

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1844 (Saka)]



सत्यमेव जयते

FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1439

1440

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 1962/Vaisakha 10,
1884 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi).

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaihal).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-operative Movement in Eastern Region

***269. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Will the Minister of **Community
Development, Panchayati Raj and
Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Union and various State Governments of the Eastern Region to strengthen the co-operative movement there which has been found to be much weaker as compared to other regions; and

(b) whether indications are available as to the progress made in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The problems confronting the States in the eastern region were studied by teams of officers sent out by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. Their findings were discussed at meetings

of officials and later at a conference of the Ministers incharge of Co-operation in these States in November, 1961. It has been agreed:

- (i) that official control of co-operative institutions should be removed thereby enabling non-officials to assume positions of responsibility;
- (ii) priority should be given to consolidation rather than expansion and the structural weaknesses of the institutions will be remedied through appropriate measures;
- (iii) the deficiency of the staff will be made good; and
- (iv) along with these measures, more liberal financial assistance for longer periods will be made available to the institutions to enable them to function satisfactorily.

Except in the case of Bihar, the State Governments have drawn up detailed programmes for revitalisation of weak societies and for liquidation of societies which are beyond rectification. The Bihar programme is still to be finalised. Schemes for providing more liberal financial assistance are under preparation in all these states.

In view of the magnitude of the problem it will take some time for any appreciable progress to be felt.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it is not clear whether any special assistance is to be given by the Centre to this Region and if so, what is the nature of the assistance to be given.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The statement is as clear as day light. Only financial assistance, perhaps, the hon.

Member is trying to know. As far as that is concerned, a crore of rupees has been set apart for the Third Five Year Plan, strictly speaking for the next four years and Rs. 10 lakhs for this current year.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There was a special team that was deputed to enquire into the inherent defects in the working of the co-operative movement in this region. What were the important recommendations, if there are any, which have not been accepted by the conference?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All those recommendations have been gone into and those recommendations, as have been stated, are: (i) that official control of co-operative institutions should be removed thereby enabling non-officials to assume positions of responsibility. In some of the States, Ministers and officials are Chairmen of Banks, etc. This we did not want. (ii) Priority should be given to consolidation rather than expansion. The tendency in these States is to go on expanding the co-operative movement instead of consolidating and trying to make them very effective. (iii) Deficiency of staff; especially supervisory, Audit and Inspecting staff has not been consolidated. Therefore, we have laid emphasis on these recommendations. As far as the fourth recommendation is concerned, I have already said that a crore of rupees has been set apart over and above the Central ceiling.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In working out the Plan, may I know whether the Ministry have studied the Dhebar Commission report, particularly in regard to the role of co-operation in the tribal areas?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The tribal people have not been kept out of the purview of the co-operative movement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated that official control of co-operative institutions should be removed thereby enabling non-officials to assume positions of responsibility. I want to know whether non-officials

have been associated with this; whether the leaders of the kisan sabhas have been associated with this.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We do not make any differentiation between Kisan sabhas and Mazdoor sabhas. Any person, any organisation interested in the co-operative movement can come and participate. After all, it is a voluntary organisation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what has been done regarding the inclusion of co-operation in the education system, especially in the higher secondary and college stage?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question not connected with this.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that the co-operative system is more popular in the tribal areas than in others in Assam?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the tribal areas, both the co-operative and the collective systems are in vogue.

Electricity for Kandla Port

*270. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether any scheme is being considered by Central or State Government to give more electric power to Kandla port?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): Yes, Sir. Two units of 5 MW each have been sanctioned for supply of power to Kandla Port during the Third Plan period.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: कांडला पोर्ट के प्रयोग के वास्ते यहाँ पर जो फ्री ट्रेड जोन का एरिया कायम किया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को जो बिजली दी जायेगी वह बम्बई के रेट से कम होगी या ज्यादा होगी ?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is difficult for me to say offhand the particular price which would prevail in two different localities; unless I examine both, I cannot say definitely

what the result will be. If my hon. friend wants it, I may do so.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether Government have received any representations from the Kandla Vikas Mandal for the reduction of the electricity rates as well, and if so, Government's decision thereon?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That might have been received by the State Government. There is no information with us about it, since that has not come to us.

Shri Umanath: My question is whether the Central Government have received any representations; I am not talking about the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister says that it might have been received by the State Government, it means that the Central Government have not received any.

Shri Man Sinh Patel: Will the hon. Minister state the exact year of the Third Plan in which this scheme will be finalised?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: By 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Q. No. 272.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I request that question No. 283 on the same subject may also be taken up along with this question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that question also may be taken up, if it is not inconvenient to the hon. Minister.

Hooghly Pilots

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- *272. {
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hooghly Pilot Service Association had sent some of their representatives here to discuss their grievances with the Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pilots have threatened to resign unless their grievances are met;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 40.]

Hooghly Pilots

*283. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of settlement on basis of which the Hooghly Pilots withdrew their mass resignation threat recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the assurances given to them by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the past have not been honoured; and

(c) whether it is now proposed to revise the Pilots' salary scales and allowances?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). On the 7th April, 1962, after discussions with the Chairman of the Port Commissioners, who promised to look into their case sympathetically and forward the views and recommendations of the Port Commissioners on the Guha Roy Committee's report regarding the conditions of service of the Hooghly Pilots and the other five marine services of the Port of Calcutta before the end of April, 1962, to Government, the Pilots agreed to continue to work

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

normally in their posts. Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Port Commissioners.

(b) There is no official record either with the Port Commissioners or with Government of any assurances given to the Pilots, which have not been honoured. The Guha Roy Committee had gone into this question and the Port Commissioners will consider this matter further along with the other recommendations contained in the Committee's report.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दुगली के जो पाइलट्स हैं उन की समस्या सन् १९५४ से अब तक उसी तरह है। सन् १९५४ में, सन् १९६० में और सन् १९६१ में तीन कमेटीज कायम की गई है। और एक स्पेशल कमेटी यह कायम की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर पाइलट लोगों ने इस के फैसले को क्यों नहीं माना ?

श्री जटजीवन राम : स्पेशल कमेटी का फैसला तो अभी सरकार के हाम आया ही नहीं है। स्पेशल कमेटी ने गुहाराय कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन को देखा लिया है। उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिशें पोट कर्मिश्नर को दे दी हैं और पोट कर्मिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में उस पर विचार होने के बाद उन को जो सिफारिशें न प र निर्णय होने के गा ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta : In the statement, it has been stated that there is no official record of the assurances given to the pilots. May I know whether it is not a fact that before the settlement was reached, the pilots themselves produced the actual document which was signed by Mr. N. M. Ayyar, the then Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and that document's validity has been accepted?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I do not want to go into the details of that, because the validity or otherwise of the document has been gone into by the Guha Roy Committee as well.

Shri Hem Barua : May I know whether it is a fact that a Special Marine Committee granted substantial pay increases to other marine officers in 1951, but did not include in their recommendations the case of the pilots, and if so, the special reason for excluding them?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : At present, I have no information about the 1951 committee. The Hooghly Pilots were taken over by the Commissioners in 1948, and in 1952-53 or so they made certain demands, and the Lokur Committee was set up in 1954-55.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : The statement says that the recommendations of the Port Commissioners are awaited by Government. I want to know when the recommendations are likely to be received from the Port Commissioners. By what time are they expected?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : They are likely to be received within a few days, I think.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Is it a fact that in the Guha Roy Committee's report, there is no mention whatsoever regarding the agreement reached with Mr. Ayyar, and that this particular letter and agreement were brought up before the present Chairman of the Port Commissioners by the pilots, and, therefore, there is no question of the Guha Roy Committee having gone into this particular letter and agreement?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : If it has been brought before the present Chairman of the Port Commissioners, I think the Port Commissioners will, while considering the recommendations of the Special Committee, take this fact also into consideration and make their recommendations to Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah : May I know what has been the loss incurred due to the pilots' strike and how many people were entangled in it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I require separate notice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: It was asked what was the loss.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There was no loss at all.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the resignation which was submitted by the Hooghly pilots made it clear that they did not intend to stop work but simply to seek re-employment under the Government of India? Therefore, why was the Essential Services Ordinance invoked in order to browbeat them into submission?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There was no question of browbeating them into submission. But Port service is a very important and essential service. It should also be remembered that this Ordinance was not issued only for the pilots but for all the essential marine services so that the work of the Port continues.

Disparity in Power Rates

*273. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether different rates are charged for power supply in different parts of the same State;

(b) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what efforts are being made to bring about equalisation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Before I ask any supplementary, may I invite your attention to the fact that the statement does not give the information I have asked for. I have asked for the disparity in the rates as between different parts of the same State, whereas the statement gives the rates for small scale industry, for

agricultural purposes and large scale industry.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might put a question and get that information.

Shri Tyagi: The statement is defective.

Shri P. K. Deo: Question can be asked only on the basis of the information supplied.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What I have asked is whether rates are different from region to region in a particular State. The statement indicates the difference in rates as between small scale industry, agricultural purposes and large scale industry. I have not asked for this statement. This question was asked much earlier and replied to. My question is whether in the same State, say, Andhra Pradesh, in one region the rate of power generation and distribution is one and in another region of the same State it is different.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as this particular question which has been raised by my hon. friend now is concerned, it does not require separate notice. I can say offhand now that rates are different within one State, what to say about difference as between States.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether it differs in different parts of the same State.

Shri Tyagi: In the same statement, it is mentioned:

"The places that are served by large hydro or steam stations receive supply at comparatively low rates, while those supplied with diesel generating sets or small steam plants have to pay higher rates of supply".

So, this is already replied.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Does Shri Harish Chandra Mathur want to ask any other question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it realised that when the rates differ in the same State from the towns to

the rural areas, it is generally in the rural areas that the rates are higher? May I know whether Government have given any consideration to this fact and whether they are doing anything in this matter?

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: No, Sir. I may be excused to say that generally it is not that the rates are higher in the rural areas. Somewhere it is, somewhere else it is not so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the statement laid on the Table, while the disparities in the rates for large-scale industry in the various States are not so bad, so far as small-scale industry and agricultural purposes are concerned, the disparities are enormous, varying from anywhere between seven and 18 or 19 in Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal. May I know whether the Government proposes, or has under consideration any proposal, to advise the State Electricity Boards to avoid such bias in favour of large-scale industry as compared to agriculture and small-scale industries?

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: I understand the hon. Member to say that the price for small-scale industry is higher. This is one thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Agriculture also.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: The other thing is that the price for large-scale industry is lower.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Disparities also.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: If I am correct, then I say that it is higher for small-scale industry in comparison to the price for large-scale industry simply because the consumption in the case of large-scale industry is so much that the price can be reduced to any extent, but as far as small-scale industry is concerned, it is not so. The consumption there is very limited, and the price to be charged

has to be such that something may be earned by the person who is generating and supplying.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. My question was wholly different. I said the disparity ranged from seven in the case of Kerala to 19 in the case of Rajasthan for small-scale industries. Why should it be different for large-scale industries?

Mr. Speaker: Not to talk of a point of order, there was no question at all. The hon. Member only wanted whether the Government was prepared to advise the State Governments that there should not be such disparity or bias favour of the bigger industries because he found that the small-scale industries and the rural areas were being charged at a higher rate. This was his suggestion that the Government should advise the State Governments not to have that bias. It was only a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed it and the hon. Minister has tried to explain that because consumption or the amount of energy consumed there is much smaller, the man who has to run that show has to be assured at least some minimum profit, and therefore it is natural that the rates should be high. He has given that explanation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make a submission? I did not ask if they proposed to do it, I asked if there was any proposal before Government. I referred not merely to the higher rates but to the discrepancy and the disparity.

Mr. Speaker: If not directly, indirectly the answer implies there is no such proposal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In West Bengal, small-scale industry has to pay 19, large-scale industry 9.44 and agriculture 10 naye paise. In view of the fact that DVC is supplying the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, a British company which is

the bulk licencee in West Bengal, at the lowest rates, why is it that the Central Government does not insist that the small-scale industry, large scale industry as well as the agricultural industries should be charged the minimum rate?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have come to know these things for the first time from the hon. Member and I have promised that I would look into this matter.

Shri P. K. Deo: I wanted to find out if the electricity rate was being decided by the power actually consumed or by the cost of production.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps both might have to be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement says, after explaining the difficulties:

"Despite these facts, the State Electricity Boards have endeavoured to introduce a uniform tariff for all the places served by them in each State."

I want to know whether in the larger interests of the growth of industries in the various States, Government is considering uniform application of electricity rates.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is what I answered.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether Government is considering to bring about uniformity in the rates.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No, no. I said already that at present Government are not considering it, and I said also that it is not possible to do so as the conditions are at present.

Doubling of Line on Kharagpur-Tata Section

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*274. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made for doubling the line on Kharag-

pur-Tata Section in South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the nature of progress made; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Earthwork in formation, construction of minor bridges, and other miscellaneous works are in progress in 9 miles. Steps are being taken to commence the work in the remaining 63 miles shortly.

(c) During 1964.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the doubling of this section, one railway bridge on the river Subarnarekha will also have to be expanded. If so, what is the total estimated cost of this bridge?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I cannot give the estimate off-hand. Every bridge would be extended in order to meet the necessity of doubling.

Shri Subodh Hansda: That is one of the major bridges. That is why I want to know whether any estimate has been made. If so, what is the total amount?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said I cannot give the estimate off-hand. But every bridge that has necessarily to be extended will be extended in view of doubling.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there will be any necessity of acquiring land on the side of the railway line? If so, what step has been taken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In 1961-62 Budget this work is included at an estimated cost of Rs. 648 lacs; and urgency certificate has been issued for Rs. 220 lakhs for acquisition of land etc.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the construction of a diversion line in between Kalaikundah and Sordlah

stations, may I know what is reason for the construction of this diversion line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not free to disclose. There are certain security reasons.

Shri P. K. Deo: Has any time limit been prescribed for the completion of this work?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes; 1964.

Rihand Dam

*275. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rihand dam in U.P. has since been completed;

(b) if so, the quantity of power which is likely to be supplied at various places in U.P.; and

(c) whether rural electrification in Eastern districts of U.P. will now be possible?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) Yes; Sir.

(b) About 100 MW continuously.

(c) Rural areas in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are already getting supply from the thermal stations at Mau, Gorakhpur and Sohwal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated the total quantity of power; and I want to know the quantity that is being supplied to the Aluminium corporation of Shri Birla; and what is the rate at which that is being distributed to this industry.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The rate is not with me now. But the quantity is here. The Hindustan Aluminium Factory will get 50MW.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether after the supply from the Rihand dam comes the cost of electricity is likely to be reduced in U.P.

Mr. Speaker: Is the cost of electricity likely to be reduced in U.P. after this is completed?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There is no such connection between the two, the price of electricity in the whole State and the opening of a particular power station, to warrant that with the commissioning of that particular power station there would be reduction in the whole State.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a large surplus of idle power which cannot be utilised in the U.P. at Rihand, and whether any request has been received from the DVC or from the West Bengal State Electricity Board to transmit a portion of this surplus power to the DVC grid?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No, no. As far as the consumption of power which is generated at this power station is concerned, it can be consumed in the whole State also. But it has already been given to certain places. DVC is one of them. It has been given some power; the railways have been given some power and the Aluminium factory has been given some power; and the rest will be utilised in the State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount which has been transferred from the Rihand Dam to the DVC grid for use in West Bengal?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister just now stated that some of the energy was being passed on to the DVC.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I said that in some cases a decision has been taken. About the others a final decision has not yet been taken. We are considering this question of the DVC.

Mr. Speaker: As at present is any quantity being passed on to the DVC grid?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: We are considering it. We have not come to a final decision about it.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य-प्रदेश को यह बिजली कब तक दी जाने वाली है ?

श्री अफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मध्य-प्रदेश की बिजली के मुताल्लिक मैंने इस हाउस में दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में अर्ज कर दिया था कि रिजिनल कमेटी जो स्टेट्स की है, मध्य-प्रदेश की और उत्तर प्रदेश की, उस में जब यह मामला पेश हुआ था तो उन्होंने तजवीज किया कि कितनी बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश गिर्हांड डैम में मध्य-प्रदेश को दे, इसका फैसला दोनों चीफ मिनिस्टर्स पर छोड़ दिया जाये । उसी स्टैज पर यह मामला है । अभी इसके बारे में कोई और फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

Divisional Pattern of Organisation on Railways

*276. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Divisional pattern of organisation is contemplated to be introduced on all the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the experiment has been started; and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Divisional pattern of organisation already exists on five Zonal Railways viz. the Central Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western Railways and it has recently been decided to introduce this system on the South Eastern Railway also.

(b) and (c). In view of answer to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In what aspect has the divisional pattern of organisation shown a distinct improvement over the conventional one?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the divisional pattern there is greater decentralisation and we have found that it

leads to better control and greater efficiency.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the introduction of this system would also amount to increased cost and if so to what extent?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the interest of efficiency and in the interest of carrying greater loads we have to introduce this and it is inevitable that certain increased expenditure has to be incurred. But that is unavoidable.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If this pattern is leading to greater efficiency why is it that it has not been introduced in all the railways at one and the same time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We keep the workloads on different railways under review and whenever we find that the time has come to introduce this system and to incur additional expenditure, we do so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the reply to part (b) of the question, am I to understand that we have come to a conclusion that it will be introduced in all the railways and if so, as was just asked, what has the workload got to do and why not introduce it on the remaining railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It has been established that this system of divisional pattern is more effective and leads to greater efficiency; there is no doubt about it. But as I said we are keeping the workload constantly under review.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member asserts that there is no connection between the workload and asks why it should be linked up with this change. If it is proved that it is more efficient why should it not be introduced in other railways? Perhaps that was his question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is what I asked. It is not at an experimental stage and they have come

to a final conclusion about it. What has workload got to do with it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Workload has got everything to do with it. I do not know why the hon. Member thinks that workload has nothing to do with it. The workload has everything to do with it, and this pattern is adopted in the interest of the work-load. To cope with the increased workload, this is adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are we to understand that the work-load has got everything to do with it?

Mr. Speaker: There is a difference of opinion. The hon. Member thinks that work-load has got nothing to do with it, but the hon. Minister has replied that it has got everything to do with it. During the Question Hour this difference cannot be resolved. I am sorry. I have called another hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I accept the position which has been pointed out by the hon. Minister, namely, that work-load has got everything to do with it. My question is, are we to understand that the work-load on the remaining two railways is much less.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes; comparatively less.

Shri P. K. Deo: Just now the hon. Minister said that they are going to extend the scheme to the South Eastern Railway. May I know if they are going to have the divisional headquarters at Khurda Road?

Mr. Speaker: Headquarters will be decided later.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Minister wishes to say more.

Mr. Speaker: He might wish to say, but I have got objection to enter into these details.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the reintroduction of this divisional pattern has effected improvement in the work-load and also caused a re-thinking on the part of the Railway Board that the original zonal system has not worked effectively because of the divisional system. Is there any proposal before the Railway Board or the Ministry to reconsider the whole question of the zonal system and make the railways work more effectively and more efficiently?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am afraid my hon. friend is confusing the question. The divisions form part of the zone. The whole country is divided into eight railway zones and each railway zone has six, seven or eight divisions.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are they not going back on the zonal system?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the next question.

Production of Electrical Multiple Unit Stocks

*277. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the production of Electrical Multiple Unit stocks during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, how many are to be produced this year;

(c) which are the main sections of the Railways to be electrified with the E.M.U. stocks during the Plan period; and

(d) to what extent these will contain indigenous and imported components?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 141 Broad Gauge coaches are expected to be produced during 1962-63.

(c) (i) Sealdah-Ranaghat and Dum Dum—Bongaon;

(ii) Sealdah Diamond Harbour-Budge Budge, Lakshmikantapur-Canning and Ranaghat-Krishnagar City-Santipur.

(iii) Burdwan-Howrah-Docks (via Chord).

(iv) Howrah-Khargpur.

(d) At present electric traction and control equipments are imported. For the mechanical portion, the indigenous components form 55 to 60 per cent of the total cost of materials.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know the salient features of the Electrical Multiple Unit stocks? May I also know whether there is any foreign collaboration and, if so, in what form and from which country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The EMU stock is meant for the suburban traffic. We have the capacity in this country. Messrs Jessops of Calcutta are producing this year 68 EMU coaches. Usually, it is a unit of three—one motor-coach with two trailers. There is not much difficulty about constructing the trailers, but with regard to the construction of the motor-coach, we have got to get traction equipment from abroad.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether a prototype of the EMU is under construction and, if so, when is it likely to be completed and made available?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have placed orders with the Integral Coach Factory for two prototype A.C. motor coaches. We are trying to get the electric traction equipment from abroad. We will experiment upon them and if they suit the conditions, we will go in for the others also and start production.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister said that 68 of these coaches are to be built at Jessops. May I know where the remaining 74 coaches are to be built?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The balance is really 73. They will be produced in the Integral Coach Factory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact during the third Five Year Plan the Kharagpur-Howrah section of the South Eastern Railway is going to be electrified and, if so, why is there no mention about it in answer to part (c) of the question?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have mentioned it in item (iv) of part (c) of the answer, Howrah-Kharagpur. That comes in 1965.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is there any proposal to start manufacture of traction equipment for the engine coach?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; AEI—Associated Electrical Industries—are assisting the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, in the manufacture of traction equipment.

Shri Morarka: How does the price of the coaches which are to be manufactured with Jessops compare with the price of coaches manufactured at the Integral Coach Factory?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have not gone into the cost structure of the Integral Coach Factory. I can give other particulars. Jessops have offered the unit at Rs. 16 lakhs, as against Rs. 12.5 lakhs at which we imported in 1955 from MAN, Germany.

Sinking of 'Jal Jawahar'

*278. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian motor vessel 'Jal Jawahar' sank on the North-West Coast of Spain;

(b) what were the commodities in the Indian motor vessel; and

(c) what is the extent of damage suffered by this vessel?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The m.v. 'Jal Jawahar' did not sink but caught fire on the 4th March, 1962, off the west coast of Spain while on her way from U.K. to Bombay.

(b) The ship carried general cargo part of which consisted of various chemicals described as poisonous but of non-explosive, non-inflammable or non-corrosive nature.

(c) The ship is reported to have sustained some structural damage but there was no loss of life.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What are the reasons that led to this disaster?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has to be found out.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Has the investigation started?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not quite certain whether the investigation has actually started.

Travel and Freight Concessions to Railway Employees

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*279. { **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Pay Commission's recommendation regarding the travel and freight concessions allowed to railway employees at present; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that this question of reducing the PTOs and passes is now before the Cabinet for their early disposal and if so, what has been the recommendation of the Railway Board to the Cabinet?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter is under consideration.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government are aware that the railway employees are enjoying the privilege of passes and PTOs not only in India, but the world over?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; we are aware that railway employees are enjoying these privileges in most of the countries.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know if the Government have received representations expressing the anxiety of the railway employees regarding the curtailment and whether these representations also will be given due consideration?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We had full discussions with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and their views will certainly receive consideration.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government have considered the effects of the decision on the employees in other departments also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I said, we are still considering this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that many of the recommendations which are in the interests of labour, specially casual labour, have not been implemented, is it the policy of the Government to implement those recommendations which really detract from the advantages which have accrued to the employees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir; it is not the policy of the Government.

Casual Labour in Railway Loco-Sheds

*280. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of employing casual labourers in the Railway loco-sheds still continues;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what procedure is being followed to regularise the employment of the casual labourers against permanent vacancies; and

(d) at what stage the casual labourers are entitled to get the Central Pay Commission scales of pay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes, except in the case of North Eastern Railway.

(b) The employment of casual labour is inescapable in cases of emergency or when contractor's labour fails.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) On completion of 6 month's continuous service on the same type of work, except on Projects.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the casual labour is being given preference in the matter of giving employment whenever vacancies arise?

S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; there is a directive and whenever there is any selection to class IV we do give preference to them.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government would review the cases of those casual labour who have put in more years of services for the purpose of giving them employment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Certainly, we shall consider their cases sympathetically.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are widespread complaints that in the case of casual labour employed in the

loco sheds their services are generally terminated just when they are about to complete their term of six months and are re-employed simply to create a gap in their service so that their services may not be confirmed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been brought to our notice and we have issued a directive that it should not be so done.

Shri Mohammad Elias: In view of the rulings and awards given by different tribunals and the Supreme Court under which they have ruled that even in the private sector there should not be any casual labour or contract labour employed on works of a permanent nature, may I know whether those rulings and awards will be applied in the Railways also so that on works of a permanent nature there will be no casual or contract labour employed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is exactly the directive that we have issued to all the Railways.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Government propose to implement the Pay Commission's recommendation that the way the directives of the Government and the Railway Board are being implemented has to be enquired into and whether such an enquiry as to the exact nature of implementation is going to be undertaken by Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is a very large question. The real point is that if casual labour are employed for six months continuously on the same type of job they become temporary labour and they will get the benefits of the CPC scale. That is the directive.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was not my question. There is a specific recommendation made by the Central Pay Commission to enquire into the implementation of these directives in the case of the casual labour.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is for the labour unions to take up the question with the Permanent Negotiating Machinery.

Terminal Building, Calcutta Airport

***281. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terminal building at Calcutta Airport is considered adequate and worthy of one of the busiest airports in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that it deals with the heaviest air traffic on international routes;

(c) whether it deals with heaviest air traffic on internal lines also;

(d) whether its expansion is being considered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a), (d) and (e). The present terminal building is considered inadequate. The construction of a new terminal building at a cost of Rs. 1,06,83,000 has already been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the construction of this new terminal building is going to be taken up at an early date; if so, when?

Shri Mohiuddin: It has already begun.

Shri Joachim Alva: Why was not the question of construction of terminal buildings and the construction of jet runways in airports taken together. Delhi is done, Calcutta is neglected, Madras is supposed to take in jets....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question relates to one terminal building and not all.

Shri Joachim Alva: What we have to ask the Minister is, why is it that

there is no co-ordinated plan, why is it that the construction of terminal building and construction of jet runways was not taken together?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a co-ordinated plan. All the four international airports are constantly under review and consideration, and schemes are being approved as they come in for their improvements.

N.E.S. Blocks

***284. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision on the question of conversion of all the National Extension Service Blocks in tribal areas into Special Multi-purpose Blocks or Tribal Blocks;

(b) if so, the number of Blocks so converted; and

(c) the future programme for establishment of or conversion into Special Multipurpose Blocks or Tribal Blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The transfer of the question has been accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs who are dealing with the subject and it would be answered by the Minister of Home Affairs on a subsequent date.

Highway Bridge at Agra on Jumna

***285. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a highway bridge was proposed to be constructed at Agra on river Jumna to relieve heavy congestion of traffic and consequent long detentions on the existing rail-road bridge.

(b) whether the proposal has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Due to paucity of funds this work could not be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it a fact that this proposal was sanctioned in the first instance?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In fact, some preliminary work was also taken up. The survey was ordered and land acquisition was also gone into, but because of paucity of funds it had to be given up for the time being.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Government reconsider the proposal?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

*286. **Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the first and the second Five Year Plans;

(b) the amount spent on them;

(c) the irrigation potential expected to be created; and

(d) how much land was actually irrigated during the year 1961-62 by these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

In the First Five Year Plan, 250 irrigation schemes (20 major irrigation +230 medium) were included, of which 237 (19 major+218 medium) schemes taken up for execution during the First Plan period. In the Second

Five Year Plan, 118 new schemes (30 major+158 medium) were included, of which 154 irrigation schemes (21 major+133 medium) were taken up for execution. In addition, 13 irrigation schemes, which were not taken up in the First Plan were also started in this period bringing the total number of major and medium irrigation schemes taken up in the Second Plan to 167.

By the end of the Second Plan period an outlay of Rs. 670 crores had been incurred on these schemes.

The irrigation potential created upto 1961-62 from these schemes was about 12.9 million acres. The area expected to be irrigated during 1961-62 is of the order of 9.8 million acres. Figures of actual irrigation at the end of 1961-62 are not yet available.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: From the statement it is evident that out of 438 schemes only 404 have been executed. May I know how many of these schemes have been completed so far?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is already mentioned in the statement. If the House so desires, I can read it out.

Mr. Speaker: If it is contained in the statement, it need not be read.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: What about the 40 schemes that have been left out?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: According to my calculation, the figures given by the hon. Member do not tally with mine. So, I do not know how far they are correct. I will enquire about it and inform the hon. Member of the position.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: He ought to have stood up before I called the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did stand up, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that some time ago—I believe in the last Lok Sabha—the Prime Minister expressed himself against gigantism, that is, gigantic projects, and in favour of small irrigation projects?

Mr. Speaker: I was right in passing on to the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This question concerns both major and minor irrigation projects.

Mr. Speaker: Now he should put the question directly as to what information he wants without any adjectives or insinuations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because I was not in the Second Lok Sabha, I want to know if he said so and, if so, whether priorities as regards major and minor irrigation works are being modified.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Both small and big schemes are very essential in the best interests of the country. None of them can be ignored. Each scheme has got to be examined on its merits and it is on that basis the Commission decides which scheme should be included and which should be dropped.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a question of priority and not ignoring anything.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: In the statement it is stated that whereas the irrigation potential created upto 1961-62 is about 12.9 million acres, the area expected to be irrigated is only 9.8 million acres, leaving a shortfall of 3 million acres. May I know the reason for the shortfall?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That was the old position. That difference is decreasing each year. If the House is prepared to listen, I can give the figures to show how much improvement has been made so far in this connection.

Suspension Bridge from Gateway of India to Uran

***288. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for the construction of a suspension bridge from Gateway of India to Uran;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge, if and when constructed, will form part of a State road project. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with the proposed bridge. They have not made any proposal about this project so far.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to have stood up immediately after the reply was given by the hon. Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: The acoustics here are sometimes highly defective and I was listening to the loudspeaker that you had been kind enough to provide. In view of the fact that the traffic difficulties of the City of Bombay are assuming dimensions which do not admit of an easy solution, may I know whether the Government of India will help the State Government in finalising this proposal and in taking it up at an early date?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as we are concerned, we have been asked in the question whether we have received a proposal from the Bombay Government. In reply I have to state that, we have not received any proposal so far.

Shri Nath Pai: My information is that the State Government will be

willing to take up this highly important project which is likely to cost Rs. 50 crores provided adequate subsidy, help or loan is available from the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want information from the hon. hon. Minister or does he want to give information to him?

Shri Nath Pai: I want to know what the reaction of Government will be to this information.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will not dispute the utility of such a big and ambitious project. It is very good. It will definitely help the economy of the country and will, of course, help to relieve the traffic congestion in Bombay. But everything depends on finances that are at our disposal.

Crushing of Sugarcane

- +
 - Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 - Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 - Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 - Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 - *289. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 - Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 - Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri K. N. Pande:
 - Shri K. M. Tiwary:
 - Shri B. Varma:

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

(a) the latest position with regard to crushing of sugarcane in various States of the country;

(b) whether indications are available that all the standing sugarcane would be crushed by the mills or otherwise in all the States;

(c) what part of the total would remain uncrushed and in which part of the country; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation?

298 (A) LSD—2.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):
 (a). Sugarcane crushed by factories in various States upto 31st March 1962 totalled 56.8 crores maunds.

(b). Yes, Sir.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the sugar factories in the States of Bihar and UP have offered to crush the remaining quantity of cane if certain concessions are made and the cultivators are agreeable to receive the price of sugarcane on the basis of yield of sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the case of Bihar the factories are stated to have agreed to crush cane on a no-profit-no-loss basis. The details are not available. In fact, the Cane Commissioner of Bihar and the Secretary came and discussed this with our officers and have gone back saying that definite proposals will be placed before the Central Government. It is a matter for the State Government to remit the cane cess and give other incentives in order that the entire cane may be crushed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the State Governments had urged the Central Government to help them in the matter of giving concessions?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this matter the Chief Minister of Bihar has addressed a letter to the hon. Minister and it is receiving attention. If cane cess is remitted, that will compensate for lesser recovery to the extent of even 1 per cent and the cane cess will come to three annas per maund. The Bihar Government is also stating that they will require some remission in the matter of excise duty. That is a matter which has to be considered further. I may state that if the State Government, the factories and the sugarcane growers' associations come together, it would be possible to crush the entire cane.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: What has been done to protect the interest of the cane growers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated that as far as the Central Government is concerned, it has allocated the shortfalls of other factories to the other areas where there is surplus cane. So far as the Central Government is concerned, at present it has nothing to do in this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if only the State of Bihar is under consideration or the other States of India are also under consideration and, if so, in what respect?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is only as far as the States of Bihar and U.P. are concerned that this problem has arisen. In the South this question does not arise because there may not be any question of lower recovery. As far as the U.P. Government is concerned, we are told that they are proposing to remit the entire cane cess so that the entire surplus cane may be crushed. The Bihar Government, as I said, are considering a scheme of crushing cane on no-profit-no-loss basis.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Nizam Sugar Factory in Andhra Pradesh is refusing to crush all the cane or equal to the quantum of cane that they had crushed last time as they say that there is a directive from the Central Government for a 10 per cent cut?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no directive from the Central Government at all. In fact, we have now told the factories that they would have to crush all the cane that is surplus and that no cane will be left uncrushed. The only question that arises is of lower recoveries so that it may be difficult for certain factories to crush all the cane and they may refuse to take the cane. That will arise only in the case of Bihar and U.P.

Shri S. Swamy: May I know whether in the Hospet and Kampli

sugar factories only 75 per cent of the sugarcane is being crushed and so the standing crop is being wasted?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not wasted. In fact, I am personally looking into all the cases so that sugarcane growers may not be prejudicially affected. When shortfalls have been declared from other factories in Mysore we have reallocated it to Kampli and Hospet factories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Deputy Minister stated that the U.P. Government have decided or are taking a decision to remit the cane cess so that all the surplus cane may be crushed. Huge arrears of cane cess have not yet been paid by the employers. I want to know whether the Central Government has permitted the State Government to remit the cess.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The cane cess is due to the State Government. It is for the State Government to remit the cess or do whatever it likes. The Central Government has absolutely nothing to do with it.

श्री बड़े : क्या सच नहीं है कि चूकि आज कल नई शुगर फैक्ट्रीज स्टार्ट करने के लिये परमिशन नहीं मिलती है इसलिये मध्य-प्रदेश में शुगर केन अन्नकरड पड़ा रहता है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : नई फैक्ट्रीज तो बहुत हैं सदर्न रीजन में । उस को परमिशन मिलती है । मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ शुगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, कम नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि चूकि मध्यप्रदेश में शुगर फैक्ट्रीज के लिये लाइसेन्स नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिये वहाँ शुगर केन अन्नकरड पड़ा रहता है, यह सच है या नहीं ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इस तरह तो आज कल किसी को परमिशन नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि हमें १० लाख टन शुगर ज्यादा मिली है । तब भी कभी-कभी ऐसे केसेज होते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्रीज लोगों को खोलनी

होती है, साथ ही ऐसे रोजन होत हैं जहां पर रिकवरी अच्छी है या जहां गन्ना ज्यादा होता है उन में अगर मध्य-प्रदेश आयेगा तो उस को भी इजाजत मिल जायेगी।

Shri D. D. Puri: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the problem arises only in the case of U.P. and Bihar. Have the Government received any representation from the Punjab.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as these orders of 10 per cent cut is concerned, we have informed the States that as far as possible, the standing crop wherever it exists, whether it is Punjab or any part of India, shall not be allowed to dry. Therefore, wherever the question arises, we step in and come wherever the shortfalls are or do something else. I can assure the House that the standing crops shall be crushed.

Production of Wheat

*290. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of wheat in the country this year;

(b) the Government's procurement programme; and

(c) Government's present stock of wheat from abroad and procured from country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Information regarding production of wheat during 1961-62 is expected to become available only in June, 1962.

(b) The Government of India have not hitherto been purchasing wheat from internal markets. They have only been importing wheat from abroad for distribution in the country. No programme of internal procurement has, therefore, been drawn up.

(c) The stocks of wheat with the Government on 1st April, 1962, were

as follows:—

		(in '000 metric tons)	
		Imported Indiginous	
In Central Depots .	1,323		
With State Govern- ments	82		2
TOTAL .	1,405		2

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government is expecting a bumper crop this year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Last year's production was in metric tons 10.8 million tons. The expectation is that this year's production will be a little over 10.8; may be round about 11 million metric tons.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Central Government has discussed this matter regarding procurement with the State Governments?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have, as the hon. House knows, fixed a minimum price for wheat, that is, for superior farm variety Rs. 14, white variety Rs. 13 and red variety Rs. 12. If the prices go below that level, we are prepared to step in and purchase the quantity.

श्री० गोविन्द दास : जब कि इस वर्ष आशा है कि हमारी गेहूं की फसल बहुत अच्छी होगी तो क्या इस बात का विचार किया जा रहा है कि हम बाहर से गेहूं उस से कम मंगायें जितना पिछले साल मंगाया था, और कब तक यह आशा की जाती है कि हमें बाहर से गेहूं न मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

बाबू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : बाहर से गेहूं इसलिये आता है कि जो हमारा पुराना कंट्रेक्ट है चार वर्ष के

लिये उस को तो हम को पूरा करना ही चाहिये, वह भी स्टॉक पाइल के लिये जो कि ५० लाख टन का हम रखना चाहते हैं। नहीं तो बाहर से गेहूँ नहीं आता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो ऑस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा से मार्केटिंग का एक क्लॉज है उस के मुताबिक भी थोड़ा हम लेते हैं। और किसी तरह से बाहर से आने की सम्भावना नहीं है। मैंने एक नहीं कई दर्फे कहा है कि दो चार वर्ष के बाद हमें गेहूँ बाहर से लेना ही नहीं पड़ेगा।

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Polio Cases in the Country

*271. **Shri D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of Polio has increased in the country;

(b) whether Government have any statistics about this disease occurring in different States; and

(c) if so, the figures State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I annexure No. 42].

Training of Nurses

*282. { **Shri A. S. Saigal:**
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present training that is imparted to nurses is insufficient;

(b) if so, what action Government is taking for giving comprehensive training to them;

(c) what recommendations have been made by health survey and planning committee in this regard; and

(d) what action Government have taken to implement these recommendations early?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee have, *inter alia*, recommended that nurse pupils should not be over-burdened with the routine duties in hospitals, but more attention should be given to training and practical experience.

(d) The measures recommended by the Committee are already in force at the School of Nursing at the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

Copies of the Report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee have been forwarded to all State Governments to enable them to initiate necessary action on the recommendations.

Sone Bridge

*287. { **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the construction of Sone Bridge has been taken up with the aid of International Development Fund; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The bridge work has been sanctioned by the Government of India under the International Development Association Credit programme, and global tenders have been invited for the same.

(b) It is expected to be completed by March 1965.

Mata Tila Dam

***291. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mata Tila Project in U.P. has since been completed;

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

(c) the amount already spent on this; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent up to the completion of the dam?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) The Mata Tila Project Stage I has been completed. Under Stage II of the project, the marginal bund and the guide wall have mostly been completed. The rest of the work on seepage drains, spillway gates, bulk head gates, remodelling of the canals is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount spent on Stage I & II upto the end of March, 1961 was Rs. 1,030 lakhs.

(d) Rs. 1,199.40 lakhs. This excludes expenditure on the hydel portion of the Project.

Disaster of Indian Navigator

***292. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the judgment and observation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta regarding the tragic loss of 13 members of the crew of 'Indian Success' who were sent by the Captain of the ship to S. S. Indian Navigator which sank after an explosion on the 31st December, 1960 in Atlantic Ocean; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is at present under examination of Government.

Prototype Motor Coaches

***293. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to produce two prototype motor coaches;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme;

(c) by what time they will be produced;

(d) whether they are to be produced with entirely indigenous material; and

(e) if not, how far it will contain imported components?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each coach is estimated to cost Rs. 9 lakhs.

(c) They are expected to be produced by the middle of 1963.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The prototype electrical equipments will be fully imported at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be the element of foreign exchange. The cost of imported components for the vehicle portion may be about 40 to 45 per cent.

Shortage of Doctors in Manipur

***294. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forty-two dispensaries, four hospitals and two primary health centres in Manipur are at present without doctors; and

(b) if so, the special efforts made to avail of the services of the doctors from Manipur and outside?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushil Nayar): (a) and (b). The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Narmada Valley Project

*295. **Shri J. P. Jyotishi**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken so far to implement the multi-purpose Narmada Valley Project;

(b) the expected cost of the project and the irrigation and power potential it is expected to create; and

(c) when the project is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) The first stage of the Project also known as the Broach Project has been approved by the Planning Commission and the State Government have started the preliminary works. The work on the main dam is expected to start this year.

(b) The first stage of the Project is estimated to cost Rs. 41.41 crores and will afford irrigation to 10 lakh acres of land. On completion of the second stage, it will generate about 6.0 lakh KW of power and afford additional irrigation to the extent of 10 lakh acres.

(c) The first stage of the Project, as sanctioned at present, is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Electro-Magnetic Sorting Machine

*296. **Shri P. G. Sen**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electro-magnetic sorting machine has been installed at Bangalore city Railway Mail Service Office; and

(b) if so, what is the operational speed and how far it has proved successful?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):
(a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Cholera

*297. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the teams of experts sent by the W.H.O. to some of the endemic areas of India affected by cholera has been studied by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the extent to which recommendations made by these teams are going to be implemented by Government;

(c) what are the important recommendations;

(d) whether the financial aspect of the question has been considered; and

(e) if so, with what conclusion?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

Kalinga Airlines

*298. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kalinga Airlines had several accidents in 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents;

(c) the action taken to minimise accidents; and

(d) the main causes leading to those accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Kalinga Airlines aircraft were involved in a total of six accidents during this period, of which two were minor accidents.

(c) and (d). I lay a statement giving the requisite information, on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Waiting Rooms at Pathankot Railway Station

250. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of waiting rooms constructed at Pathankot Railway Station on the Northern Railway during the past five years; and

(b) if none has been constructed, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two additional waiting rooms have been provided during the last five years.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Manufacture at Batala

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

(a) the progress made in supplying plant for manufacturing sugar to the Batala and Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills; and

(b) whether the said mills have started functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Batala and Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills placed orders for machinery in 1960. Supply of the same is in progress and both the factories are expected to go into production during the season 1962-63.

Passenger Amenities on Amritsar-Pathankot Line

252. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Amritsar-Pathankot line of Northern Railway during 1959, 1960 and 1961 departmentally;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir. The following suggestions were received during 1959, 1960 and 1961:

1. Extension to covered goods shed at Batala.

2. Shelter over passenger platform at Batala.

3. Covered goods shed at Verka.

4. Extension of goods siding at Batala.

5. Shifting of a small covered shed for passenger platform to goods platform at Sarna.

(b) All the above items have been accepted.

(c) (i) The work of extending the covered goods shed with open sides at Batala has been completed.

(ii) The work of providing shelter over passenger platform at Batala is being taken in hand.

(iii) An estimate to shift the small covered shed from passenger platform to goods platform at Sarna has been sanctioned and the work is expected to be taken up shortly.

(iv) Regarding covered goods shed at Verka and extension of goods siding at Batala they will be taken up in the following years subject to availability of funds.

Road Accidents in Delhi

253. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents in Delhi in which Delhi Transport Undertaking buses were involved during 1961;

(b) the figures as compared to the year 1960; and

(c) the steps taken to check such accidents?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1845.

(b) 1638. The increase in the number of accidents in 1961 is due to the increase in the operational fleet of the Undertaking as well as the corresponding increase in the mileage operated daily.

(c) (i) Thorough practical and theoretical training is imparted to the drivers to ensure safe and steady driving.

(ii) Surprise checks are arranged through a special squad to check over-speeding, reckless driving etc. and to bring the defaulters to book.

(iii) To encourage safe driving and accident-free record, the drivers are awarded reward of Rs. 20/- per quarter as an inducement.

Telephone Connections

254. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections received and pending in Hyderabad and Warangal during the period 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the total number of telephone connections given during the same period; and

(c) steps taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 45]

(c) *Warrangal:*

Some additional underground cables are to be laid. Supply is awaited.

Hyderabad:

The Gowliguda exchange at Hyderabad is being replaced by a new automatic exchange and also expanded by 900 lines. The Saifabad auto exchange is being expanded by 500 lines. These expansions are expected to be completed by the end of this year when further connections will be given.

Sterilization of Lepers in Delhi

**255. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of lepers sterilised so far by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) the break-up for males and females;

(c) whether all the lepers in and around the Capital have agreed to be sterilised;

(d) if so, the total number of them; and

(e) the total expenditure involved in it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). 36 male lepers only have volunteered for sterilization operation and 31 out of them have so far been sterilised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The required information is not available. However, those undergoing the operation are paid a sum of Rs. 15/- each by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Over-bridges in Quilon

256. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage the proposal is to construct overbridges replacing gates at level-crossings in Quilon town in the Madurai Division of Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Schemes for over/under-bridges across Railway lines have to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works wherever the State Governments recommend and provide necessary funds to meet the road authority's share of the cost of the works as per rules.

Of the four level crossings in the vicinity of Quilon Station, the Government of Kerala have recommended replacement of only one level crossing at mile Q. 473/25-26 (Chinnakadai level crossing) by a road over-bridge. The estimate for the Railway's portion of the work has been sanctioned and the work is being taken up in consultation with the State Government.

Health Service Scheme for School Children in New Delhi

257. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Health Service Scheme for School children in New Delhi has been started by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) what is its jurisdiction; and

(d) the total amount to be spent by the Committee every year?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The School Health Service at present caters to the needs of 8,000 children of Municipal schools and 7,000 children of non-municipal schools.

It is proposed to cover a total population of 26,000 students in 55 schools (41 municipal and 14 non-municipal). The whole area will be divided into 5 almost equal zones under the direct supervision of a School Medical Officer for each zone. Under the main clinic there will be one or two sub-clinics.

The grouping of the schools in each zone will be done on the following basis:—

(1) almost an equal population of students in each zone;

(2) easy approach to the school by the school Medical Officer;

(3) according to the sex of the students;

(4) for the whole scheme there will be 3 School Medical Officers for boys and two School Medical Officers for girls.

The School Health Scheme provides medical care in the formative years of the life of citizens and affords means by which health can be improved and fundamental defects cured.

The Committee is at present incurring an expenditure of Rs. 57,835/- to cover 15,000 children. For the expansion of the scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 35,500/- is expected to be incurred during the current financial year and about Rs. 20,000/- per annum will be spent during the remaining 3 years of the III Five Year Plan period.

Promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates in Southern Railway

258. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order providing for the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotional vacancies in Southern Railway has been implemented;

(b) if so, the total number of posts reserved for them in each of the cadres in the Southern Railway upto 1st April, 1962;

(c) whether selections have been held for all those posts and whether postings have also been made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz

Khan): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Selection Posts

259. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which are the posts which were considered as 'selection posts' in the railway administrations before the appointment of the Second Central Pay Commission;

(b) which are the 'selection posts' that have become 'selection posts' and

(c) which are the non-selection posts that have become 'selection posts' according to the recommendation of the said Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

(b) and (c). The Second Central Pay Commission has not made any recommendations but the changes that have been necessitated as a result of merger of certain grades are indicated in the statement.

Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates to Selection Posts

260. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who have been promoted in each of the Railways in accordance with the order reserving certain percentage of posts for these castes and tribes in selection posts, upto 1st April, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Departmental Catering in 1961-62

261. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the profit or loss made by the Railways in the departmental catering in the year 1961-62; and

(b) whether any schemes have been formulated to bring about economy in expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The estimated loss for the year 1961-62 is Rs. 6.5 lakhs, which includes a clearance of about 4 lakhs pertaining to previous years.

(b) The more important measures which have been taken to reduce losses on the running of departmental catering establishments are—

(i) Economy in the purchase price of provisions and centralised procurement of controlled and proprietary articles at authorised controlled/prescribed prices.

(ii) Tightening up of schedule of ingredients fixed for various items of food.

(iii) Intensification of sales and appointment of waiters, shall-keepers and vendors on commission basis for sale and service of meals.

(iv) Introduction of larger variety of dishes, snacks etc. so as to increase the popularity of the departmental catering, improve sales and reduce the overheads.

(v) Economy and efficiency in the use of fuel for cooking.

(vi) More extensive introduction of cleaning contracts and abolition of posts of salaried cleaners.

Bridge over Cauvery near Srirangapatnam

262. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the bridge over the Cauvery river near Srirangapatnam, in Bangalore-Mysore section of the Southern Railway;

(b) when the work will be completed; and

(c) what is the total cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The overall progress of the three Railway Bridges Nos. 715, 716 and 718 across river Cauvery and Cauvery South near Srirangapatnam is about 40 per cent.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by April, 1963.

(c) The estimated cost of the entire scheme is Rs. 33.79 lakhs which includes a new station building at Srirangapatnam.

Railway-cum-Road Bridge near Nanjangud, S. Railway

263. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway-cum-road bridge near Nanjangud in Mysore-Nanjangud section of the Southern Railway is very old and was submerged under water during the floods in the year 1961-62; and

(b) whether a new bridge at a higher level will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The existing bridge which is a combined rail-cum-road bridge consists of 54 x 8 ft span arches and is fairly old. It was not submerged during 1961-62 floods but the water level touched the crown of the arches in July 1961, when all the trains were piloted by the Permanent Way Inspector.

(b) It is proposed to construct a new Railway Bridge and the work will be included in 1963-64 Works Programme of the Southern Railway. The Public Works Department of the State Government have also decided to construct a separate Road Bridge to avoid congestion of traffic on the Mysore-Ootacamund Road.

Medium Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

264. Shri V. B. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount given by way of grants and loans for medium irrigation to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 with particular reference to Surguja, Mandla and Raigarh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): Loans amounting to Rs. 516.28 lakhs and Rs. 736.65 lakhs for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively were given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for their approved miscellaneous development schemes which, *inter-alia*, included only the 'Kedar Nala' irrigation scheme at Raigarh.

Minor Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

265. Shri V. B. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount given by way of grants and loans for minor irrigation to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 with particular reference to Surguja, Mandla and Raigarh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments introduced in the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for a group of schemes under the head 'Agriculture' including Minor Irrigation and Land Development, and not separately for individual schemes. As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Madhya

Pradesh for their minor irrigation schemes during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Information in regard to grants and loans sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for their agricultural development schemes including minor irrigation and land development is however, given below:—

Year	Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan
1959-60	40.03	224.40
1960-61	34.43	257.71

टेलीप्रिटर

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
२६६. { श्री स० च० सामन्त :
{ श्री बालकृष्णन :

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

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लिमिटेड ने १९६१ के अन्त तक जो १७० टेलीप्रिटर बनाने का लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इनमें से कितने हिन्दी के और कितने अंग्रेजी के हैं ;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर के निर्माण की दिशा में आशातीत प्रगति नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ग) हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिटर उचित मात्रा में बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और यह कब तक सफल हो सकेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाए गए सभी १७० टेलीप्रिटर अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में थे ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लिमिटेड के १९६१ के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) इटली के मेसर्स ओलिवेती के साथ किए गए करार के अनुसार, जिनके

सहयोग से हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर का कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है, भारत में अंग्रेजी टेलीप्रिटरों के साथ-साथ हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर भी बनाए जायेंगे । आशा की जाती है कि हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटरों का वास्तविक निर्माण लगभग तीन वर्ष की अवधि में शुरू हो जायेगा जब कि उन पुर्जों का उत्पादन होने लगेगा जो कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों टेलीप्रिटरों के लिए एक से हैं ।

Sugar Mills in Bihar

267. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar mills in Bihar have offered to crush withering surplus sugarcane in the State on no-profit-no-loss basis provided the Government grant them rebate in the cess and excise duty and the cultivators are prepared for the linking of the cane price with sugar recovery;

(b) if so, whether Government and the cultivators have responded favourably to the proposal; and

(c) the final decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

गन्ने पर कर

२६८. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
{ श्री स० च० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय चीनी उद्योग संघ की उत्तर प्रदेशीय शाखा ने भारत सरकार से और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से गन्ने पर उत्पादन कर तथा अन्य करों में छूट की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग को निराशाजनक परिस्थिति से बचाने के लिये और क्या राहें मांगी गई हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस) : (क) जी, हां । भारतीय चीनी मिल्स एसोसिएशन की पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी कारखानों को करों में छूट दिलाने के लिये अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) एसोसिएशन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिये गये अपने अभ्यावेदन में अन्य किसी छूट की मांग नहीं की है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delhi Zoo

269. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a daughter of a craftsman was mauled by a tiger inside the Delhi Zoo on the 1st April, 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) additional precautionary measures taken, if any, to prevent such incidents?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) A girl was clawed by a lioness and not by a tiger.

(b) On 1st April, 1962, a big crowd of visitors had gathered round the communicating cell behind the lion house connecting the main enclosure, where a lion and a lioness had been kept for purposes of cleaning the cells in the house. Visitors are not expected to go there. In spite of repeated

requests by the attendant on duty, the visitors continued to crowd the place from both sides of the lion house. Some visitors who had gathered on the other side of the communicating cell, tried to tease the animals with a coloured handkerchief. The lioness jumped to catch the cloth and incidentally clawed the girl who was nearest to the bars, resulting in skin deep injuries on the left cheek.

(c) The cages and enclosures of such dangerous animals are fenced with pipe or wooden railing to prevent visitors from approaching very close to the animals. Caution boards in Hindi and English are prominently exhibited. Besides this, two or more attendants, depending upon the size of the enclosures, are placed on duty at these enclosures. After the recent incident, railing and fencing have been further reinforced.

Sugar

270.	{	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
		Shri D. C. Sharma:
		Shri D. N. Tiwary:
		Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
		Shri P. C. Borooah:
	}	Shri K. M. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the latest position with regard to production, sale, export, consumption and present stock of sugar in the country and the names of the countries where Indian sugar has found favourable markets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): The position during the season 1961-62 for the period 1st November, 1961 to 15th April 1962 is as under:—

(Figures in lakh tons)

1. Production of sugar	22.66
2. Total quantity of sugar sold and despatched	10.96
3. Exports	0.89
4. Offtake of sugar for internal consumption	10.30
5. Closing stocks of sugar with factories on 15-4-62	23.53

Sugar from India has been exported mainly to U.S.A., Canada, Malaya and Middle East Countries.

Blind Persons in India

271. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of blind persons in India and its proportion to world population of the blind?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No census of the number of blind persons in India has been conducted since 1931. It was, however, estimated in 1944, that the number of blind persons in India was two millions against the world figure of a minimum of 10 millions. So the number of blind persons in India in proportion to the world population of the blind works out as 1:5.

It is estimated by competent authorities that the figure of 2 million blind persons in India in 1931 holds good even now, the variation due to Partition having since been compensated by the increase in population.

India's Trachoma Control Pilot Project surveys reveal that the number of economically blind persons in the country (who cannot count fingers beyond a distance of 2 meters) is nearly 3.96 millions.

Theft Cases of Telegraph and Telephone Wires

272. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state how many theft cases of overhead telegraph and telephone wire have been detected by the P. & T. Department since January, 1962?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): 1706 cases of theft of overhead telegraph and telephone wires have occurred in India during the months of January, February and March, 1962. All cases have been reported to the Police.

Cargo handled by Sailing Vessels

273. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the

cargo handled by sailing vessels for coast and in the foreign trade during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and steps taken to speed up their cargo handling capacity?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The cargo lifted by Indian sailing vessels on the coast and in the foreign trade during 1960-61 amounted to about 14 lakh dw. tons and 2 lakh dw. tons, respectively. Similar statistics for 1961-62 will become available only after the season ends in May, 1962.

The second part of the Question i.e. "steps taken to speed up their cargo handling capacity" is not clear. It is presented however, that the hon. Member is referring to the various measures taken by Government in the development of the Sailing Vessels Industry and in this context, the following steps have been taken:

- (1) A separate organisation for handling sailing vessels problems has been set up under the Director General of Shipping, Bombay, with four Regional Offices at Jamnagar, Bombay, Tuticorin and Masulipatam. The Regional Officers are in direct touch with the sailing vessels industry and connected interests and they extend spot assistance whenever needed particularly in securing adequate cargo and ensuring quicker turn-round at the ports.
- (2) Four Regional Advisory Committees and one Central Advisory Committee for sailing vessels comprising of representatives of sailing vessels owners, tindels, crews, Port Authorities, Legislatures, Central and State Governments have been set up to advise Government on all matters relating to development of sailing vessels. The Regional Advisory Committees

have become a forum for sailing vessels interests to discuss local problems and secure redressal of difficulties encountered by them in plying the vessels.

- (3) In order to instil confidence in the shippers and underwriters that the sailing vessels industry can be relied upon to carry and deliver cargo safely and quickly, powers have been taken by the Central Government under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, to ensure maintenance of requisite standards of seaworthiness by the crafts both from the manning and safety angle. Powers have also been taken to prevent malpractices in the trade such as jettisoning etc.
- (4) Port facilities for sailing vessels traffic are being improved.
- (5) Sailing vessels owners are being encouraged to fit their vessels with auxiliary engines so that the vessels can perform quicker and therefore more round voyages in a year.
- (6) The Sailing Vessels Owners are also being prevailed upon to construct new vessels of modern design. Action has been taken to evolve standard designs of sailing vessels for employment in the various trades.

Loans to Shipping Companies

274. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount of loans advanced to various shipping companies of India either by Government or from Shipping Development Fund and the paid up capital of those companies up-to-date?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information

is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 47].

दिल्ली से कोटद्वार तक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

२७५. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीछे दिल्ली से कोटद्वार तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि उम योजना को किसी कारणवश अन्त में रोक दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या फिर दिल्ली से कोटद्वार का सीधा सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिये बिजनौर होते हुए एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के चलाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) से (घ). गजरोला और बिजनौर के रास्ते दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के लिए यात्रियों की ओर से प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर विचार किया गया है लेकिन मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कारणों से गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा गया :—

(i) अपर्याप्त यातायात ;

(ii) प्रतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता का अभाव ; और

(iii) परिचालन सम्बन्धी दूसरी कठिनाइयां ।

Underground Railway in Calcutta

276. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign experts were invited to

examine the possibility of an underground railway in Calcutta;

(b) whether it was done with the permission of Government; and

(c) what were their findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of West Bengal had invited a French mission to make preliminary investigations for construction of an underground railway in Calcutta. The mission submitted its report. The West Bengal Government have advised that the proposal, when last considered in 1949, was not then pursued because of the high cost involved. The proposal is, however, now being re-examined by them. The Central Government have not so far been approached in the matter by the State Government. The matter, however concerns the West Bengal Government.

High Level Committee on Floods

277. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the comprehensive plans for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging measures have been submitted by any State Governments on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on floods;

(b) if so, which are the States that have submitted their plans; and

(c) the amount required to execute the plans?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) and (b). So far, three States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have submitted their master plans for flood control and drainage. Master Plans relating

to Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh are under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

As the master plan relating to Punjab was not prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on floods, it has been returned to the State Government for being recast accordingly.

No master plan for anti-water logging measures has so far been received from any State Government.

(c) The amount required to execute the plans will be known only after the master plans have been finalised and approved.

Central Warehousing Corporation

278. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in Central Warehousing Corporation outside Delhi are not getting D.A. and other allowances on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to remove this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Employees of the Central Warehousing Corporation recruited by the Head Office on an all-India basis and working outside Delhi are getting dearness and other allowances on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission as accepted by Government.

The other employees, specifically recruited for service in each State, get the same allowances as are admissible to the respective State Government employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Accidents on Railways in 1961

279. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of major and minor accidents was more in 1961 than in 1960;

(b) if so, the number of major and minor accidents, including derailments in 1961; and

(c) the number of such accidents in 1960?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The number of Train Accidents (Collisions, Derailments, Fires in Trains and Trains running into Road Traffic at level crossings) which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 was 2,096 and 2,223, respectively.

रबी की फसल

2८०. { श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) देश में राज्यवार, रबी की फसल की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) सब में अच्छी स्थिति किस राज्य की है ;

(ग) प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से राज्यवार, कितनी-कितनी हानि हुई ;

(घ) सब से अधिक हानि किस राज्य को पहुंची ;

(ङ) देश में खाद्य के स्टॉक, संभरण और मांग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

298 (A) LS—3.

(च) क्या इस फसल के कट जाने पर अमरीका से आयात घटा दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): (क) से (घ). रबी फसलों के उत्पादन और पिछले साल की तुलना में उत्पादन में राज्यवार हानि या लाभ से सम्बन्धित जानकारी जून के अन्त तक उपलब्ध होने की आशा है, जबकि सारी फसलों के अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम अनुमान तैयार हो जायेंगे । फिर भी आमतौर पर रबी फसलों की सम्भावनायें खासी अच्छी हैं ।

(ङ) व्यापारियों और किसानों के पास खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति के बारे में कोई विश्वसनीय जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन सरकार के पास खाद्यान्नों का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है और वह किसी भी स्थिति का सामना करने में समर्थ है । अच्छी फसल की सम्भावनाओं, भावों का चालू रख, स्टॉक की स्थिति तथा भारी आयात के कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए यह आशा की जा सकती है कि देश में खाद्यान्नों के संभरण की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक रहेगी ।

(च) आयात के कार्यक्रम की समय समय पर समीक्षा होती रहती है और आरजित भंडार बनाने के निश्चय तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उस में संशोधन होता रहता है । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अमेरिकी साधनों से गेहूँ के आयात की निकट भविष्य में वर्तमान स्तर से नीचे जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाना

२८१. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या सिन्धु और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये राज्यवार मार्च, १९६२ तक क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ;

(ख) राज्यवार कितने ग्रामों में बिजली लग गई है ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में अधिकतम संख्या में गांवों में बिजली लग गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : (क) देहातों में बिजली लगाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को २.७२२६ करोड़ रुपये की रकम कर्ज के रूप में दी गई। उन को यह भी सिफारिश की गई कि देहाती इलाकों में लाइनें बनाने के लिए, उम इलाके में मिलने वाले सस्ते सामान को ही काम में लाया जावे और निर्माण के ऐसे कम खर्चिले तरीके अपनाए जावें जिन से कि काम वेखटके और चुस्ती से चलता रहे।

(ख) इनकी जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :--

राज्य का नाम	३१-३-१९६१ तक जितने गांवों/कस्बों में बिजली लगी	१९६१-६२ के दौरान जितने गांवों/कस्बों में बिजली लगने का अनुमान है
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१	२	३
आंध्र प्रदेश	२,१२५	*
आसाम	५५	*
बिहार	१,८५०	१६०
गुजरात	७३५	११०
केरल	१,६७०	११५
मध्य प्रदेश	४२०	६६
मद्रास	६,०००	१,६००
महाराष्ट्र	६६०	*
मैसूर	१,६५०	१२०
उड़ीसा	१४०	२५
पंजाब	२,०३०	६००
राजस्थान	१४०	*

१	२	३
उत्तर प्रदेश	४,५००	*
पश्चिमी बंगाल	४८०	१२
जम्मू और काश्मीर	*	४०
संघीय प्रदेश	३००	२००

* अभी तक जानकारी नहीं आई।

(ग) मद्रास, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, पंजाब, बिहार, केरल और मैसूर।

पंचायतों में हरिजन प्रतिनिधि

२८२. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायतीराज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंचायतीराज के अन्तर्गत पंचायतों में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व अपर्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस और आकषित किया है; और

(ग) उममें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायतीराज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जो नहीं। विभिन्न राज्यों की पंचायतों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों (हरिजन नहीं, जैसाकि प्रश्न में कहा गया है) के प्रतिनिधित्व की संजूदा स्थितिकों बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४८]

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

नई दिल्ली में रेल के फाटकों पर ऊपरी पुल

२८३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की पटेल रोड के रेलवे क्रासिंग पर तथा नई रोहतक रोड,

नई दिल्ली के कांसिग पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के लिये एक योजना बना ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं। इन ऊपरी पुलों के लिए रेलवे को संबंधित सड़क-अधिकारियों को और से कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं मिले हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Assistance to Fishermen

284. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have any schemes to provide necessary materials as Nylon yarn, net weaving machines etc. as also mechanised boats for fishermen;

(b) if so, whether any allotment of amounts has been sanctioned to various States during the current year and

(c) if so, the amount allotted to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The States of Kerala, Madras, Orissa Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have included schemes for the supply of fishery requisites like Nylon yarn, etc. and also mechanised boats to fishermen in their Third Five Year Plans.

(b) and (c). The amount provided by five of these States during the year 1962-63 are as under:—

- (i) Kerala—Rs. 17.76 lakhs.
- (ii) Madras—Rs. 4.875 lakhs.
- (iii) Orissa—Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

(iv) Mysore—Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

(v) Gujarat—Rs. 12.22 lakhs.

Information in respect of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when it is ready.

Grant to Kerala for Snake-Bite Treatment

285. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had requested for any grants in the Second Five Year Plan to develop snake-bite treatment as a special branch of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, when the request was received and what was the amount requested and sanctioned; and

(c) the amount actually availed of by the Kerala Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) A consolidated request for the grant of Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 59,414 was received in February, 1959, to start courses for specialisation in Netra, Visha-Vaidya and Marma Chikitsa. As against this, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for special courses in Visha-Vaidya and Marma Chikitsa.

(c) The State Government did not implement the Scheme.

गोष्ठा विलय की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

२८६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोष्ठा के भारत विलय की स्मृति में एक विशेष डाक-

टिकट प्रकाशित करने के मुद्दाव पर कुछ समय से विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह विशेष डाक-टिकट किस तारीख को प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह डाक-टिकट दिसम्बर, १९६२ में जारी किया जायेगा । ठीक तारीख निश्चित करना अभी बाकी है ।

अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की संस्था, बंगलौर

२८७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४९३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की अखिल भारतीय संस्था को बंगलौर से रांची स्थानान्तरित करने के कार्य में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नय्यर) : इस मामले की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

जून, १९५४ में, जब अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्था को बंगलौर में स्थापित किया जा रहा था, मैसूर सरकार के साथ एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की गयी थी कि इस संस्था का निदेशक मानसिक चिकित्सालय का पदेन चिकित्सा-अधीक्षक होगा। १९६० के शुरू में ही यह देखा गया कि मैसूर सरकार इस मानसिक चिकित्सालय के लिए एक पूर्णकालिक स्वतंत्र चिकित्सा-अधीक्षक नियुक्त करना चाहती है। भारत सरकार का यह विचार था कि इस संस्था और अस्पताल के कुशल कार्य-संचालन के लिए ये दोनों संस्थाएं एक ही व्यक्ति के अधीन काम करें। मैसूर सरकार से मौजूदा व्यवस्था को जारी रखने का अनुरोध किया गया था तथा उन्हें यह भी

सूचित किया गया था कि यदि राज्य सरकार इस मत से सहमत न हो सके तो भारत सरकार को विवश हो कर अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्था को बंगलौर से किसी दूसरे उपयुक्त स्थान पर लाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। किन्तु मैसूर सरकार ने ६ जनवरी, १९६१ को मानसिक चिकित्सालय बंगलौर के लिए एक पूर्णकालिक चिकित्सा-अधीक्षक नियुक्त कर दिया है। इस व्यवस्था को बदल कर पहली जैसी व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार से बात-चीत चल रही है। उनके अन्तिम उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Fishing Harbours

288. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) the number of fishing harbours proposed to be built during the Third Five Year Plan period in each State;

(b) the progress achieved in this programme State-wise;

(c) the amount allocated to each State for construction of fishing harbours during each of the last 2 years; and

(d) how much of it has been utilised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). The information relating to the States of Orissa, Mysore, Kerala and Madras is given in the Statement. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 49]. The requisite information in respect of the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when it is ready.

Water Supply for Bangalore City

289. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have sought any financial as-

assistance from the Government of India for augmenting water supply in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, what decision has been arrived at; and

(c) the amount likely to be paid to the Government of Mysore during the current financial year.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The first phase of the Bangalore City Water Supply Improvement Scheme (TriPLICATE Main) estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs was approved in February, 1961 under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. In accordance with the prescribed pattern financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India to the Government of Mysore in the form of loan.

(c) The allocation of Central assistance to the State Governments for 1962-63 has not yet been decided.

Cauvery Waters

290. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Government had submitted any proposal to take water from Cauvery to serve the irrigation needs of Pudukkottai Division in Tiruchi District and East Ramanathapuram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) We have not received any such proposal from the Government of Madras.

(b) Does not arise.

Tiger Cubs

291. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two tiger cubs presented to Mrs. Kennedy, wife of the U.S. President,

by the Air India International died in the Delhi Zoo within 24 hours of their arrival there;

(b) what was the reason of their sudden death; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to institute an enquiry into the circumstances?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The two cubs were received in the Zoo on 21st March, 1962 at 13.30 hours. One of the cubs died within six hours of its arrival. The second one died in the S.P.C.A. Hospital at 10.00 hours on the 23rd March, 1962.

(b) The cubs died of gastro enteritis which they had developed prior to their arrival at the Delhi Zoo, on account of overfeeding and want of proper exercise.

(c) No, Sir.

Eradication of Contagious Diseases

292. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the aid received from friendly Governments and International Agencies in the matter of eradicating contagious diseases during the Second and Third Plan periods so far; and

(b) to what extent these diseases have been controlled at present?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Banasandra Railway Station

293. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Banasandra Railway station in Bangalore-Poona Section needs expansion and improvements as it is a watering and junction station, connecting four Taluk Headquarters; and

(b) whether the approach road to the railway station has been improved and 1st Class waiting hall built?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Banasandra is only a watering station and not a junction station. The facilities available at this station are considered generally adequate for the traffic handled, and as such there is no proposal to expand or improve the station at present excepting that there is a proposal to extend the existing III class waiting hall. This work is likely to be taken up shortly.

(b) The approach road is well maintained and is in good condition. The upper class passenger traffic dealt with at this station does not justify the provision of an Upper class waiting room.

Kambadokoda and Haranji Projects

294. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are alternative proposals for the construction of Kambadokoda and Haranji Projects in Coorg;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether these alternative proposals are more advantageous than Kambadokoda and Haranji projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) to (c). There is no alternative proposal for the Kambadokoda Project. In respect of the Harangi Project, instead of having a single dam on River Harangi near Haradur, an alternative proposal to have two dams one on each of the two tributaries and a pick-up weir on the Harangi River has been made to the Government of Mysore. This proposal if found feasible as a result of investigations, will reduce the submergence of lands under coffee estates, and avoid submergence of Madapur village, bridges across the Hatti-hole and the Madapurhole and some length of Sonwarpet Mercara road.

Kashmiri Apples

295. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps are being taken to improve the quality and production of Kashmiri apples and its wide cultivation in other regions of Himalaya, where climate is favourable?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): U.P.

In U.P. steps have already been taken at the Government Hill Fruit Research Station, Chaubattia, for the trial of Kashmiri apples along with other varieties from all over the world. In view of wide and universal occurrence of San Jose Scale pest on apples in Kashmir, measures had first to be taken to render the plants pest-free, before they were imported and planted in the U.P. A restricted quantity of Kashmiri plant material was rendered free of San Jose in 1955. Gradually more plants are being raised from this nucleus and, in the past two years, a limited number of pest free Kashmiri apple plants (notably of Ambri variety) has been distributed in this State. At present, other varieties from Kashmir are under trial, but they have not yet come into bearing. Their performance under conditions prevailing in Kumaon is being studied. However, in view of the popularity of Ambri, this variety is already being distributed in a limited scale as mentioned above.

Assam

In Assam, Kashmiri apples do not thrive and bear quality fruit and their cultivation in this region has not, therefore, been taken up.

West Bengal

No experiment has been undertaken on the suitability of Kashmiri apples in West Bengal. It has been decided to set up a Research Sub-station for fruits in the district of Darjeeling where Kashmir varieties will be tried and, if found satisfactory, will be propagated for popularisation and cultivation.

Punjab

Agro-climatic conditions in Kashmir are different from other Himalayan ranges. The varieties grown in Kashmir do not behave similarly in other parts. Ambri variety of Kashmiri apples has not shown promise at the Horticultural Research Station, Kulu.

Himachal Pradesh

Ambri variety of Kashmiri apples has not proved successful so far in Himachal Pradesh.

In order to take advantage of certain good characters of the Ambri variety, viz., its good keeping quality, late maturity, etc., this variety has been crossed with the varieties of the 'Delicious' group at the Regional Fruit Research Station, Mashobra, and 1330 hybrid seeds obtained therefrom have been sown for raising seedlings.

Booking of Bel Fruit From Calcutta to Bombay

296. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bel fruit booked from Calcutta to Bombay has been now categorised as perishable article for Railway booking purposes and freight has been increased four fold; and

(b) if so, why this fruit is now treated as perishable?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been no increase in the charges for Bel fruit. Full parcel rates are chargeable for this traffic. Bel fruit is not classified as fresh fruits/vegetables, which are chargeable at concessional parcel rates.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Fans on Delhi-Fazilka, Metre Gauge Line

297. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Third Class coaches plying on the metre gauge between

Delhi and Fazilka are not yet provided with fans; and

(b) how long it will take to supply them fans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Five coaches.

(b) The work of providing fans on these coaches is already in hand and is expected to be completed next month.

Sleeping Berths on Delhi-Fazilka Metre Gauge Line

298. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sleeping berths, if any, available in the trains plying between Delhi and Fazilka on the meter-gauge line; and

(b) how many are proposed to be provided on this line during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) No III class sleeper coaches are provided in the Metre Gauge trains running between Delhi and Fazilka, as, owing to paucity, their use has been limited to trains having runs of 800 kms and 450 kms on Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge respectively.

(b) There are no proposals at present.

Gastro-Enteritis Cases in Delhi

299. \int **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 \backslash **Shri Maheshwar Nalk:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gastro-enteritis cases in Delhi during the current year so far;

(b) the number of those which proved fatal; and

(c) the steps taken to check its incidence?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 87 cases were recorded from January, 1962 to 11th April, 1962.

(b) Three.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check its incidence:

- (1) Cases brought to the notice of the Health staff working in the areas are immediately removed through a Municipal Ambulance to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi, where adequate arrangements for admission of Gastro-enteritis cases exist.
- (2) The affected localities are thoroughly searched to detect any other infected cases in the area.
- (3) The provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (4) Arrangements have been made for anti-cholera inoculations by teams of doctors.
- (5) Intensive measures against the sale of unwholesome articles of food and drink through the food hygiene enforcement squads and Sanitary Inspectors are taken.
- (6) Necessary arrangements have been made for disinfection of the infected premises. Anti-fly measures have been intensified.
- (7) An anti-fly week will be observed from the 1st July, 1962 as was done last year.
- (8) Arrangements have been made to remove all types of refuse from the municipal areas as early as possible.
- (9) Adequate publicity has been arranged to prevent occurrence of the disease.
- (10) A careful watch is kept over the municipal water supply

with regard to its purity by taking samples from distal consumer points.

- (11) Drinking water wells in rural areas are chlorinated regularly.
- (12) A separate City Cleansing Department has been set up by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to look after the work of conservancy and sanitation.

Road from Safdarjang Aerodrome to Kutab Minar

300. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen and beautify the road from Safdarjang Aerodrome to Kutab Minar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme of widening the Kutab Road is included in the Third Five Year Plan of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. A proposal for the diversion of the Kutab Road near the Safdarjung Aerodrome is also under consideration.

(c) The information in this respect will be obtained and placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Council of Gosamvardhana

301. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the achievements of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana, New Delhi during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement showing the achievements of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana during 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the

Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I annexure No. 50].

Development of Horticulture

302. Shri Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of subsidy or grant sanctioned to the Rajasthan State for the development of horticulture during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The following amounts by way of grant and loan were given by the Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan State for the development of horticulture during the Second Year Plan:

Grant	—	Rs. 1,12,000/-
Loan	—	Rs. 10,72,000/-

Telephone Connections

303. Shri Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of applicants are still awaiting their turn for grant of telephone connections from the Bikaner Exchange; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken to expedite grant of these connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 83 applicants are on the waiting list.

(b) Necessary action for expansion of the exchange at Bikaner from 480 lines to 600 lines has been taken. The work is expected to be completed by October, 1962.

Invention of Machine to Prevent Accident

304. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a new machine has been invented by an

Indian Engineer to prevent accidents due to defects in railway lines;

(b) if so, how far it is successful in detecting railway accidents; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to develop the machine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

‘सब से अच्छे ग्राम सेवक का चुनाव

३०५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायतीराज और सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में ‘सबसे अच्छा’ ग्राम सेवक छानने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस चयन का आधार क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायतीराज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) चयन का आधार उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, विशेष कर कृषि, पशुपालन, सिंचाई, सहकारिता और पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने में मिली सफलताएँ हैं ।

प्रत्येक खण्ड पहले अपना एक ‘सबसे अच्छा’ ग्राम सेवक चुनता है और फिर उनमें से सारे इलाके का ‘सबसे अच्छा’ ग्राम सेवक एक समिति द्वारा चुना जाता है ।

Halt Station near District Courts, Motihari

306. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a longstanding demand for a halt station near District Courts, Motihari (North Eastern Railway) and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to provide a Contractor-operated Train halt, as an experimental measure, on passenger amenity grounds.

Food adulteration in Delhi

307. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of food adulteration in Delhi has assumed dangerous dimensions; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to mitigate this serious threat to health of Delhi citizens?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There has not been any increase in the percentage of specimens analysed and found to be adulterated in recent months.

(b) Does not arise.

Retiring and Refreshment Rooms at Bikaner Railway Station

308. Shri Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great inconvenience experienced by the travelling public for want of Retiring and Refreshment Rooms at the Bikaner Railway Station (Northern Railway); and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Till recently, the need for retiring and refreshment rooms at Bikaner had not been felt. On consideration of the importance of this town and the location of a number of Government offices and lack of suitable hotel accommodation in the town, it is proposed to provide eight retiring rooms and a refreshment

room at the station during 1963-64 subject to the availability of funds.

Traffic Accidents in Delhi

309. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traffic accidents during 1961-62 in Delhi;

(b) how many of them were by Delhi Transport Undertaking;

(c) number of cases in which compensation was paid during this period;

(d) number of traffic offenders penalised; and

(e) improvement made in traffic control during this period?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 6,448.

(b) 1,482.

(c) 53.

(d) 1,51,689 including cyclists, tonga and rehra drivers etc.

(e) The following additional measures were taken during the year to bring about an improvement in traffic enforcement and control:

- (i) Installation of electric traffic signals at 11 busy road intersections.
- (ii) Restrictions on slow moving and heavy transport vehicles on certain busy roads.
- (iii) Restriction on 'U' turns on some busy roads.
- (iv) Introduction of mobile traffic patrols on motor cycles to cover important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violation and help remove traffic hold-ups.
- (v) Intensive checking of over-speeding, dangerous driving, driving under the influence of liquor and driving without driving licence.

(vi) Improvement of roads and road conditions i.e., widening and smoothening of blind-curves, better lighting, removal of congestion from busy roads and provision of adequate road signs.

(vii) Traffic police was strengthened and some traffic police officers were sent for training to Bombay with a view to improve planning and enforcement.

New Railway Lines during Second Plan

310. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many miles of new railway lines have been constructed in the country under the Second Five Year Plan period State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Railway statistics are compiled railway-wise and not State-wise. However, a statement showing new lines constructed during the Second Plan Railway-wise and falling in or passing through different States is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

खण्डवा-दोहद रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

३११. **श्री बड़े :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सन् १९६२-६३ में नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण कहाँ-कहाँ करने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम नीमाड़ में खण्डवा से खरगोन व्हाया बड़वानी से दोहद तक रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम नीमाड़ से प्रतिनिधिमंडल लेकर कोई महानुभाव १९६० या १९६१ में तत्कालीन रेलवे मन्त्री जी से मिले थे ;

(ग) क्या १९६२-६३ में मध्य प्रदेश में पश्चिम नीमाड़ अर्थात् खरगोन जिले में रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने की योजना है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि ऊपर के भाग (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इसका सर्वे कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) (१) ५४ मील लम्बी वीरीडंड-करीजी नयी लाइन सभी तरह के यातायात के लिए खोली जायेगी। इसका १७ मील लम्बा वीरीडंड-बरवासपुर खण्ड फरवरी १९६२ में माल यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया।

(२) १० मील लम्बी करीजी जयनगर शाखा लाइन माल यातायात के लिए खोली जायेगी।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रस्ताव रेलवे की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में शामिल नहीं है।

(ङ) निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन के बनाये जाने की आशा बहुत कम है, इसलिए अभी उसके सर्वेक्षण का कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है।

Power crisis in summer in Delhi

312. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether indications are available that the Capital will have to face serious power crisis in summer;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) to (c). The present generating capacity of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is inadequate to meet the

entire power requirements of the Capital freely. The situation will improve when 20,000 kW of power from the Bhakra-Nangal system, expected to be available in June, 1962, is received. In case, the receipt of this quantum of power is delayed due to any reason, the situation would have to be met by enforcing restrictions in supply of power to the extent considered necessary.

Railway Booking Agencies in Hissar and Sirsa

313. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open railway booking agencies in the towns of Hissar and Sirsa; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, as the opening of City Booking Agencies at these places is not justified either on financial grounds, or as a measure of public necessity, the facilities at the station being adequate.

Bridge near Hissar Railway Station

314. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to construct a railway bridge for public near Hissar Railway station; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The provision of over/under-bridges across Railway line has to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works wherever the State Governments recommend and provide necessary funds to meet their share of the cost as per rules. There has been no proposal from the Government of Punjab for an over-bridge at Hissar during the Third Five Year Plan.

Construction of Rohtak-Bhiwani Railway Line

315. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct Rohtak-Bhiwani railway line in the near future;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative when Government intend to construct the said railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) The proposal is not included in the railway's programme of construction of new lines for the Third Five Year Plan. With the limited financial resources, the chances of taking up this line for consideration in the near future are remote.

(c) Does not arise.

Traffic Problems in Dhanbad Town

316. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the movement of people and conveyances at Dhanbad are being seriously handicapped by the railway lines blocking the immediate passage to the town resulting in traffic congestion for a prolonged period; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any improved technique in the near future to do away with such acute public inconveniences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is some unavoidable detention to road traffic at Naya Bazar Level Crossing gate at Dhanbad.

(b) The proposal for a Road Over-bridge has been finalised, and the Government of Bihar has included the scheme in their Third Five Year Plan. The bridge proper will be constructed by the Railway and the sloping approaches to the bridge by the State Government. As far as the Railway's portion of the work is concerned, necessary provision has been made in the Works Programme for 1962-63, according to the priority given by the State Government.

डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षायें

३१७. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षार्थियों से अंग्रेजी में प्रश्नों के उत्तर मांगे जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभाग का काम अंग्रेजी में होता है । अतः परीक्षार्थियों को इस योग्य होना चाहिये कि वे अपने विचार अंग्रेजी में व्यक्त कर सकें ।

Pochampad and Srisailam Projects

318 { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbajah:
Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will soon be an announcement regarding the acceptance of Pochampad and Srisailam projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) The questions of announcing the acceptance of these projects can arise only after they have been technically cleared by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice by Manipur

319. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Andhra rice procured by the State Trading of Manipur Administration;

(b) the rate per maund at which it was purchased including transport charges;

(c) the quantity of Andhra rice auctioned and the rate per maund at which it was auctioned;

(d) whether it has been detected that instead of the Andhra rice, local (Manipuri) rice was exported; and

(e) if so, action taken against the exporter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No Andhra rice was directly procured by the Manipur Administration. A quantity of 5,442 maunds of Andhra rice was, however, supplied from Central stocks along with other rice for distribution in the territory in 1960-61.

(b) The price of rice supplied from Central stocks was Rs. 16/- per maund, f.o.r. Manipur Road Railway Station. Adding the road transport and other incidental charges, its cost came to about Rs. 19.00 per maund at the godowns of the Manipur Administration.

(c) About 3,400 maunds of Andhra rice which remained unsold started showing signs of deterioration and was, therefore, put to auction in 1961 in two lots, one of which was sold

at Rs. 8.00 per maund and the other at Rs. 7.55 per maund.

Advance Increments to Officers of N.F. Railway

320. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gazetted Officers of N.F. Railway have been given three advance increments;

(b) if so, under what circumstances; and

(c) why the Class III and Class IV staff are deprived of this benefit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The setting up of the N.F. Railway necessitated staffing the new Railway with picked Gazetted Officers of other Indian Government Railways, who could not have expected that their liability for service would cover specifically the limits of the present N.F. Railway.

(c) Non-Gazetted staff continue to be employed throughout in Assam only and are getting compensatory and bad climate allowances and as such this concession was not extended to them.

Casual Labour in Engineering Workshop at Bangaigaon (N.F. Rly.)

321. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment of casual labourers in the railway workshops which are governed by the Factory Act is allowed;

(b) if so, under what conditions;

(c) why casual labourers are employed in continuous service in Engineering Workshop at Bangaigaon in N.F. Railway for years together and not yet fixed up in scale (C.P.C./A.S.) as applicable to the regular labour;

(d) why most of them who have been working for years together could not be confirmed though there are vacancies in regular cadre;

(e) what is the rate of pay of these casual labourers; and

(f) what is the total number of casual labourers Railway-wise, Department-wise, category-wise and by years of service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No conditions have been laid down indicating the circumstances in which casual labour can be employed in Railway workshops.

(c) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Winter allowance to employees in Darjeeling

322. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have extended Winter Allowance to its staff employed in the hills in the Darjeeling district; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to extend Winter Allowance to Railway employees and the other Central Government employees there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The notification issued by the Government of West Bengal has come to the notice of the Government of India very recently and the matter will be given due consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Super-annuated Railway Officers

323. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of the Railways drawing more than Rs. 1500 attained super-annuation age during each of the last 3 years;

(b) how many were granted extension, how many re-employed by Railways, how many re-employed in the public sector and how many in the private sector; and

(c) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(a)	33	29	34
(b) No. granted extension	14	13	14
No. re-employed by Rlys.	1	1	
No. re-employed in the Public Sector	5	9	6
No. re-employed in the Private Sector	3	3	3
(c) Does not arise.			

Speed of Passenger Trains between Khandwa and Ajmer

324. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the speed of passenger trains at which they run between Khandwa and Ajmer;

(b) the speed of these trains in 1908, 1924, 1940 and 1960; and

(c) the capacity for speed for the engines used in driving these trains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On the Khandwa—Ajmer section, the present booked speed of fast passenger trains varies from 10 to 36 miles per hour and that of passenger trains from 10 to 27 miles per hour against the maximum permissible speed varying from 12 to 40

miles per hour. These trains used to be booked at the same speed in 1960. The speeds of these trains in 1908, 1924, and 1940 are not available.

(c) YP Class engines are working Passenger trains between Khandwa and Ajmer. These engines are capable to run at the maximum authorised track speed of 40 miles per hour subject to stipulated load.

Tubewells in Gujarat

325. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether experimental tubewells were drilled in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of tube-wells drilled so far, or that are being drilled, District-wise;

(c) how many of the drilled tubewells were found successful;

(d) what is done of unsuccessful tubewells; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to give over unsuccessful tubewells to the State Government or interested farmers on their paying the cost of pipes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information is given below:

District	No. of Bores	No. of bores successful	No. of bores being drilled
1. Jamnagar	10		
2. Junagarh	8		
3. Bhavanagar	5		
4. Central Saurashtra	1	1	
5. Ahmedabad	4		
6. Jhalawar/Surindernagar	13	2	
7. Mehsara	10	4	4
8. Banaskantha	12	6	
9. Kutch	22	8	
TOTAL	85	21	4

(d) and (e). An option is given to the State Government to purchase the sub-standard tubewells at a concessional price based on (i) standard cost less departmental charges or (ii) bare cost of pipes less the cost of their extraction depending on whether the discharge is more or less than 15000 gallons per hour. If they decline, the pipes are extracted and the tubewells abandoned. Direct sale to interested farmers is not considered because the sites do not belong to the Central Government.

Chain-Pulling of Vijapur Train

326. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milkmen pulled alarm-chain and stopped the Vijapur Local between Kalol and Saij-Shertha Road Stations and stoned passengers on the 31st March, 1962;

(b) how many passengers were injured;

(c) whether anybody was prosecuted for pulling chain or stoning passengers;

(d) what protection was given to the passengers by the guard of the train and police in the train; and

(e) whether it is a fact that milkmen carry large number of milk-pots without paying railway freight?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No such incident is reported to have occurred.

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

(e) No.

Mental Health in Kerala

328. Shrin P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes for mental health are proposed for Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) what is the total financial outlay on mental health during the Third Plan in Kerala;

(c) how many beds are there for mental health patients at present in Kerala; and

(d) how many estimated cases of mental patients are requiring hospitalisation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of Kerala have proposed upgrading of three mental hospitals during the Third Five Year Plan under the scheme for upgrading Mental Hospitals and Mental Services.

(b) The total financial allocation for the above scheme during the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 20-00 lakhs.

(c) 722.

(d) The required information is not available as a survey of mental diseases has not been completed so far.

Leprosy in Kerala

329. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given so far by the Central Government to the State Government of Kerala for the prevention of Leprosy during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Yes.

(b) During the Third Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is being envisaged by Kerala over the Leprosy Control Scheme. During the first year of the Third Plan, the State had anticipated an expenditure of Rs. 2-97 lakhs only. According to the existing procedure, Central assistance is released to the State Governments on a lumpsum basis for different categories of schemes, such as the Centrally sponsored schemes and the Centrally aided schemes, and not for

individual schemes. During 1961-62, a total grant of Rs. 72 lakhs, both in cash and kind, has been sanctioned to the Kerala Government for all the Centrally aided schemes, including the scheme for the control of leprosy.

Trivandrum Central Station

330. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the Trivandrum Central Station; and

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An estimate amounting Rs. 1,42,339/- has been sanctioned to improve the water supply arrangements at Trivandrum Central station.

The Railway administration is also contemplating to provide the following facilities:

- (i) An additional goods shed.
- (ii) Additional accommodation for Parcel Office.
- (iii) Cover over the platform in continuation of the existing one.

Anti-Sea Erosion Works in Kerala

331. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted their overall plan for anti-sea erosion works during the Third Plan period;

(b) what amount has been asked for by them;

(c) whether the Government of India have approved the schemes;

(d) what are the details thereof; and

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(e) what is the amount allocated in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 600 lakhs.

(c) No scheme has been received from the State Government so far.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Rs. 360 lakhs.

Drinking Water facilities on N. Railway stations

332. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the drinking water facilities on the Northern Railway stations during this summer; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Steps have been taken to ensure supply of drinking water at all stations during this summer. Additional temporary watermen are being posted at stations and travelling watermen are being provided on trains. More 'Matkas' and water trolleys are being supplied. The permanent strength of 1839 watermen on this Railway is being augmented by 1744 additional temporary watermen during the summer.

Commemoration Stamp

333. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for the issue of special postage stamps to honour the great social reformer Shree Narayana Guru Dev; and

(b) if so, the decision Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal has been kept for consideration in connection with a special series of stamps to be brought out on social reformers of India. It will, however, take some time before such a series is brought out.

Movement of Coal to Punjab

334. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps being taken to relieve the wagon shortage for the movement of coal to Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Movement of coal to Punjab takes place in the direction above Moghalsarai from Bengal and Bihar coalfields on the basis of the allocation made by the Coal Controller for that State. No separate movement quotas are fixed for Punjab.

Apart from augmenting rolling stock required to step up coal loading in general, in addition to the electrification of Grand Chord upto Moghalsaria the following measures are being taken to further step up movement of coal to destinations in the above Moghalsarai direction:—

- (i) Introduction of diesel traction on the Moghalsarai-Saharanpur Section for goods traffic.
- (ii) Electrification of the Moghalsarai—Kanpur Section during the III Plan.
- (iii) Complete doubling of the Ghaziabad-Tundla, Moradabad-Saharanpur and Kanpur-Allahabad sections.

Railway line connecting Nangal Dam With Pong Dam

335. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line to

connect Nangal Dam with Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Booking of Goods from Belanganj (Agra) Goods Station

336. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the booking of goods to outstations from Belanganj (Agra) goods station has declined in recent years;

(b) if so, what are the figures for 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62;

(c) what are the reasons for the decline; and

(d) whether facilities available at other stations have been denied there such as:

- (i) direct booking by meter gauge to stations on the Southern Railway as is done from Hathras and Achnera;
- (ii) ready availability of wagons for destinations on the Western Railway from wayside stations of Midhakur and Kiraoli (instead of Belanganj).
- (iii) priorities granted by Trade Commissioner for Assam from Hathras and Kanpur (and not Agra)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. It has been called for from Railways and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Transfer of Vigilance Inspectors under Railway Board

337. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Vigilance Inspectors under the Railway Board are going to be transferred to their original posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No Sir. The cases of staff who have rendered more than 3 years' service as Investigating Inspectors are reviewed periodically and replacements made as considered necessary.

Power Potential Survey of Chenab

338. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Bakshi Abdur Rashid:
Shri Abdu' Ghani:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of power potential has been completed on river Chenab at Sallal and Dhiangarh; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government will take in order to make power available in this area for the purposes of exploiting the mineral resources in this area?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) and (b). The survey and investigations have not yet been completed. The question of implementation of the scheme would be considered after detailed investigations have been finalised.

लखनऊ की आलम बाग वर्कशाप के भीतर पार्क

३३६. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आलम बाग में जिस पार्क का

निर्माण होने वाला था उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त बाग के लिये धन उपलब्ध कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके बनने में कितना समय लगेगा और कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) २९-११-६१ को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५१ के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि १९६२-६३ में आलम बाग लखनऊ की रेलवे कालोनी (न कि रेल कारखाने) में एक पार्क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। माननीय सदस्य का मतलब शायद आलम बाग, लखनऊ की रेलवे कालोनी के अन्दर वाले पार्क से है ;

(ख) और (ग), काम हो रहा है और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक उसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। पार्क बनाने पर लगभग ५००० रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है।

Break-Down of Trunk Telephones

340. { Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the constant break-downs of trunk telephones to various places specially Calcutta-Delhi, Calcutta-Bombay, Calcutta-Patna, and Calcutta-Gauhati lines;

(b) if so, the causes of such break-downs; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Yes.

(b) Breakdowns are due to line interruptions caused by heavy rain, storms, floods and others natural causes and also due to large scale copper wire thefts.

(c) A number of remedial measures are being taken, such as

(i) converting the overhead line circuits on main trunk routes to underground cable working,

(ii) minimising incidence of copper wire theft by

(a) pursuing the theft cases vigorously with the State Police authorities;

(b) progressive replacement of copper wire in theft-affected areas by copper weld wires.

Recommendations of 'Class IV Promotion Committee'

341. **Shri Nambiar**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to implement the recommendations of "Cl. IV Promotion Committee"; and

(b) whether the representations received from employes for the implementation of the recommendations are being complied with?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Mahanawaz Khan): (a) Railway Board have issued orders to Railway Administrations to implement the recommendations accepted by the Government. A special machinery is also being set up on Railways to watch effectively the implementation of these orders.

(b) Representations are looked into and action taken as necessary.

Central Cashew and Spices Committee

342. **Shri Maniyanganadan**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee called the Central Cashew and Spices Committee has been constituted;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the Committee has met since its constitution;

(d) if so, how many times; and

(e) if the Committee has not met so far, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Yes. The constitution of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee was approved by the Government of India by a resolution on the 7th September 1961

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The appointments of the members to the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution dated the 7th September 1961 constituting the Committee, have been completed recently in consultation with the State Governments and other authorities concerned. The first meeting of the Committee will be held shortly.

Irrigation and Power Potentials of River Projects

343. **Shri Maheswar Naik**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the irrigation and power potentials of the already completed river projects constructed both by and under the instance of the Central Government;

(b) whether they have been made full use of; and

(c) what additional potentials are expected to be generated by the end of the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

State Government are primarily responsible for the planning and exe-

cution of various River Valley Projects. Major irrigation and power projects yield their benefits in phases. Details of the creation and utilization of potential for irrigation and power are as under:

Irrigation

Total potential (at channel outlets) at the end of the 2nd Plan is of the order of 12.24 million acres and the gross irrigated area of the order of 8.68 million acres, as assessed by the working group of the Planning Commission. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 16.2 million acres is expected to be created from all the Plan projects and the additional utilisation in the Third Plan period is expected to be of the order of, 12.80 million acres bringing the total utilisation from the First, the Second and the Third Plan schemes to about 21.48 million acres.

Power

The total installed hydro-generating capacity in the country by the end of the Second Plan was 1.85 million kW. All this capacity is being fully utilised.

The total installed generating capacity in the country by the end of the Second Plan was about 5.7 million kW, comprising of about 1.9 million kW of hydro plant and the balance of thermal plant. The installed capacity anticipated at the end of the Third Plan is estimated to be of the order of, 13 million kW comprising about 5 million kW of hydro plant and the balance in thermal plant.

Development Blocks in Orissa

344. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of development blocks as have so far been started in the State of Orissa;

(b) by what time the whole of the

State is expected to be brought under this scheme;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the economic improvement of the people residing in the block areas during the working period of the blocks; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri R. S. Murthy): (a) 256.

(b) By October 1962 all the Pre-extension Blocks will be allotted so as to cover the whole State.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Khetri-Chirawa Railway Line

345. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has so far been made regarding the Khetri-Chirawa railway line; and

(b) when the actual work would begin?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for connecting Khetri with Chirawa on the Loharu-Sikar line have been carried out and project reports are under preparation. A survey for an alternative alignment for connecting Khetri with Dabla or Nizampur on the Rewari-Reenugs line is also being carried out to find out which of the two alignments would be more suitable and economical.

(b) No decision has yet been taken as to when the construction of the line from Khetri to Chirwa or Khetri to Dabla will be commenced.

नजफगढ़ श्रौर नरेला के बीच सीपी
टेलीफोन लाइन

३४६. श्री नवल झाकर : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहली के

नजफगढ़ एवं नरेला में सीधा टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीधा सम्बन्ध कब तक सम्भव हो सकेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । नरेला एक सीधे पश्चिम द्वारा दिल्ली क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है और नजफगढ़ दिल्ली क्षेत्र का दो एक भाग है ।

Anti-Small Pox Vaccination

347. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that mass vaccination for anti-small pox had claimed more lives than the disease itself; and

(b) if so, whether Government have endeavoured to verify the facts?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operative Ghee Merchants, Khurja

348. **Shri Hem Barua**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made to Government by the Co-operative Ghee Merchants Association Khurja (U.P.) in January last;

(b) if so, what was the demand of the merchants' association; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the demand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). The Cooperative Ghee Merchants' Association, Khurja, represented that procurement of large quantities

of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities in Khurja area was having a very adverse effect on the cottage industry of ghee in that area. The association was informed that this was not correct, that the Scheme did not enjoy any special advantage over the private purchasers of milk in the area.

Kambadakada and Harangi High Dam Projects

349. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan**;
 { **Shri P. Kunhan**:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken about the Kambadakada and Harangi High Dam Projects in Coorg in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, when the work on the projects is going to be taken up?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have not yet taken a decision as to which of these two schemes they would take up in the Third Plan.

Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

350. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan**;
 { **Shri P. Kunhan**:

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

(a) whether Kerala Government have approached the Government of India for additional allocation for the construction of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what amount is needed and what is the amount allocated in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in Kerala's Third Five Year Plan for development of six fishing harbours, including Vizhinjam. No request has been received from the

Kerala Government for any additional allocations for the purpose.

Rail-cum-Road Bridge Over Brahmaputra

351. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the rail-cum-road bridge over the Brahmaputra between Amingaon and Pandu; and

(b) when the bridge is expected to be opened for traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The construction of the foundations and piers of the bridge has been completed. The erection of first seven spans of the bridge has also been completed and that of the eighth span is in progress. About 98 per cent of the approach banks have been completed. Overall progress on the construction of this bridge is 85 per cent.

(b) By the end of 1962.

Wagon Factory at Chakradharpur, Bihar

352. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme ready to set up a wagon factory at Chakradharpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the progress made so far to implement the scheme; and

(c) what, if any, are the main difficulties in its implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Sukinda-Paradip Express Highway

353. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision of the Government of Orissa to build an express highway

from Sukinda-Daitari mines to the port at Paradip;

(b) whether any prior discussion with the Government of India or consultation took place before taking up this project and whether any amount is being given by the Central Government for this project; and

(c) whether Government of India have given any assurance to the Government of Orissa that Paradip would be made a major port during the course of the Third Five Year Plan if this highway is constructed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and

(b). Some time back, the Government of Orissa submitted a proposal for the construction of an express Highway connecting Sukinda-Daitari mines with the Paradip port as part of the integrated project relating to the development of the Paradip Port and the mining of iron ore in the area. That proposal was, however, in a preliminary stage of consideration. The Government of India are not aware of any decision which the Government of Orissa might have taken since then to build the proposed expressway nor have the Central Government given any funds for this project.

(c) No, Sir. The State Government's proposals for developing Paradip into an all-weather port and exporting iron ore through that port are at present being studied by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministries concerned. The provision of suitable facilities for the transport of iron ore from the mines to the port is also being studied as part of the overall proposals.

Out-Agency at Chhapara (M.P.)

354. Shri Wadwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the factors necessary for entitling a particular town to have an out-agency on behalf of the Railway; and

(b) whether the Administration of South Eastern Railway have looked

into the claim of Chhapara, a town in Seoni District of Madhya Pradesh, a prominent commercial town in the area for opening an out-agency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) The factors generally taken into consideration in this connection are the commercial importance of the town, its population, the distance between the town and the nearest rail-head and the possibility of securing a suitable contractor.

(b) Yes, the offer for working the Out-Agency at Chhapara was made to the Madhya Pradesh State Transport Services, but the proposal was dropped as there was no response from them.

The South Eastern Railway is, however, examining the matter afresh.

Discontinuance of Seoni Ganj Siding on S. E. Railway

355. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Seoni Ganj siding at Railway Station Seoni on Nagpur-Nainpur section of South Eastern Railway has been discontinued with effect from 15th April, 1962;

(b) what are the reasons for discontinuing the siding; and

(c) the figures of amount earned for the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 on account of this siding?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount earned on siding charges in 1961 is approximately Rs. 2400. The figures for other years are not readily available and are being compiled.

Import of Foodstuff

356. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of food-stuffs imported during the year 1961-62;

(b) the quantity and cost of the same purchased by Government from indigenous market;

(c) how much of it and for how much amount has the same been sold to the public during the same year; and

(d) what is the Government stock in balance and the expected deficiency to be met by imports during the year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 3.2 million metric tons of foodgrains costing about Rs. 120 crores.

(b) About 324 thousand metric tons of rice costing about Rs. 15.61 crores.

(c) It is not possible to say how much out of the 1961-62 supplies was sold but the approximate quantities of wheat, rice and other foodgrains issued from Central stocks during the financial year 1961-62 were as follows:—

	(In '000 Metric Tons)
Wheat	2,858
Rice	686
Other foodgrains	34
	—
Total	3,578
	—

The value of the quantity of wheat issued was approximately Rs. 107 crores and that of Milo issued about Rs. 1 crore. It is not possible at this stage to give a correct estimate of the value of the quantity of rice issued from Central stocks, as the issue prices of rice vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per maund according to the quality of rice.

(d) The Government of India held a reserve stock of about 2.1 million metric tons of foodgrains at the end of March, 1962. Imports during the financial year 1962-63 are expected to be about 4 million metric tons. This

will cover both consumption requirements and provision for buffer stock.

Barna Project

357. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress of the Barna Project so far;

(b) whether it is progressing according to schedule; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) The project is under investigation.

(b) The construction on the project has not yet been started.

(c) The project is expected to be taken up towards the end of the 3rd Plan period and will be completed during the 4th Plan period.

P. & T. Buildings

358. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new buildings for Posts and Telegraphs offices have been constructed at Jajpur Town and Pattamandai respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that the completion of these buildings is being delayed; and

(c) when it will be possible to open the new buildings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) No. The extension of the Jajpur P.O. building and reconstruction of Pattamandai Post Office building is in progress.

(b) No.

(c) It is difficult to give a precise date but it is expected that the buildings will be brought into use soon.

Departmental Catering on S. Railway

359. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the stations where the departmental catering will be extended in the Southern Railway during the year 1962-63; and

(b) whether Madur Station in Bangalore-Mysore section will have departmental catering?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There are no proposals to extend departmental catering on the Southern Railway to additional stations at present.

Labour Welfare Inspectors on S. Railway

360. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway Administration has recommended for the increase of the posts of the Labour Welfare Inspectors; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Southern Railway have been asked to re-examine and submit fresh proposals.

Potato Seedlings

361. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of potato seedlings imported from U.K and from other countries during the last year;

(b) the quantity of seedlings required by Madras State during the same year; and

(c) the quantity which was supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) 930 seedling clones and 94 thousand true seeds of thirteen crosses and solanum species.

(b) and (c). Madras Government required one thousand tons of potato seeds of Great Scot variety produced in Scotland and not potato seedlings. They could, however, obtain 53 tons and 13 cwts potato seeds of Great Scot variety, only as no more quantity of that variety was available from U.K.

Bridge at Thana Creek

362. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have approached the Government of India to construct a bridge at Thana Creek; and

(b) if so, the nature of the help sought and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. Sometime back the Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal for Central Aid for the construction of a bridge over the Thana Creek. Owing to financial limitations however, it was not found possible to provide any Central Aid for this project. It is understood that the State Government have included this work in the State Third Five-Year Plan.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion, and on the same subject, I have received calling-attention-notices also. So, I am not giving my consent to that adjournment motion, because I am giving the same urgency to those calling-attention-notices. So, I shall take up the calling-attention-notices now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit one thing? If you decide that the calling-attention-notice is a substitute for adjournment motion, I bow to your ruling, but

supposing the matter is important and we feel that it requires further discussion, then, you would not give us as much opportunity for that on a calling-attention-notice, as you would have given on an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: As the opportunity arises, and the question is taken up, on merits, each case would be decided. Nothing general can be laid down.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Subodh Hansda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Dr. U. Misra all have given notices of an identical nature, about some map which has been published. Before I take up that calling-attention-notice, I shall first take up the calling-attention notice in the name of Shrimati Vimla Devi.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POWER CUT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon, namely:—

"The situation arising out of 20 per cent power cut in Andhra Pradesh owing to the failure of the Central Government to make necessary foreign exchange arrangements for power projects".

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I must admit at the outset that the present power supply position of Andhra Pradesh is not a happy one. This has been due to the phenomenal rise in the demand for power and non-completion of some of the projects included in the Second Plan, on account of the necessary foreign exchange for the import of equipment not being available. The limited

amount of foreign exchange that came to the share of the power sector during the Second Plan was utilised only for what were then called the 'core projects'. We were, however, able to review the position in 1959, when the Tungabhadra-Nellore project was assigned to the YEN credit from Japan. We were also able to arrange Swiss credit for the Upper Sileru Hydro-electric Project, Stage I, and orders for the entire plant and equipment for the Tungabhadra-Nellore project, and for the main generating plant and equipment for the Upper Sileru Stage I scheme have since been placed.

After considerable discussions with the authorities of the Agency for International Development, U.S.A. and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the projects at Ramagundam and Kothagundam have now reached a stage where we have every hope that the necessary approval for loan assistance by these foreign agencies would be forthcoming.

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the total installed generating capacity in Andhra Pradesh is likely to be 638 MW. against a demand of 428 MW. Since, however, the firm capacity would be somewhat less, it is apprehended that the State would continue to suffer some shortage even after the above projects have been completed. My Ministry has been greatly exercised about this shortage. The question of bridging this gap between the supply and the demand either by arranging bulk supply from neighbouring States or by provision of additional generating capacity, provided the requisite resources and in particular the foreign exchange can be made available, is engaging the attention of my Ministry.

I lay a more detailed statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 52].

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What is the amount of foreign exchange allotted

in the Second Plan period and the amount actually released for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that they are considering how much to release.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Was some foreign exchange sanctioned during the Second Plan period for this purpose?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I want to say one thing.

I have not brought those figures with me. Probably I was under a wrong impression—as I am seeing something different now—that no questions could be put about this matter after my reply.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing I might make clear. I had put it before the House that notices of adjournment motions were given on trivial matters. Therefore I had advised Members—rather requested them—that instead of giving notices of adjournment motions, they might just convert them into calling attention notices on important matters. And if I consider that they ought to be brought before the House, I will refer them here. But in that case, we will have to give this facility to the Member that he might put a question or two—only one Member—on that if there is something to be clarified, I will allow that. There fore, the hon. Minister would take note of this that in future perhaps a question or two might be put in calling attention notices also.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have already admitted my mistake. I did not bring other material under this impression that there would be no question asked.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might be supplied the information she asked for through a letter or some other communication.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Yes, I welcome it. I will send it.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I want another question also to be answered in writing. We have seen Press reports to the effect that Czechoslovakia and Poland have offered to instal power stations in Andhra Pradesh. The Czechoslovak Government has offered to instal a power station of 50,000 kw. and the Polish Government one of 6,000 kw. Have the Union Government taken any steps in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: This also would be answered along with the first question.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Very well.

CIRCULATION OF A MAP BY PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION SHOWING PARTS OF INDIAN TERRITORY AS A PART OF PAKISTAN.

Mr. Speaker: I have read out the names of the hon. Members who have tabled calling attention notices separately about the same subject, the reported circulation of a map by the Pak High Commission showing certain Indian territories as part of Pakistan. Though directly it was not the responsibility of the Central Government and there has not been any default on their part, in view of the fact that hon. Members were feeling exercised over it, I have referred to it here. Could the hon. Prime Minister say something about it?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I had tabled a Short Notice Question also on this.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported circulation of a map by Pak High Commission showing certain Indian territories as part of Pakistan.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Thus far we have only seen newspaper reports about this matter. We have not seen the map. We have sent for it. But I take it that the newspaper reports are correct. The Pakistan Government or Pakistan authorities live in a fantasy land. They do not seem to know what realities are. So far as this matter is concerned, we shall verify and take such steps as we can. Apart from drawing the attention of the Pakistan Government, if any person has committed a breach of the law, he will be punished for it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Actually the report says that the map seeks to guide tourists visiting places in Pakistan. So this is supposed to be a tourist map. I want to know whether the West Bengal Government has sent any communication to the Central Government on the basis of this, as it has been circulated on a large scale in West Bengal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so, Sir. This is a new thing, and something new has happened. It has apparently come by post to some one in Calcutta. Maybe, a few others may have come by post. There has been hardly time for the West Bengal Government to write to us on the subject. It appeared in yesterday's papers. Maybe, we may be getting some letters from them, some protests. They may themselves take some action.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Under our law, anyone questioning the territorial integrity of this country is liable to prosecution, but supposing the Government of Pakistan raises the question of diplomatic immunity because this particular objectionable map is published by the Deputy High Commissioner stationed in Calcutta, may we know, if prosecution is not possible, whether, to emphasize how seriously we take this kind of question, the Government will demand

the recall of those responsible, if criminal action is not possible?

Mr. Speaker: What action should be taken should not be anticipated at this stage. It is an offence, and those guilty of it would be punished. An abstract question of law is being taken up; if it is found that they have diplomatic immunity, what action would be taken at that time? That would be a different affair. It might have to be examined by the Government at that moment as to what action has to be taken.

Shri Nath Pai: The question is very clear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer is I will not answer it now, I will not I cannot. What we do or we do not do will have to be carefully considered. I cannot answer it offhand in this way.

Mr. Speaker: That is what exactly what I suggested.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister took shelter under your guidance. I do not think it was a matter for anger. Certainly, Sir, anger can be reciprocal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: But you must defend. The Prime Minister has no cause to get angry.

Mr. Speaker: Rather I wanted that he should really defend me because at this moment we should not discuss what action we would take then when circumstances arise. I rather wanted his co-operation. He should not have put any further question. Should we decide now what action we will take if such an eventuality arises? We should not do that. That would not be proper.

Shri Nath Pai: Some of their anger may be diverted against Pakistan, not at Members who discharge their duty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): As the Prime Minister has said that the press reports are correct, has the Government decided to forfeit all the maps circulating outside?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that information is being sought.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has said that the press reports are correct.

Mr. Speaker: He presumed that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, has he decided to seize and forfeit to Government all copies of the map that may come into Indian territory, on Indian soil, outside Pakistan High Commission premises?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not see how I am expected to answer what steps Government will take in this matter. We are enquiring, but let me tell him it is up to the police. They do not require any orders from Government. They can take possession of any such wrong maps at any time anywhere they find them in India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But what about searching their houses or offices?

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Maimoona Sultan wants to put a question.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that Hyderabad also is marked off separately on this map and is shown as belonging to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It is in that map.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen the map. It is difficult for me to say what the map contains.

**ALEGED MUSLIM CONCENTRATION ON
EAST PAKISTAN BORDER**

Mr. Speaker: I have received another notice. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Pakistan U.N. Mission's allegation regarding large-scale Muslim concentrations on East Pak border."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Events have happened in Malda, certain unfortunate events, and grossly exaggerated accounts about them have been published in the Pakistan newspapers and, indeed, in foreign papers too. I am afraid I cannot in a brief statement say what has happened in Malda. We are getting more facts, but the accounts given about the large-scale deaths and casualties and migration of large numbers of Muslims to Pakistan, I am quite sure, are very grossly exaggerated.

Then, in Dacca and Rajshahi also incidents have happened, resulting in killing and burning, arson etc. It is very difficult to get exact figures about these because, just as on the one side they are exaggerated, on the other side they are minimised in the Pakistan accounts. We do not wish to exaggerate or minimise all the facts. Both these incidents, in Dacca and Rajshahi and Malda, have been unfortunate; and it is no use exaggerating them or minimising them. We are trying to get all the facts. I do not think whether it would help if I gave some odd fact here and there. I cannot give the complete set of facts until further information reaches us.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow it to develop into a regular discussion.

12:16 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (9) of paragraph 3 of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F.254/34/A, dated the 28th May, 1936, as amended by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Resolution No. F. 4-13/53-Com-II, dated the 17th December, 1955, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Jute Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (9) of paragraph 3 of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F.254/34/A, dated the 28th May, 1936, as amended by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Resolution No. F. 4-13/53-Com-II, dated the 17th December, 1955, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Jute Committee."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (s) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four

members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (s) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BILL*

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.19 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and seconded by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 26th April, 1962, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): What is the programme?

Mr. Speaker: We will be meeting today and then take a decision as to the exact time. Till then we will go on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has the total time for the debate been fixed?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We may go on till tomorrow also and the Prime Minister will reply the day after.

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. L. More may continue his speech.

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Friday last, I was submitting to you about the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am happy to note that our respected Congress leader hon. Shri

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Sec 2, dated 30-4-1962.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. L. More].

Dhebar Bhai has also very strongly felt the urge of this problem and has suggested that greater attention should be paid to improving the standard of living of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I quite join myself with the feelings and thoughts expressed by him in that connection.

There is a reference to increase in agricultural and industrial production in para 7 of the Address. In 1960-61, we produced 7.93 crore tons of foodgrains. In ten years we have been able to increase our yearly production of foodgrains by 2.40 crores of tons. Not only has the yield per acre of our land increased but lakhs of acres of waste lands have been brought under cultivation. Nearly two crore acres have been given regular irrigation facilities. Agriculture has been given priority in the Third Plan and as much as Rs. 1068 crores have been set aside. Besides, Rs. 650 crores are to be spent on irrigation schemes. This means that an additional five crores will be irrigated.

But, Sir, in spite of the nation's bounty our Maharashtra State will remain famished for want of irrigation facilities. As you are aware, Sir, unfortunately water dispute has arisen between Maharashtra State on the one hand and Andhra Pradesh on the other about the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari rivers. To the famine-stricken and most backward regions of Maharashtra the waters of Krishna and Godavari are the divine nectar. Today it is denied. God knows when it will resolve itself with an agreeable solution. If unfortunately the dispute is not solved immediately then the whole Maharashtra State Plan as well as the Central Plan is likely to be affected by it.

Mr. Speaker: I will again repeat my request that I made the other day. It does not look proper that hon.

Members be coming to me while I am here and making their requests for some time to be given to them. If they write to me from their seats, I will give full attention. I will see that there are sufficient number of messengers waiting behind them; they can give that chit to any of them and that would be brought to me.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I get a clarification about writing to you? Has the practice of trying to catch your 'eye' ceased now? Shall we always write to you?

Mr. Speaker: The practice of catching the 'eye' would always remain the dominant factor in the selection of speakers. But the Parties have to select their own speakers and in that case I have very little choice. If the Parties send in their names I have to look to them also. If the hon. Member does not want to be guided by that or does not want to request his own whip, he can send his name directly to me. If he is not prepared to suffer that too, he can rise in his seat and I will certainly give him an opportunity.

Shri K. L. More: Sir, I was referring to the river water dispute. I would, therefore, request most earnestly the Government of India to intervene immediately and help the State of Maharashtra in this respect.

It is true that the Ghulati Commission has been appointed but I am afraid that the Commission's work might not be finished even during the whole of this Plan period and even if the report comes earlier it will not solve the question or suggest a solution finally.

There is one more thing which I would like to refer to and that is with regard to the merger of Marathi-speaking areas of Nipani, Belgaum and Karwar with the Maharashtra State. My constituency Hatakanangle which is in the Kolhapur district is

just on the border of Nipani and many of the villages are at a distance of about three miles only. The General Election in 1957 showed that the people in those areas were very much eager to merge with Maharashtra. Even in the recent general elections not a single Kannad candidate from Mysore was successful. This is ample evidence, if I may say so, of a sort of a plebiscite verdict given by the electorate of those areas in favour of Maharashtra. This small but important question is pending for seven long years without any justification. I therefore most humbly submit that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should immediately solve the problem and bring about the merger of the Marathi-speaking areas with the State of Maharashtra. The early solution of this problem in favour of Maharashtra is sure to strengthen the hands of the most able Chief Minister of Maharashtra and enable him to bring about radical progress in the implementation of the Plan.

Lastly, I will crave your indulgence to say something about the most vexed question, namely, the problem of unemployment. This time, the revered President has given specific emphasis to this vital issue in his Address. Because of the Plan, 123 lakh more people were able to get jobs in the last ten years. But the needs of our country are so large that at the end of ten years of planning there were still 90 lakhs of people who had no jobs.

But I submit that giving employment to 123 lakhs of people is not a small achievement. It should be remembered that the third Plan is ambitious and is sure to absorb a large number of our unemployed people. But, for the immediate and effective solution of this problem, Government should make a provision of nearly Rs. 25 crores for assisting the unemployed persons during the period of their unemployment.

My second suggestion is that industrial estates and village industrial

areas for the development of industries should be immediately established in every district. My district is very backward and poor; and at least 20 to 25 such small industrial estates should be set up immediately to give relief to the jobless people.

With these few observations, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and supported by the hon. Member, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to the President's Address. One hon. Member from the Opposition the other day said that we have made progress in different fields. After a great deal of trouble, I think he has discovered that we have made progress in several fields! He sarcastically said that progress No. 1 that we have made is that we have increased our debts; progress No. 2 is increasing taxation, and so on and so forth. I think the hon. Member has forgotten one more progress that we have made in this country; that is, making such irresponsible speeches which have no sense in them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I object to that remark. She takes advantage of being a lady. That is wrong.

Shri Bade (Khargone): She is casting aspersion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This Parliament is not an open market.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If it was not, then the hon. Member should not try to make it so! He also should show the same responsibility as he expects of others. If he says that she is a lady Member and therefore she is taking that privilege, he ought also to show some chivalry in that respect. Now, the hon. lady Member should take greater care in making her observations.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I would agree with Shri H. N. Mukerjee who had accused the United States of conducting nuclear tests in spite of our last minute appeal and also in spite of the public opinion in the world. But I feel that the hon. Member's accusation of the United States is the result of colour-blindness which makes them look at only one side of this action. We would have appreciated it if he had taken the cudgels against the Soviet Union which was the first in the race of conducting such nuclear tests. This is the result of a wilful and deliberate predilection on their part towards condoning the heinous action of one with which they have, I think, more than ideological connection and loyalty. The hon. Member also pointed out that the recent elections had thrown out many reactionary and feudal elements. He also purports that the Congress had utilised these elements. Such accusations tantamount to pot calling the kettle black. Even though I do not know much about other States, I do feel that many of the Members of the opposition would not have been here but for the profuse help and exploitation of these so-called communal elements. We do concede that unfortunately for the country, these elements are there, but to say that the Congress has exploited these elements and the hands of the opposition are clear, is only a travesty of facts.

In Andhra, they supported one big zamindar, a landlord owning 1,50,000 acres of land, as against a Congress Minister. In many cases, they also supported the Swatantra candidates. The big zamindar was going about with a red flag, hammer and sickle on it, in his election campaign. They addressed meetings on the same platform and declared that he was their candidate. How can they say that only the Congress is supporting the reactionaries and they are not supporting them? When they support a rich candidate, they say, he is a *uttam* zamindar. In 1952, they supported the son of a zamindar, saying that he was a *uttam* zamindar. In 1962, the Congress set up his own father as a

candidate and they say the Congress has sold itself to these rich people.

Mr. Speaker: So long as the father lives, he is the rich man.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The hon. Member also accused the Congress as a house divided against itself. But we look at it as a house in which there is a lot of scope for difference of opinion. Perhaps it is the only party in which the opinion of the Members is not gagged like that of the CPI.

Does the hon. Member want us to believe that the CPI is free from factionalism, communalism and also elements of extra territorial loyalty? In Andhra, a top-ranking communist lost his deposit because another communist Member, who was a sitting MLA, who did not get the ticket, contested against him.

The opposition also accuses the Government of following anti-socialist fiscal policies. We do not know whether there is any other country in the world, which has imposed 10 direct taxes out of 13 possible direct taxes in the world. Is there any anti-socialist policy in this? No country even utilises more than six or seven of these direct taxes. The effective rates are as high as 85 per cent. Then what is there anti-socialist in this rate and level of taxation? It depends on the critic's mental outlook.

The opposition Member also mentioned about the firings in many places like Andamans, Allahabad, Kanpur, etc. After the elections were over, within a month, unfortunately in my own constituency at Kothagudem there was police firing. I think there was a discussion in the last Lok Sabha about this incident. Incapable of showing any dignity in defeat, the communists have instigated the unruly elements in labour, precipitating a dangerous situation in which the law and order position became precarious, which resulted in police firing. There was an inquiry also....

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, she should not refer to those things and give an opinion on it, because the hon. Lady Member's opinion might carry very much weight.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am sorry; I will not refer to it.

Whenever an occasion arises, these people who talk of lofty ideals and say: "workers of the world, unite", they always instigate them with party feelings and regional feelings and divide the workers only to gain strength among the workers. The Communist Party is very anti-democratic in its attitude. If the Communist Party were a party believing in a democratic verdict, they would never have instigated such a behaviour among the labour in many places. A party dedicated to violence, elimination and annihilation can never adjust itself either in the short or in the long run to the democratic framework.

Their record in the elections is itself an eloquent proof of their incapacity to live democratically. In my own constituency, Sir, pits were dug to trap Congress members. We know that for capturing elephants people dig pits. Here also they dug pits like that and put some loose earth over them. Our D.C.C. President himself went and fell into one of those pits (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should she devote all that attention only to the Communist Party in her very first speech?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpur): Because it is the major Opposition Party.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: No, Sir; this is my second speech. Moreover, they have been alleging all sorts of things against the Congress. They have been saying that the Congress is corrupt. When they have attributed all these things to the Congress, I think we have also to say these

things. Anyhow, if you feel that I should not mention such things. . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Go ahead.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying that. I only thought that perhaps some other things also might be mentioned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: She has not got anything more to say.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Is it to be understood that all evils are concentrated in her constituency?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I think I will get a chance to talk about economic progress and other things when we take up the Budget for discussion, if you are kind enough to give me time.

Mr. Speaker: I do not give any assurance that she will have a third opportunity since this is her second one.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Soon after the elections, fresh from the elections, I cannot forget the picture.

Mr. Speaker: She may continue. So long as she is relevant, I would not stop her.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In one village which was strongly dominated by the Communists in the previous elections, just because some people have changed to the other side they have broken their heads.

Mr. Speaker: Again the same objection arises. If heads had been broken, that might be the subject of some enquiry.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is what I am requesting the Home Ministry to do, to conduct an enquiry into it.

Shri Tyagi: On the face they look quite innocent.

Mr. Speaker: What I was pointing out to the hon. lady member was that

[Mr. Speaker]

when there had been such incidents and she talks of particular affairs or some incidents where heads had been broken, that might be the subject of an enquiry by the police or by some judicial authority and, therefore, we should not express any opinion on it. Otherwise, she can go ahead.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: All these I have been saying to show how they cannot adjust themselves to the democratic functioning in this country.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: It can be adjusted here.

Shri Tyagi: She is telling the truth.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: The hon. Member brought some documents to show what other parties wrote. But what did they do? They had written in bold letters: "Don't vote for Congress which has insulted women". You can accuse the Congress of anything but not of insulting women. Economic liberty, social liberty, equality of opportunity and political equality which the women in this country are enjoying are only due to the Congress and the women of India are ever grateful to the Congress for that.

Sir, in spite of the unholy conspiracy and collusion between the so-called socialist parties and the diehard reactionary parties, still the Congress is back in power—thanks to the confidence of the electorate. How is it that these people have the cheek to come and talk of the high ideals when the small of their unholy contacts have not yet died?

Some hon. Members suggested an enquiry into the physical assets of the politicians. This is an old suggestion and a naked attempt to revive the old ghost. It will be worthwhile to know whether any of the opposition parties asked their members to submit a return of their assets and liabilities as the Congress party is doing. In addition to it, we would appreciate it if

ever an enquiry is made into the political somersaults and extra-territorial loyalties of politicians. Why should the enquiry be only at the physical level? Why not we have an enquiry into the political and patriotic integrity of politicians? I feel this game can be played by both—they can accuse us and we can accuse them. It leads us nowhere. The problems facing the country cannot be solved like that. If we have to stop the reactionary and feudal elements coming and dominating the political field, I believe all those who believe in socialism should get united and fight for the interests of the country, especially at a time when our country is facing many problems.

Some hon. Members have suggested that regional balance should be maintained. I agree with them completely. I think the Planning Commission has appointed a committee and it has already submitted its report. I hope they will work on the lines of that report to bring about regional balanced development.

Then, coming to the river water disputes, it is not in the interests of the country that these disputes should go on for ever. I, therefore, suggest that the Centre might convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to facilitate their coming to an understanding and solve this problem as soon as possible.

Then I request that the Pochampadu and Srisailem projects, which are so very important for the progress of Andhra State, should be sanctioned and executed immediately without waiting for the report of the Gulati Commission. Because, the Gulati Commission has always been saying that it is concerned only with the distribution of surplus water. So, even if these two projects are sanctioned, I do not think it will create any difficulty to the other States.

I have only one more suggestion to make, and that is about the produc-

tion of steel. I am of the opinion that so long as the existing capacity is not fully utilised, there is no point in giving licences to new units. So, the existing units should be asked to work two shifts. That will, to some extent, help us in solving this problem.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

बल्शी अब्दुल रशीद (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर):

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जनाब सद्र साहब जम्मूरिया के ऐंड्रेस पर परसों से इस ऐवान में बहस हो रही है। मैं उस शुक्रिया की करारदाद की, जिसको श्री माथुर ने इस हाउस में पेश किया है, ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जहां तक साहबे सद्रे जम्मूरिया के ऐंड्रेस का ताल्लुक है, अगर्चे इस दफा ऐंड्रेस मुख्तसर है लेकिन उसमें उन तमाम बातों की तरफ इस ऐवान के मोअज्जिज मेम्बरान की तवज्जह दिलाई गई है जो आने वाले पांच सालों में इस हाउस के सामने दरपेश आयेगी और जिन को इस हाउस को निभाना है। जहां तक साहबे सद्रे जम्मूरिया के उन नुकतों का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस के तमाम मोअज्जिज मेम्बरों को उन पर गौर करना है और उन्हें मुल्क की खुशहाली के लिये आगे बढ़ाना है।

सबसे बड़ा और अहमा मसला जो कौम और मुल्क के सामने इस वक्त है वह कौमी एकजहती है। जहां तक इस मसले का ताल्लुक है, पिछले साल वजीरे आजम ने इस सिलसिले में तमाम प्रदेशों के चीफ मिनिस्टर और अपोजीशन के लीडरों की एक कांफरेंस दिल्ली में मुनक्किद की, और उसमें ऐसे मसलों के ऊपर काफी विचार हुआ। मगर उसके बाद आज तक मुल्क के सामने कोई ठोस कदम इस बारे में नहीं आया कि नेशनल इंटेंशेन कांफरेंस बुलाने से मुल्क 19 कौम को किस तरह से एक दूसरे के नज-

दीक लाया जा सकता है और मुल्क के इस बड़े मसले को हल किया जा सकता है। आज तक इस मसले के बारे में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। तीसरा एलेक्शन मुल्क में खत्म हुआ है और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के सामने और दुनिया के सामने उस के नतायज आये हैं कि किन किन जमातों ने एलेक्शन में हिस्सा लिया और उन जमातों के एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो मुल्क के सामने क्या रहे और किस तरीके से इस दफा भी, हालांकि देश का आइन् मजहबी सूवापरस्ती और फिकापरस्ती की इजाजत एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नहीं देता, इनको उठाया गया और दोहराया गया, महज अपने अगराज हासिल करने के लिये, जिससे कि मुल्क की एकजहती को बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन उन तमाम वाकयात को सामने रखेगा, जो इस एलेक्शन के दौरान हुए। वह देखे कि आइन् के तहत और आइन् के बाहर किस तरीके से एलेक्शन में ऐसी चीजें उठाई गईं, जिन के उठाये जान से कौम की एकजहती को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा और किस तरीके से आइन् की खिलाफवर्जी हुई।

इस सिलसिले में मेरी अर्जदास्त यह है कि जहां तक इस मसले का ताल्लुक है, अगर्चे वजीरे आजम ने पिछली बार इस मसले को उठाया और तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टीज के लीडरों ने उसमें शमूलियत की, जिन लोगों ने इस मसले को एक कौमी मसला समझ कर इस को आगे ले चलने का तहैया किया है, मैं उन तमाम बुजुर्गों से इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि वे बैठें और इस बारे में सोचें और पार्टी लेबल से इस मामले को ऊपर रख कर और मुल्क को सामने रख कर ठोस कदम उठायें, ताकि एकजहती हो सके और मुनाफरत और दूसरी तीसरी चीजें जो हमारे भारतवर्ष के लिये बहुत खतरनाक साबित हो सकती हैं, वह दूर हो सकें।

इसके अलावा साहबे सद्र ने कुछ और बातों की तरफ भी ऐंड्रेस में तवज्जह दिलाई

[बख्शी अब्दुल रशीद]

है। उसमें मुझे इतना कहना है कि जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करने का ताल्लुक है, अगर्चे उस हिस्से में, जहां से मैं इस एवान में आया हूं, कुदरती जराय मौजूद हैं, एक प्लैन खत्म हुई, दूसरी प्लैन खत्म हुई और तीसरी प्लैन भी इस वक्त एक साल से चल रही है, आज तक उस हिस्से में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से कोई भी कारखाना बजुद में नहीं आया बावजूद इसके कि सनअट के लिये सब चीजें और कुदरती जराय मौजूद हैं।

इसके अलावा जनाव वाला, सबसे बड़ी चीज जो है वह थर्ड फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। हम एक तरफ तो मुल्क को इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए उसको सरमाए की जरूरत है। लेकिन तीसरे फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों की वजह से हमारी रियासत का बहुत ज्यादा रुपया कम हुआ है और पांच साल में वह बहुत बड़ी रकम बनती है। उस रकम के कम होने से रियासत को इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन को बढ़ावा देने के मिलसिले में बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगेगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस मसअले पर फिर से गौर किया जाएगा और इस रियासत की बैकवर्डनेस और पसमांदगी को सामने रखा जाएगा क्योंकि वही एक हिस्सा है जो आज तक मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों से रेलवे के जरिए नहीं मिलाया गया है। जहां तक रियासती सरकार का ताल्लुक है इन्तहाई कोशिश की गयी है हर एक हिस्से को एक दूसरे से मिलाने की। चुनांचे लेह जैसे सरहदी इलाके को सड़क के जरिये बाको हिस्सों से मिलाया गया है और किश्तवाड़ आदि जैसे दूसरे हिस्सों को सड़क के जरिए दूसरे हिस्सों से मिलाया गया है। लेकिन वह रियासत आज तक इतने सालों के बाद भी देश के रेलवे के नक्शे में नहीं आ सकी। और जहां तक आयन्दा पांच सालों का ताल्लुक है उसमें भी हम इस सिलसिले में मायूस हैं क्योंकि इन पांच सालों में भी रेलवे का नक्शा

उस तरफ आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। मुझे उम्माद है कि पसमांदगी को दूर करने के लिए और इकतसादी तरक्की करने के लिये देश के दूसरे सूबों की तरह इस रियासत के लिये भी रेलवे निहायत जरूरी है यह महसूस किया जाएगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मसअले की तरफ खाम नबज्जह देगी ताकि यह हिस्सा भी इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ पाए।

साथ-साथ यह इन्तहाई खर्चा की बात है कि सदरे जम्हूरिया ने अपने एड्रेस में काल पायुनेशन की तरफ इस एवान का नबज्जह दिखायी है, पंचायतों, कांश्रापरेशन और इण्डस्ट्रीअल वगैरह की तरफ। जहां तक पंचायत राज और कांश्रापरेशन का ताल्लुक है, जनाव वाला, मुझे निहायत खुशी है कि सदरे जम्हूरिया ने इस एवान के पम्थरों के सामने इस मसअले को रखा है और बतलाया है कि इस मिलसिले में बहुत से पाइलट प्राजेक्ट मुल्क के सामने आने वाले हैं। बहुत अच्छे प्राजेक्ट बने हैं और बहुत सारे आगे वाले हैं। लेकिन जहां तक कांश्रापरेशन का ताल्लुक है, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब तक देहाती दुनिया को सारी सहायतें नहीं दी जाएंगी देहाती दुनिया आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती और कसबों के साथ और शहरी दुनिया के साथ में नहीं आ सकती। इस सिलसिले में सालहासाल कानफरेमें तो बहुत होती रहीं और बहुत सारे फैसलात लिए जाते हैं देहाती दुनिया को उठाने के लिये ऐमे डिडीशन लिए गए मगर उन पर आज तक कोई अमल नहीं हो सका। अगर देहाती लोगों को शार्ट-उर्म लोन, मीडियम-उर्म लोन और लांग-उर्म लोन दिए जाएं तो वे इकतसादी तीर पर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

आखिर में मैं इस एवान का ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल में काश्मीर

का मसला उठाया है। जहां तक हम मसले का ताल्लुक है इस एवान के मेम्बर और इस देश के अबाम इस बारे में मूझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं। यह मसअला कोई मसअला नहीं है। महज पाकिस्तान के चन्द हुक्काम और कुछ ताकते इसको इमलिय जिन्दा रखना चाहती है वरों-कि उन्हें अपनी परेशानियां हैं, अपनी इकतसादी कदधानी है, मुक्त में हुक्कडभाजी और जिन्डे तरशिय है। इसलिए वह अपने लोगों की तबइजत को बदलने के लिए मसअला काश्मीर को उठा रहे हैं। जहां तक काश्मीर के मसअले का ताल्लुक है, जिस तरह और ६०५ रियामने हिन्दुस्तान में शामिल हुई उसी तरह काश्मीर भी उसमें शामिल हुआ। मैं मसअला हूँ कि जब ६०५ रियामनों के बारे में कुछ न कह कर सिर्फ काश्मीर का नाम लिया जाता है तो यह सिवा भारत के और कुछ नहीं है। जहां तक हकीकत का ताल्लुक है भावप्रयोग का उर्जामल में जन्मान नहीं गया था बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान गया था वह शिकायत लेकर कि एग्जेंट को बनेट किया जाए। जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान ने फौजी ताकत के बजबूत पर शामिल कर लिया है उसको वापस दिलाया जाए। शिकायत यही थी और कोई शिकायत नहीं थी। मगर यह मसअला १५ साल से इसी तरह पड़ा रहा और उन्होंने इस मसअले को दुनिया के सामने दूंगरे तरीके से रखने की कोशिश की। मुझे उम्मीद है कि १४ बरस के बाद इस दफा यूनाइटेड नेशन उस असली शिकायत पर गौर करेगी और पाकिस्तान से उस इलाके को खाली कराएगी जो उन्होंने करीब १४ साल से अपने हाथ में लिया हुआ है।

इसी तरह जहां तक चाइनीज एग्जेंट का ताल्लुक है, हमारा बांडर उसमें भी फंसा हुआ है और काफी इलाका उन्होंने अपने कब्जे में लिया है। जहां तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का ताल्लुक है उसने सरहदों को काफी मजबूत किया है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के फौजी जवानों को २१ हजार, २० हजार और १८ हजार फीट

की ऊंचाइयों पर काम करना पड़ रहा है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जिन लोगों को अब तक ५००० फीट की ऊंचाई पर काम करने का मौका मिला उनको अगर बयकवक्त १८ हजार या १० हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर काम करना पड़ तो उनको लिये मुश्किल हो सकता है। उसलिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि उनको खास मसअला मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वह वहां रह सकें और दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकें।

इन चन्द अफाज के साथ मैं सादरिब सदर जम्हूरिया के उस एग्जेंट के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करना हूँ और जनाब मायूर की उस तजवीज की तारीफ करता हूँ जो उन्होंने हाउस के सामने रखी।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, the motion before the House is for expressing gratitude for the Address which the hon. President has delivered while opening the new House. The real thing in my opinion is not that the Address had many new things to tell us but the fact that it is the last Address that he in his capacity as President was delivering to the hon. Members of this House. It was in a way for bidding farewell with the hon. Members of the new House. He has given us an opportunity to express our own feelings of respect and honour to a great man who has served this country in the highest capacity, that is, as President of the Indian Republic, for twelve years. He came to this office from the very beginning and the new parliamentary institution has grown under his care and with all the attention that he could bestow upon it from the day of its birth to the present day. Therefore, there is something very touching in the reference that he has made in the speech that he was making his last speech before the Members of this House as President of this House.

13 hrs.

The services of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the country before he came to this

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

House as a Member of the Constituent Assembly and then later on as its President were so unique that because of his service he was singled out by the nation for this great honour. During the time he carried on his work, we found a kind of a big unity of three or four big men sitting at the help of affairs all these years. It was really a fortunate thing that the Indian Republic has started under such circumstances like that. You know, as many other Members know, that our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the very first Parliament that was formed under this Constitution and even before that, our Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and along with him Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, great adherents and followers of Mahatma Gandhi, worked with him in the struggle for Independence and carried on their life as far as possible in accordance with the high principles which he had preached, not only for the sake of this country, but for the sake of humanity. These three men were there. The most important fact also is that about that time, the office of the Vice-President was occupied by a distinguished scholar, Dr. Radhakrishnan. When I look at these things, I feel that it was a time of the confluence of three big streams like that we find in Triveni Sangam, coming together. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a strong adherent of the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and the doctrine of self-renunciation, looks like the Ganges, flowing from the heights of Badrinath and Kedarnath down to the Bay of Bengal. These three friends, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, with all their adherence to the principles of Mahatma Gandhi—they were all men of great ability—worked along with him and their practical sense of reality was tampered more or less by the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Their assistance was like the stream of the Jumna, whose waters look black because of the soil through which they flow, and they also join the Ganges

at Allahabad. There is also the Saraswati. Triveni consists of three streams. Saraswati is not perceived by ordinary men. Our Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan, than whom a more learned man, a deeper scholar of Indian philosophy and a better exponent of Indian philosophy to the world outside, could not be found, was there. Thus, we find a unique combination. Men of this type took upon themselves the responsibility of government and it was something like the Triveni Sangam, the holiest of holy places of India for taking bath on holy occasions and getting the sins absolved. That was the time and these were the circumstances under which things began.

The responsibility on the President to carry on the administration was very great. That high traditions of Mahatma Gandhi were reflected in his life though he was living in palatial surroundings is known to those who know the daily routine through which he was going, literally following all his instructions in every-day life, with a view to bring into practice and to place before the public of India the high example of Mahatma Gandhi. With a spirit of self-renunciation, love for labour, sense of justice to everybody, he carried out his duties there. It is not so much by what he did as by how he lived that he placed before the whole of India an example, which, in my opinion, is the greatest asset for the stability of the State in laying the foundations of which he had played such an important part.

It is not only that. He made a touching reference in his speech when he said that he was delivering his last address before this House. I am reminded of this. When he was entering the Central Hall I was looking at him and I was listening to him attentively. When he came to the last para, his voice was choked up. When he said, this, gentlemen, is the last

occasion, his voice was choked up. I thought that what was hovering over his mind was the idea that he was parting company with a child that he had reared for twelve years, though he knew that he was handing over the child to the care of others who will take good care of the child. The position was the same as we find generally in a parent who loved his child and at the time of marriage, he hands over the child to a proper bridegroom also. As he gives the child to the bridegroom and his relations, there is a scene when every affectionate father sheds tears over the head of his beautiful daughter and also gives a touching message to the relations to whose care he is giving her. This mental agony, which is peculiar, mixed with joy and sorrow, has been immortalised by Kalidasa in Sakuntalam in those four verses which have been known as *Sloka chatustayam* and which have made Sanskrit poetry an object of love and admiration of men like Goethe and others. I felt Dr. Rajendra Prasad was using the same expression:

याम्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेनि हृदयं संसृष्टमुष्कण्ठया
काठः रत्नमिदं वपुर्वृत्तिकल्पुश्चिन्ताजडं

दग्धं नम् ।

वक्तव्यं मम तावददृशमिदं स्नेहादरण्याकसः
पीडयन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्वैः

These feelings, which surge up-permost in the hearts of ordinary household men were actually, I imagine, in the heart of Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he told us that this is the last time that he will address and gave us advice to behave well and do well शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् to create the stability of the new State. His whole anxiety was about the democratic state which he and his colleagues have laboured to bring about. Probably he was feeling anxiety that there was something cracking here and so he was telling us his last wish to do something to see that it is stabilised and it is so made that India is an instrument for the establishment of

peace not only in this country, but for the establishment of international friendship all over the world also. With this message, he ended and these lofty ideals he wants us to follow. It was because he was feeling this kind of anxiety that he emphasised this point and touched on this is more than one place.

I do not want to enter into any controversial matter on an occasion like this when we have gathered here to offer our felicitations and our grateful thanks to the great man to whose Address we have listened and whose advice we appreciate. But, there is one thing that I want to say. There is a tendency to regard that democracy has taken deep roots in this country. This remark is made generally on the ground that we have fought three elections and three times this party has come into power, the country has expressed confidence and so on. That is true. The Congress party has been successful and the elections, in a way, have passed off peacefully.

When we talk of democracy, there are two things; one is the form and the other is the spirit. About the form of democracy, there is no doubt a kind of love developed among the people to see that this machine which is known as democracy is in their control. But as regards the spirit by which true democracy can work, are we seeing any signs of growth of that spirit? If that were so, certain questions can very well be asked. It is a matter both for the Congressmen and for the non-Congressmen and other friends also to consider seriously. If we want a stable democracy to grow in our country, we must carefully study all the facts, about which we hear so much,—they may be true or false—about the elections and find out whether the true principles of democracy have been observed by people who have aspired to come here; and if those persons who have come here are not imbued with the spirit of democracy, how can we hope that demo-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

cracy can ever take firm roots in this country?

One party sits here and makes charges that 'The Congress had done this' or that 'The Congress had done that', or that some persons have committed so many sins and so on. And, on the other side, the distinguished lady Member who spoke earlier had a lot of other counter-charges to make. The others who are silent have also some complaints to make. Everyone of us has got some complaints in his pocket. It is easily said that the other person may not be Caesar's wife, but all of us are not free from any sin at all. That is the position, which those who have not only to choose this Government but to see that democracy is developed on proper lines must take note of. They must take a note of this fact. This is the first fact which has got to be taken note of.

There is a second fact also which has got to be taken note of, and it is this. There were certain forces in our country which were having a particular position and a particular strength when we began this new experiment in democracy, twelve years ago. What is the strength of those forces today? If those forces have grown, we must do something about it. If those forces are easily going against the real spirit of democracy, how can we say that the roots of democracy have been rooted more and more in this country? When those forces that were counter to the real principles of democracy are also growing in volume and strength every day, how can we say that democracy has taken firm roots in this country? I only want Congressmen and those who are in office, and those of us who want that this whole democracy should be run on proper lines, to consider this matter in all its seriousness, so that India may be in a position to play her part properly in the coming world, for the establishment of peace and the establishment of better and better relations between the different nations, without

which the progress of democracy is not possible. If this lesson has to be learnt, then we must take a broader view of things, and we must rise above party loyalties.

I regret that the Election Commission has not mentioned anything about this, because they send their report on the basis of the reports that they get from the various State Governments, which are formed more or less out of an element which is not, free and which is not above question, not to use any stronger term of this type.

Government must make it a point to find out what the true principles of democracy are, and to what extent the Congress itself and the others with whom the Congress has fought, have really observed them.

What is the total amount of money that the Congress has spent over this matter? After all, under the existing rules, we have to submit certain election returns and so on. But the parties send reports that they have got Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs and so on. These reports may be true or may be false, I do not know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Crores, not lakhs.

Dr. M. S. Aney: They may be true or they may be false. Such reports are made by other parties also, saying that some crores of rupees were collected and spent on the elections. If crores were collected and spent, why do the accounts show only a fraction of it? I think a kind of hypocrisy is going on. And if this kind of hypocrisy is being practised by those who are going to carry on the administration, can we expect that the roots of democracy will be firmly rooted in this land, out of which the tree of democracy has to grow? This is a matter which has to be seriously considered.

I do not want to take more time over these things. I only feel that in

spite of all this, in spite of all this growing deviation from true principles, there is at least one man who has remained steady to the true principles. When he came to the high office, he pledged all his loyalty to these principles, in spite of all the paraphernalia of great wealth and luxury in the palatial mansion. Now, he is going back again with the same devotion to the principles of renunciation, back to the ashram from which he came.

As the Sanskrit sloka puts it:

उदेति सविता तामस्ताम् एवा समेति च
संपती च विपती च साधूनामेकहृषय ।

When the sun rises, it looks red; when it sets also, it looks red. It has the characteristic of being red; similarly, both in the hours of glory as well as in the hours of misery, the *sadhus* or the good men also keep up the harmony and the unity of their character. That is the spirit with which our President has worked. And we feel that the great ideal before him hereafter will not be the palace but the Sadaqat Ashram, but we hope that even then, the light will be shed and the lustre will be there to inspire us all with the highest sense of duty with which he carried it out, and with which he wished everyone of us also to play our part for the service of this country.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Bateshwar Singh from the Swatantra Party may speak. I find that the hon. Member is absent.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वाराणसी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को सुनने और पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति ने देश की तरक्की के बारे में जो चित्रण किया है, वह सही नहीं है। इस के अलावा उसमें देश की बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं की चर्चा भी नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह कहा है कि सरकार का उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य है लोकतन्त्रात्मक समाजवाद की स्थापना। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में जो कार्य किये हैं, उन को देख कर हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति अच्छी नहीं हुई है। समाजवाद का अर्थ है सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करना और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक समता को स्थापित करना। अगर हम इस कसौटी पर सरकार के कार्यों को कमें, तो हम पाते हैं कि आर्थिक विषमता घटी नहीं है, बल्कि बढ़ी है। जब हम एक ओर इस देश के सबसे छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों—गांव के चौकीदार, स्कूल के अध्यापक और कार्यालयों के बाबुओं—की तनख्वाहों और आवास आदि की सुविधाओं को देखते हैं और दूसरी ओर उच्च सरकारी अधिकारियों, केन्द्र के मन्त्रियों और खास तौर पर प्रधान मन्त्री के वेतन, भत्ते, आवास और सुरक्षा आदि पर किये जाने वाले भारी धन पर नज़र डालते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि विषमता दूर नहीं हुई है—वह घटी नहीं, बल्कि बढ़ी है। आज गांव के एक चौकीदार को पांच रुपये मासिक और दफ्तर के बाबू को सौ रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है, जबकि इस की तुलना में प्रधान मन्त्री के भत्ते, सुरक्षा और आवास आदि पर लगभग पच्चीस तीस हजार रोज का खर्च होता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह किस तरह का समाजवाद है और किस प्रकार की बराबरी है।

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

अगर हम व्यापार में लगे लोगों की आमदनी को देखें और उस के मुकाबले में मजदूरी करने वालों की आमदनी को देखें—तो हम पाते हैं कि आज एक खेत मजदूर आठ, बारह आने या रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया रोज पाता है, जबकि बिड़ला सेठ की आमदान लगभग एक लाख रुपया रोज है। यह कि प्रकार का समाजवाद है ?

[श्री रामवैक यादव]

हमारे बीच में जो सामाजिक विषमता है, यदि हम उस की ओर ध्यान दें, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि जहां तक भाषणों का सवाल है, सामाजिक विषमता अवश्य दूर हुई है, लेकिन व्यवहार में, सरकारी नौकरियों में वह अभी तक मौजूद है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपिता गांधीजी ने कहा था कि इस देश का राष्ट्रपति कोई हरिजन होगा। राष्ट्रपति कोई हरिजन हुआ या नहीं हुआ लेकिन मैंने यह जरूर देखा है कि बाबू जगजैवन् राम जी के पास रेल विभाग जैसा महत्वपूर्ण विभाग था और उसको भी उन से ले लिया गया है। सारे देश में किसी राज्य का हरिजन मुख्य मन्त्री नहीं है, कोई राज्यपाल नहीं है, विदेशों में कोई भी राजदूत के पद पर हरिजन या पिछड़ी जाति में से नहीं लिया गया है। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि हरिजनों को उच्च पद देने में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है और कहां तक इनकी बात सत्य है।

सरकार ने एक आयोग गठित किया था जिसको पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग कहा जाता था। उसने कई साल पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी थी। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के बार-बार कहने के बावजूद भी आज तक उस प्रतिवेदन पर बहस नहीं हुई है और उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करने की बात तो बाद की है। सिफारिशों को लागू करने की बात तो दूर की है, उसके प्रतिवेदन पर आज तक बहस करने का मौका सदस्यों को नहीं दिया गया है। सारी बातें जो राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी कहा करते थे, उन सब को यह सरकार आज छोड़ चुकी है और अब तो वह केवल उन के नाम पर ही सरकार चलाना चाहती है। उनकी बातों का जो मतलब था, उनके पीछे जो भावना थी, उस सब से इस सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रह गया है।

आज राष्ट्रीय एकता पर बहुत जोर दिया जाता है। सदन के अन्दर और बाहर मैं समझता हूँ कोई भी महानुभाव नहीं होगा जो राष्ट्रीय एकता पर जोर न देते हों। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किन लोगों की राष्ट्रीय एकता आप करना चाहते हैं। क्या आप देश के उन ५०-६० लाख लोगों की राष्ट्रीय एकता चाहते हैं जो भाषा में, भूषा में, भवन में और भोजन के मामले में साधारण जनता से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं या करोड़ों नर नारी जिन की भाषा, भूषा, भोजन इत्यादि एक हैं, उनकी राष्ट्रीय एकता चाहते हैं। इन लोगों की ये सब चीजें उन पचास साठ लाख लोगों से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप किन की एकता चाहते हैं। आज देश की एकता की जरूरत है और यदि हम यह एकता चाहते हैं और यदि आप वास्तव में देशहित से प्रेरित हैं तो आपको इन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा न कि उन पचास साठ लाख लोगों की तरफ जिन का भोजन, भवन, भाषा इत्यादि इन से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। लेकिन आज हो इससे बिल्कुल उलटा रहा है। आज सारे काम उन्हीं के लिये किये जाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में, खास तौर से गजेटिड नौकरियों में जो इस देश के बहुसंख्यक लोग हैं, विशेषतः जो हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग औरतें और खास तौर से दबे-पिसे अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, उनको कोई स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है। जब तक आप उन को आगे लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं, देश की एकता का नारा चाहे वह कितना ही जरूरी क्यों न हो, कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है और उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का भी जिक्र किया है। तृतीय योजना का एक वर्ष बीत गया है और कहा गया है कि इस एक साल में काफी अच्छे नतीजे निकले हैं। दो योजनायें पूरी हो गईं और तीसरी

का भी एक वर्ष बीत गया लेकिन अगर आप औसत आमदनी एक व्यक्ति की देखें तो आप को पता चलगा कि वह मौजूदा आंकड़ों के अनुसार ३२७ रुपये वार्षिक है। इस स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि तरक्की हुई है। इसमें छोटे और बड़े दोनों लोगोंकी आमदनियां शामिल हैं। अगर आप अमीर और गरीब लोगों की आमदनियों का अलग अलग से हिसाब लगायें तो यह आंकड़ा इससे भी ज्यादा नीचे चला जाएगा।

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पैसा किन किन जगहों पर खर्च होता है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अधिकतर पैसा खर्च होता है भवनों के आधुनिकीकरण पर, पैसा खर्च किया जाता है बड़े बड़े सचिवालयों की इमारतें बनाने पर और उन इमारतों की शीत ताप नियन्त्रित रखने पर। आज ध्यान इस तरफ दिया जाता है कि बड़े बड़े सरकारी नौकर जो हैं, जो मन्त्री हैं, उनके लिए ऐश और आराम की सामग्री कैसे उपलब्ध की जाए, उनको अधिक मे अधिक सुविधायें कैसे प्रदान की जायें। यही चीजें हैं जिन पर पैसा खर्च होता है। आज जो योजना चल रही है वह केवल पचास लाख लोगों की योजना है और हर पांच साल के बाद एक दो लाख आदमी और कुछ थोड़ा सा इन योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हो जाते हैं और उनको कुछ थोड़ी सी सुविधायें मिल जाती हैं। योजना मे मारा देश एक साथ उठे, इस तरह की इसमें कोई चीज नहीं है। इस योजना में जो बुनियादी खोप हैं उन को आज दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक इन दोषों को दूर नहीं किया जाता, योजना में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता, ग्राम और जिला स्तर से इसकी धरूआत नहीं की जाती तब तक योजना में बहुसंख्यक नागरिकों को अधिक लाभ नहीं हो सकता। आज देश के जो मालिक हैं, जो सत्ता में हैं, जो शक्तियें हैं उन्हें ही इस योजना से फायदा पहुंचा है। अगर वास्तव में गरीब लोगों के लिए कोई चीज की गई होती तो उनमें

उल्लास होता, उनमें जोश होता। योजना के प्रति गांवों में, शहरों में, सिवाय इन पचास लाख लोगों के किसी में भी उल्लास नहीं है, जोश नहीं है और न ही इस योजना की कोई चिन्ता है कि यह पूरी होती है या नहीं होती है।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने बड़ी चिन्ता के साथ एक बार कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय आय तो बढ़ी है लेकिन वह कहां चली गई, इसका उनको इल्म नहीं है और शायद उसका पता लगाने के लिए, उसकी छानबीन करने के लिये कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी तो ऐसी भाषा में बोलते हैं, जैसे कोई विरोधी आदमी बोल रहा हो। बहुत मामूभियत के अन्दाज में उन्होंने कहा कि आय चली कहां गई। सरकार के पास मशीनरी है और वह इसका बड़ी आसानी से पता लगा सकती है। इसका बड़ी आसानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि लम्बी लम्बी रकमें कर्ज के रूप में किन को दी गई हैं, हमारे ढंग से सुविधायें कल कारखाने चलाने को किन को दी गई हैं। यह सारी जानकारी तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी और सरकार के पास होनी चाहिये। उन को इतने मामूभ ढंग से सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहिये कि पैसा कहां चला गया।

सरकारी आंकड़ों से प्रगति का पता चलता है। माना कि ४८ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन इस प्रगति का आप पड़ोस के अन्य देशों में हुई प्रगति से मुकाबला करें। चीन के साथ मुकाबला करें, घाना के साथ करें। चीन में ६०-७० रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति और घाना में २५ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति और हमारे यहां ४८ ही यह है। इसको क्या हम कहें कि प्रगति हुई है या कि हम अधोगति की ओर जा रहे हैं।

हमारी जो योजना है वह नौकरशाही पर आधारित है। जब तक इस में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है, हमारी समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता है।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में खाद्य समस्या का भी जिक्र किया है और एक जुमला उन्होंने कहा कि ग्राम तीर से खाद्य समस्या विल्कुल सन्तोषजनक है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य अपने अपने गांवों और शहरों के रहने वाले लोगों को देखें और देखें कि वे कैसे रहते हैं, क्या खाते हैं और उसके साथ इस जुमले की तुलना करें तो यह जो कहा गया है कि विल्कुल सन्तोषजनक है, यह सत्य है या असत्य, इसका पता उनको चल जाएगा। पचास साठ लाख लोग जिन का मैंने जिक्र किया कि वे दूसरे लोगों में भिन्न हैं, उनका भोजन, भवन, भाषा आदि भिन्न हैं, उनके लिए अगर इस जुमले का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह विल्कुल सत्य है लेकिन अगर इस देश की ४३ करोड़ आबादी के बारे में कहा गया हो तो इसमें सच्चाई नहीं है। इस देश में दस करोड़ के करीब लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को केवल एक बार भोजन करने को मिलता है। दो बार भोजन वाले जो लोग हैं, वे भी क्या खाते हैं, उस भोजन की शक्ति और मात्रा के हिसाब से देखा जाए तो उनको भी दाल भात, भात दाल ही मिलता है तथा दूसरी जिन्दगी की आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिलती हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी इसको सन्तोषजनक बताते हैं। पंद्रह वर्ष बीत चुकने पर भी इस बारे में कोई सही कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों की अक्सर चर्चा होती रहती है। मगर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप समस्या हल होते देखना चाहते होते तो आपको चाहिये था कि जमीन का आप वितरण कर दें, जो गलत ढंग से भूमि का वितरण हुआ है, फर्जी बटवारे किये गए हैं, उनको आप रद्द करते, वंजर जमीन को तोड़ा जाता और इस देश में बेकार जो व्यक्ति हैं और जिन की संख्या काफी बड़ी है, उनको इस जमीन को दिया जाता, उनके परिश्रम का लाभ उठाया जाता, सिंचाई की छोटी योजनाएँ चालू की जातीं, सस्ता

पानी दिया जाता और जो अलाभकर जोतें हैं जिस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, उनको लगान से मुक्त किया जाता। यदि ऐसा किया गया होता तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि इस देश की खाद्य समस्या हल हो गई होती और इस समय योजना की जो स्थिति है वह हमारे सामने न होती। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गोंडा जिले का कुछ इलाका आता है। घाघरा नदी के किनारे का वह इलाका है। मैं यकीन दिना कर आपको कहना चाहता हूँ और मदन के माननीय सदस्यों और खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी को जिन्होंने देश का और गांवों का अपने दिमाग में बहुत अच्छा नक्शा बना लिया है और समझते हैं कि नक्शा बड़ा अच्छा बन गया है, कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरे साथ चलें और देखें कि किस तरह से लोग वहां पर जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, किस तरह के उनके मकान हैं, क्या वे खाते हैं। जब वे इस चीज को देख लेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि खाद्य समस्या का हल निकल आया है या नहीं।

आज सब से बड़ी समस्या, मुख्य समस्या, जिसको हमें हल करना है, मंहगाई की है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मंहगाई को रोकने की कोई कार्रवाई भी सरकार की तरफ से नहीं की गई है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के जनसाधारण, मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न मध्यम वर्ग, यह सभी लोग मंहगाई से त्रमित और पीड़ित हैं। मंहगाई सब से बड़ी राक्षसी है, इस देश की। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति ने इस की समस्या पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। शायद उन्होंने इस को जरूरी नहीं समझा होगा। लेकिन मंहगाई बढ़ रही है या नहीं बढ़ रही है, इस के लिये मैं कोई दूसरी मिसाल नहीं दूंगा, अलावा इस के कि मैं सरकार का ध्यान सरकार के मंत्रियों के निर्णयों की ओर खींचूँ। जब सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया तो उस ने यह मान लिया कि मंहगाई बढ़ रही है। लेकिन उस को रोकने का कोई

प्रयास नहीं है। दाम कैसे स्थिर किये जायें या निश्चित दाम नीति कैसे अपनाई जाय, इस की चर्चा राष्ट्रपति जी ने नहीं की।

मैं केवल इतनी ही बात नहीं कहूंगा कि महंगाई को दूर किया जाना चाहिये, मैं कुछ गुणाव भी रखना चाहूंगा। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि निश्चित दाम नीति चले तो मैं उस के सामने तीन बातें रखना चाहूंगा। अगर वे चीजें ही जायें तो इस देश के अन्दर जो राक्षसी कीमते बढ रही हैं उन में छुटकारा मिल सकता है। (१) अनाज का मूल्य क्या हो? किसी अनाज के मूल्य दो में फगनों के बीच में १ आ० सेर से अधिक फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। (२) कारखाने में बनी जतापयोगी वस्तुओं का मूल्य लागत खर्च से डेढ़ गुने से अधिक किसी दिशा में न हो। उदाहरण के लिये चीनी, कपड़ा, मिट्टी का तेल आदि तपेदिक की कच्चा स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन है जो कि सरकारी कारखाने में बनती है, उस की लागत २ आ० के करीब पड़ती है, लेकिन बाजार में वह १२ आना १ रु० ४ आ० की बिकती है और चोरवाजारी से १ रु० ८ आ० तक बिकती है। इस को ठीक करना चाहिये। (३) इसी तरह से कच्चे माल और अनाज की कीमत क्या है, लागत खर्च निकल आये साथ साथ मुनाफा भी इतना मिले कि बनाने वालों का जीवन निर्वाह हो सके। अगर यह तीन बातें कर दी जायें तो इस देश को महंगाई से छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What is the cost of production to the agriculturist? Have you calculated it?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अतलाऊंगा, घबराइये नहीं। फर्क पड़ गया है। और दूरी हो गई है हमारे और आप के बीच में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप दूर हो गये या यह दूर हो गये?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अब मैं दूसरी बात की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, मंत्री और खास तौर पर उपराष्ट्रपति जी जब पद ग्रहण करते हैं तो संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं। हम सदस्यों में भी शपथ ली है। उस में जो आर्टिकल ३५१ है उस में यह है :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India . . ."

सरकार ने क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया, मैं इस का लेना जाना नहीं चाहूंगा, न उसपर विचार करूंगा। लेकिन सदन के सामने दिनभर शब्दों में निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या कभी उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने यह प्रयास किया कि वे हिन्दी में बोलें? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज १० या १२ वर्षों से वे इस पद पर हैं। अब तक उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया?

इसी तरह से संविधान का अनुच्छेद ४५ है जिस में १४ तक के लड़कों के लिये निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का व्यवस्था है। आज हम देखते हैं कि इस की ओर भी कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब तक इस देश के नागरिकों की शिक्षा नहीं मिलेगी तब तक लोकतन्त्रात्मक समाजवाद स्थापित हो पायेगा या नहीं, इस में सन्देह है। जहाँ तक शिक्षा नीति का प्रश्न है, आज इस देश में दोहरी शिक्षा चलती है। एक तरफ देहरादून, ऊटे और नैनीताल में पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और दूसरी तरफ म्यूनिसिपैलिटी, कारपोरेशन और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूल हैं। एक तरफ १००, १५०, २००, ५०० रु० तक खर्च वाले स्कूल और दूसरी तरफ १ रु० ४ आ० वाले स्कूल। इस तरह से दो तरह के नागरिक गढ़े जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ मालिक लोगों का निर्माण हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ गुलाम लोगों का निर्माण हो रहा है। क्या हम इस तरह से दोहरी शिक्षा के माध्यम

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

से देश को उठा सकते हैं? क्या इस रास्ते पर चल कर हम मुल्क को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे? इस में मुझ को सन्देह है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की प्रणाली को समाप्त किया जाय। प्रधान मंत्री की बेटी के बेटे, मंत्रियों के लड़के और बड़े बड़े आदमियों के बेटे आज बैठें गरीब से गरीब आदमियों के बच्चों के साथ। जब इस तरह से होगा तभी भावनात्मक एकता पैदा होगी, तभी नैशनल इंटिग्रेशन होगा। आज जो धारा चल रही है, जो कुछ आज सरकार की नीति है उस से देश में एकता नहीं होगी। एक जगह पर मालिक लोगों को आप बनायेंगे और दूसरी जगह पर गुलामी में हिन्दुस्तान में बनी रहेगी।

इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में पंचायती राज के निर्माण के बारे में कहा था। इस के बारे में संविधान के अनुच्छेद ४० में कहा गया है कि :

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

सारे देश के बारे में तो मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पंचायत राज कानून और उस की जो कार्य विधि है, उस को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। यह जो पंचायतें हैं वह सेल्फ गवर्न्ड बन सकती हैं या नहीं। मैं इस का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। गांव का सब से छोटा सरकारी कर्मचारी होता है चौकीदार। जो जमीन इत्यादि के आंकड़े रखता है, लोगों के कच्चे का इन्द्राज रखता है, उसे कहते हैं लेखपाल। लेकिन गांव की पंचायत का प्रधान जो है उस को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह लेखपाल या चौकीदार को स्थानांतरित कर सके, या उस पर कोई कार्यवाई कर सके। मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि आप पंचायतों को किस तरह से शासन की इकाई

बना रहे हैं। उन को अपने गांव के बारे में कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं। वह सारे अधिकार राज्य सरकार के हाथ में हैं। न खजाने में उन का कोई हिस्सा, न सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर नियंत्रण और न कानून बनाने में उन को हां या ना का कोई अधिकार। यही नहीं कि उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उन की स्थिति आज वैसी ही है जैसे कि हमारे देश में वर्णाश्रम है। ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, वैश्य और शूद्र जिस तरह से होते हैं उसी तरह से हमारे लोक सभा के सदस्यों का सम्मान अधिकार ज्यादा, विधान सभा के माननीय सदस्यों का सम्मान अधिकार ज्यादा। यह द्विज पंच हैं। जिला परिषद् जो है उसके सदस्य प्रधान शूद्र और गांव पंचायत के पंच और प्रधान हरिजनों की तरह से हैं जिन के साथ सरकारी नौकरों का व्यवहार वैसा ही है। यह है जिस तरह हम शासन की इकाई उन को बना रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से निःशस्त्रीकरण की बात चीत का भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिक्र किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि ईसा मे महात्मा गांधी तक के हथियार बूरे रहे हैं, और अब उद्जम वम बनने के बाद तो वह बिल्कुल बेकार हो गये हैं। और किसी आकस्मिक घटना के अलावा उन का इस्तेमाल भी नहीं होगा, रूस और अमरीका की जनता शायद उन के खिलाफ विद्रोह भी करेगी क्योंकि वह बहुत खर्चीले और बेमतलब हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार से निवेदन करता चाहूंगा कि एडमिरल और केनेडी को शिखर वार्ता के लिये तैयार करें ताकि संसार में जो सब से बड़ा अन्याय गरीबी है उस गरीबी को कैसे दूर किया जाय इस पर विचार किया जा सके और किसी अच्छी व्यवस्था समाजवादी का निर्माण हो सके तथा प्रगति हो सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट.
और दूंगा और खत्म कर लूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am sorry. He has already taken 22 minutes. Shri Jagannath Rao Chandriki.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Order, order. Please obey the Chair.

श्री चन्द्रिकी (रायचूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पहली बार मैं इस संसद् में अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ इस लिये इस अवसर पर मैं उचित समझता हूँ कि जिन मनदानाओं ने मुझे चुन कर यहाँ भेजा है, मैं उन का हृदय से अभिनन्दन करूँ ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने पहले अपना अभिभाषण हिन्दी में पढ़ा । इसी लिये साउथ का होने हुए मैं भी इस में अभिमान पाता हूँ कि अपने विचार मैं पहली मर्तवा इस संसद् में हिन्दी में रखू ।

मुझे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुनने का अवसर मिला है । इस अभिभाषण को जब मैं देखना हूँ तो इस के तीन विभाग हो सकते हैं । एक है, इस भारत सरकार की नीति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच में, दूसरा है राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से भारत सरकार को जो नीति देश के अन्दर चलती है और तीसरा विभाग है जो कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी निजी बात के सम्बन्ध में कही है । पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच में जो भारत सरकार की सेवायें रही हैं पिछले १४ सालों से उस पर हम सब को गर्व है, अभिमान है । और इस के कर्ता धर्ता भारत के महान नेता हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल जी हैं । इस का सारा श्रेय उन्हीं को जाता है । आज हम किसी दृष्टि से भी देखें, सारी दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापन करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत ने अपनी शक्ति से बढ़ कर सेवा की है ।

कामन वेल्थ की दृष्टि से देखें, जहाँ कि गोरे और काले का प्रश्न आता है, वहाँ भी भारत सरकार और भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने बड़ी दृढ़ता से और अपनी अतीव शक्ति बताते हुए गोरो को भी बताया कि काले पीछे नहीं रह सकते और साउथ अफ्रीका को कामन वेल्थ में निकल जाना पड़ा ।

यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की दृष्टि से जब हम देखते हैं तो हमको मालूम होता है कि शान्ति के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ हमारे प्रधानमंत्री के साथ श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने जो सेवाएँ की हैं वे अपूर्व हैं और हम उनको भूल नहीं सकते ।

धार्मिक दृष्टि से देखें तो हमारे देश में बहुत से तीर्थ स्थल हैं । हमारे देश में अनेकों यात्रा स्थल हैं । राजकीय रंग में भारत देश विदेशियों के लिये यात्रा स्थल बना हुआ है ।

हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति को इस बात का श्रेय है कि हमारे राष्ट्रों के महान राज नेता भारत की यात्रा पर आते रहते हैं और भारत आकर भारतीय संस्कृति को भारतीय नीति को और भारत ने जो प्रगति की है उसको देखते हैं । वह देखते हैं कि किस प्रकार भारत ने प्रजा प्रभुत्व की नीति को स्वीकार किया है और उस पर चल रहा है । इसमें वह बड़े आश्चर्य में पड़ जाते हैं और वह इस बात से बहुत संतोष प्राप्त करते हैं कि भारत स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के बाद ऐसा महान प्रगति कर रहा है । जब श्री चाऊ एन लाई भारत आए थे उस वक्त यह नारा बड़े जोर से लगाया गया था कि हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई । अब यह कम हो गया है जिसके कारण है । उस यात्रा के समय श्री चाऊ एन लाई बंगलौर गए थे जहाँ उनको एक पटी दी गई थी । मुझे याद है कि उस समय उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से इस चीज को मान लिया था कि भारत ने प्रजा प्रभुत्व की नीति को धारण करते हुए भी चीन से जहाँ डिक्टेटरशिप है दस वर्ष में ज्यादा प्रगति की है । यह कोई आसान चीज नहीं है और इस पर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं । इसलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंग की

[श्री चन्द्रिकी]

दृष्टि से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भारत ने अपनी शक्ति से बढ़ कर प्रयत्न किया है जिस पर हमको गर्व करने का मौका है।

जब राष्ट्रीय रंग की दृष्टि से मैं भारत सरकार की सेवाओं पर विचार करता हूँ तो मैं देखता हूँ कि हमें अभी बहुत से क्षेत्रों में काम करना है। मगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम इन १४ सालों में सोते ही रहे और हमने कोई काम नहीं किया जो जनता के हित की दृष्टि से अच्छा समझा जा सकता है।

इसके बाद मैं दो मोटी मोटी चीजें नीति के बारे में इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हमारी सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करे।

एक बात तो सबसे बड़ी मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो शिक्षण प्रणाली हमारे देश में, एक स्वतंत्र देश में, होनी चाहिए, वह प्रणाली धारण नहीं की गयी है। यह मुझे कहना पड़ेगा। हमें इसका अनुभव है कि जब हमने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की उस वक्त जो छोटे-छोटे लड़के थे वह भी बड़े उत्साह के साथ, आनन्द के साथ और गर्व के साथ जय-जयकार के नारे लगाते थे। आज वह बच्चे बालिग हो गए हैं और मतदाता बन चुके हैं। मगर हम देखते हैं बालिग और मतदाता बनने के बाद वे केवल टीका ही टीका करते हैं कोई चीज रचनात्मक दृष्टि से सामने नहीं रखते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें हमारे इस मतदाताओं का दोष नहीं है। अगर किसी का दोष है तो शिक्षण प्रणाली का। हमने ऐसी शिक्षण प्रणाली नहीं अपनायी है जो हमारे बच्चों में देशाभिमान जागृत करे, जो उनमें स्वाभिमान जाग्रत करे और उनमें देश सेवा की भावना पैदा करे। हमारे शिक्षण क्षेत्र में जो विशेषज्ञ हैं वे इस बारे में एकमत नहीं हैं। कभी वह कहते हैं कि परीक्षाएं होनी चाहिए कभी कहते हैं कि नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी हमारे सामने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का प्रश्न है। इसके साथ साथ रोजनल लेंवेंजेज का भी

सवाल है। यूनीवर्सिटी में किस भाषा में पढ़ाना चाहिए यह भी प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। तो मेरा कहना है कि आप किसी भी भाषा में पढ़ाएं लेकिन उस शिक्षा प्रणाली में शिक्षण की जो बुनियादी बात है वह अवश्य होनी चाहिए अर्थात् उस शिक्षा में विद्यार्थियों में देशाभिमान जाग्रत होना चाहिए, उनका स्वार्थ निकलना चाहिए, उनमें देश सेवा की भावना पैदा होनी चाहिए। तो इन प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली हमको लाना चाहिए यह मैं आपसे यहां कह देना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा न होने के कारण हम आज दस साल से नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। आज भी देश सेवा की दृष्टि से जो विचार धारा विद्यार्थियों में होनी चाहिए वह हम नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए हमें कहना पड़ता है कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक और बात देश के सामने है। देश के स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद हम सभी को यह स्वाहिस है कि देश से निर्धनता निकल जाए, देश से बेरोजगारी चली जाए और सभी को रोजगार का सुयोग प्राप्त हो और सभी सोचें कि हमको रोजगार मिल सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जाती है और दूसरी तरफ हमको बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना है। इसमें शक नहीं कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की दृष्टि से हमने बहुत कुछ प्राप्त किया है और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को किसी हद तक हमने मात्ब भी किया है। मगर उसकी सीमा है। जब मैं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को देखता हूँ और बेरोजगारी पर सोचता हूँ तो यह एक अनएंडिंग चीज दिखायी देती है जिसका साल्यूशन नहीं मिलता। चाहे हम कुछ उद्योग खोल कर आठ दस हजार लोगों को नौकरी दे दें लेकिन यह कोई हल नहीं है। बेरोजगारी तो एक परमानेंट चीज है और इसका हल परमानेंट होना चाहिए ताकि हमारे राष्ट्र के लोग यूनीवर्सिटियों और स्कूलों से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद और जो अनपढ़ हैं वे भी रोजगार

प्राप्त कर सक और यह सोच सकें कि हमें देश में किसी के सामने नौकरी के लिए दीन नहीं होना पड़ेगा लेकिन मर्यादा के साथ जो भी काम हम कर सकते हैं वह हमको मिल जाएगा। तो यह चीज उनके सामने होनी चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में जब मैं मोचता हूँ तो मुझ को कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार को अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को बदलना चाहिए। बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों के एक्सपर्ट आकर कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में तबदीली होनी चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में डिमारकेशन होना चाहिए। इन तीनों प्रकार की इंडस्ट्रीज में किस प्रकार काम होना चाहिए इसका निर्णय होना चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक यह संघर्ष इसी तरह कायम रहेगा। कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बिग इंडस्ट्रीज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकतीं। इसलिए मैं मोचता हूँ कि इस चीज का डिमारकेशन करना चाहिए कि कौन कौन चीजें स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में बननी चाहिए और कौन कौन चीजें बिग इंडस्ट्री में। आज चूँकि हम सबसिडी देते हैं इसलिए खादी और हैडलूम जिन्दा हैं मगर हम यह सबसिडी हमेशा नहीं दे सकेंगे। इस लिए जब हम खादी को चाहते हैं और हैडलूम को और दूसरी चीजों को चाहते हैं तो हमको निर्णय करना होगा कि बिग इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं उनको किस प्रकार काम करना चाहिए। जब तक हम बिग इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के बीच में कोई डिमारकेशन नहीं डालेंगे तब तक कोई साल्यूशन नहीं निकल सकता। और जो आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी है जब तक उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक उससे अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का प्राबलम हल नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो भारतीय संस्कृति के

प्रतीक हैं। सत्यपथ पर चलने वाले के प्रतीक हैं और निष्ठावान कार्यकर्तियों के प्रतीक हैं। भारतवर्ष में जो भी निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता हैं और जो भी देश सेवक हैं वे राष्ट्रपति जी को इस उच्च पद पर देख कर अभिमान करते हैं और समझते हैं कि जब कहीं सत्यपथ पर चलने वाले और निष्ठावान देश सेवकों को अपने काम में धक्का पड़वेगा तो राष्ट्रपति जी से उनको सहायता मिलेगी ऐसी उन लोगों को आशा है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में देश की सेवा की और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी राजकीय रंग में देश की सेवा की। इन तमाम दृष्टियों से उनका देश में एक बहुत ऊँचा स्थान है। जो भी सरकार की नीति में त्रुटि पाई जाती थी उस के लिए कभी-कभी सरकार को चेतन करने में भी उन्होंने पैर पीछे नहीं हटाया। खासकर हम ने देखा कि इस शिक्षण प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में जब स्ट्राइक्स होते थे, अशान्ति होती थी और युनिवर्सिटीज के विद्यार्थियों में जो एक प्रकार की खलबली मचती थी तो उस पर भी वह अपने स्वतंत्र विचार प्रकट करते थे। सही मायने में हमारे शिक्षण में कुछ दोष अथवा त्रुटि है ऐसा उन्होंने कभी-कभी अपना विचार प्रकट किया है। इस किस्म के विचार प्रकट करने और रखने वाले ऐसे निष्ठावान व्यक्तियों की हमारे देश में बड़ी आवश्यकता है। खास कर भारतीय संस्कृति के आवार पर जो इतना महान व्यक्ति हो, ऐसे व्यक्तियों की हमारे देश में बड़ी कमी है। वस इतना कह कर और राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण का सम्पूर्ण-तया समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):
Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Shri Mathur. I deem it a privilege to associate myself with the sentiments of gratitude expressed by several Members in the House for

[Shri Maniyangadan]

the Address he gave us. The President has repeated the objectives we are trying to achieve. We want to establish in our land a democratic and socialist society. The failure or success of the Government has to be judged by assessing how far we have succeeded in achieving the goals set before us. I do not say that there are no failings. But on the whole it is a matter of gratification and we should be proud of our achievements during the last few years. If we view things impartially we will find there is no country in the world which has achieved so much in a democratic way in so short a time. I do not propose to deal with the various aspects of development we have made. Several Members referred to the imbalance prevailing in the country. One of the objectives of the Plan is the attainment of balanced development of all the regions. I do admit that it is not possible to have uniformity in the matter of development throughout the country. But very wide disparities have to be taken note of. The other day the hon. Member from Quilon quoted certain figures regarding the state of affairs in Kerala. I do not want to repeat those figures here. The density of population in Kerala is the highest while its per capita income is one of the lowest. Unemployment is most intense there. Now the question arises: what has been done to remedy these features? It should engage the attention of the hon. House. I do not say that there has been deliberate discrimination of the South or of Kerala particularly but the impression is gaining ground that that State with all its problems is not given the importance that is its due. The peculiar problems of Kerala are not viewed in the correct perspective and remedial measures taken to solve them. This is the general complaint as Shri Srikantan Nair said. It is no exaggeration to say that in independent India they are being discriminated against and it is to be viewed with all seriousness. In this connection, I may refer to a report published very recently by the

National Council of Applied Economic Research after making a technoeconomic survey of the State. They give the conditions prevailing in Kerala and suggest certain remedies. They have suggested a ten year programme for the development of the State. According to that report industrialisation has to be given very great importance, especially big industries. If we take up heavy industries, be it of the public sector or of the private sector, we find there is nothing worth mentioning in the State. If we travel from one end of India to the other, if we travel from North to South we find factories and so on and smoke coming out of chimneys. But when once you cross the Western Ghats, there is nothing of the sort. Of course there is education; the people are intelligent but the economic condition still remains the same. In the first two Plans several projects had been started in several parts of India but practically nothing has been done as far as Kerala is concerned. There are some disquieting reports that the Phyto-chemicals which was proposed to be started in Kerala is going to be shifted to some other place. I do not know how far it is correct. No responsible announcement has been made about this. If the reports come about to be true, it will have serious consequences.

As regards the small or hereditary industries the report I referred to suggested that traditional methods should be given up and new techniques adopted. For instance, coir and other industries there must be improved by adopting new techniques.

Now, I shall refer to plantation industry, an important industry in Kerala. They are mainly: rubber, cardamom, tea, etc. Cardamom is not an organised plantation. This year the prices have gone down to almost half of what it was last year. Some diseases have affected the plants and people engaged in this industry

find it difficult even to maintain their estates. Something must be done with regard to this. Similarly the rubber plantation has also to be given its due importance. These plantation industries earn a lot of foreign exchange. It is also known that our rubber production is not sufficient to meet our needs. Now, we are thinking of putting up rubber factories to manufacture synthetic rubber. Natural rubber which could be produced if some aid comes from the Government is not given the importance that is due.

14 hrs.

Then again, take spices such as pepper, ginger and the rest. We find them in Kerala. But the same is the condition with regard to these commodities also. There are diseases affecting these plants. No help comes from the Government. Recently, a few months back a Committee was constituted called the Central Cashew and Spices Committee. From the Lok Sabha I was elected a member of that Committee. Unfortunately, that Committee has not yet met hitherto though several months have passed since its formation. I do not know what happened to that Committee. There was a suggestion from the Kerala Government to start a separate State Trading Corporation for marketing and other purposes in regard to these spices. It was mentioned in the local Legislative Assembly that the proposal may wait for something more so that they could watch what the new Committee—the Central Cashew and Spices Committee—would be able to do. The state of affairs of this Committee is what I mentioned just now, and the proposal about the separate State Trading Corporation is not also taken serious note of. My submission is that unless something is done with regard to this matter, the dollar or foreign exchange-earning spices like pepper, ginger and the rest would go to dogs and that would be a great national loss.

Another thing is about the coconut plantations. We do not find so many coconut farms anywhere else in India

as in Kerala. But what is done to improve the condition of the persons engaged in these plantations? Absolutely nothing. Though agriculture is given great importance in the second Five Year Plan—food production is given predominance and of course I do not belittle the necessity of food production—the production of all other crops has also to be taken into account. The report to which I made a reference mentions that as far as Kerala is concerned, self-sufficiency in food should not be attempted and, on the other hand, commercial crops like rubber, coconut, arecanut, etc., should be given importance and the Central Government should declare as a matter of policy that the needs with regard to food in Kerala will be met by the Centre. The other commercial crops, if given the importance that is due, will earn good foreign exchange, will give employment, and will thus improve the economic condition of the people.

Another matter with regard to the people of Kerala, to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is taxation. A person who owns 15 acres of coconut garden in Kerala has to pay as tax more than Rs. 350 per annum, while in the neighbouring State of Madras, the amount of tax is only Rs. 35. Similar is the case with regard to rubber and other plantations. This wide disparity in the rate of tax—I do not say that taxes should not be paid—should be looked into. The State of Kerala is trying to raise funds for the developmental work. My submission is, the Central Government should come to the aid of the State in all these matters.

Added to all this is the shock to the financial structure of the State due to the bank crisis that occurred there the year before last. Nothing has been done to restore the balance there in the financial structure. Whether it be in the field of agriculture or in the field of industries, there is no possibility of getting credit or other financial facilities.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Another point is this. For starting industries there are so many good things in Kerala. We can produce electricity much cheaper than anywhere else in India. I may mention the case of Idiki. The investigation with regard to that project started in 1957, and a report was submitted sometime in 1961. Up till now, nothing has been done to start the work. My submission is, delaying this is a sort of discrimination in the eyes of the people. If power could be produced at such cheap rates and could be utilised for industries in Kerala, that must be done and the industries helped to thrive.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is that facilities should be provided for the people of Kerala to migrate to other places. There are areas in India where the population is not so thick as in Kerala. If facilities are provided to enable them to migrate to other areas—people there are prepared to go; they are able to work; they are intelligent and they can go to an part of India—that will help them a great deal. So, this aspect must be given the importance that is due to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Maniyangadan: With one more reference, namely, to the speech of Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I shall close. Shri H. N. Mukerjee was saying that during the elections the Congress was adopting some tactics such as appealing to communal feelings and other things. I have a pamphlet here, issued by a Communist candidate, Mr. Abdul Kadir, in the constituency of Shri A. M. Thomas,—that is, Ernakulam,—where there is a Muslim concentration. This pamphlet is written in the Arabic script; not in Malayalam. No other person could understand it. It was distributed in the mosques on the eve of the elections, and it contains certain statements which say that the Congress is discriminatory against the Muslim community in the matter of appointment.

in Government service, in the matter of appointments in the Public Service Commission, and in the matter of promotion and other things. After having done all this, the communist party comes here and says that the Congress was appealing to communal feelings during the elections. This pamphlet is a typical example of the methods adopted by the communist party during the elections. Of course, a Malayalee cannot understand it, but the people belonging to the Muslim community may be able to understand it. So, my submission is, there is no meaning in blaming the Congress. If all these matters are taken together, namely, whether the communist party is true to its words, their alliance with the communal parties there, such as the Muslim League and such other organisations, one will come to the conclusion that there is no atom of truth in the allegation of the communist party. They have no faith in any democratic institution.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel a bit diffident to speak because after the learned speech of Dr. Aney, praising the Government so much, and the fighting speech of the lady Member there about Congress socialism, one feels diffident to point out to the Government what they are doing and how the people are feeling. I would very much wish Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had been here; of course he has so many other occupations but the thing is that all my charges will be directed against him and his Government. I find the Treasury Benches empty. But anyway I shall have to carry on.

The prime need of the hour—I think everybody will agree with me and there will be no two opinions on that—is national integration and my charge against the Government is this: they are breakers of this national integration. Their tall talks and preachings fall flat on our ears. There they have bungled the whole

thing. Firstly, they should have checked provincial chauvinism and linguistic chauvinism. But instead of checking that, they acted just like Nabin's aunt. You know the story of Nabin. As a young boy, Nabin used to steal pencils, books, etc. and his aunt did not check him. Her silence meant more encouragement to Nabin and he gradually turned into dacoit, a murderer and ultimately he was hanged. I do not blame Nabin; I blame the aunt. So also I blame this Government. What did they do? When we found that a neighbouring State tried to linguise on the border area persons speaking other tongues, this Government was silent, as if there was no Constitution working in the country. We had our Constitution. Articles 14 to 16 dealing with Fundamental Rights are there and the Government is bound to safeguard those rights. But the Government remained silent and thus Nabin got the encouragement; and, ultimately many bad things happened. So, I say that this Government is responsible for that, because it was their duty to check this, but they did not.

They bungled in other ways also. The Congress from its very inception was not against linguistic provinces. If we do not check provincial chauvinism, we will be in danger, but that does not mean we should do away with provinces and should not go in for linguistic States. To cure the headache, it seems the Government wants to behead us. The Congress pleaded for linguistic States from its very inception. I was in the Congress for 30 years, for a major part of my life. But after the Father of the Nation passed away, I became a misfit and so I had to leave. The Congress worked for linguistic States. But Potti Sriramulu had to die before they granted the people of Andhra their State and the Maharashtrians and Gujaratis had to undergo a blood bath to get their States. The remedy our rulers suggest is worse than the disease itself. My charge against the Government is that they acted directly against the units of India. We find this arrogance and the obduracy of

the tallest man of the world, who should have the sweetest temper; we found today during question hour the anger he displayed. That is not fair. These people want a separate State. What is wrong in granting that? Shri Swell was right when he pointed out that the Government shall have to give them a separate State, as they had given to others. They do a thing, but only when they are forced to do it.

Our unity lies in diversity. Our unity comes from an infinite variety and diversity. It is not the dull, grey monotony of the desert. I had been to Kanyakumari, Amarnath, Dwaraka, Kamaksha and Nilachal. I was with Netaji when he went in search of his guru in 1914. I know this unity of India. It is planned by our forefathers and it is there for ages; our unity lies in its diversity. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are from the south and you must have been to Kanyakumari. Three seas meet there, but they do not mingle and every wave is different as if the ocean in million hands was clasping and singing the praise of Mother India. So also we have this colourful unity of Mother India, which must be preserved. We should not ride roughshod over the sentiments of the people. So, this is my charge against the Government that they are not protecting the linguistic minorities. I have my personal association with many Assamese friends. Something happened in Assam and the cause must be found out. I read the whole proceedings of this House on Assam riots in September 1960—I was not then here—I find a promise was given on the floor of the House that there will be a judicial inquiry at an appropriate time. Where is that inquiry? They have not done it as yet. When will come that appropriate time? It is this hesitant policy that is the root of all our trouble. I charge this Government with harming the unity of India.

I come to the subject of displaced persons. We are responsible for these displaced persons. They are there be-

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cause of our folly. We partitioned the country. When we have so many Ministries, we wind up the Rehabilitation Ministry as if all problems have been solved. If you go to my constituency, you will find lakhs of refugees there. I would not say anything about them. No statistics are necessary to point out how they are faring there. Mahatma Gandhi said during his memorable trial in 1922:

“No sophistry, no jugglery in figures, can explain away the skeletons in the villages.....”

So, to find out in what condition the refugees live, let us go there and see them.

Just before coming here I had been to Dhubulia in April. It was noon, I was myself thirsty, but I would not ask for a glass of water, because I found 700 families drawing drinking water from a single tube-well. 7 or 8 tube-wells nearby were out of order. The wells were all bone dry. For taking bath, one has to go two miles away to a *nalla* where the water is muddy. The earning members of these refugee families were killed in Pakistan and these people are suffering here. This is a permanent liability camp. Whenever foreign dignitaries come, we take them to big and nice places. Why not take them to these places as well? Then they could see what kind of socialism we are building. Why should the Minister live in an air-conditioned house? What did Mahatma Gandhi do? Did he not go to Noakhali—I was with him for some time there—to give succour to the distressed people, Did he not live amongst them? Why all this paraphernalia for the Minister? Why should he live in an air-conditioned house? Why the refugee rehabilitation Minister should not live among the refugees?

What is happening in Pakistan? Not a single minority person will be able to remain there. When partition was made, the definite stipulation was that

on both sides the minorities will be looked after. But that condition has been observed in violation. The minorities that are there are being pushed to this side. Exaggerated reports are given about the minorities here and how riots are going on in Dacca and Rajshahi. Minorities are being pushed this side. We have sealed the borders, but yet they are coming. 50 lakhs have come already into Bengal. It is a sin not to look after them. The whole nation is responsible for their distress. No State Government can shoulder this burden. 50 lakhs more are coming and we shall have to ask Pakistan for more land for them.

Sarder Patel once demanded that Pakistan should part with more land if they push the minorities to this side. But because of your weak-kneed policy that is not being done. Our friend who has armed Pakistan wants that the country should remain divided. Why should our mother country remain divided? There are good men on that side also. They want to fraternise with us and unite the two portions but our friend would not like our union. But this is not the time for going into all those things, and I am not going to speak about that.

Now I come to the border problem. What is it that is happening there? About 800 miles of the border is with East Pakistan. In my own constituency I have toured about 100 miles on the border area. It is all no-man's land. All sorts of things are going on there. We talk of national integration, but we are not able to bring in any unity. If you go there you will find all sorts of people the under-world people. They have developed a sort of international unity. They are carrying on smuggling and other things. You will find consumer goods going from this side to that side and also various things coming to this side from that side. You will find jute and betel-nut coming from that side and biri leaves, cloth and other things

going from this side. This is what is happening there and the borders have become smugglers' paradise. Having tried their hands in smuggling they have now turned into dacoits and murderers. Nobody checks them. The police, if they appear at all, appears after the commitment of the crime. Just after darkness the villagers shut themselves up in their huts, they keep awake the whole night and night after night they are forced to do so. In one village a bridegroom was taking his bride to her father's place. It was not yet dark. Suddenly from nowhere came the dacoits. They did not spare anybody or anything. They even speared to death the cartman and the bullocks. You can imagine what amount of panic accrued. The people on the whole border area became very panicky. Such things are happening on the border. No-body knows whose turn is next. To protect the border is our responsibility. The funniest thing is, on that side nothing happens because there is Ayub's military. Here all sorts of things are happening. It is our responsibility to see that these things are checked. Who wanted to have this partition? You are responsible for it. Therefore, you must see that peace is assured to the people who live there. Many have fled from the border areas.

Then I want to say something about the top-heavy administration. I have collected certain figures to show what is happening. I shall not, for want of time, be able to give all the figures that I have collected from the Finance Ministry. I find that the total non-developmental revenue expenditure in 1950-51 was Rs. 314.21 crores, in 1951-52 it became Rs. 333.23 crores, in 1955-56 it increased to Rs. 339.18 crores, in 1956-57 it became Rs. 359.19 crores, it rose to Rs. 455.55 crores in 1957-58, Rs. 451.12 crores in 1958-59, Rs. 472.80 crores in 1959-60, Rs. 555.87 crores in 1960-61 and in 1961-62 it increased to Rs. 604.46 crores, which is almost double what it was in 1950-51. This is how we are proceeding with regard to non-developmental revenue expenditure. If I take the

Central Ministers and State Ministers together, it will come to an astronomical figure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Sir, I want five minutes more. This is my maiden speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have only two minutes more.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: In two minutes I won't be able to cover it. I have a very important thing to mention, and that is about nepotism and corruption.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have only two minutes.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Sir, in Bengali there is an old adage which says: "a 12 cubit melon, developed a 13 cubit seed". The Ministers are like that now. All Parliamentary Secretaries have been promoted as Deputy Ministers, all Deputy Ministers as State Ministers, and all State Ministers as Cabinet Ministers. A time will come when they shall have to recruit Parliamentary Secretaries from the Opposition. That is the way Congress socialism is proceeding.

Then about nepotism and corruption. My hon. friend Dr. Singhvi has suggested a probe into the assets of politicians, particularly in areas like Rajasthan with which he is familiar. I would like to commend this suggestion to the House. Sir, I entered political life straight from the college under the inspiration of Gandhi. And, remembering the idealism of those days I say that we must sternly root out corruption and politicians have a special responsibility in the matter. I was deeply disturbed to read in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta,

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dated 6th and 20th February, 1962, where the Law Minister made a statement that he had purchased three bighas of land in a most fashionable area of Calcutta with a big house on it, through benamdars who are known to be rich Central Government contractors. I do not make any insinuation, but Ministers while in office should not do this kind of thing. If we do not stop such things we shall see them flaunting wealth and luxury and buying gold beds as was done recently by a Minister of Ghana.

Sir, if I go on giving you examples.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Thank you, Sir.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बेशक राष्ट्रपति जी का जो इस दफा का अभिभाषण है वह बहुत मुस्तसर है। मगर फारसी का एक मुहावरा है :

“हर्चे बकामत केहतर बकीमत बेहतर”

जो चीज साइज में छोटी होती है वह गुणों के लिहाज से बेहतर होती है और अच्छी होती है। वैसे जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के १५ वें पैरे में कहा है :

“इस उच्च पद को स्वीकार करने से पहले, संसदीय जीवन और उसके कर्तव्यों का भी मुझे कुछ अनुभव रहा है।”

यह ठीक है कि हमारे जो राष्ट्रपति हैं वह हमें सफत मौसूफ हैं, वह गुणों के मुजास्सिमा भी हैं और हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि वह जब हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन बना तो उस कास्ट-

ट्यूट असेम्बली के प्रधान थे। उनकी देख रेख में हमारा सेकुलर संविधान बना और काफी सालों तक उनकी देख रेख में इस संविधान को सफलता के साथ चलाया गया। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी इस छोटी सी स्पीच में तकरीबन तमाम बातों का, जिनका मुल्क की तरक्की के साथ सम्बन्ध है, और जो-जो काम हमारी सरकार ने इन सालों में किये हैं उनका जिक्र अच्छी तरह से किया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि माही लिहाज से हमारे देश ने पिछले सालों में काफी तरक्की की है। यह फिगर्स यहां देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप और सब मेम्बर साहबान तो वक्तन फवक्तन मुताला करते रहने हैं आप देखेंगे कि हर लिहाज से, खास प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से खाह दूसरी बातों के लिहाज से हमारे देश ने काफी तरक्की की है। मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ, मैं देखता हूँ कि पंजाब के अन्दर हर तरफ तरक्की हो रही है। अगर किसी मेम्बर साहब को इसका यकीन न हो तो वह चंडीगढ़ में जाकर देखें। लुधियाना में जो हीजरी और दूसरी इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की हुई है उस को देखें। सोनीपत जो यहां से नजदीक है वहां पर जो ऐटलम साइकल का कारखाना है उसका मुलाहजा फरमायें। यह तो बिल्कुल छोटी बातें हैं। आलराउंड हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क ने काफी तरक्की की है। एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि तरक्की की बात तो करते हूँ, दूसरे मुल्कों से मुकाबला करके देखो। तो मैं बिना संकोच से कहता हूँ और दूसरे मुल्क भी कायल हैं, कि हालांकि आजादी के लिहाज से हमारी उम्र बहुत छोटी है लेकिन हमने बहुत तरक्की इन सालों में की है। उस अरसे के साथ मुकाबला करके देख लिया जाए तो दूसरे मुल्क भी यह बात मानते हैं कि इतने अरसे में दूसरे मुल्कों ने इतनी तरक्की नहीं की है जितनी कि आजादी के इन थोड़े से सालों में हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है।

सन् १९५४ में मैं रूस गया तो लेनिनग्राड के एक मजदूर ने मुझे बड़े जोश से कहा था कि आप क्यों ऐसी बातें करते हैं कि आपका मुल्क पीछे है। इतने सालों में जो आपने तरक्की की है वह रूस भी नहीं कर सका क्योंकि अभी आजादी के बाद आपको भरसा बहुत कम मिला है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का यह कहना कि दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ मुकाबला करके देख लें, यह चिराग के नीचे अंधेरे वाली बात है। उन्हें पता नहीं कि दूसरे मुल्क हमारे देश के मुताल्लिक क्या कहते हैं।

खैर, मैं आज एक खास बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माटी लिहाज से हमने जरूर तरक्की की है, मगर एक पहलू हमारा बहुत कमजोर है और उसका इकबाल इस वक्त हमारे महत्व्व नेता भी करते हैं। दूसरे बांग भी जो देश के हमदर्द हैं वह इस बात का इकबाल करते हैं कि इखलाकी लिहाज में कुछ न कुछ हमारी जो कमियाँ हैं वे ठीक नहीं हो सकी हैं। इखलाक से मेरा मतलब यह है कि कौमी यकजहती के मामले में जरूर इस वक्त भी हम कमजोर हैं। यह बीमारी हमारे अन्दर अगर मौजूद न हो तो हमारे बेहतरीन डाक्टर जो इसका इलाज कर सकते हैं—पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से मेरी मुराद है—वह अल ऐलान जलसों में और अपनी स्पीचों में इसको कभी न कहें और इतना वक्त वह इस काम पर कभी न दें।

मेरा काना यह है कि इस सिलसिले में भी जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है उसने हतुलवसा बड़ी कौशिश की है। यानी कि वक्त पिछले भावनगर के सेशन में कौमी एकता के लिये नेशनल इंडीपेंडेंस के काम को बढ़ाने के लिए एक सब कमेटी बनाई गई, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उसकी चेयरमैन हैं। उस कमेटी ने पिछले अरसे में काफी मीटिंग्स की हैं,

बम्बई में मीटिंग्स की हैं, दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों पर उसका मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। बहुत सी तजवीजें उन्होंने सोचीं और उन पर अमल कराने की कौशिश की। यह पहला कदम था जो भावनगर में कांग्रेस ने एक सब कमेटी बनाई।

उसके बाद पंडित जी ने यानी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां दिल्ली में एक चार रोजा कानफरेंस बुलायी। उन्होंने चार रोज तक और काम छोड़ कर उसकी प्रधानगी की। तमाम पार्टियों के मेम्बर उसमें बुलाये गये और शामिल हुए। उन्होंने अपनी अपनी तजवीजें बतायीं और चार रोज तक गौर किया गया इस बात पर कि हमारे देश में, इस विशाल देश में, हम कौमी यकजहती को किस तरह से रख सकते हैं।

उसके बाद फिर थोड़े रोज हुए कि हिन्दुस्तान भरके लेखकों की एक कानफरेंस श्री हुमायूँ काविर की अध्यक्षता में हुई और लेखकों ने बैठ कर उस कानफरेंस में उस मसले पर विचार किया। इस कानफरेंस का गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की साहित्य अकादमी ने आरगोनाइज किया था। इसमें तमाम मुल्क भर के लेखकों ने इस पर विचार किया कि हम अपने मुल्क में नेशनल इंडीपेंडेंस किस तरह कायम रख सकते हैं।

और काश्मीर में एक कानफरेंस हुई जिसमें सिर्फ़ इस सबजेक्ट पर विचार करने के लिए मुल्क के अच्छे अच्छे लेखक और बोलने वाले बुलाये गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि काश्मीर वैसे भी नेशनल इंडीपेंडेंस का एक नमूना है। उस वक्त जब कि शुरू शुरू में कवालियों ने हमला किया था काश्मीर पर तो दूसरे तीसरे रोज ही जाकर मैंने बारामूला को हालत को देखा और मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा जगह देखी उहां नेशनल कानफरेंस के एक वर्कर शेरवानी को बांध कर कोड़ों से मार मार कर खत्म कर दिया गया इसलिए कि नेशनल कानफरेंस का कहना

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

श्री

था कि चाहे हालत कुछ भी हों, हम देश के सामने यह बात रखना चाहते हैं कि यहां कम्यूनलिज्म की बात नहीं चलेगी और कम्यूनल पालिसी की वजह से हम मारधाड़ नहीं होने देंगे। जो भी नेशनल कानफरेंस के बड़े बड़े लीडर थे उनका भी सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान की एकजहती के साथ है और उसका भी क्रेडिट में समझता हूं कि उस पार्टी को है जो पार्टी इस वक्त बरसरे इकितदार है और जिसने इस वक्त तहैया किया हुआ है कि वह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन को कायम करके छोड़ेंगे।

इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया के एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनायी है जिसका काम है कि वह कानिजों और स्कूलों में यानी तालीमी इदारों में इस बात का खयाल रखे कि हम किस तरह से नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कायम रख सकते हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि अगर बच्चों में यानी तालीमी इदारों में यह काम किया जाए तो यह ज्यादा काम-याब हो सकता है। हम जो लोग बड़े हो गए हैं, जो इस वातावरण में पले हैं, हो सकता है कि उनके दिलों में कोई न कोई कमी हो। मगर जो बच्चे हैं जो अभी जवान होने वाले हैं अगर शुरू से ही उनको इस किस्म की तालीमी दी जाए तो फिर हमारे देश में नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कायम रह सकता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि कौमी एकजहती एक बुनियाद है। हमारी अपनी तरक्की की बुनियाद है। जरूरी है कि हम गरीब का भला करे, अक्वाम और जनता की भलाई की बातें सोचें और ऐसे कानून बनाएं और कोशिश करे कि हमारे देश का गरीब अक्वाम उठे और ऊंचा हो ताकि सही मानों में समझा जाए कि हमारे देश की हालत सुधरी है। इस बात का अहसास लोगों को उसी वक्त होगा जब कि हमारे देश का अक्वाम खुशहाल होगा। लेकिन कौमी एकजहती के बगैर सारी खुशहाली खत्म हो जाती है। बेशक

यह ठीक है कि गरीबी भी दूर हो सकती और दूसरी बुराइयां भी दूर हो सकती हैं और इसके बारे में हमें आशा भी हो सकती है। मगर अगर हमारी बुनियाद गलत हो तो फिर हमारा सुधार नहीं हो सकता। जिस तरह कोई माली जो अपने बाग को प्रफुल्लित करना चाहता है, अगर वह पत्तों को और फूलों को और डालियों को पानी के छींटे देता जाएगा तो उसका बाग हरा नहीं रह सकता। वही माली अच्छा और काबिल ममझा जाएगा जो इस तरह पानी देता है ताकि उस बाग की जड़ हरी बनी रहे। अगर किमी वक्त पतझड़ आने की वजह से उस बाग के दरख्तों की पत्तियां गूख भी जाएं तो मौसम बहार आने पर वह फिर सरसवज हो सकता है। लेकिन मरमवज वही दरख्त हो सकता है जिसकी जड़ कायम है, जो दरख्त जड़ से उखड़ जाता है वह मौसम बहार आने पर भी प्रफुल्लित नहीं हो सकता। जिस दरख्त की जड़ कायम है उसको अगर किमी वक्त खिजां आकर बरबाद भी कर जाएं तो वह फिर हरा भरा हो सकता है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं जो कविता की एक सतर अब कहना चाहता हूं उसको आप नहीं समझ सकेंगे और शायद और भी बहुत से मेम्बरान नहीं समझ सकेंगे। मैंने पंजाबी में एक गजल लिखी थी वह मौजूदा स्थिति पर ठीक कटता है। जिसमें मैंने कहा था :

पतझड़ दे मारे बहारा च निसरन
बहारां दे मारे कदे वी न मौले।

यानी जो खिजां का मारा है उस पर तो बहार आ जाती है मगर जो बहार में ही मारा जाता है वह कभी प्रफुल्लित नहीं हो सकता। पानी की मारी हुई खेती फिर प्रफुल्लित नहीं हो सकती। इस वक्त हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि इस मामले में हम सब को यत्न और कोशिश करनी चाहिए। बेशक यह ठीक है जैसा कि दूसरे साइड के कुछ मेम्बर साहिबान ने कहा है। उन्होंने,

जो कुछ थोड़ा काम हुआ है, उसका क्रेडिट स्वयं लेने की कोशिश की है। और वह बेशक क्रेडिट लें लेकिन यह क्रेडिट लेने की बात नहीं है बल्कि काम करने की बात है। क्रेडिट लेना बिलकुल और बात है। यूं तो हमने इलेक्शन में देखा और कई दोस्तों को तकरीरें अपने कानों से सूनीं कि जब गोआ का मामला आया तो वह कहने लगे कि चूंकि अब एलेक्शन का वक्त आया है इसलिए पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने फैसला किया कि गोआ को ले लेना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक वह बिलकुल चुप रहे। और गोआ के बारे में कमजोरी दिखाते रहे और लिहाज में रहे। मैंने अपोजीशन के कई मेम्बर दोस्तों को यह कहते हुए सुना कि देखा हमने तार भेजा और हमारा तार वहां पहुंचने के थोड़ी ही देर बाद गोआ पर हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों ने चढ़ाई कर दी यानी सारा क्रेडिट उस हमारे तार को है जो कि हमने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को दिया। उसकी वजह से उन्होंने गोआ पर चढ़ाई कर दी और गोआ को फतह कर लिया। इस इलेक्शन में एक बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो गई है।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कांग्रेस वाले या बरसरे इकतदार पार्टी के सभी लोग भले हैं अच्छे हैं और ठीक सोचते हैं और दूसरे सारा ही बुरा सोचते हैं मगर इस एलेक्शन से एक बात जो बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो गई है वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। जो कुछ मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं वह कोई अफसाना या कहानी नहीं है बल्कि एक हकीकत है। अभी तक तो मेरा ख्याल यह था कि हमारे देश में कम्यूनल पार्टियां मौजूद हैं यह कुछ न कुछ कम्यूनलिज्म को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती ही रहती हैं ख्वाह चुनाव का मौका हो ख्वाह दूसरा मौका हो लेकिन हमारे देश की ऐसी पार्टियां जो कि कम्यूनल पार्टीज नहीं हैं जैसे कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, उन पार्टियों पर मुझे बड़ा भरोसा था। ह्युनाकि

मैं ४०-४५ साल का कांग्रेसी हूं मगर कभी कभी मैं किसी किसी कांग्रेसी की बात से बेजार हो जाता हूं तो मन में मैं यह सोचने लग जाता हूं कि यह कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टियां ही ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जिनमें और कोई कमी हो तो भले ही हो मगर वह कम से कम कम्यूनल नहीं हैं। इस बात से तो बिलकुल उनका मन साफ है। लेकिन इस बार चुनावों के दौरान जब मैं अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में घूमा तो देखा कि अकाली पार्टी जो कि पंजाब में इलेक्शन के मौका पर कम्यूनल फिजा को बढ़ाने के लिए आगे आगे थी, उनका और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का एक ही कैम्प था। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का झंडा और अकाली पार्टी का झंडा एक ही ही कैम्प पर लहरा रहे थे। चुनावों और वोटिंग में इनका यह गठबन्धन मैंने वहां पर देखा

श्री मुहम्मद इलियास (हाबड़ा) : जरा अपनी केरल की बात भी तो बतलाइये जहां कि आप की कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ हाथ मिलाया था।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : इसमें कोई घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है। मैं किसी मेम्बर या किसी पार्टी के मुताल्लिक कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहने लगा जिस के लिए कि शोर मचाया जाय। मैंने तो महज अपने खयालगत का इजहार किया है। इन पार्टियों का जो विधान है या इस सम्बन्धी बेसिक उसूल हैं वह बड़े ही अच्छे हैं और उनमें कम्यूनलिज्म की बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो अमल की बात करता हूं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे अमृतसर में एक सज्जन प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के टिकट पर खड़े हुए थे मगर अकाली पार्टी के लीडर ने बड़े बड़े जत्से कर के उसकी सपोर्ट में जो कुछ कम्यूनलिज्म का प्रचार कर सकते थे वह किया। कहने का मुद्दा यह है कि चुनाव में प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को अकाली पार्टी जो कि एक कम्यूनल पार्टी है उस ने सपोर्ट किया। अब वह उम्मीदवार चुनाव

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

में कामयाब हुए या नहीं यह दूसरी बात है। पंजाब में और खास कर अमृतसर में अकाली दल आदि जैसी कम्यूनल पार्टियों से सांठ गांठ करके प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने मेरे उस ऐतकाद को जो मैं उनके बारे में अभी तक रखता था कमजोर किया है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Gyaniji, your time is up.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : बस मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। सिर्फ एक बात। आपकी इजाजत से और कहूँगा।

नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन का जहाँ तक सवाल है इसके मुताल्लिक मैं इस मौके पर ज्यादा जिक्र करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता था। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में इसका कोई ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं किया है। इसके मुताल्लिक तो मुझे हाली का एक शेर याद आ जाता है :—

“मुसीबत का एक एक से अहवाल कहना,
मुसीबत से है यह मुसीबत ज्यादा।”

फिर भी यह एक ऐसी बात है कि इसका जिक्र करना ही पड़ा है। आखिर में मैं अपने अपोजीशन वाले भाइयों से यह अर्ज करूँगा कि आइये हम और आप एक काम तो मिल कर कर लें। इस मौके पर मुझे एक बड़ा ही खूबमूरत शेर याद आ जाता है और मैं इस पर अपनी स्पीच खत्म करता हूँ :—

“चमन में इल्लत रंगो बू से बात बनती है
हमें हम हैं तो क्या हम हैं, तुम ही तुम
हो तो क्या तुम हो।”

श्री शि० स्वामी (कोप्ल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश पर पिछले १५ साल से जो प्रजा प्रभुत्व की हुकूमत चल रही है उसको हम देखते आये हैं। उस प्रजा प्रभुत्व की सरकार के अध्यक्ष पद पर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त किया

हुआ था। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि उनके गुण और किरदार इस मुल्क में हर एक सिटीजन से कहीं ऊँचे हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय को मैं उनके अभिभाषण के लिये बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं इस मौके पर जरूर कहना चाहूँगा इस मुल्क में स्वराज्य प्राप्त करने के बाद जो सही मायनों में नेशनल हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते थे वैसे नेशनल हुकूमत अभी तक देश में कायम नहीं हो पायी है। वैसे कहने के लिये हम कह दिया करते हैं कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय सरकार की स्थापना हो गई है और इस देश के नागरिक जम्हूरी साये में पल रहे हैं लेकिन अगर सच पूछा जाय तो मीडन डेमोक्रेसी के उमूल के मुताबिक यह नेशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है बल्कि एक पार्टी गवर्नमेंट है। खुद राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभिभाषण में यह बतला चुके हैं :—

“The task of nation-building for which Parliament has both the continuing and ultimate responsibility, calls for the full exercise of your capacities of deliberation, analysis, constructive criticism, vigilance and dedication.”

हमारे भाई लोग अक्सर नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन की बातें किया करते हैं लेकिन यह नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन उसी वकत हो सकता है जब कि मुल्क में नेशनल गवर्नमेंट सही मायनों में हम कायम करें। पार्टी गवर्नमेंट रख कर हम नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन लाने का दावा कैसे कर सकते हैं? जिस तरीके से एक कम्यूनल और रिप्रेजेशनरी गवर्नमेंट के असरगत होते हैं उसी तरह से असरगत एक पार्टी गवर्नमेंट से भी पैदा हो रहे हैं। हर एक पार्टी अपनी अपनी हुकूमत कायम करने की कोशिश में है। हर एक पार्टी इस देश को और इस प्रजा प्रभुत्व को अपने हाथ में रखने की कोशिश कर रही है। जो भी पार्टी इन पावर होती है वह चाहती है कि उसकी हुकूमत हमेशा सेंटर में और तमाम राज्यों में जारी

रहे। कांस्टिट्यूशन में कहीं यह जिक्र नहीं है कि किसी एक ही पार्टी के भले ही वह मेजरिटी पार्टी हो उसी को गवर्नमेंट बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के यहां से बुलावा आवे। मही मायनों में राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनाने के लिए केवल मेजरिटी पार्टी को ही गवर्नमेंट बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय के यहां से बुलावा आवे, कुछ ठीक नहीं जंचता है। कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ७५ में यह दिया हुआ है :—

Article 75

(1) "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."

"(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कैबिनेट मिनिस्टरों सदन के जिम्मेदार अशखास और जिम्मेदार मेम्बरों होने चाहियें, लेकिन एक दल की सरकार होने की वजह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टरों एक ही पार्टी से चुने जाते हैं और इसलिए देश में नेशनल इन्टे-ग्रेशन—राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण—और को-ऑपरेशन नहीं हो सकता है। जब देश में कोई आर्थिक क्राइसिस पैदा हो या कोई जंग छिड़ जाये, तो सब पार्टियां देश की गुरवत को दूर करने के लिए और उम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सहयोग का हाथ बढ़ाती हैं और मिल कर काम करती हैं। लेकिन हम को यह याद रखना चाहिये कि किसी नेशन में इतनाद और इतिफाक सिर्फ बातें करने से नहीं हो सकता है—वह मिल कर काम करने से होता है।

इस बारे में गांधीजी ने साफ़ तौर पर कांग्रेस वालों को हिदायत की है—जोकि न सिर्फ कांग्रेस वालों, बल्कि मुल्क और

दुनिया के सामने है—कि किस तरीके से कांग्रेस आरगनाइजेशन और हुकूमत का री-आरियन्टेशन और सुधार करना चाहिए। श्री प्यारेलाल ने एक पुस्तक "महात्मा गांधी—दि लास्ट फ्रेज" लिखी है, जिस में गांधीजी की इस आखिरी इच्छा का जिक्र किया गया है। हम न सिर्फ चुनावों में, बल्कि इस सदन के अन्दर और बाहर, हर जगह गांधी जी का नाम हर रोज सुनते हैं। अभी कल ही कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने कहा कि हम गांधी जी के उसूलों पर चल रहे हैं और हम उन के कहने के मुताबिक यहां पर जम्हूरी हुकूमत को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि गांधीजी ने मरते वक्त क्या कहा था और उन की लास्ट विल और टेस्टामेंट क्या थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"Though split into two, India having attained political Independence through means devised by the Indian National Congress, the Congress in its present shape and form, i.e. as a propaganda vehicle and parliamentary machine, has outlived its use. India has still to attain social, moral and economic independence in terms of its seven hundred thousand villages as distinguished from its cities and towns. The struggle for the ascendancy of civil over military power is bound to take place in India's progress towards its democratic goal. It must be kept out of unhealthy competition with political parties . . ."

I want to underline the words "unhealthy competition with political parties"—

" . . . and communal bodies. For these and other similar reasons, the A.I.C.C. resolves to disband the existing Congress organisation and flower in to a Lok Sevak Sangh under the following rules with power to alter them as occasion may demand".

[श्री शि० स्वामी]

गांधीजी ने बताया कि उस का नाम, घटना (कांस्टिट्यूशन), तत्व और सिद्धान्त क्या होने चाहिये। अपने आखिरी समय में उन्होंने ने श्री प्यारेलाल को यह लिख कर दे दिया कि कांग्रेस को डिजाइल कर देना चाहिए और उसी आरगनाइजेशन को लोक सेवक संघ दे: नाम से चला कर और जिम राज-नौतिक पार्टी की हुकूमत है, उस को खत्म कर दे: इस देश में एक पार्टीलिम डेमोक्रेसी की स्थापना करना ही हमारा फर्ज है। उन्होंने ने मरते समय त्रिड़ला हाउस में अपनी यह मंशा खास तौर पर जाहिर की कि हर एक व्यक्ति को लोक सेवक बनना चाहिये। लेकिन यह कितने दुख की बात है कि उन की आखिरी इच्छा पर अमल नहीं होता है। लॉग गांधी जी के नाम के नारे लगाने हैं और उन की जयजयकार करने हैं, लेकिन अपने आखिरी वक्त में उन्होंने पार्टीलिम डेमोक्रेसी को स्थापित करने का जो उसूल सामने रखा, उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। अगर इस देश में हम सब पार्टियों वाले और तमाम नेता सहयोग दे कर एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार का निर्माण कर दे: मुल्क का काम-काज नहीं चलायेंगे और इस प्रकार जनता का विश्वास और सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का शासन हो, देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा।

आज पार्लियामेंट में जितने कांग्रेसी सदस्य और नेता हैं, उन में से हर एक अपने अपने जिले और ताल्लुके का राजा और हुक्मरान बना हुआ है। जैसे हैदराबाद में मुसलमान राजा समझे जाते थे—मैं माफ़ी चाहता हूँ कि मैं "मुसलमान" कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुसलमान भाइयों के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है—, जैसे किसी कम्पूनल हुकूमत में उस कम्पूनटी का हर एक व्यक्ति यह समझता है कि वह हुक्मरान है, उसी तरह कांग्रेस के एक एक नेता के सामने गुटबन्दी और गुंडागोरी के लोग जमा हो गये हैं और

अफसर लोगों पर इतना असर है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : आन ए प्वायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। माननीय सदस्य को "गुंडागोरी" का शब्द निहायत अदब से वापस ले लेना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह विल्कुल अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

श्री शि० स्वामी अगर माननीय सदस्य को इस से तकलीफ महसूस होती है, तो मुझे कोई हज्जत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं ने किमी का नाम ले कर गुंडागोरी नहीं कहा, लेकिन आम तौर से

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : किमी मेम्बर के बारे में यह नहीं कहा गया था।

श्री च० ला० चौधरी : कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेसमैन के बारे में कहा गया था।

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I have not been able to understand exactly the import of what the hon. Member says. He says that he did not refer to any one individually. But whom did he refer to when he said "goonda raj"?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Is it a point of order?

Shri Dasappa: If I understand what he has said rightly, I will be able to raise the point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: Only if it is a point of order can he interrupt the hon. Member who is speaking.

Shri Dasappa: The point of order is this. Would it be right on the part of any hon. Member to characterise a whole party as a "goonda raj" It is not better that the hon. Member does not resort to such kind of expression?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should avoid such expressions. It will not add to the dignity of the

House and the Members. They should avoid such expressions. Of course, the hon. Member did not mention any name.

Shri S. Swamy: Sir, if my hon. friend takes it in that light I have no objection to withdraw those words. But the *goonda* elements try to take advantage of the party administration, whichever party is in power. That is all my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member said, "*Goondagiri ka raj hai*", and characterised the Government as *goondagiri ka raj*. Such expressions should not be used. It does not add either to the dignity of the House or the Members. Hon. Members should therefore avoid the use of such expressions.

The hon. Member has withdrawn those words. He may now proceed.

श्री शि० स्वामी श्री प्यारेलाल ने मफ़्त १९१६ पर इंजिन के एक लेख का कुछ भाग दिया है—

"Complained one embittered correspondent: 'India has reached the present state on the strength of Gandhiji's ideals and practice based on them. But is it not clear that we are kicking the very ladder by which we have mounted so high? Where are Hindu-Muslim unity, Hindustani, Khadi, village industries? Is not any talk about them hypocrisy?' Had not the Congress leaders virtually buried Gandhiji alive? he asked.

Writing under the caption 'Is He Buried Alive?' Gandhiji replied in *Harijan*:

'...But so long as my faith burns bright, as I hope it will even if I stand alone, I shall be alive in the grave and what is more, speaking from it.'

And then:

"The Congress on its part was passing through the pangs of slow
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death as a national organisation and its rebirth as a party machine. 'Between two worlds one dead, the other powerless to be born' the masses suffered and their sufferings grew.

पार्टी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में वनाई शा के क्या विचार थे, इस के बारे में एक लेखक ने कहा है —

"Bernard Shaw was not enamoured of Parliament guiding the destiny of the nation where party politicians dominate and where ye-men and women sit in the smoking room or the library, cast their votes on the ringing of the division bell at the whip of the party directions, most of them being unfamiliar with the wishes, aspirations and grievances of the constituencies they represent."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. He has taken 15 minutes.

श्री शि० स्वामी : मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूँ ।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो एक पार्टी हुकूमत है, इस को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये और प्राइम मिनिस्टर सभी पार्टियों के मेम्बरों द्वारा चुने जायें । चाहें वे और मिनिस्टर एक ही पार्टी से लिये जायें, लेकिन जब वे मिनिस्टर बन जायें, पद ग्रहण कर लें, तो उन्हें अपनी पार्टी को त्याग देना चाहिये और नेशनल लीडर्स के तौर से मुल्क की तमाम पार्टियों के मेम्बरों को साथ मिला कर उन की राय पर हुकूमत चलायें न कि एक ही पार्टी और एक ही दल की राय से । इसलिये मैं पार्टीजिस डेमोक्रेसी को प्लीड करता हूँ और दो जो अमेंडमेंट्स मैंने दी हैं टैक्सेशन और हाई प्राइसिस के बारे में, उन का समर्थन करते हुये अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ ।

15 hrs.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our respected

[Shri Bhagavati]

President has referred in his Address to the rural work programme undertaken to bring about diversified and balanced economy in all the villages of India. As even today India lives in the villages the importance of this programme cannot be overemphasised, but the important point for consideration is how to create adequate enthusiasm and initiative amongst the village people to make this programme a success.

I feel that in this connection what Acharya Vinoba Bhave has said is of the utmost importance. Because nobody can claim more intimate and profound knowledge of rural life in India than Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He has said in his public meetings during his tour of Assam that to make the pilot projects and the community development projects successful the first requisite is to create community feelings amongst the village people. How to create that community feeling is the main problem. For that he has launched a movement and that is the movement for *gramdan*. In the village through that movement alone a proper psychological atmosphere can be created for the success of community development work or *panchayati raj*. So far Government and political parties believe in democratic socialism have shown sympathy towards this movement. But neither the Government nor the political parties have taken up this work from themselves. When individuals give up their land and agree to work in a collective manner or individually under the *gaon sabhas*, I feel rural democratic socialism is established in the rural areas, that is, in the agricultural sector. If we really believe in democratic socialism, I think that is the only way to bring about such change. By mere legislative enactments land problems cannot be solved. Government has done good work by abolishing zamindari and by passing land ceiling Acts and other land reforms measures. But what Vinobaji has tried to achieve

is much more than mere legislative achievement. He wants to change the outlook of the people. If we really want democratic socialism, we have to change the outlook of the people from the individualistic to the social way of thinking and the social way of living. That can be done through this movement. So, I feel that the Government have to take concrete steps to make this movement a success. It should not be left to Acharyaji alone.

Another important question is raised in this connection. If we agree that there should be a new type of economy or social order in the villages on the basis of *gramdan* or democratic socialism, I think a similar movement must be launched in the industrial field also. We cannot have two systems of economy, one for the villages and another for the industrial areas. An hon. friend has said that public sector itself does not mean socialism. That may not necessarily give the fullest result; but there is no doubt that the public sector lays the foundation for socialism. And so the public sector should be expanded and expanded rapidly.

In this connection I would also like to state that we may try to set up workers' councils to run or manage the industries. Some people may think that it is an impractical suggestion, but I should like to say from my own experience that that is possible. In the Cachar District of Assam some tea gardens were closed down as uneconomic units. Workers were thrown out of employment. Workers' wages remained unpaid for several months. Nobody came forward to purchase those tea estates. Then the workers themselves formed into co-operatives and began to manage the tea gardens. I am glad to say that these tea gardens are still managed by the workers' co-operatives and they are a success. So, when that has been made a success in these areas, I do not see why they cannot be made successful in the other industries also.

If we really mean to usher in the socialistic pattern in industry, I feel the workers should be given full rights and responsibilities to run the industries. That is not impracticable. We will fail only if we do not give them full responsibility and rights. Half-hearted or compromise measures cannot achieve the desired results. If we really want to check the reactionary forces, I feel that this is high time to take up all the socialistic measures in right earnest.

The other day my hon. friend, Shri Swell, pleaded for the separation of the Hill States from Assam. I do not know how the Hill people will be benefited by separation. It is for the benefit of the Hill and the plains people to remain together. Historically and geographically the Hill and plain districts are put together. I recognise that the Hill people should be given some autonomy. That is why the Sixth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution. Under the Sixth Schedule, District Councils have been run for the Hill Districts. So, there is no ground whatsoever to ask for separation. There may be some people who talk in extreme language and may give offence to my Hill brethren by speaking in a language which they do not like, but I feel that there is ample material on which we can build a prosperous and developed State in the North-Eastern Frontier, hills and plains together. If we go back in history, we will find that Assam is a meeting place of different races, namely, Austriacs, Dravidians, Mongolians and Aryans. The Assamese people are not a particular race in the ethnological sense. They are products of historical processes of assimilation and integration of the different races. The Assamese culture also is a product of the different cultural traits mixed up in the course of history. So, the hill people or the tribal people may feel that they are also in that category, that is, Assamese and they are not separate from them. Dr. Banikanta Kakati, the famous linguist, has written in his

thesis that the word *Kamaksha* has come from Austric group of languages,—that it is of Austric origin. The word *Lohit* is of Sino-Tibetan origin, sanskritisation of a Sino-Tibetan name. Then the word *Brahmaputra* is sanskritisation of the Bodo expression *Bhullum Buttar*. In this way, so many tribal words have come into the Assamese language. In that way Assamese in itself is a message of unity. So, I feel there is no ground to feel that the tribal people in the Hills cannot pull on together with the Assamese people in the plains. When the Britishers came, they put a check to the natural processes of assimilation and integration by following a policy of isolation, by isolating the tribal people. That policy is responsible for creating this isolation or separatist tendency.

I feel that now, the cry of the hour is to bring about unity. It is very easy to talk of separation or to bring about separation. It is difficult to build up unity. I would request Mr. Swell to work for unity. He is a man of ability. We can remove our differences whatever they may be and we can work to build up a strong state in the frontier.

I want to draw your attention to the border security problem in that region. As far as I can know from non-official sources, I can say that foreign agents and unsocial elements are at work in the Himalayan border region. So far, the Government or the all-India political parties are not mindful about that. They have not tried to organise there; they have not marshalled their strength there. Unsocial individuals or some foreign agents are doing the mischief. If we allow these things to continue, some great danger may come. I would urge upon the Government to take effective steps for the security of the borders. I would also request all-India political parties to see how they can organise there.

There are many other problems in Assam. The problem of Pakistani

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infiltration is a problem not to be brushed aside as a trivial matter. It has been admitted by all that there is infiltration. There is difference of opinion as to the number. Whatever may be the number, infiltration itself is a problem and it is a danger. So, I would urge upon the Government to take effective steps in this respect also.

As regards economic development, I would like to say that this is one reason why the people feel dissatisfied. If we take strong measures, if we take measures to remove all disparities, there will be no cause for disintegration. Absence of facilities or opportunities for economic betterment is a psychological reason for separation. So, I feel that these causes should be removed. Assam commands about one-fourth of the 44 million kw. of hydro-electric potential in the country as a whole. But, Assam's electricity consumption is the lowest in the country. It is only 2.5 kw. as against 32.9 for the country as a whole. Assam earns the maximum foreign exchange in tea and jute. But, she is not yet in the industrial map of India. I would urge upon the Government to take steps to give facilities so that Assam also can march ahead with the rest of the country.

In one minute, I will finish. In 1960-61, the Government of Assam had to undergo financial stress and strain. As a result of the Third Finance Commission's recommendation, Assam is now getting Rs. 13 crores annually as against Rs. 10 crores for the last year. She is getting something like Rs. 3 crores more than what she used to get before. But, there is an apprehension that she may lose in royalty from petroleum as a result of certain agreements by the Government of India, I would request the Finance Minister to look into this matter. Assam should be given adequate financial help so that she can manage her affairs and she can march ahead.

In conclusion, I lend my support to the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: not here. Shri P. K. Deo I will call a little later. Shri Manoharan.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to you I am particularly thankful for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words on the President's Address. First of all, at the outset, let me pay, on behalf of my party, a glowing tribute to the President who is the lynchpin of the Constitution. He is noted for his nobility, humility, ability and independent viewpoints. These are true. But, I am very sorry to state that I am highly disappointed with the President's Address. There is no mention about something which we treasure dear and near. The President's Address fails to take note of the apprehension in the minds of the people of the south, I mean the imposition of Hindi. What I am going to speak may not be palatable to many of the Members in this august body. But, I hope there will be a mind which will appreciate and understand the sentiments or rather the spirit expressed by the people of the south.

From the very same floor of the Lok Sabha, I still remember, our Prime Minister has assured twice or thrice that Hindi would never be imposed on the people of the south. But, after six months or a year, there came a directive from the President which had disturbed the whole lot and created some hubbub in the people of the south. As you know, some turmoil also ensued. Then, our President hastened and explained that the directive did not depart from the assurance given by the Prime Minister. Really, we were jubilant on that day that we found in the President a saviour of the rights of the minority communities. But, very recently, I

would like to point out, a circular that came from the Home Ministry had categorically stressed that all Central government employees should learn Hindi, failing which they will be placed under disciplinary action. I want to read out an extract from the particular circular which has been issued from the Home Ministry. It reads thus:

Since it is no more voluntary on the part of individual to seek admission to Hindi classes but rather the duty of the employing offices to train the eligible personnel in Hindi by the target date, attendance in the classes has to be treated as a duty assigned to an official. Wilful and repeated absence from the Hindi classes or refusal to join them has to be treated as non-compliance of Government orders and the officials concerned should be liable to disciplinary action."

This is the circular issued from the Home Ministry. I want to know which is to be accepted, whether the assurances given by the Prime Minister and the subsequent confirmation by the President or the circular issued from the Home Ministry. I hope the Prime Minister will clarify the doubt, and I honestly believe that the Prime Minister's assurance or reply or speech or whatever it be, in the Lok Sabha, will definitely alleviate and dispel the misunderstanding that exists in the minds of the people in the south.

Curiously enough, it seems to me that the Hindi protagonists are of the view that by means of compulsorily introducing Hindi, they could maintain what they term as national integration. So many hon. Members of this Lok Sabha for the past four or five days have been talking much about national integration. And the hon. Members who preceded me today have also talked much about national integration. But, first of all, I want to stress that national integration is

not a commodity to be manufactured at will. As Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India, said once, national integration cannot be built either by brick and mortar or chisel and hammer; it should grow in the minds and hearts of the people of our country through the process of education. Therefore, if anybody wants to foster national integration, that integration should be, if need be, developed either through the process of education or through the process of persuasion. But, unfortunately, that feeling is not here.

After having come to Parliament, and after having experienced something here, I come to the definite conclusion that the majority-members who have Hindi as their mother-tongue are not for India as such, but painfully enough, I want to submit, they want 'Hindia'. If that is the notion of the majority people in the north, I am sorry to state that national integration will be a will-o'-the-wisp. And yet I want to stress another point also. National integration or unity through compulsion courts convulsion, resulting in conflagration. I can understand the spirit behind their talk about national integration and national unity, but if anybody says that through the introduction of Hindi, and that too, through the compulsory introduction of Hindi, India's national integration or national unity can be maintained, then, I beg to submit for your consideration that there will be an utter fiasco in their attempt.

Further, I want to tell another thing, which conveniently or otherwise is ignored by the majority Members. My hon. and esteemed friend, and also an elder statesman of this House, who has been here for the past so many years, as I come to understand, the Member who moved the motion of thanks to the President, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has said something about it. I wish my hon. friend were here just now. He said that national integration should be the prime consideration. I do not like

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to dispute him, because it is a matter of opinion. He was very critical about the DMK. I do not mind it, because it is a matter of opinion again. He was highly sceptical about the achievements of the DMK. That too is a matter of opinion. But in the concluding portion of his speech, he said that such sort of separatist tendencies should be curbed down with iron hands or something of that sort. I am at a loss to understand this. Sitting on the chair or relaxing on the sofa, thinking sky-high philosophy, or coolly ignoring the matters domestic will take us nowhere. There should be a proper mind to appreciate the difficulties of the minority-language-speaking people; and mere threatening, or the use of jaw-breaking words or tall talks with bombastic words and organised threatening will get us nowhere. There should be a proper understanding in the minds of the people here. Then only, the problems can be solved.

Before we entered into Parliament, it seems in the last Lok Sabha, our Prime Minister had also talked something about it, and he was very critical about that also. He has gone to the extent of stating, if there is war, it can be war. That was what he said. He conveniently asserted that with a view to sabotaging the DMK or the separatist tendencies, he would be prepared to face even a civil war. I have got much admiration for our Prime Minister. As a politician, of course, we have got our admiration; as a historian, we have got our admiration; as a man of international fame and name and reputation, we have got our admiration for him. But, it is clear, our Prime Minister is noted for his high-voltage emotion. And I am sorry to say that we took very lightly what our Prime Minister said. If we take very lightly what the Prime Minister said, I want to ask my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, 'What about your remarks?'. I hope my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur will hereby try to understand

the feelings of the people of the south.

Seven of us have come here. Not even a single man from the Congress Benches or the Treasury Benches came to us to enquire anything about our party ideology. Without knowing anything fundamental, as to what we feel in the south, without taking any steps to understand it, offhandedly and unilaterally making some comments sarcastically with a view to sabotaging the Opposition, I do not think it is a mature way of dealing with things.

I want to stress another point also here, and it is this. The majority of the Indian nationals in Ceylon are Tamils. 85 per cent of the Indian nationals are Tamils. Everybody knows what has happened inside Ceylon. The majority Tamilians were tortured, murdered, and brutally assaulted. Very many Tamilian ladies were molested. Deputations after deputations came. Resolutions after resolutions were passed. So many conferences were held. One deputation finally came to our Chief Minister, who is noted for his election strategy, Mr. Kamaraj and they approached him for help. He said, 'I am helpless; you please go to my master, the Prime Minister of India'. The deputation came to Delhi and met our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister equally said, 'I am sorry I cannot help you because it is purely a domestic issue'. Then, the deputation came to us. I put this question to them, 'Where are you now?'. They said 'We are in between the deep sea and the devil'. Who the deep sea is and who the devil is, I would not like to explain here. But the thing is that we should correctly understand the spirit of the Indian nationals, particularly the Tamils. Very recently, I have received a circular from the Worldwide Tamil Friends Association, a copy of which has already been sent to the Prime Minister also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur):
On a point of order. I would like to

know whether the hon. Member is referring to the people of Indian origin in Ceylon or the Jaffna Tamils who are Ceylonese citizens.

Shri Manoharan: I am referring to the Tamils of Indian origin there not the Jaffna Tamils. I am talking about the Indian nationals, the majority or 85 per cent of whom are Tamils.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): There are 3 lakhs without any nationality.

Shri Manoharan: Yes, Sir. Without nationality also, there are people.

An Hon. Member: Stateless.

Shri Manoharan: They are called Stateless persons; that particular name has been awarded to them by our Prime Minister.

I want to read out that appeal. It reads thus:

"An appeal to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Union of India."

Nearly 85 per cent of the Indian Nationals now temporarily resident in the Island of Ceylon are Tamil-speaking People, but it is with immense regret we observe that the First Secretary of our Indian High Commission in Ceylon is one who cannot converse in the Tamil language.

In the circumstances, we Tamils are expected to seek the assistance of a Tamil-English interpreter whenever it had become necessary to discuss our difficulties and problems personally. We are put to such hardship in being not in a position to freely discuss with him our problems and exchange views.

May we, therefore, appeal to you, Sir, to redress our long-felt grievance by appointing as the First Secretary to the Indian High Commission in Ceylon a Tamil-speaking officer."

With your permission, I humbly submit this for the consideration of the Prime Minister. I hope hereafter the First Secretary to the Indian High Commission in Ceylon will be a Tamil-speaking officer.

There is another point I want to stress. This is a long-felt need of the people of Madras City. They want to see Madras City upgraded to 'A' class. Very many questions have been asked here and some answers were given, which are not to our satisfaction. Madras is the third biggest city in India. Everybody knows that. In North India, as you know, Calcutta is made an 'A' class City, Delhi is raised to 'A' class status and Bombay City is upgraded to 'A' class. But I want to tell you very regretfully that not even a single city in South India has been upgraded so far to 'A' class. Madras City is not upgraded, Trivandrum is not upgraded, Bangalore is not upgraded and Hyderabad is not upgraded. So many reasons might have been given either to sabotage our demand or to shelve it and put it in cold storage. But I want to confine myself particularly to Madras City. It is the demand of the Central Government employees of Madras City to upgrade it to 'A' status.

The demand of the Central Government employees for classifying the City of Madras as 'A' area has been turned down most arbitrarily. The standard for classification of cities as laid down by the First and Second pay Commissions and accepted by Government was population. Bombay City was classified 'A' class in 1947 when it had a population of only 16.9 lakhs. For your information, the present population of Madras City is 17.25 lakhs. Even then our demand is not accepted but has been turned down. I hope the Home Minister or the Prime Minister will seriously consider this matter and do the needful.

Lastly, I want to say this. We are now seven Members in Parliament. In the State Assembly, we are 50 in number. Therefore, I hope Members of Parliament will understand which way the

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wind is blowing. The Government cannot very easily brush aside the demands put forward by the DMK or the people of the South. Day before yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri N. S. Nair, was talking something about how Kerala was neglected. Today also one Congress Member was talking about how Kerala was neglected. Again day before yesterday, an hon. Member was talking about how Andhra Pradesh was neglected, how Mysore was neglected and so on. We are pointing out how Tamil Nad has been neglected. Therefore, the entire South India is neglected for the past 15 years. This should be taken into consideration, failing which, I am sorry to say, the national integration which the ruling party wants to maintain will be an empty dream, a will-o-the-wisp or a explosive myth. You cannot have integration in any way.

As I said, we are 50 in number in the Legislative Assembly. That shows the direction in which the country is developing. Therefore, I again say, before I conclude, the crow has begun to caw; dawn is not far off.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मॉतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने ने सारी महत्वपूर्ण बातों और नीतियों को रख दिया है। कुछ विरोधी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में फ़लां बात नहीं कही और फ़लां बात का उस में उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में सारी बातें लिखी हुई हैं और अगर वे चाहें, तो उन्हें देख सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने ने जो थोड़ी सी बातें ज़रूरी समझीं, उन को उन्होंने ने नमूने के तौर पर अपने अभिभाषण में कह दिया।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य नये आये हैं। वे नहीं जानते कि राष्ट्रपति का भाषण शास्त्रव में गवर्नमेंट का भाषण होता है और गवर्नमेंट सारी बातों और अपनी सारी

नीतियों को नहीं लिख सकती। वह नमूने के तौर पर थोड़ी सी बातों को राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा उन के भाषण में कहलवा देती है।

अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपति ने हम सब से, चाहे सरकारी सदस्य हों और चाहे विरोधी सदस्य, रचनात्मक काम करने का अनुरोध किया है। मैं यहां पर देखा हूँ कि विरोधी माननीय सदस्य कोई भी ऐसा सज़ेशन या परामर्श नहीं देते हैं, जिस से देश में रचनात्मक काम में प्रगति हो सके। रचनात्मक काम में तो सब सदस्यों को रुचि लेनी चाहिये, चाहे वे सरकारी बँचों पर बँडे हों और चाहे विरोधी बँचों पर। यह तो सब का काम है। मैं दस बरस से देख रहा हूँ कि किसी भी रचनात्मक काम में हमारे विरोधी भाई डट कर और अच्छी तरह साथ नहीं देते हैं। वे तो केवल नुक़ता-चँनी करते हैं।

श्री महोड़ा (आनन्द) : ग़लत बात है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : देश का उत्थान तो रचनात्मक कामों से ही हो सकता है। अभी हमारे देश को आज़ाद हुए केवल दस पन्द्रह साल हुए हैं, लेकिन इस काम में बहुत बड़े बड़े काम किये गये हैं। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये रेफ़्यूजी लोगों को एक अरब से भी ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर के बसाया गया। इसी प्रकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये रेफ़्यूजीज को बसाने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये और उन को बसाया गया।

जब हिन्दुस्तान का शासन कांग्रेस के हाथ में आया, तो खज़ाने में कुछ नहीं था। खज़ाने को दुरुस्त करना, देश की स्थिति को दुरुस्त करना और पांच सौ से भी ऊपर रजवाड़ों को अपने साथ मिलाना कोई आसान काम नहीं है।

श्री महीड़ा : स्टर्लिंग बेलेंसिज थे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वे बहुत कम थे और उन को भी हम ने देश के निर्माण में खर्च किया—हम ने उन को बर्बाद नहीं किया ।

इस के अलावा मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हिन्दुस्तान में टाटा का कारखाना, मैसूर का कारखाना और बंगाल में लॉहे का कारखाना, सिर्फ यही कारखाने थे । देश का शासन कांग्रेस के हाथ में आने के बाद, भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर में तीन बड़े बड़े इस्पात के कारखाने बनाये गये हैं । इन के अलावा बोकारो का कारखाना बनने जा रहा है और इलेक्ट्रिकल नामान के प्लान्ट्स लगाये गये हैं ।

पुराने राजा-महाराजा कहते हैं कि हम ने क्या किया है । मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से हमारे हाथ में शासन आया, तो हम ने इतना कुछ किया, लेकिन जब उन भाइयों के हाथ में सत्ता थी, तो उन्होंने क्या किया । उन्होंने अपनी प्रजा को वोट का अधिकार भी नहीं दिया था, लेकिन जब हमारे हाथ में राज्य आया, तो हम ने सब को वोट का अधिकार दे दिया ।

गोआ ४५० बरसों से हम से विच्छिन्न हुआ था । उस को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया और देश के साथ मिलाया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंद्रह बरस के बाद ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस के अलावा उस जमाने में जो सब से बड़ा देशी राज्य था—हैदराबाद, उस को चन्द घंटों में हमारी सरकार ने लिया । ये हमारे काम हैं । माननीय सदस्य हमारे कामों को गिनना चाहते हैं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ विवेकी (देन्द्रपाड़ा) : चीन ने हमारी भूमि पर अधिकार किया, माननीय सदस्य यह भी बतायें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये जब हम लॉग जेलखाने जाते थे, उस समय विरोधी दल के अधिकतर लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया ।

श्री महीड़ा : राजाओं ने देश को अपने राज्य समर्पित किये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उन के जमाने में अंग्रेज यहाँ से हटे ? उस वक़्त बहुत से लोग अंग्रेजों की खुशामद किया करते थे ।

हर क्षेत्र में और हर तरफ़ हमारे देश का उत्थान हुआ है । दस बरस के समय में हिन्दुस्तान में खेती, सड़कों, स्कूलों, अस्पताल, हर एक महकमे में तरक्की हुई है । मेरे ज़िले चम्पारन में २५० पक्की सड़कें बनी हैं, जबकि पहले वहाँ पर पक्की सड़क भी नहीं थी । विरोधी माननीय सदस्य इन कामों को देखते नहीं हैं ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के गरीब विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देती है । मैं इसके मुआफ़िक हूँ । लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कुछ ऐसी जातियाँ भी हैं, जिन में गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं और जो इस से छूट जाती हैं । उन गरीब विद्यार्थियों को भी आप छात्रवृत्तियाँ दें । कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों को हम मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति देंगे । लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी है, उस के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह खाना खा सके, उस के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है और उस का जो लड़का है जो विद्यार्थी है, वह किस तरह से पढ़ सकता है और इस काम के लिये उस के पास पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा । घनी आदमियों के बच्चों को तो ट्यूशन मिल जाती है, वे ट्यूशन

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

लगा लेते हैं और उन को सरकार की तरफ से कई प्रकार की सहायियों दे दी जाती हैं, मगर जो गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं, उन को कोई सहायित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो जातियाँ छूट गई हैं, उन जातियों के गरीब विद्यार्थियों को भी आप की बरफ से छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने का प्रबन्ध हो ताकि वे अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सकें।

बिहार में जमीन पर सीलिंग लगी है। वहाँ पर सीलिंग के अलावा लैवी भी लगाई गई है। एक एकड़ से ऊपर की जमीन पर लेवी लगाई गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के जो बड़े मुलाजिम हैं, बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, जिन को मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं, उन की तनख्वाहों में भी कमी की जाय। आप की तरफ से कहा जा सकता है कि आप गरीबी का बटवारा नहीं करते हैं। मगर मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी का भी बटवारा होता है और जब ऐसा होता है तो आदमी में उत्साह पैदा होता है। महात्मा जी जब जेल जाते थे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जब जेल जाते थे, तो हम लोग भी जेल जाते थे और जेल जाने का हमें उत्साह होता था। महात्मा गांधी तकलीफ से रहते थे तो हमें भी तकलीफ सहने की इच्छा होती थी। इसलिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि गरीबी का भी बटवारा हो। बिहार में आप ने परमानेंट सैटलमेंट को हटाया, दायमी बन्दोबस्त को हटाया। अब जो बड़े बड़े ओहदेदार हैं, उन की तनख्वाहों में भी आप को जरूर कमी करनी चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी।

चुनाव के दिनों में और वैसे भी मैं ने देखा है कि बेकारी हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा फैली हुई है और यह एक जबर्दस्त समस्या बन गई है। इस को हल करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे डेबर भाई ने अपनी स्पीच में

कहा है कि एक करोड़ बीस लाख आदमियों को हम ने काम दिया है। यह सही है। लेकिन इतने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि बेकारी की समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है और इस को जल्दी से जल्दी हल करने की कोशिश करे।

एक भाई ने कहा कि चुनावों के दौरान में कांग्रेस ने बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ की हैं। हमारे देश में एक चुनाव हुआ, दूसरा हुआ और तीसरा हुआ। इतना बड़ा चुनाव सारी दुनिया में कहीं शायद ही हुआ होगा। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी इस काम में लगे, उन्होंने ने जिस ईमानदारी, जिस तत्परता और जिस मुस्तैदी से काम किया, उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय थोड़ी है। उन की तारीफ किये बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। चाहे वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के कर्मचारी हों या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हों, सभी ने इस चुनाव में कार्यक्षमता दिखाई है, ईमानदारी दिखाई है और इतनी तत्परता और मुस्तैदी के साथ इस काम को किया है कि कोई हदोहिसाब ही नहीं।

हमारे विरोधी भाई हम पर जातपात को भड़काने का इल्जाम लगाते हैं। साम्प्रदायिकता को हटाने के लिए ही गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का खून कानपुर में हुआ और मोहन दास कर्मचन्द गांधी जो एक महात्मा थे उन का खून इसी दिल्ली नगर में हुआ।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : खून पर पानी बहा दिया आप ने, यही तो अफसोस की बात है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बैठ जाइये साहब, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये।

हम जो कांग्रेसजन हैं, वे जातीय अथवा साम्प्रदायिक आचार पर नहीं सोचते हैं।

यह बीमारी कैसे आती है, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जो विरोधी आई हैं, उन की तरफ से इस बीमारी को लाया जाता है। हिन्दू महासभा, जनसंघ, राम-राज्य परिषद इत्यादि जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, इन सब ने मिल कर के शुरू से ही जब से कांग्रेस ने जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू की है, उस के खिलाफ जातीयता का प्रचार किया है। आप हमारा इतिहास देखें और इन का इतिहास देखें तो आप को पता चल जायेगा कि कौन जातीयता का समर्थक रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिकता के जहर के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए कांग्रेस के बड़े से बड़े नेता ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी है और सभी कांग्रेसजनों ने कहा है कि जातीयता या साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना का भारत में से समूल नाश होना चाहिये। आप बतायें कि जिस संस्था की सारी जिन्दगी इन बुराइयों के खिलाफ मोर्चा लेने में गुजर गई, वह इन को प्रश्रय दे सकती है। मुझे इस कांग्रेस संगठन की सेवा करते ४२ वर्ष हो गये हैं। क्या हम लोगों के दिमागों में कभी भी इस तरह की चीजें आ सकती हैं। मैं ने जब चुनाव लड़ा तो मेरे खिलाफ एक स्वतंत्र पार्टी का उम्मीदवार था, एक प्रजा समाजवादी था, और एक इंडिपेंडेंट था। मैंने इन तीनों को देखा है। मारा रिकार्ड मौजूद है। किस-किस उम्मीदवार ने किस-किस जाति के वोट किस किस गांव में पाये हैं, इस को आप अच्छी तरह से उस रिकार्ड से जान सकते हैं। आप साम्प्रदायिकता अथवा जातीयता का इल्जाम कांग्रेस के खिलाफ कभी नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

हमारे त्रिवेदी जी यहाँ नहीं हैं और अगर वह यहाँ होते तो मैं उन को बताता कि वह अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएँसी में चल कर देखें कि किस-किस गांव में किस-किस जाति वालों ने किस-किस उम्मीदवार के हक में वोट डाला है।

हमारे एक भाई कह रहे थे कि सारे साउथ में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं बदकिस्मती से नार्थ का रहने वाला हूँ। लेकिन जब मैं रामेश्वरम् जाता हूँ महादेव के दर्शन करने के लिये तो कभी भी मेरे दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती है कि मैं नार्थ का हूँ। उड़ीसा में जगन्नाथपुरी में जब कभी मैं जाता हूँ तो कभी भी मेरे दिमाग में नहीं आता है कि मैं पश्चिमी दिशा से आया हूँ या और कहीं और से आया हूँ। हमें चाहिये कि नार्थ, साउथ, ईस्ट और ईस्ट सब को अपना मानें। यह नार्थ, ईस्ट, ईस्ट या साउथ का झगड़ा एक पोलिटिकल स्टंट है। इसी पोलिटिकल स्टंट की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ और अब फिर ऐसे ही आदमी पोलिटिकल स्टंट खड़ा कर के देश का बटवारा करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में अगर डैमोक्रेसी को चलना है और योजना को चलाना है तो नाथ, ईस्ट, ईस्ट या साउथ का जो झगड़ा है वह बेकार का है और देश को डिमिडेंट करके के लिए इस को खड़ा किया गया है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो झगड़े हैं, प्रान्तीयता का झगड़ा, भाषा का झगड़ा, जातीयता का झगड़ा, इन को गरीब आदमी नहीं फलाते हैं बल्कि जो पालिटिशियन हैं, जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, वे ही फँलाते हैं। इन झगड़ों की जड़ में पालिटिशियन ही हैं। किसी को अगर असेम्बली में जगह नहीं मिली, किसी को पार्लियामेंट में अगर जगह नहीं मिली और अगर किसी को टिकट मिला भी तो वह हार गया, तो हारने के बाद उसके दिमाग में यह बात आती है कि प्रान्तीयता का झगड़ा, भाषा का झगड़ा इत्यादि झगड़ों को खड़ा कर दिया जाए। कांग्रेसमैन कोई नहीं इनको फँलाता है। कांग्रेस को पाम पूंजी है। कांग्रेस १८८५ में स्थापित हुई थी और आज १९६० है। यह जो पीरियड है, इस पीरियड में कांग्रेस ने देश की आजादी के लिए अनेक कुर्बानियाँ की हैं। उसके पास पूंजी है जिसके सहारे वह चल सकती है। लेकिन जो दूसरी पार्टियाँ

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हैं वे चार दिन चलती हैं और कई तो चार दिन भी नहीं चल पाती हैं, पहले ही टूट जाती हैं, आपस में लड़ाई शुरू हो जाती है। जब ऐसा होता है तो वे सोचते हैं कि इसके सिवा कोई उपाय नहीं है कि भाषा के, प्रान्त के झगड़े खड़े किये जायें।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भाषा, प्रान्त इत्यादि के झगड़े खड़े करते हैं, उन पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ वे सख्त कार्रवाई करें, शक्ति के साथ उनसे पेश आयें। राजकाज के मामले ढिलाई वरतने से नहीं चलते हैं। यह ठीक है कि डेमोक्रेसी में सभी का रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिये, सभी की बात सुनी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जब कार्रवाई करने का वक्त आए तो मजबूती के साथ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये ताकि देश और जनता का हित सिद्ध हो सके।

एक भाई ने कहा कि खेती में जो कुछ हुआ है वह सरकार की वजह से नहीं हुआ है। उनकी यह स्पीच मेरे पास है। अगर खेती की उपज बढ़ जाए तो यह कहा जाए कि यह सरकार की वजह से नहीं हुआ है और अगर वह नहीं बढ़ती है तो कहा जाए कि सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है, तो यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है कि जिस में हमारी जान किसी तर से भी नहीं बच सकती है। गांव में आप जायें वहां पर खाद बांटा गया है, बीज बांटा गया है, रुपया कर्ज के तौर पर दिया गया है, पानी का इंतजाम किया गया है यह सब कहां से हुआ है और किस ने इस सब को किया है यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

अब मैं पंचायतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सब चीजों का मूल पंचायत है और पंचायतों की हम लोगों को स्थापना करनी चाहिये और इनको मजबूत करना

चाहिये। आज पंचायतों के जरिये कितने ही काम हो रहे हैं। एक भाई ने कहा कि पंचायतों के जरिये काम नहीं होते हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में मालगुजारी वसूल करने का काम पंचायतों के जरिये होता है। यह उनका जिम्मा है और उनको साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत कमिशन के तौर पर मिलता है जो कि सरकार देती है। यदि इस काम को पूरा कर लिया जाता है तो साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत सरकार और देती है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सौ रुपये में पच्चीस रुपये गांव की पंचायत को सरकार देगी। मैंने देखा है कि इस काम को वह बड़ी अच्छी तरह से कर रही है और मालगुजारी वसूल करने का काम अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है। यह जो कलेक्शन का काम है यह बड़ी अच्छी तरह से वहां हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के खर्च के ऊपर आप ध्यान रखें। खर्चा हो और आवश्यकता के अनुसार हो, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप की सरकार में कहीं-कहीं जो बेकार का खर्चा होता है उसको रोकने के लिये पूरा इन्तजाम कीजिये। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि सब कड़ाई के बावजूद भी हाल ही में एक डिबीजन कायम किया गया है कि वह देखें कि कौन जगह बेकार है और कौन आदमी बेकार रहता है। इस पर वह नियंत्रण रखें कि हमारे पैसे का हिसाब-किताब अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिये।

मैं अपने राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनके साथ हम लोगों का बहुत अच्छा ताल्लुक रहा है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिस तरह से रचनात्मक काम किया है उस तरह से वे आगे भी करेंगे। भगवान उन्हें स्वस्थ और दीर्घजीवी करे।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to pay my loyal tributes and respect-

ful regards to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our outgoing President. He filled that post with dignity and with humility which is the traditional custom of this country. Now he is stepping down from the pedestal of that exalted position, we all expect that being an ordinary citizen in this country, his responsibility and his duty to the nation will be enhanced in a manifold way. We expect that with his rich experience of the administration of the country and with his integrity he will give a lead to this country and to its people as his predecessor, respected Rajagopalachari is doing and will follow his footsteps. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: What do you suggest?

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar): You are suggesting his joining the Swatantra party?

Shri P. K. Deo: I would be falling in my duty if I do not point out the various lapses and the lacunae found in the President's Address. It is not the President's personal Address. It is the projection of the policy and programme of the Government. So, when I criticise the Address, I criticise the Government.

At the outset, I beg to state most painfully that the Address has been conspicuously silent regarding our neighbours, that is, regarding China and Pakistan, even though every day the wave of tension has been on the increase. Even though the nerves are highly strung on both sides, there has been no mention of this in the President's Address.

This Lok Sabha is the outcome of the Third General Elections. We expected a new approach and a new outlook on this burning problem. Twelve thousand square miles of Indian territory is still under Chinese occupation. Every day when we come to the House we find some fresh cartographic aggression has been made by China.

An Hon. Member: Not only cartographic aggression but also physical aggression.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is followed by physical occupation and further inroads into our territory and the building up of new Chinese checkposts.

Sir, this morning we were surprised to learn that similar tactics are being employed by Pakistan. A map is reported to have been distributed in this country claiming portions of India as Pakistan territory. All this is taking place due to the weak-kneed policy, weak-kneed foreign policy of our Government. So far as the foreign policy of the Government is concerned, the President has only mentioned India's election to the Disarmament Committee of 13 nations.

It is a good thing that India has been elected to that committee. We fully appreciate the effort that India has been making towards that end. But, at the same time, we find that in the name of disarmament, the pace of arms race and the pace of production of various nuclear war-heads and inter-continental ballistic missiles and other various deadly weapons is on the increase.

Even though we are jubilant over the achievement of science in conquering space and over the cosmonauts orbiting this earth, we find that man's inventive power has not kept pace with the pace of production of these various instruments of mass destruction. We feel that something definite should be done in this regard.

That day I was absent when Shri Hiren Mukerjee referred to the nuclear explosion by the United States of America. The United States of America has been exploding nuclear weapons on the pretext of testing. The other day the USSR was exploding a series of these nuclear weapons and by that contaminating our atmosphere and increasing the radio-active hazards in this country due to its proximity. I say Shri Hiren Mukerjee should have passed the same remark against the nuclear explosion taking place in the Soviet Union.

Now, coming to the home front, I am sorry to say that in spite of the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

persistent attempts made by discussions in this House during the last debate on the President's Address to appoint a high-power committee to probe into the various irregularities and illegalities committed by the party in power and by the Government in conducting the last General Elections, everything has fallen on deaf ears. (Interruption).

It would not be out of place if I mention here certain instances from my own experience in my own State. The way the official power and money power have been used to further the election prospects of the candidates of the party in power makes the entire election a big scandal. The whole administrative machinery which has been very well greased has been geared up to further the election prospects of the Congress candidates. Shamelessly, licencees, purchasing agents, birl leaf merchants and the various licence holders went about carrying packets of money in order to purchase votes (Interruption). They resorted to all sorts of tricks; they tried promises, temptations and donations. Various clubs, schools and recreation centres were given aid during the electioneering period. Recognition of private schools which has been pending since so many years was freely given.

16 hrs.

In my own constituency, there was a foundation-stone laying ceremony which took place at midnight. They say that when Ministers toured for election purposes they never toured as Ministers. But they had a big retinue of the Government officers following them carrying out their instructions to cajole the voters so that the election prospect of their candidates could be improved. In spite of these handicaps it is most gratifying that in its infancy the Swatantra Party has been returned to this House as the second largest political force in

this country having bagged more than 200 assembly seats and 26 Lok Sabha seats. Referring to the success of the Swatantra Party in the last election, Professor Mukerjee has spoken that it was a victory of the rightist reactionaries. To the students of political science these words rightists and leftists are relative terms; they have been so used as to lose all their meanings. If the communists who advocate regimented life, who want to curb all individuality, who advocate statism and one party rule could be called progressive, then I have to search some other dictionary to find a proper adjective for them. The Swatantra Party has been advocating all the time for the individual liberty and for individual initiative and for the preservation of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. I do not think there could be any other more progressive party in this country than the Swatantra Party... (Interruptions.) The rajas and maharajas have become a thing of the past. Feudalism of the old order has been buried and in its place we have found a new feudalism. It has been raising its ugly and that is the State feudalism and party feudalism. We have seen that to perpetuate the party in power favourites are being patronised and the licence permit-quota raj has been perpetuated so that in times of need they can supply funds to the party in power. If this is not feudalism, I do not know what feudalism is. Just before the elections, the Prime Minister called a meeting for national integration. They prescribed a code of conduct for the election. But during the election we found that it was thrown to the winds. All sorts of dirty tricks and unsocial things and undemocratic methods had been used to bring the Congress back to power anyhow. It is our misfortune today that a minority is the Government with a deceptive majority. A party which has been rejected by 55 per cent of voters of this country, a party which has been returned in a reduced strength has no business to call itself as a majority party.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the percentage of votes polled by your party in Orissa elections?

Shri P. K. Deo: The way money was distributed in the election could be corroborated by a statement of the Orissa Chief Minister. I am thankful to Prof. Sharma for having reminded me of the Orissa elections. This prescription of limit of election expenses is just a farce. Immediately after the general elections the Chief Minister of my State comes out with a Press statement that to contest 19 Lok Sabha seats the Congress Party there had to spend Rs. 12 lakhs. I speak with all the authority and I want to see if anyone in the Treasury Benches challenges that statement. We believe that it is much more than Rs. 12 lakhs. But taking it for granted that it was the amount spent by the Congress Party, the individual Congress candidates must have been spending some thing from their own resources.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Nowrangpur): How much did you spend?

Shri P. K. Deo: In these circumstances the prescription of Rs. 25,000 as the limit for election expenditure for a Lok Sabha candidate is absolutely meaningless and the election is a hoax. If elections are conducted in this way, I am afraid it will be a death-knell to democracy in this country. We have seen that in the whole of Asia democracy is in a melting pot. We have seen the graveyard of democracy in Burma. We have seen the same state of affairs in Nepal. In Pakistan a military dictator is still going strong. In these circumstances the only saviour of democracy is this country and if things go on in this way I am afraid this country will turn into a totalitarian State. The methods which Hitler, Mussolini and Chiang Kei Shek used to crush the opposition are being repeated in this country. I cannot understand why there should be an allergy to the Opposition. Opposition is the most important element for the successful functioning of democracy.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Hitler was a dictator. Nobody is a dictator here.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not going to give way. The President in his address on page 6 refers in a most optimistic way to the basis norms and procedures adopted from the British Parliament. But in British Parliament Her Majesty's Opposition receives some amount of respect like the Treasury Bench. I am afraid here the Treasury Benches are so much allergic to the Opposition that instead of listening to our good advice—they should understand that we are their real friends—they want to harass us and crush us. If things go on in this way, I am afraid, God forbid, very soon the story of Chiang may be repeated. Let not Andamans be the Formosa of India to give shelter to this Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is time; he has taken twenty minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are many more points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member has got so many points.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then, I have concluded.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion of Thanks. In the President's Address, various items of achievement by the Congress and the programme of work which has to be completed in the Third Five Year Plan have been envisaged and enumerated. First of all, there is reference to Panchayat Raj—how it has been extended from eight States to four more States. It is the genius of our country where the disputes and all matters connected with the villages have to be settled by the panchayats themselves.

Then several schemes are afoot, namely, schemes for the establishment of many industries; schemes for unemployment relief have also been drawn up in the Third Five Year Plan. Then, it is said that we have made

[Shri A. S. Alva].

very great progress in the agricultural field also. The industrial production of the country is very satisfactory. Several amendments to many Acts are also envisaged so as to better the condition of labour. I may mention the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, the Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill and the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, all of which will go to show that in the Third Five Year Plan, the condition of labour will be greatly improved and the Swaraj which we have achieved is not only political but also economic, where the poor people also are made to feel the benefits of the Independence which we have achieved.

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY in the
Chair]

As far as our Constitution is concerned, the position of the President is very unique. It is not only what is written in the Constitution but also what is unwritten, is important. As a matter of fact, the way in which our President has behaved during the last 12 years will make his position very unique and it will also be a model set for his successor.

The, it has been mentioned from the other side that the achievements of the Congress Government have fallen short of the ideals which they have prescribed for themselves. It is true to a certain extent. After all, when we set before ourselves certain ideals, it is not possible to achieve all the things which we envisaged. At the same time, a very earnest effort has been made, and the Government is going in the right direction. This has been fully reflected by the recent elections where the electorate has given its clear verdict.

Just now, it was said that this Government has no right to continue because it does not get the support of the majority of the electorate but only

45 per cent. May I ask, which is the other party that has got more support than the Congress and is prepared to form the Government? In the last elections we have seen how the opposite parties, the different parties, in their anxiety to defeat the Congress, have given the go bye to all their objectives, given the go-bye to all their principles and how they have combined themselves each one forgetting the party principles. This is a thing which has not escaped the attention of the electorate.

As a matter of fact, the last speaker who spoke on behalf of the Swatantra party referred to certain malpractices. In my own constituency, I have seen how the Swatantra Party and the Communist Party had combined to see that the Congress candidates were defeated if possible. This only shows that they have no definite programme. In fact, if any party with any right principles wants to defeat the Government, combination with all other parties with different ideologies is not the way to do it. It is clear that the achievements and also the programme of work envisaged for the future in the President's Address have been fully endorsed by the electorate.

After the elections are over, it is easily said that the Congress has used all the influence and a highpower committee must be formed to go into these matters. If in any constituency there has been any malpractice or any corrupt practice or any election offence was committed, then it is a matter for the individuals to take up the matter by way of election petitions and get the matter thrashed out. Then the argument will be that it is not possible to get evidence. In that case, it can be easily said that a lot of corrupt practice has been indulged in, without any basis. My submission is this. After all, it may be that in the elections people might have transgressed to some extent. But that will be true not only of the Congress but of other parties also. There is no use blaming anyone party and saying that it has

used persons who have got licences, has used officers and thus unnecessarily putting the blame on the officials.

Then again it is said there is a lot of corruption in this Government. This is also exaggerating the thing in a big way. After all, it is out natural that there will be corruption in any Government department. But it is being reduced now, and the Government is taking every step to see that corruption is not on the increase but that it goes down. So, I submit that the Opposition parties must take things as they are and take their defeat with grace. After all, the electorate has sent the Congress to power and I submit that everything said in the Address has to be commended.

With these few words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address to Parliament, I am afraid, is an essay in despair, an essay that does not give a glimpse into the dynamism of a nation trying to consolidate its freedom with an urge and an impulse of its own. Except for an emotional flash in the President's farewell message to Members of Parliament which naturally enough strikes chords of deep responses in our hearts, there is nothing inspiring or ennobling in the Address. All said and done, this is a sterile document.

There is no mention in the Address, not even a passing reference, to the different problems that confront the nation today, internal and external, and the ways and methods that the Government propose to adopt to confront them. What about the border problem? I do not want to create any danger psychosis, but if the border problems are allowed to deteriorate further, I am afraid they will undermine and engulf the nation in a catastrophe. Is there any mention of these border problems in the Address? If the situation is allowed to drift in the spirit of Hitchcock's song-I love that song-it will be thus:

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"Kes' serra, serra, whatever will be will be, The future is not for us to see."

This is the spirit in which the situation is allowed to drift.

What about Pakistan? Pakistan has posed a challenge at us and the problem seems to be a never-ending problem. The vivisection of India was born in sin and the cess-pool of hatred and bitterness in which Pakistan was born trains into widening circles and it still continues to disturb our mind.

What about Kashmir? The Kashmir problem is a dagger thrust at us and it has cost us much imprestige and finances. The dispute at present is before the Security Council, and it is being debated there.

What are the purposes of Pakistan referring this to the Security Council? I would say that Pakistan committed aggression on a part of India territory. This has been fortified by the resolutions in the U.N. Here is an aggressor and this aggressor has all of a sudden turned into aggrieved petitioner.

Pakistan has two ostensible reasons for doing this. One is to achieve world publicity and to test international friendships. The other is to save face with the people in Pakistan whom generations of Pakistan leaders have fed with false promises and pledges of liberating Kashmir. Liberating Kashmir from whom? From freedom into slavery?

While the canal waters dispute was amicably settled, there was a feeling all over this country that this was a happy augury, initiating friendship and goodwill between these two great nations. That was not unhappily so. When our Prime Minister visited Karachi in connection with the canal waters treaty, he was given a massive ovation at Karachi. But not even two days passed, when General Ayub Khan made a statement in Rawalpindi, a statement that showed Pakistan red in

[Shri Hem Barua]

tooth and claw against India. It is good that some friends of Pakistan in the United States, including Mr. Kennedy, have advised Pakistan to explore the possibilities of bilateral understanding. I hope and trust that Pakistan would listen to this good advice given by her American friends.

What about the UN? Will the UN be able to produce any results except giving Shri Krishna Menon, if he so chooses, an opportunity to spin words for another 7½ hours? Except that, would it solve any problem? I do not want to undermine people's faith in the UN, but I very often feel that here is a world organisation that has failed to solve any of the problems of the world. This United Nations has been ably described by Mr. Eisenhower as United Nations. Different nations meet there as on a Railway platform and discuss things. Discussions should be there, but these discussions ultimately degenerate into inconclusive anticlimax and evaporate. That has been the fate of all discussions on this platform.

I always feel that a nation's foreign policy is the nation's bed rock of strength. But have we been able to create an impression among foreign countries that we are strong people? We have friends no doubt, but these are the friends who are responsible for preaching canards against India, who propagate abroad that India is indulging in massive military build-up. An increase of a few crores in the interim budget does not justify such a conclusion. Because of our inept policies, an impression has grown in Pakistan to the effect that we are a weak people and the result of this is the unilateral decision on the part of Pakistan to commission the Karnafuli dam.

In 1958, Pakistan admitted that the Karnafuli dam, when commissioned, would submerge a portion of Indian territory in the Mizo Hills District in Assam. But now Pakistan reverses that admission and says that no Indian territory would be submerged except

what is normally submerged. Here are a group of people who do not know that the river passes through a hilly tract and never in the history of mankind was any land ever submerged in this area. But that is their argument.

What about the area to be inundated? The Prime Minister said the other day that it would be in the neighbourhood of 12½ square miles. But I would say by a modest computation that it would not be less than a 100 square miles. What about compensation? That matter is left hanging. Are we to understand that compensation is also to be submerged in flood water? Then, Pakistan has decided to raise the dam by another 13 feet. Naturally Pakistan should have presented a copy of the project report to us, but Pakistan has refused to do it. I do not believe in mutual recriminations.

There is another problem. Once this portion of Indian territory is submerged, it will be difficult to demarcate the boundary between Pakistan and India. That portion of Indo-Pakistan border is yet to be demarcated. I do not want to indulge in mutual recriminations, because I know that in mutual recriminations lie the seeds of mutual destruction.

May I submit that on the 15th August, 1947, our Prime Minister, stood on the ramparts of the Red Fort in Delhi, a prince among men, saluted the Flag and inherited a map of India from the British. Is that the map that we have today? Is it not a fact that that map has gone down in size and dimensions?

There is the problem of Chinese aggression. We have lost Berubari to Pakistan. 14,000 square miles of Indian territory are under forcible physical occupation of China. I would like to say that the Government that fails to guarantee or assure the territorial integrity of the country forfeits its moral right to function in the interests of the nation. I can tell you that the verdict of history would be stern and

posterity will not excuse this Government for its indifference and its incapacities. Our calous indifference to the cartographic aggression committed on our territory by China served as a spring-board for physical aggression on the part of China.

What about the report of the two official teams? When the report was published, a report that conclusively established India's case, it raised hopes in our mind and our Prime Minister rightly expected a change of heart in the Chinese. But what about the change of heart? China is now throwing allegations against India, allegations of our aircraft violating Chinese air space—reconnaissance flight, and harassment flights, they say. These are all preposterous allegations no doubt, but the allegations are there. In Ladakh, China is slowly and steadily penetrating into our area, with a military post here and a military post there. When this comes to our knowledge and when it is pointed out to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister has a very convenient argument to offer. He says, it is a huge frontier and it cannot be defended. I want to ask, what is a huge frontier? Ladakh is not a huge frontier. If you cannot protect or defend a part of the frontier where actual physical aggression is committed, that Government have the right to exist.

He said on one occasion that what happens is that the patrols do not meet. Patrols may not meet, but there are vulnerable points on the frontier. Why not defend those vulnerable points in the frontier? I feel that the nation's attention is to be geared up towards the defence of the country, because I know that planning for defence means planning for strength.

I am sorry that there is no mention in the Address of the crying need of the hour—emotional integration. The Government started something, but it has failed to chalk out a programme for achieving emotional integration in

the country. What happens with this Government is that this Government starts a slogan, then reduces the slogan into a pamphlet and there the matter ends. This is an age of pamphlets. The aspirations of our people, divided as they are on regional and sectional basis, mainly linguistic and religious, are bound to be conflicting against the background of broad-based national ideals. Because of this inherent contradiction socio-economic movements suffer a set-back in our country. For India, if I may be permitted to say so objectively, nationalism is a new concept that grew under the aegis of the British. What the British succeeded in achieving was a certain measure of political and administrative integration. But all this is meaningless unless it is imbued with a will and opportunity to live and subsist on the sap of emotional and cultural integration of India as a whole. But where is it? It is also a fact that underlying the diversity—*that* is India—which, I would say, is her beauty as well as her destiny, there is a fundamental unity in the basic culture. But, notwithstanding this every social group in India functions, more or less, in its own way and creates social problems and tensions. It happens that often the aspirations of one social group cut across the aspirations of another. That is why we find in India group-consciousness challenging national consciousness.

When the nation was engaged in the struggle for freedom, it is but natural that nationalism as an ideal overpowered all sectional interests and aspirations. But I do not want to say that these sectional interests or aspirations were obliterated completely. They lay dormant under the blanket of wider and deeper interests and aspirations. With freedom, these sectional interests and aspirations which lay dormant under the blanket of deeper interests have come to the surface, and there is tension today

[Shri Hem Barua]

in our society. There is no mention about it in the President's Address.

Under foreign rule the people were frustrated, no doubt. But that frustration had a silver lining. It was sustained by the dynamism of a spirit directed towards achieving freedom for the country. But with freedom, when people discover that that dynamism of spirit has lost much of its rhythm and romance, naturally enough, that frustration becomes deeper in dimension. This is what has happened today in our country. And, what is there to sustain the people in this desert of frustration? Sir, there is nothing, and the Government have failed to chalk out a programme for achieving that.

Sir, I will conclude by saying like this. It is a fact that freedom has opened the flood-gates of opportunities for us all. There is no doubt about it. But, then, it is also a fact that with freedom there has come about a competition. The people who were lying submerged under foreign rule are seized of a restless impulse to grow and develop and to come up. There is today in our country a competition in coming up. This competition, instead of being dammed into constructive channels of creative energies is being irrigated into conflicting tendencies and self-defeating tensions, and the Government have failed to take a serious note of these conflicting tendencies. Often it happens that the party in power also gets swamped under the tidal wave of the social conflict.

Shri S. C. Jamir (Nominated—Naga Hills Tuensang Area): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my thanks and gratitude to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, for the Address that he delivered before both the Houses of Parliament.

While many of the hon. Members were excited at the results of the third General Elections, I am not excited because I want to deal with the border problem with the utmost seriousness and sincerity. Many hon. Members have mentioned about the border trouble and the threat that we are facing today. As a nationalist I cannot remain quiet at a time when our country is being threatened due to Chinese aggression. Well, we are all aware of the fact that the destruction of the autonomy of Tibet and its conversion into a military province of China has really created a dangerous situation for the defence of our country as well as for the security of the border areas.

Sir, the growing military power of China and her aggressive design against India has really aggravated our problem of security especially in the North-Eastern frontier. Well, it is not only a matter of threat or menace, but China has committed aggression against our country and even now she is occupying a vast area of our territory. The same matter has been discussed in this House many a time, and the people of this country have shown their strong resentment against the aggression. Very often the Government have mentioned about the effective steps that were being taken to prevent the aggression as well as to vacate the area occupied by the Chinese.

It was revealed in this House the other day that there have been fresh instances of Chinese incursions into our territory. They had mentioned very specifically that it is at a point six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh. Well, in spite of the assurances that effective measures are being taken to prevent aggression, the very fact remains that the Chinese still continue to aggress and they continue to remain in our territory. I am rather confused whether it is due to effective measures or ineffective measures. I would

like to draw the attention of the Government to see into these matters very seriously, as otherwise the Chinese with her aggressive policy would try to intrude into our territory.

Apart from physical aggression, her influence in other parts of the neighbouring countries is gaining ground, whereas our diplomacy appears to be on the wane. We are all aware that our relationship with our neighbouring country is not quite satisfactory. When we consider our relationship with Pakistan, I am quite sure that we do not have any good relationship with Pakistan. Though we desire to be friendly with Pakistan, her attitude is not friendly towards us. As long as the Kashmir issue is not settled, tension will continue and our relationship with Pakistan will remain strained. Again, her military build-up is definitely against India.

We cannot be complacent with the anti-India campaign that is carried on by Pakistan within and outside. This is a serious matter that we have to look into.

The other day the King of Nepal told the people of India that the construction of Lhasa-Kathmandu Road is surely Nepal's internal matter. Again he has stated that it has economic value which cannot be appreciated by people living outside Nepal, and that it had no defence importance. Well, probably he believes so. But we cannot be blind to the Chinese designs to isolate India and to push her interest south of the Himalayas at our expense. This is a very serious matter that we should consider.

Again, our border with Burma has never drawn the attention of the people of this country. We have been neglecting this border for a long time. The strategic importance of Burma to the defence of India has been abundantly vindicated during the second world war. Well, at present we have very good relationship with Burma and

we hope that these friendly relations will continue to grow stronger and stronger. But one fact is that the Government of Burma has not been able to extend its control over all parts of the country, especially in the north east, in Kachin and Shan States. Again, since 1960, we have been hearing that the Naga hostiles have established their headquarters in Burma and we have been requesting the Government of Burma to take necessary action. But, so far, her efforts have not been successful. The other day it was revealed in the House that the Naga hostiles are operating from Burmese territory against our people, against our forces. That is only one aspect of the matter.

Another aspect is that the Chinese population in northern Burma, specially in the Kachin State, is on the increase. China under the umbrella of *Panch Sheel* and professing herself to be a big and beloved brother of Burma is gradually achieving her surreptitious design to win over the tribals of the northern Burma under its influence by preaching disloyalty to the Government of Burma.

I, therefore, feel that it would be beneficial for the Government of Burma as well as for the Government of India to coordinate their tribal policies in this region and to carry out joint operations against the insurgents in this area, who are at present operating from Burma-India border areas. The same thing occurred in 1919-20 when joint operations were carried out from Burma as well as India to suppress the Kuki tribes who inhabited parts of Manipur, Nagaland and Burma. The same process can be applied at the present time also.

When we know of these tensions and situations in the border areas, we feel that our border problem is not at all safe. The situation in the border area is deteriorating. The people of the border area are very agitative and discontented. So, we have to examine their problem very carefully and very

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

minutely. Even though these tribes inhabit the border areas, as they should be made to feel part and parcel of our people, it is our duty and our obligation to make them understand that they also belong to the family of the Indian Union.

Here I beg to mention something about the role which the tribal people played during the second world war. Well, many of the hon. Members of this House might not have been to any battle front and might not have given sufficient thought to the defence of this country. Some of them may think that in case of a war between two big nations the role of the tribal people may be very small or negligible. I should say here that during the second world war against the Japanese the tribal people inhabiting the border areas were the most useful agents of the allied forces. When the Japanese troops invaded the eastern frontier of India and over-ran the allied forces in Manipur and Naga Hills, the people of that area at first were overwhelmed at the speed of the Japanese occupation, but within a month of the occupation the peoples of the Naga area decided to throw in their lot with the Allied forces. So, within a short time, every tree, every bush, every rivulet, every rock became the enemies of the Japanese forces. They became the eyes and ears of the allied forces. There was not a single locality or single place which was not known to the allied forces. The villagers established communication with the reconnaissance aircraft by means of cloth signals to locate and to point out the direction and movement of the Japanese forces. This is the role played by the local people of that area.

The question that I would like to ask is this: can we have the same co-operation, can we have the same loyalty that they have shown during the second world war, in case of India becoming embroiled in war with her hostile neighbours? Have we made

it certain that the tribal people would throw in their lot with the rest of the people of India in vacating the aggressors who dare to step into our territory? I am very doubtful.

Unless and until the people of the rest of India have real emotional integration with the people of the tribal areas, unless and until we make them feel that they are part and parcel of India, we shall not gain their loyalty. Again, so long as they are economically backward, so long as their social condition is low, they will not be able to walk side by side with the rest of the people of India. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to improve their social standards and economic standards and enable them to walk with us side by side and to share the opportunities and facilities that are provided to other people in other parts of the country.

One word more and I will finish. I have mentioned in my last speech also that the people of the hill tribes, not only in Nagaland but in other parts of Assam and Manipur also, are restive and their political aspirations are burning. Unless their political aspirations are quenched through a reasonable political settlement, this trouble will continue. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members and the Government to consider and see that a reasonable political settlement is brought about so that the burning political aspiration may be quenched without giving any trouble to other parts of the country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी कहने के पूर्व माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी की सेवाओं के प्रति और उनके द्वारा स्थापित आदर्श परम्पराओं के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करना मैं अपना नैतिक कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछले दस वर्षों की अवधि में अपने परिश्रमी स्वभाव से और दूरदर्शी विचारों से जहाँ हमारे राष्ट्र का नेतृत्व किया है वहाँ सबसे बड़ी बात तो इस परम्परा का आरम्भ कर उन्होंने किया है कि नियत समय पर अपने पद से मुक्त होने का स्वतः निर्णय करना और अपने वेतन के सम्बन्ध में जो सरकार से नियत है एक चतुर्थीश मात्र लेकर निर्वाह करना। इन अनुकरणीय आदर्शों से मेरा अपना विचार है कि उनके आने वाले उत्तराधिकार और साथ साथ हमारे मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य भी उनसे कुछ शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी विशेष बात जो राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह निर्वाचन आयोग के सम्बन्ध में है। अभी हमारे देश में निर्वाचन सम्पन्न होकर चुके हैं। इन निर्वाचनों में कुछ इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ देश के सामने आई हैं जिन की विस्तार से चर्चा करना इस समय अपेक्षित इसलिए भी न होगा क्यों कि उन में बहुत सी घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ पेटिशन्स अभी दायर हो चुके हैं। लेकिन फिर भी मोटी सी भाषा में मैं इस बात को यूँ कहना आवश्यक समझूँगा कि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र की जो भ्रति खड़ी की जाती है उसका बुनियादी पत्थर जहाँ से आरम्भ होता है, वह निर्वाचन आयोग ही है। लेकिन मुझे भय है निर्वाचन आयोग कहीं धीरे धीरे शासन के हाथों का खिलौना मात्र बन कर न रह जाय, ऐसी स्थिति कहीं आकर पैदा न हो जाय कि प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली जिसे देश के अन्दर सुरक्षित समझा जाता है, धीरे धीरे उससे जनता की आस्था हटती न चली जाय। इस बात को विशेष रूप से कहना की आवश्यकता मुझे यूँ भी प्रतीत हुई योंकि हमारी चार दीवारी के आस पास प्रजातंत्र से आस्था हटने का क्या परिणाम हुआ है? संभव है आपको जानकारी होगी कि अभी कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली से राज्य-सभा के लिए

एक सदस्य का निर्वाचन होना था और राज्य-सभा के सदस्य के निर्वाचन के मतदाता नगर निगम के सदस्य ही होते हैं। लेकिन क्योंकि उस समय तक नये नगर निगम के सदस्य जो चुने गये हैं उन के नाम गजेट नहीं हुए थे लिहाजा स्वाभाविक था कि जो पुराने नगर निगम के सदस्य थे वह उस के मतदाता होते और उन पुरानों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या इस प्रकार की थी जो कि कांग्रेस विरोधी थे। इसलिए उन्होंने निर्वाचन आयोग से मिल कर उस चुनाव को २० दिन के लिए आगे टनवाया ताकि नये सदस्यों के नाम गजेट हो जाय और उस के बाद उनके द्वारा राज्य-सभा के सदस्य का निर्वाचन हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बातें ही आगे चल कर निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रति इस प्रकार का अविश्वास उत्पन्न कर देंगी कि जनता में निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रति कोई आस्था ही नहीं रह जायेगी। इसलिए मैं आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जब विचार हो रहा है तब ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को उपेक्षा न की जाय।

दूसरी बात जिसकी कि और मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने संकेत भी दिया है उस सम्बन्ध में भी कहना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ और वह यह कि जिस समय हमारे संविधान का निर्माण हुआ था उस समय हम ने जहाँ अपने देश की और बहुत सी परम्पराओं के सम्बन्ध में कि हमारा राष्ट्रीय गीत क्या होगा, हमारे राष्ट्र का ध्वज क्या होगा, हमने अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ निश्चय किये थे और बहुत कुछ सोचने के पश्चात् हम ने १५ वर्ष की अवधि इसके लिए निर्धारित की थी कि १५ वर्ष के पश्चात् जहाँ आज अंग्रेजी है वहाँ हिन्दी उसका स्थान ले लेगी। इसमें १२ वर्ष व्यतीत होने आये। उस १२ वर्ष की अवधि में उस हिंसा से किन्तना हम आगे बढ़े हैं यदि सोचें तो हम को देख कर स्वयं अपने ऊपर ही परचाताप होगा। अभी कुछ देर पूर्व मेरे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एक साथी माननीय सदस्य जोकि मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए थे और द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़वम के प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने जहां हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में और बहुत सी बातें कहीं एक बात उन्होंने यह भी कही कि केन्द्र के लोग हिन्दी को दक्षिण के लोगों पर थोपना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इस प्रकार की भावनाएं देश में उभर रही हैं उसका बहुत बड़ा दायित्व हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की शिथिल नीति के ऊपर भी है जिस ने अपने लिए एक अवधि निर्धारित की थी लेकिन निर्धारित अवधि के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम निर्धारित नहीं किया था । इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को जो इस तरीके से बराबर शिथिलता के साथ टाला जा रहा है । परिणाम यह है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं राज्य भाषा के सम्बन्ध में अपने को उसका प्रतिद्वंदी मान कर सोचती हैं । हिन्दी को लड़ाई क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में नहीं है । तामिल, तेलगू, कन्नडा, मलयालम, बंगाली, आसामी, जिननी भी भाषाएं सब स्थानों पर बोली जाती हैं, वे फलें फूलें और विकास करें । इस में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती । हिन्दी की उन्नति से तात्पर्य तो केवल यह है कि अंग्रेजी के समय में जिस स्थान पर अंग्रेजी थी उस स्थान पर हमने हिन्दी को लाना है । क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं से उसका किसी प्रकार का कोई विरोध है ही नहीं । लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को और हिन्दी को लेकर जो आंदोलन उत्पन्न करते हैं उन के पीछे एक राजनैतिक भावना भी निहित होती है । इसी बारे में एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रतिवर्ष कुछ इस प्रकार की निस्ट प्रकाशित होती है कि इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में इतने हजार व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा ग्रहण की है इस वर्ष उनकी संख्या लाखों में पहुंच गयी है लेकिन उसका व्यवहारिक रूप क्या है ।

वह प्रशिक्षण तो प्राप्त कर लेते हैं परन्तु चूंकि व्यवहारिक कार्य उसके लिए उनको अवसर नहीं दिया जाता इसलिए वह धीरे धीरे उसको भूलने लग जाते हैं । लोगों की यह शिकायत ठीक ही है केन्द्रीय सरकार को और ये अभी तक हिन्दी को व्यवहारिक क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मेरा अपना निवेदन बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह है कि जिन कर्मचारियों को आपने व्यय करके हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित किया है और जो उसमें काम करने के योग्य हो गये हैं उन को तो कम से कम हिन्दी को व्यवहारिक रूप में प्रयोग करने का अवसर प्रदान करें ।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आप, केन्द्रीय सरकार को तामिल वालों के साथ तेलगू वालों के साथ और हिन्दी में व्यवहार करने में कठिनाई हो सकती है लेकिन हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्त हैं उन के साथ हिन्दी में व्यवहार करने में क्या कठिनाई है ? कम से कम १२ वर्षों में हमें इतना तो आगे बढ़ जाना चाहिए था कि जितने हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्त हैं उन के साथ हमारे केन्द्र का जो पत्र व्यवहार होता है या दूसरे जो कार्य हैं वह हिन्दी में आरम्भ हो जायें लेकिन उन प्रान्तों के साथ भी हमारा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार तक नहीं है । इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से यह प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे मस्तिष्क में वह पवित्रता जो कि संविधान में १५ वर्ष की अवधि निर्धारित करते समय थी, आज उस रूप में सुरक्षित नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर विचार करते समय इस बात को गम्भीरता के साथ लिया जाय और प्रधान मंत्री जी क्योंकि अभी हिन्दी को राज भाषा होने में ३ वर्ष और रह जाते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निर्देश दें जिससे राष्ट्र के नागरिकों के मस्तिष्क में जो विश्वास है और एक संदिग्ध स्थिति बनती चली जा रही है उस में कोई निर्णयक मार्ग अपना

सकें और मोच सकें कि आगे चल कर इस सम्बन्ध में होना क्या है।

तीसरी बात जिस को कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह है राष्ट्रीय अक्षुण्णता के सम्बन्ध में। दिल्ली में अभी हाल में एक बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ था। इस सदन में भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर उस सम्बन्ध में कई प्रकार की चर्चाएं हुई हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है। मुझे आप यदि अनुमति दें तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके में अब तक हमारा यह क्रम रहा और प्रान्तों की सीमाएं छोटी करने की ओर अभी तक हमारा ध्यान रहा, मेरा अपना विचार है कि राष्ट्र की अक्षुण्णता को यदि सुरक्षित रखना है तो अजाय प्रान्तों की सीमाएं छोटी करने के उनकी सीमाओं को और विस्तृत करने की ओर हमारे पग बढ़ने चाहिए। मांटी भाषा में यदि मैं कहूँ तो ऐसा कह सकता हूँ कि मैं इन विचारों का समर्थक हूँ कि यह जो राज्यों की सीमायें हैं यदि एक ऐसा अवसर भी आजाय कि उन सीमाओं को समाप्त करके एक केन्द्रीय प्रशासन की स्थापना की जा सके, तो वैसा करके राष्ट्रीय अक्षुण्णता के मार्ग में हम बहुत बड़ा योग दे सकेंगे। इसका एक सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह भी होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का और प्रान्तों का जो आज आपस में तालमेल नहीं खाता है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह हुआ है कि प्रान्तीय प्रशासन जो निर्णय लेता है केन्द्रीय सरकार के बड़े नेता आलोचना भी करते हैं और दुखी भी होते हैं लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई इस प्रकार का ओदश नहीं दे सकते जिसमें ऐसा अवसर न आये, उनमें तालमेल स्थापित हो जायगा अभी कल परसों की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई मंत्रिमंडलों के गठन के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि प्रान्तों में जो बड़े बड़े मंत्रिमंडलों का निर्माण हो रहा है उसको मैं कतई पसन्द नहीं करता। अब उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रिमंडल की ही बात ले

लीजिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर २४८ रूनिग पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और उसमें ४३ मिनिस्टर्स यानी हर सवा छै मेम्बरों के ऊपर एक मिनिस्टर बना। लेकिन पंजाब ने इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर अपनी दुनिया बनाई। वहां ६० विधान सभा के सदस्यों में ३० मिनिस्टर बना कर रख दिये। एक प्रपोजर, एक सेक्रेटरी और तीसरा मिनिस्टर। यह पंजाब की स्थिति बन गयी। यह जो बातें बनती चली जा रही है यह शासन की दृढ़ता का परिचायक नहीं है बल्कि जहां जहां इस प्रकार से मिनिस्टर्स की फौजें तैयार हो रही हैं, यह शासन की दुर्बलता का परिचायक है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके ऊपर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकती यह तो केन्द्र की बड़ी दुर्बल नीति का परिचायक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र और प्रान्तों का आपस में तालमेल न होने का यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण है।

एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग इस सम्बन्ध में सोचते हैं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी दुर्बल है, कैसे हम अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को पुष्ट करे लेकिन बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनके कि सम्बन्ध में स्वतः केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्णय ले सकती हैं। हम अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन करें या उम सम्बन्ध में कोई थोड़ा सा संशोधन करें। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में १५ प्रदेश अथवा राज्य हैं उनमें ६ प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहां विधान सभाओं के साथ विधान परिषदें यानी लेजिस्लेटिव कांसिल भी है। ६ प्रदेश अभी इस प्रकार के हैं जहां कि विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं। जब उन प्रान्तों का विधान परिषदों के जो कार्य चल सकता है तो कोई किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई उन ६ प्रांतों के लिए भी न होनी चाहिए। उन ६ प्रांतों में विधान परिषदों का बोझ जनता के कंधों पर लादना यह कहां तक युक्ति-संगत है? एक ओर तो आप अर्थशास्त्र की

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हमारा देश कमजोर है, हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी दुर्बल है। अर्थ के सम्बन्ध में हम कठिनाई अनुभव करते हैं और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी गिरी हुई है कि हम दूसरों के पास भीख मांगने के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर स्थिति यह है कि व्यर्थ के खर्च हम अपने कंधों पर लादे चले जा रहे हैं। मेरा विचार यह है कि अब वह समय आगया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमको दृढ़ता से निर्णय लेना चाहिए। छोटे छोटे प्रांतों का हम निर्माण करते चले जा रहे हैं। पंजाब जैसे मुट्ठी भर लोगों के प्रदेश में एक विधान सभा है और उसके ऊपर एक विधान परिषद् है। इसी तरह से जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में एक विधान सभा है और उसके ऊपर एक विधान परिषद् है। अब इनमें विधान परिषदों की क्या आवश्यकता है। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि अब वह समय आ चुका है जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को दृढ़ता के साथ इस बारे में निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात जो कि मैं अपने वक्तव्य के अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यदि हम अपने देश की अक्षुण्णता को सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं तो देश में इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक संगठन जो कि आज फिर धीरे-धीरे अपना सिर उठा रहे हैं और जो किसी भी समय हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए संकट सिद्ध हो सकते हैं, सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन के ऊपर दृढ़ता से कृष्ट नियन्त्रण करे। हम इस बात की केवल आलोचना मात्र

कर के ही संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते कि द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडघम वालों की ओर से प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है अथवा अकाली दल की ओर प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिला रहा है। मुस्लिम लीग ने फिर पुराने नारे लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। इतिहादूलमुसलमीन फिर से मिर उठाती चली जा रही है। अगर सरकार वास्तव में हृदय में यह अनुभव करती है कि उन की पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति आगे चल कर देश के लिए खतरा साबित हो सकती है, तो उस का यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि वह दृढ़ता से उन की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण करे।

17 hrs.

इस हाउस में कई बार यह चर्चा हुई है कि आसाम में पाकिस्तान से लाखों की संख्या में जो नागरिक आ गए हैं, उन्होंने आसाम के आन्तरिक वातावरण को क्षुब्ध कर दिया है। अब सुना जाता है कि वही स्थिति पश्चिमी बंगाल की बनने जा रही है और नादिया से कलकत्ता तक एक शृंखला बनती जा रही है। अगर सरकार ने इस बारे में उचित समय तक पग न उठाया, तो जैसे आज आसाम के लिए एक भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उसी प्रकार कल पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है और होते होते यह स्थिति सारे देश के लिए भयावह होगी।

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May, 1st 1962|Vaisakha 11, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, April 30, 1962/Vaisakha 10, 1884 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. Nos.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
MEMBERS SWORN		1439			
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1439—77			
269	Cooperative Movement in Eastern Region	1439-42	296	Electro-Magnetic sorting Machine	1481-82
270	Electricity for Kandla Port	1442-43	297	Cholera	1482
272	Hooghly pilots	1443-44	298	Kalinga airlines	1482
283	Hooghly pilots	1444-47	<i>U.S.Q.</i>		
273	Disparity in power rates	1447-51	<i>No.</i>		
274	Doubling of line on Kharagpur section	1451-53	250	Waiting Rooms at Pathankot Railway Station	1483
275	Rihand dam	1453-55	251	Sugar manufacture at Batala	1483
276	Divisional pattern of organisation on Railways	1455-58	252	Passenger amenities on Amritsar Pathankot line	1483-84
277	Production of electrical multiple Unit Stocks	1458-60	253	Road accidents in Delhi	1484-85
278	Sinking of 'Jal Jawahar'	1460-61	254	Telephone Connections	1485-86
279	Travel and freight concessions to Railway employees	1461-62	255	Sterilization of Lepers in Delhi	1486
280	Casual labour in Railway Loco-sheds	1463-65	256	Overbridge in Quilon	1486-87
281	Terminal building, Calcutta Airport	1465-66	257	Health Service Scheme for School Children in New Delhi	1487-88
284	N.E.S. blocks	1466	258	Promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in S. Railway	1488-89
285	Highway bridge at Agra on Jamna	1466-67	259	Selection Posts	1489
286	Major and Medium irrigation projects	1467-69	260	Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Tribe Candidates to Selection Posts	1489
288	Suspension bridge from Gateway of India to Uran	1470-71	261	Departmental Catering in 1961-62	1490
289	Crushing of Sugarcane	1471-75	262	Bridge over Cauvery near Srinagar-Patnam	1491
290	Production of wheat	1475-77	263	Railway-cum-Road Bridge near Nanjangud, S. Railway	1491-92
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1477-1553	264	Medium Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh	1492
<i>S.Q. No.</i>			265	Minor irrigation in Madhya Pradesh	1492-93
271	Polio cases in the country	1477	266	Teleprinters	1493-94
282	Training of nurses	1477-78	267	Sugar mills in Bihar	1494
287	Sone Bridge	1478	268	Taxes on sugarcane	1494-95
291	Mata Tila Dam	1479	269	Delhi Zoo	1495-96
292	Disaster of Indian Navigator	1479-80	270	Sugar	1496
293	Prototype Motor Coaches	1480	271	Blind persons in India	1497
294	Shortage of doctors in Manipur	1480-81	272	Theft cases of telegraph and Telephone wires	1497
295	Narmada Valley Project	1481	273	Cargo handled by sailing vessels	1497-99
			274	Loans to Shipping Companies	1499-1500

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
275	Express train frm Delhi to Kotdwar	1500
276	Underground railway in Calcutta	1500-01
277	High Level Committee on floods	1501-02
278	Central Warehousing Corporation	1502
279	Accidents on Railways in 1961	1503
280	Rabi crop	1503-04
281	Rural electrification	1504-06
282	Harijan representatives in Panchayats	1506
283	Overbridges at Level Crossings in New Delhi	1506-07
284	Assistance to fishermen	1507-08
285	Grant to Kerala for snake bite treatment	1508
286	Stamp to commemorate merger of Goa	1508-09
287	All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore	1509-10
288	Fishing harbours	1510
289	Water supply for Bangalore city	1510-11
290	Cauvery waters	1511
291	Tiger cubs	1511-12
292	Eradication of contagious diseases	1512
293	Banasandra Railway station	1512-13
294	Kambadokoda and Haranji projects	1513
295	Kashmiri apples	1514-15
296	Booking of Bel fruit from Calcutta to Bombay	1515
297	Provision of fans on Delhi-Fazilka Metre Gauge line	1515-16
298	Sleeping berths on Delhi-Metre Gauge line	1516
299	Gastro-enteritis cases in Delhi	1516-18
300	Road from Safdarjang Aerodrome to Qutab Minar	1518
301	Central Council of Gosamvardhana	1518-19
302	Development of horticulture	1519
303	Telephone connections	1519
304	Invention of machine to prevent accident	1519-20

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
305	Selection of best Gram Sevak	1520
306	Hal station ner District Courts, Motihari	1520-21
307	Food adulteration in Delhi	1521
308	Retiring and refreshment rooms at Bikaner railway station	1521-22
309	Traffic accidents in Delhi	1522-23
310	New Railway lines during Second Plan	1523
311	Construction of Khandwa-Dohad Railway line	1523-24
312	Power crisis in summer in Delhi	1524-25
313	Railway Booking Agencies in Hissar and Sirsa	1525
314	Bridge near Hissar railway station	1525
315	Construction of Rohtak-Bhiwani railway line	1526
316	Traffic problems in Dhanbad town	1526-27
317	P. & T. Competitive Examinations	1527
318	Pochampad and Srisailam Projects	1527-28
319	Procurement of rice by Manipur	1528-29
320	Advance increments to Officers of N.F. Railway	1529
321	Casual labour in Engineering Workshop at Bangaigaon (N.F. Railway)	1529-30
322	Winter allowance to employees in Darjeeling	1530
323	Super-annuated Railway Officers	1531
324	Speed of passenger trains between Khandwa and Ajmer	1531-32
325	Tube wells in Gujarat	1532-33
326	Chain-pulling of Vijapur train	1533
328	Mental Health in Kerala	1533-34
329	Leprosy in Kerala	1534-35
330	Trivandrum Central station	1535
331	Anti-sea Erosion works in Kerala	1535-6
332	Drinking water facilities on N. Railway stations	1536
333	Commemoration stamp	1536-37
334	Movement of coal to Punjab	1537

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
335	Railway line connecting Nangal dam with Pong Dam	1537-38
336	Booking of goods from Belanganj (Agra) goods station	1538
337	Transfer of Vigilance Inspectors under Railway Board	1538-39
338	Power Potential Survey of Chenab	1539
339	Park inside Alam Bagh Workshop, Lucknow	1539-40
340	Break-down of trunk telephone	1540-41
341	Recommendations of Class IV Promotion Committee	1541
342	Central Cashew and Spices Committee	1541-42
343	Irrigation and Power potentials of river projects	1542-43
344	Development Blocks in Orissa	1543-44
345	Khetri-Chirawa railway line	1544
346	Najafgarh-Narela Direct telephone line	1544-45
347	Anti-small pox vaccination	1545
348	Cooperative Ghee Merchants, Khurja	1545-46
349	Kambadakada and Harangi High Dam Projects	1546
350	Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour	1546-47
351	Rail-cum-road bridge over Brahmaputra	1547
352	Wagon factory at Chakradharpur, Bihar	1547
353	Sukinda-Paradip Express Highway	1547-48
354	Out-agency at Chhapara (M.P.)	1548-49
355	Discontinuance of Seonj Gang Siding on S.E. Railway	1549
356	Import of foodstuff	1549-51
357	Barna project	1551
358	P. & T. buildings	1551
359	Departmental catering on S. Railway	1552
360	Labour Welfare Inspectors on S. Railway	1552
361	Potato seedings	1552-53
362	Bridge at Thana Creek	1553

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1554-61

(i) Shrimati Vimla Devi called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the power cut in Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a detailed statement.

(ii) Shrimati Maimoona Sultan called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported circulation of a map by the Pakistan High Commission showing Indian territory as part of Pakistan.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

(iii) Shri P. C. Borooah called the attention of the Prime Minister to Pakistan U.N. Mission's allegation regarding large-scale Muslim concentration on East Pakistan border.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

MOTIONS FOR ELECTION TO
COMMITTEES 1562-63

(i) The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) moved for the election of two members of Lok Sabha to be members of Indian Central Jute Committee. The motion was adopted.

(ii) The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) moved for the election of four members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILL INTRODUCED

1563

The National Cooperative Development Corporation Bill, 1962.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

tinued. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

1564—90

Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on 26-4-62 and amendments thereto con-

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1962/VAISAKHA 11, 1884 (Saka)

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.