिए यह बजट कम है। यह बजट तो पास होना ही चाहिये, लेकिन मैं हाउस से अपील करना हूँ कि अगर हमारी सेना के लिए कोई सप्लीमेंटरी बजट आये तो उसको भी मंजूर किया जाये। क्योंकि हमारे पड़ोस में चाइना है, पाकिस्तान है, इतनी बड़ी बोर्डर है। उस बोर्डर पर लड़ने के लिए और जो वहां सड़कें बन रही हैं उनके लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत है और एक आर्मी का जो कांस्ट्रिक्टिव रोल है वह और अधिक पूरा हो सकता है अगर उसके लिए कुछ साधन जुटाएं। इसके अलावा और कुछ पूरक चीजें हैं जैसे राजस्थान कैंनाल है अगर आप इनको और पैसा दें तो वह कैंनाल बने तो वह भी सेना के बड़े महत्व की हो सकती है। इसी तरह अगर नबंदा डैम बन जाये तो कच्छ सीमा तक हम वहां की जमीनों को जोत बां सकते हैं और बहादुर सैनिक वहां बसाये जा सकते हैं। यह बहुत सी जो पूरक डिमांड्स हैं वह पूरी करनी चाहिये और मैं सेना के अधिकारियों और सेना के मंत्री को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा बजट लाये हैं।

डा० गंग्रथी बसु (दारजीलिंग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बंगाल में कहावत है कि "बेरालेर भाग्ये शिके छेनरे" इसका मतलब है कि बिल्ली नीचे बैठी है कि कब यह रस्सी टूटे और नीचे खाना गिरे। तो यह जो बंगाल की कहावत है कि

"बेरालेर भाग्ये शिके छेनरे"

*Beraler bhagye shike chhenre*

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

Today I have got this opportunity to speak because there is a dearth of speakers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not true. Hon. lady Member should know that I would like to hear your views particularly from your angle and a medical woman at that.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: More-over—so many times I have said it and I say it again—independent Members are taken to be B class parliamentarians. Now, as an independent Member I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I have no connection with Defence workers for the last ten years. If I had the close connection, as I had before, I could have made points on their behalf; but what I remember now might have been corrected to some extent. But at that time the Defence workers had a three-tier negotiating machinery which was smashed by the Defence Ministry and now it is not functioning. It was Panditji himself who talked to us—at least, he talked to me twice, once for 55 minutes—and set up this three-tier negotiating machinery. Now it is not functioning properly. This much I know; more than that I do not know. I pointedly draw the attention of the Minister of Defence to this particular fact that unless there is proper negotiation with the workers things cannot go on smoothly. That is all I know about Defence workers.

Apart from that, Defence industries are supposed to be in the public sector but many units of it are in the public sector only in name because so many contractors are employed under the veneer of public sector that it really becomes the private sector and worse than the private sector. It is not even a corporate sector; it is the contractor sector.

All the inquiries made by the Government during the three Plan pe-

riods, especially the first plan decade, showed quite conclusively that the contractors had made the most money; they were the richest people in the country comparatively. The plans had given them the opportunity to earn more money than they could ever hope to earn. This is happening in the Defence industry specially in the Military Engineering Service. You cannot deny it.

Many claims are made where no road has been constructed; nothing has been done but money has been claimed. This is perhaps an old story; perhaps, our present Defence Minister has corrected it.

As I have said, I have very little connecting with the civilian Defence worker now for the last ten years but that is not why I wanted to speak. I wanted to speak to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to certain things. First of all, I do not at all oppose the Defence Budget or the Demands for Grants. I fully support it. However pathetic it might be, however heartrending it might be, we must have an enhanced Defence Budget. That is a fact; that is an actuality of life and it has to be done. Even taking away money from the Education Budget and from other Demands this has to be done unfortunately. Therefore I support it.

But, at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister, who is a very sympathetic person—and I am quite sure he will understand my point—that it is not by regiments alone, by Army alone, by Navy alone or by Air Force alone that you can defend a country; you have to defend the country through other means and these Demands for Grants cannot be utilised for such things, I know, but still I have at least the opportunity to bring this matter to the forefront by this speech. There are hardly five people to listen to me, but that does not matter; it will go on record.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The whole country is listening.

**DR. MAITREYEE BASU:** I hope, the whole country is listening to me.

I only speak of such places and such things which I know personally. I want to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to the northern border of West Bengal. I come from West Bengal and I have the honour to represent a border constituency. I know every inch of that border constituency; not only that, I know my sister constituencies as well. It is the Bhutan border; it is the Sikkim border; it is the Nepal border. These are either not foreign countries at all or they are very friendly countries. Still, they give passage to such countries, who are not friendly and who are likely to be our enemies at a moment's notice.

I want to draw special attention to the fact that Bhutan is a big bastion of mountain on our side but it slopes gradually towards Tibet and, therefore, communication between Tibet and Bhutan is natural, normal and it is almost a highway. Culturally they are the same and they speak almost the same language. Their language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group and that is what they speak. Their culture is the same; their dress is the same; their origin is the same. Therefore, communications are going on between Bhutan and Tibet and it cannot be stopped, that is natural. I have seen people coming from Tibet to India through Bhutan after the Tibeto-Indian border was completely sealed off so to say. I have met them. It is no story.

I do not say that Tibetans are our enemies. They are not; they are friendly people. They have some cultural links also with us and very strong cultural links at that. But in spite of that they are now occupied by some forces who may be considered friendly by some of our colleagues here but

I do not consider them to be friendly. I have got very good relationship with Shri Nambiar; I sit and talk and joke with him. When he was speaking I said in joke that offence is the best form of defence. Somebody, Shri Kalita I believe, remarked that that was said by Hitler or that that was what Hitler believed in. Not at all.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH:** That has been said by Mao.

**DR. MAITREYEE BASU:** No, I repeated it from a book written by an American in which he quotes that during the Second World War when the allies were all fighting together one of the Russian Generals said it.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH:** It was said long ago.

**DR. MAITREYEE BASU:** That is very true. If I want to frighten a person, as a medical woman I would say, "Your son has got cancer" and then I shall say, "No, no; it is not cancer; it is just a boil coming up." That is what is done in this world. That is what I meant by that which was jokingly said. I do not at all know what Hitler said on this particular subject though I had seen Hitler face to face as I was studying in Germany at that time. But I do not know what he said.

Any how our borders are very sensitive borders and we have got such places as called forest villages, little clearings in the forests on Bhutan-India border and these forest villagers are left to themselves without any supervision whatsoever. There are a small number of families, say, 15 families, in a little clearing. These people are Government employees. But, unfortunately, there is no medicine for them, no educational facility for them, nothing not even drinking water. And they are the out-posts of our defence though they are not kept for defence. They are not looked after at all. They are not there for

[Dr. Matreyee Basu]

defence; they are for looking after our forests. Even begar; is taken from them; they are not paid fully for their job. If it is enquired into properly, you will see I am telling the truth.

this opportunity had I not stepped in, after a cup of coffee, so that I could spend a peaceful time sitting here.

It is not only that. There are many things on the border. Naxalbari became a word, flying from lip to lip, from mouth to mouth as if Naxalbari was something special. It is not that. It is the whole border. Naxalbari is only one place which was pinpointed, most friendly place, because that is the border of Nepal and Nepal is a most friendly country. These people who fled, the movement in Naxalbari had to go to Nepal through some path with which I am familiar. Their huts are abandoned; their fields are unreeped and the part of it is reaped which has not been thrashed. They are now in Nepal. They can come back at any time. We are living on a volcano. We do not know it. We go on delivering speeches here. It is to pay attention to these backward areas, to these tribals, to these Adivasis of local origin, to the Adivasis who were taken by the British planters, hundred years ago, from Lohardaga to these particular borders. They have to be looked after; they have to be given facilities; they have to be made healthy; they have to be given education they have to be given drinking water. This is the best form of defence that we can have. A part of defence expenses can be spent on that side. I draw the pointed of the House and the hon. Defence Minister to this particular subject.

18.44 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. STRIKE OF FILM PRODUCERS

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the notice of a Short Notice Question for tomorrow about the situation arising out of the decision of the producers not to continue to produce films after 31st March. The negotiations were going on for two days. I cannot stop them from appearing in the newspapers. I would like to inform the House about the settlement that has been arrived at. If you like, I lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am very happy to inform the House that the settlement has been arrived at. I lay it on the Table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let him read it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Members desire that you read it.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: 1. The three sides resolve that in future before taking unilateral action, they would use channels of bilateral discussion and, if necessary, use the offices of the Government to bring about a fair agreement beneficial to all concerned. All resolutions will stand withdrawn and no party will be penalised.

2. It was agreed that while negotiating the sale and distribution of a film, the choice of the pattern and

Sir, had you given me the time, I would have gone on for 8 hours. I know so many details; it is so important. But, unfortunately, you are not going to give me another 8 minutes or 8 seconds. Therefore, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on this subject which is very dear to me. I could not have taken

method e.g. minimum guarantee or advance or outright sale will be left to the parties to the transaction.

3. In so far as sale on advance basis is concerned, there would be no restriction as to the ceiling.

4. In so far as a transaction under Minimum Guarantee System is concerned, the general principle would be to spread the risk evenly between the two parties, viz., Producers and Distributors subject to the following ceilings:

- (a) In case of a colour picture, the ceiling would be Rs. 7.5 lakhs net Minimum Guarantee plus Rs. 0.75 lakhs for publicity.

The regulation of commission or overflow will be settled by negotiation between the two parties.

- (b) For black and white picture, the ceiling will be Rs. 2.25 lakhs net Minimum Guarantee plus Rs. 0.75 lakhs for publicity in all three lakhs.

5. In so far as the regulation of pattern of exhibition of films is concerned, it was felt that a more detailed discussion was necessary. But Shri C. V. Desai gave an assurance on behalf of Exhibitors that the rentals will be readjusted in a manner that they are fair to the Producers as well. Any modification in rentals will, however, be applicable from 12th April, 1968. The decision will be announced before 30th April, 1968 by Shri C. V. Desai and Roshan Lal Malhotra. In case of difference Mr. K. K. Shah will decide.

I am very happy to say that the Film Sena is disbanded.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Madras vs. Bombay controversy will be over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hope so.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We might discuss that also.

18.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am another Member following Dr Maitreyee Basu who has the privilege of living in a border constituency. My constituency runs around Pakistan borders and it is a privilege or a matter of great pride for me that during the last Indo-Pakistan war a major part of the brunt was borne by our people, the people of the district of Amritsar. All the three fronts, Vagah front, Khem Karan front and Burki front, are situated in my constituency. So, you can very well imagine the concern, naturally, a little more than other Members, for the people who live near the demarcation lines of both the countries.

During the last war, we realise that in order to be very effective, besides having very powerful striking air force, some other factors also do count and one was the experience we had on the canal known as Ichogil Canal. This Canal was built by Pakistan some years before and the whole Canal was dug by Pakistan under the pretext of some settlement of canal water dispute and our country was, throughout, under the impression that this canal taken out from Ravi running along the border was just a water channel and we were very complacent, our forces were very complacent, that this being only an irrigation water channel was not very much material in the defence system for both the countries. It was only when we had to attack from our side that we found that this was a basic defence system. Rather, Pakistan had spent a lot of money on the

[Shri D. S. Dhillon]

construction of this canal introducing many devices for finding their tanks and also building up very strong bunkers. It was just at the time when our forces were face to face with their forces that we were confronted suddenly with this idea that this was not a canal only, but a big defence system. So, there was a demand immediately after the ceasefire that, on our side, we too should have something like an Ichogil, Canal or other more efficient and better constructed devices of this type. We started building up a parallel civil defence on our side, but Pakistan, from the defence point of view, is also not very silent on this issue. I would request the hon. Defence Minister that he must have some sort of a wing in the Army which should always keep studying their movements not only during the day but also during the night under camouflage, under hidden devices, so that if at all we are confronted at any time in the future, we may not have to face a similar surprising situation all of a sudden facing us. I do not think that there is anything to hide about it because what I have seen on the border is that whatever be the professions of peace-lovers, there is one community which is always praying for peace on both sides so that such defence arrangements may not come in their way, and that is the brotherhood of smugglers on both the sides. These smugglers have a lot of money, and a number of times they have organized propaganda. I was surprised that, when we started our operations of building up our defences on the similar pattern as Pakistan; or perhaps on even a better pattern, some opposition started coming suddenly from certain sections, and through a very subtle probe we had, we found that this brotherhood was against building up of such defences. We were shocked at that. They are the only lovers of peace.

I must congratulate the Defence Minister on this. Within a short pe-

riod—I need not mention the details—we have done perhaps much more than what Pakistan could have done in ten years; I am very certain about it. Some members visited my district and I have invited a number of others also to come and visit our borders. I told them that we would take them to have a glimpse of both the sides and they would be satisfied that, after all, whatever be the criticism, so much is being done on our side also. But certain difficulties have arisen and naturally people who live on the border have to face greater hardship. It was my impression during the war, and even after the war we felt it, that the war was confined only to the borders of Kashmir and Punjab, and the rest of the country was living in a very indifferent and normal mood, perhaps unaware of the difficulties and hardships that we faced. We were under the impression that after the war was over the whole country, specially the people in the Government of India, will realise the extent of destruction and suffering that the people at the border had to go through. I have already been in contact with the Ministry of Rehabilitation. My hon. friend is sitting very near me. They have, in their own way, done so much for the rehabilitation of those persons. But my only request is this. If you want to take back the people who have had the experience of war and to create a sense of confidence amongst them, it is a good thing that we spend so much on their rehabilitation, we give them so much as compensation for the loss of property, livestock and other materials that the shopkeepers and farmers may have suffered. The Defence Department should also come out with certain proposals and schemes which must create a sort of confidence in them that, if such situations again develops in future, even if the military takes a little time to reach the spot, those people on their own can face the situation for a short time. The only way is that the strip that has



been left from the other side of the defence drains—if my hon. friends in this House happen to visit.....

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 29, 1967/Chaitra 8, 1890 (Saka).*