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Wednesday, September 16, 1964
Bhadra 25, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 16, 1964/
Bhadra 25, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोघ्ना में विस्फोट

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- श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
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श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धास्ती :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री बड़ै :
श्री भी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुघा :
श्री बागड़ी :
* 205 } श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री दाजी :
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० सि० सहगल :

- श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :
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श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रा० बरुघा :
श्री वीरप्पा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोघ्ना में
गत 20 जून को कोर्टलिम, मारगाधो, पोंडा
तथा टिस्का में जिन बमों के विस्फोट हुए
उनके निर्माण में विदेशी सामग्री का
प्रयोग किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का
कोई दल वहां जांच के लिये भेजा गया
है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परि-
णाम निकला ; और

(घ) घटना की मुख्य बातें क्या
हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
हाजी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन
के सभा पटल पर रख दिया है ।

विचारण

(क) क्योंकि अभी विस्फोटों के निरीक्षक को अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देना है, इस समय इस मामले पर कोई भी राय प्रकट करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं। यह जांच गुप्त वार्ता विभाग के निर्देशन में गोभा पुलिस द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ग) यह जांच अभी चल रही है।

(घ) 20 जून, 1964 के प्रातः काल को गोभा में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 4 विस्फोट हुए :—

(i) कौटिलिय में जनता गोदामों (वास्तविक संभरण विभाग) के छात्र के खूने अतिथि गृह में 3 बजे प्रातःकाल। अनुमान है कि इस इमारत को लगभग 1,000 रुपये की क्षति पहुंची।

(ii) पोंडा कस्बे में स्थित नगर-पालिका भवन में लगभग 4 बजे प्रातःकाल। अनुमान है कि इस इमारत की लगभग 30,000 रुपये की व्यापक क्षति हुई। पास के घरों को लगभग 2,000 रुपये की अनुमानित क्षति हुई। इन घरों में कुछ व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें भी आईं।

(iii) मारगाओ कस्बे के मध्य में स्थित नगरपालिका भवन में प्रातःकाल लगभग 5 बज कर 15 मिनट पर। अनुमान है कि इस इमारत को लगभग 1,000 रुपये की क्षति हुई।

(iv) अन्तिम विस्फोट टिस्का चौराहे पर जहां मोलेम उसगांव और पोंडा से आने वाली सड़कें मिलती हैं, एक पान बीड़ी की दुकान में प्रातःकाल 6 बज कर 45 मिनट पर हुआ। उस दुकान के मालिक, श्री बाबूराम नायक, जो बस की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था, के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो गये और निकटवर्ती दुकानों को लगभग 1,000 रुपये की हानि हुई।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस विचारण में कहा गया है कि अभी इस मामले पर कोई राय प्रकट करना सम्भव नहीं है और विस्फोटकों के निरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रकाशित कर दी जायेगी?

श्री हाथी : जैसे ही इन्वेस्टीगेशन पूरी हो जायेगी, वैसे ही वह रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी जायेगी।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जैसा कि इस विचारण में दिया गया है, ये विस्फोट 3 बजे प्रातःकाल से ले कर पीने सात बजे प्रातःकाल के बीच में हुए और चार जगहों पर हुए। क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि ये विस्फोट एक पूर्व-नियोजित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुए हैं?

श्री हाथी : अभी तक जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन हुआ है, उस से ऐसा ही मालूम होता है।

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: It seems from the statement that there was a planned scheme behind these explosions. On the 20th June, at four different places explosions had taken

place, and three months have passed. Have Government found any clue about this?

Shri Hathl: We have found the clue, but I would not like to disclose it now.

श्री क० बा० सिधायी : अब तक जितने व्यक्ति इस सम्बन्ध में पकड़े गये हैं, उन की नेशनैलिटी क्या है ?

Shri Hathl: Fourteen people have been arrested. I do not know about their nationality as yet.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if any foreign hand has also been involved in this sort of planned explosions?

Shri Hathl: I said these matters are under investigation and I do not want to disclose anything now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to whom this investigation has been entrusted; to the Goa police or the Maharashtra police or also to the Central Government police?

Shri Hathl: The Goa police are investigating under the guidance of the Central Intelligence Bureau.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that investigation is being carried out by the Goa police under the guidance of the Central Intelligence Bureau. May I know whether preliminary enquiries have revealed that there are certain foreign agencies who were working in Goa after the liberation of Goa and they are responsible for it; and, if so, which are those agencies?

Shri Hathl: I said just now in reply to the lady Member that as this is under investigation I would not like to disclose these facts.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं, उन की बेल के लिये जिन लोगों ने कोशिश की है और उन की पैरवी के लिये जो वकील आगे आये हैं, उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि वकील पैरवी करने से इन्कार तो नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों ने उन की बेल के लिये कोशिश की है, उनकी पार्टी का तो पता चलना चाहिये ।

Shri Hathl: They are in custody.

श्री शिव नारायण : इन एकस्प्लोस्न्स में कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री हाथी : वह स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है ।

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है : "श्राव दि मानिष प्राफ ट्वेन्टिएथ जून, 1964, फोर एकस्प्लोस्न्स प्राकर्ड", लेकिन उससे ऊपर य कहा गया है, "इट इज नोट पासिबल टु एक्सप्रेस एनः प्रोपीनियन प्रात दिस नंतर एट दिस स्टेटेज" । ये यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस कांड का हुए लगभग तन चार महीने हो गये हैं, तो फिर अब तक उसके बारे में कोई प्रोपीनियन जाहिर न करने का क्या कारण है ।

श्री हाथी : कारण यह है कि इन्वैस्टिगेशन्स अभी बालू हैं । वहाँ एकस्प्लोस्निव सस्टेंस का रिसर्च आया, कौन आया, किसका था, अभी इन बातों की जांच की जानी है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: If the newspaper reports are correct, some foreigners came to India, had the sabotage done and then went back. What is the truth in this matter?

Shri Hathl: I have replied to two such questions previously just now that there are reports, but I said the investigations are going on and I would not like to disclose at this juncture what is actually the truth in this report.

Shri P. R. Patel: How is it that the newspapers can give the names, and how is it the Minister is not prepared to give the information?

Mr. Speaker: We need not argue it.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इस स्टेट-मेंट में कहा गया है कि अभी विस्फोटकों के निरीक्षक को अग्नी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की रिपोर्ट का अन्तिम रूप कब तक प्राप्त होगा।

श्री हाथी : अभी उस में कुछ टाइम लगेगा। जब जांच पूरी हो जायेगी, तो उस की रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी जायेगी।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the report that Casimir Monteiro, the former Intelligence Officer of Portuguese Goa Administration, smuggled himself into Goa before these explosions and after the occurrence of these explosions he again escaped, and both times by way of Bombay? May I know whether that report has reached Government and whether any specific investigation has been made in regard to that report? I want to know about Casimir Monteiro.

Shri Hathii: I have got a number of reports, a number of clues including this clue also, and investigations are going on. But I would not like to disclose any details about this.

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from the present investigation to which the hon. Minister has made a reference, may I know whether Government is aware of the fact that there are certain allegations to the effect that certain pro-Portuguese elements are active in Goa and they are trying actively to disturb the equilibrium of the State of Goa since it was liberated?

Shri Hathii: Government have known these reports and information, and

they are investigating into all these facts.

Shri Alvares: In view of the looseness of the general security arrangements and also in view of the fact that evidence has been found of foreign intervention in this matter, may I know whether Government will undertake the investigation under the Central Bureau of Investigation?

Shri Hathii: I said the Central Bureau of Investigation are guiding the Goa police actively.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware of the fact that many Goans, in Goa as well as outside, have not been reconciled to the integration of Goa with India; and are Government taking steps to see that at the forthcoming Eucharistic Congress these Goans do not try to create trouble and try to damage India's prestige of tolerance?

Shri Hathii: Well, we are aware of the function which is going to be held and we will take all precautionary measures about it.

Shri Nath Pal: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to reports in the press (a) that there are differences between the Chief Minister of Goa and the Governor of Goa about the manner and the method that is being employed in carrying on these investigations and that the Chief Minister has conveyed his anxiety about this to the Government of India, and (b) that there is a widespread supposition in Goa that the real culprits are not being vigorously tracked out?

Shri Hathii: (a) Government need not go to look to the press reports about conditions, administrative conditions prevailing in Goa, because we get reports directly; (b) the matters are being looked into.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, I asked whether the Chief Minister has protested about it and expressed his dissatisfaction. I want a reply to it.

If he is prepared to disregard it, it is his lookout. But I put the question whether the Chief Minister has protested about the unsatisfactory manner and also about the way the whole thing is being conducted. I want a reply to it.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, some time earlier I had a talk on the subject with the Chief Minister, and had some communications. Whatever he felt has to be done, more than that is being done. And we are attending to it.

Soviet-aided Drug Plants

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- *206. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey carried out recently, it has been found that the Soviet-aided drug plants in this country are not making the scheduled progress, and their commissioning date is likely to be delayed considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their tardy progress?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The progress of these plants has been satisfactory and they are expected to be commissioned for trial production according to schedule.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that a couple of months back the Indian Government wrote and complained to the Russian Government regarding the delay in the arrival of working designs and Soviet specialists for the drug factory at Hyderabad; and, if so, may I know whether those

designs and expert personnel have arrived in India since then?

Shri Alagesan: It is a continuous process. Once the project has been approved and we take Russian assistance, correspondence goes on. Sometimes it may be that the arrival or receipt of the working drawings may be delayed and the Russians' attention might have been drawn to it. I am not able to say anything specific about it.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the Russian Government had offered to set up the fourth drug plant somewhere in the Kerala region and that idea has now been abandoned. May I know the reason why this project was abandoned?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. That question was answered long ago. There was a proposal to set up the fourth plant at Neriamangalam in Kerala State. But since the cost of raw material was much more than what it was estimated to be in the beginning, that had to be given up. It was given up with the consent of the Russians.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the Soviet Government is already collaborating with us in the setting up of some drug plants and their blueprints are available, what is the necessity for a new blueprint?

Shri Alagesan: The whole question relates to Soviet collaboration in setting up drug plants and whether they will be commissioned according to schedule. It has been answered.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the drugs that are produced in this plant are completely free from the Communist virus?

Mr. Speaker: It takes four weeks for germination. Then only it will be known.

श्री सरजू बाबूदेव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूस की सहायता से जो संयंत्र

स्थापित किया जा रहा है वह कहां स्थापित
कि उसमें किस किस किसम का
दवाएं बनेंगी, और उस पर क्या खर्चा
होगा ?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I have answered this question before in the House. One of the plants will be at Rishikesh and the other at Hyderabad. The details have been given to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has happened to the Soviet proposal to have an integrated drug plant in the country where all these units would be working together? May I know whether the decentralisation of the plant is according to the wishes of the Soviet Government or it is our wish that they have complied with?

Shri Alagesan: Many drugs are going to be manufactured in the factories at Rishikesh and Hyderabad. In Rishikesh, for instance, streptomycin, penicillin and other medicines will be manufactured.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether there is any proposal to have one integrated unit and whether that proposal has been given up.

Shri Humayun Kabir: From the very nature of the case, all these plants could not be located in the same place, partly on account of raw materials and partly on account of climatic conditions. Rishikesh was chosen because water of a particular degree of temperature was necessary. Obviously, that could not be had at Hyderabad.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the Soviet Government themselves have complained about the slow progress of this plant and that they have attributed it to lack of indigenous material and equipment?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has denied it.

Shri Alagesan: They are going to be commissioned according to schedule. The Rishikesh plant and the Hyderabad plant will be commissioned by the middle of 1966. The Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras will be commissioned by the middle of 1965. If things go on as we expect them to go on, they can be commissioned even earlier.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: What is the progress made in training our technicians, who are employed in the setting up of these plants, in Russia?

Shri Alagesan: There is a regular scheme and batches of trainees and technicians are being sent. Many of them have come back also. Some are still undergoing training.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the approximate total output of these plants? Also, what is the commissioning date?

Mr. Speaker: First of all, let them be put; then we will know the output.

Shri Alagesan: I have already given the commissioning dates.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ऋषीकेश का रहने वाला हूँ। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस संयंत्र में कोई बड्यव्यय तो नहीं है जो इतनी देर हो रही है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Unless my hon. friend takes a hand in the matter, I do not think there is any such possibility.

Shri Meda: May I know the progress made by the factory located at Hyderabad and if there is any delay, the reasons for it?

Shri Alagesan: I said that there is no delay.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जो जानना चाहता था उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि जो देरी हो रही है उसका विरोध करण क्या है ?

प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय : वह तो हो गया
वही जानना चाहते थे ।

Methanol Plant at Trombay (Bombay)

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*207 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaam:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 851 on the 1st April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the loan agreement for the construction of the Methanol Plant at Trombay has since been signed with the U.S. Agency for International Development;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the total outlay involved in the construction of the Plant; and

(d) when the construction of the plant is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, on the 19th June, 1964.

(b) The Agreement provides for the grant of a loan of 7.8 million dollars for the foreign exchange cost of goods and services required for (i) the design, supply, erection and commissioning on a turn-key basis of a single stream methanol plant at Trombay and (ii) the completion of the construction of a fertilizer plant for the production of nitro-phosphate and urea fertilizers and related facilities. Out of this loan, it is intended to meet the foreign exchange cost of the Methanol Plant to the extent of 5.76 million dollars the balance of

2.04 million dollars being utilized on the Fertilizer Plant at Trombay.

The loan is repayable in semi-annual instalments, the first instalment to be payable 9½ years after the first interest payment is due. The interest is payable semi-annually at the rate of ½ per cent for annum for the first 9½ years and 2 per cent thereafter.

(c) The total outlay involved is estimated to be Rs. 435.6 lakhs out of which Rs. 274 lakhs will be foreign exchange expenditure.

(d) The construction of the plant is in progress and the plant is expected to be completed and handed over to the Corporation in October, 1965.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In the statement it is said that out of a total outlay of Rs. 435.6 lakhs, Rs. 274 lakhs will be foreign exchange expenditure, that is, more than 60 per cent and, I think, most of the machinery is to be imported. I want to know whether it is in the agreement that we have to import foreign machinery or is it that we cannot manufacture it in India.

Shri Alagesan: It has been said that the total outlay involved is Rs. 435-and-odd lakhs of which the foreign exchange content is Rs. 274 lakhs. This expenditure is for the import of machinery etc. The whole work has been given on a turn-key basis to a firm.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I wanted to know whether we could have been able to manufacture those machines in India.

Shri Alagesan: If we had been able to manufacture them, we would not have gone in for foreign machinery. These things were not procurable in India; so, we had to go in for that.

Bomb Explosions in J. & K.

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Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 .*208. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
 Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bomb explosions took place in Jammu and Kashmir during June and July, 1964;

(b) if so, whether enquiries were held in all the cases; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 16 explosions occurred in Jammu and Kashmir State during June and July, 1964.

(b) and (c). Investigation into these explosions is being conducted by the State Government.

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि इन एक्सप्लोजन्स के लिये हम लोकल लोगों को जिम्मेदार मानते हैं या फारिनर्स को ?

श्री हाथी : फारिनर्स को मानते हैं ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस प्रकार के एक्सप्लोजन जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट में पहले भी कई बार घटित हो चुके हैं, आगे भी होंगे या नहीं इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पता लगा ? ये किस सूत्र से होते हैं ? क्या पाकिस्तान की आर स ये कराये जाते हैं ?

Shri Hathi: We suspect that it is the work of Pakistani spies and agents.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know whether it is also a fact that it is known from the markings on the bombs that those bombs were manufactured in Pakistan; if so, what steps have been taken by the Government so far in this connection?

Shri Hathi: I replied to the question by saying that so far from the materials available and the explosive found we suspect that it is the work of Pakistani agents.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the increasing number of these explosions what particular steps have been taken to unearth these spy rings as also to stop such occurrences?

Shri Hathi: About 20 people have been arrested; then, checking of infiltration from Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir across the border is being done; keeping strict watch, patrolling—all these measures are taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the latest Pakistani strategy and tactics is shooting from the border and sabotage inside Kashmir. If so, what positive steps have been taken by the Central Government to help the State Government to combat this offensive?

Shri Hathi: This is really being done by the State Government. Whatever help for officers etc. that they ask, we give them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि गुड विल क्रिएट करने के लिये जो केस विदड़ा किए गये थे उस विदड़ग्रल के बाद कितने बम विस्फोट हुए हैं और उससे पहले कितने बम विस्फोट हुए हैं ?

श्री हाथी : प्वाइंट आफ टाइम की मुझे भायती नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether from the evidence available these repeated explosions spell out existence of anti-social elements here and there; or, do they point towards a widespread unrest in the State of Jammu and Kashmir itself?

Shri Hathi: I do not think we can attribute it to the wide-spread discontent at all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि अभी तक जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में 16 विस्फोट हुए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में जन हानि और धन हानि कितनी हुई है और क्या इन विस्फोटों को करवाने में चीन का भी हाथ है ?

श्री हाथी : जन हानि तो अभी तक कुछ हुई नहीं है और धन हानि के बारे में मुझे ठीक जानकारी है नहीं वैसे धन हानि बहुत मामूली ही है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the explosive material that has been used in these bombs was of foreign make, either American or Chinese?

Shri Hathi: I replied earlier to some question that the explosive material consisted of slugs, detonators, etc. I say, from all this evidence, that we suspect that it is done by Pakistani agents.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I wanted to know whether they were of American or Chinese make.

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the victims of these bomb explosions have been listed and, if so, whether any compensation has been given to the families of those who have been the victims of these explosions?

Shri Hathi: In this case, no person has died or suffered. Some slight damages have been done to some properties and the question of compensation is the matter for the Kashmir Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो बम विस्फोट की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं यह क्या पाकिस्तान से लगता हुआ जो जम्मू और काश्मीर का हिस्सा है, उस में ये बम विस्फोट की घटनाएँ अधिक हो रही हैं या जम्मू काश्मीर के अंदरूनी हिस्से में अधिक यह घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, यदि अंदरूनी हिस्से में अधिक हो रही हैं तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इन में पाकिस्तानी तत्व तो काफ़ी मात्रा में शामिल नहीं हैं, उनका हाथ तो इन घटनाओं के पीछे नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो उा को रोकने और ऐसी अनुचित कार्यवाहियाँ न करने देने के लिये सरकार की ओर से क्या विगण कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं यह खास कर जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के बोर्डर पर हो रही हैं, मसलन पूँछ, बारामुला, और कारगिल आदि एरियाज़ में हो रही हैं । वैसे इन घटनाओं की संख्या बहुत नहीं है लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो रही हैं उन के लिये हमारा ऐसा ज़क़ है कि वे पाकिस्तान के इशारे पर हो रही हैं और उन की प्रेरणा पर हो रही हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of

the allegations that pro-Pakistani elements are growing like monsoon grasses inside Kashmir and, if so, may I know how they are organising it inside the State? The Minister has already said that Pakistan has a hand in it. May I know how they have been able to organise this and whether the Government have been able to ascertain it.

Shri Hathi: They are spies of infiltrators.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि इन बम विस्फोट की घटनाओं से सम्बन्धित कई अपराधी पकड़े गये हैं तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति इन अपराधों के लिये पकड़े गये हैं उन में पाकिस्तान के कितने हैं और जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के कितने हैं।

श्री हाथी : मेरे पास यह फहरिस्त नहीं है।

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know what are generally the targets of these bombs?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there are any targets as such.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में गुप्तचर विभाग मौजूद है, यदि हाँ, तो उसने क्या अपनी कोई जांच रिपोर्ट सरकार को अभी तक भेजी है ?

श्री हाथी : जी हाँ, गुप्तचर विभाग वहाँ पर कायम है और वह काम कर रहा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानथ : पाकिस्तानी जासूस जो कि पाकिस्तान से भाये हैं उन के ऊपर और उन स्थानीय लोगों पर जिनके कि वह यह जासूस रहते हैं क्या उन पर भी सरकार के गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा नजर रखी जाती है और ऐसे लोगों के लिये क्या दंड है ?

श्री हाथी : जितने भी लोगों पर सरकार को शक होता है उन सब पर कड़ी नजर सरकार रखती है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister has stated that Pakistani agents are suspected in it. In view of this and due to the seriousness of this matter, may I know what are the reasons this work has not been handed over to the Central Intelligence and why it has been left with the State Government?

Shri Hathi: I said, primarily the State Government are looking into this but our officers are helping them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether it is a fact that frequent troubles between the supporters of Sheikh Abdullah and other parties have encouraged the Pakistani agents to infiltrate very often and put these explosives there and, if so, what arrangements have been made to maintain the law and order in that State?

Shri Hathi: All arrangements are being made and looked after by the State Government and if any anti-social elements or anybody who is doing this are suspected, they are taken care of.

Shri P. E. Patel: I want to know if such explosions and such troubles are encouraged because of some reckless speeches of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan and Sheikh Abdullah.

Shri Hathi: I do not think.

Shri A. P. Jain: I gather from the newspapers that there was some talk between India and Pakistan about stopping these incursions. Has the Government of India taken up with Pakistan as to why these incidents are occurring in spite of the assurance that they want to stop these things?

Shri Hathi: It is a matter which the External Affairs Ministry are taking up.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी प्रश्न कर्ताओं की सूची में शामिल था लेकिन मुझ चांस ही नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरअसल माननीय सदस्य अपनी निश्चित जगह पर न बैठ कर अन्यत्र बैठ हुए हैं । वे अपनी जगह पर घाकर बैठें और अपनी बारी का इंतजार उन्हें करना चाहिए

श्री बागड़ी : चूँकि घायका हुक्म है कि बिना बुलाये प्रश्न न किया जाय इसलिए मैं चुपचाप बैठा रह गया वैसे मैं प्रश्न पूछने की इच्छा से दो, तीना दफे खड़ा हुमा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को खड़े होते न देख सका । मुझ से गलती हो गई ।

Administrative Reforms

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 { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 *209. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 3rd June 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of various reform proposals regarding Central Administrative Services; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals of reforms accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know the broad features of the proposals which are under consideration, and whether Government are considering to take any specific steps to raise the morale, efficiency and readiness to take deci-

sions and to implement them, of the civil services?

Shri Hathi: The question that has been tabled relates only to the Central Administrative Services reforms but not to administrative reforms as such. But the hon. Member wants to ask about administrative reforms in general and not about reforms in the civil services organisation. That is also being looked into.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is quite clear that the question which I have put relates to enabling the services to play their role in our country, and, therefore, it relates also to reforms which are necessary for enabling them to play their role.

Mr. Speaker: Part (a) of the hon. Member's question relates to the Central Administrative Services.

Shri Hathi: This question refers to the previous question on the subject which was with regard to the administrative services pool. Anyway, I am prepared to reply to any question that the hon. Member wants to ask in respect of this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have put my question already.

Shri Hathi: The Administrative Reforms Division is looking into this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the nature of the reform that is proposed to be carried out or is under the consideration of Government in respect of the Central pool of administrative services?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Central pool of administrative services is concerned, the matter was placed before the Cabinet, and a sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed, which is looking into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government have in their mind the conception of a clean administration as a result of such administrative reforms, and if so, whether

the terms of reference of this particular committee will be widened to include such matters also?

Shri Hathi: No, this committee has been set up to look into the administrative services pool.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know along what line the thinking of the Ministry is proceeding, whether it is with reference to the salaries and allowances or with reference to the cutting down of red-tape among the services or with reference to the highlighting of the efficiency of the services, and if it is proceeding along those lines, may I know the specific steps which Government have so far taken and which they intend to take? The thing has been before Government for too long.

Shri Hathi: The Government are looking into all the aspects which the hon. Member has in mind. For this purpose, not only has the Administrative Services Division of the Home Ministry undertaken research and study, but in order to look into the individual Ministries and individual cases, we have appointed teams for four different Ministries, to look into the causes of delays, the procedures, the bottle-necks existing etc. and to suggest how these could be removed; and there are Members of Parliament in each of the teams.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know. But the hon. Minister has not replied to even one specific point of mine.

Excuse me for saying so. What is going to be done with regard to the *sadachar* of Ministers; also?

Shri Hathi: This is not a question relating to *sadachar* of Ministers.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government could give in broad outline an indication of the essential features of the reforms which are proposed to be introduced?

Shri Hathi: The essential features would be elimination of delays, streamlining of the administrative machinery and increasing the efficiency and trying to reform in such

a way that the work is done efficiently without delays and red-tapism is cut off.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है प्रशासनिक मद्दाओं के सुधार के लिए, इस कमेटी में कौन कौन लोग हैं, क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त बाहर के लोग भी हैं?

श्री हाथी : जो पहली कमेटी है, वह सब-कमेटी आफ दी कैबिनेट है। इस में तो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं जो दूसरी कमेटी नेने कही है उस में एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स का एक अफसर है, एक जो मिनिस्ट्री में काम करता है, उसी का मिनिस्टर है एक पार्लियामेंट का मॅम्बर है, जैसे एस० सी० माथुर साहब है और एक एस० पी० ई० का है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask what are the special compelling circumstances that have prompted Government to embark upon this task of interfering in the smooth working of the administration?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of interfering with the good work. But if the work is good, the idea is to make it better.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: There is no intention to interfere with the smooth working of the administration. If it is really smooth, it is intended to make it smoother.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why have they embarked upon this task at all? Without any good reason, they have embarked upon it.

Mr. Speaker: Did they have any apprehension or any report that it was already not efficient and smooth?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am grateful to the hon. Member for the compliments he has paid to our services. They do deserve them. But still there are complaints of delays, that things are not done

quickly enough, speedily enough. We have known that; hon. Members also know that. Therefore, there is some kind of a grievance. We want to remove it altogether.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रशासनिक मुद्धार समिति जो बनाई गई है कुछ लोगों की, उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी? क्या उसके लिए कोई अवधि तय की गई है ?

Shri Hathi: This is not a committee. It is an organisation, a Division working in the Ministry. It will be a continuous process. It is not a committee which is going to give its report.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: How long will it take for this committee to complete its work.

Shri Hathi: As I said, this is a continuous process.

Mr. Speaker: He says it would continue the work. There is no time-limit.

Shri D. J. Naik: Are any political workers interfering in the administration?

Shri Hathi: Political workers should not interfere in the administration. At the same time, it is a difficult matter. When MPs or MLAs go to the officers, there is complaint that the officers are not polite. So we have issued instructions that while they should be polite and courteous to representatives of the people, they must also see that they do what is right.

Shri Nath Pal: I do not know if I have followed the hon. Minister exactly. He said there is no question of a committee, but this is a continuous process which is going on in his Ministry. May I remind him of the assurance given to this House by the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, when I had asked what would be the kind of commission he had in mind, whether

it would be a commission comparable to the Hoover Commission? He categorically gave the assurance that it would be something like the Hoover Commission. Has this promise of the Home Minister to this House gone the way normally ministerial promises go?

Shri Nanda: He has gratuitously brought in things which do not really pertain to the subject we are discussing. So far as the commission is concerned, it will certainly come in its time. The administrative reforms division has been engaged in study of all the material on the subject, and such experience as we are now gaining will pave the way for the kind of thing, whatever its form may be, which the hon. Member has asked.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order. It does appear that both the Minister of State and the senior Minister have tried to say that these questions do not relate to the question that we are discussing now. This is not so. The question itself will show that we are discussing administrative reforms, reform of the administrative services. They should answer whether something like a Hoover Commission is contemplated or not.

Shri Nanda: The insinuation was that we were trying to avoid doing something which we were bound to do. I meant that.

Shri Nath Pal: I strongly object to Shri Nanda's remark that I insinuated. I am not capable of insinuation. His colleague categorically stated that there is no question of a committee. I recalled the promise given to the House and asked whether the promise still remained intact. There was no insinuation. My question was provoked by what his colleague said. I would request him to listen more carefully to his own colleague.

Mr. Speaker: That he is not capable of making an insinuation, I also agree. He is capable of concealing it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Prime Minister as also the Home Minister have said more than once in public that there is an urgent need for radical changes in the administrative structure. Will the Home Minister spell out what he means, and what the Prime Minister means, by radical changes in the administrative structure, and how they propose to bring that about by this patchwork?

Shri Nanda: Why is it assumed that it is intended to carry on with patchwork? The study which I mentioned just now is meant to lead to some understanding of what kind of reform, what kind of agency, will be suitable for the purpose which the hon. Member has in view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The point is that the hon. Prime Minister has something in his mind, the Home Minister has something in his mind. They say that there is need for radical changes in the administrative structure. Will they spell out what they mean when they say such an omnibus thing? Let them spell out. What do they mean when they say that radical changes are needed? What are those radical changes?

Shri Nanda: Am I expected to spell out all that here, or in due course on an appropriate occasion?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All our questions would be set at rest only if they tell us what is in their minds. We are seeking information. What do they mean by radical changes in the administrative structure? Only when we know that can we ask questions. Otherwise, we are all the time groping here in the dark. This is something which has to be answered on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If they are not prepared at this time?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are not prepared to say what is in their mind?

Mr. Speaker: At this time perhaps not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We cannot take it that they are not prepared. They have got something in their mind which they have stated in public. When they have stated it in public, they must know what is in their mind. How are they not prepared at the Question Hour? They must be prepared.

Mr. Speaker: I do not quite follow why there should be so much of insistence when the Minister says that the changes are contemplated. He might not have yet made up his mind as to what concrete changes there are going to be. He might be thinking on those lines, and yet not be able to say everything about it. It is just possible that he might take some time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Let him say so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are interpreting their mind. I am only asking them to give out their mind.

Mr. Speaker: I am not interpreting their mind, I am only commenting on the insistence that is there that if they once said that they are contemplating certain changes, they must say what changes there are going to be. They have not yet made up their mind. How can I compel them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let them say they have not yet made up their mind. When the Prime Minister and the Home Minister categorically say that they want some radical changes in the existing structure, they must have made up their mind.

Shri Nanda: We have made up our mind regarding radical reform, but to spell it out is something which goes beyond that, and I do not think it is proper to just say off-hand what kind of things may have to be done because of the radical reform.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्दा जी के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रायः बार उठारिये ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What about the present work done by the O. & M. Division and S.R.U.? May I know whether that work will also be taken into consideration?

Shri Joachim Alva: This is the second time he is being called.

Mr. Speaker: I have called him.

Shri Joachim Alva: This is the second time he is called, whereas I got up 15 times and I have not been called.

Mr. Speaker: This is very bad. I object to it. I have seen him rising in his place, and he says he has not risen and I called him. How can he find out what was in my mind? How can I think that he wanted to put a question when he had not risen?

Shri Joachim Alva: My friends confirm it that it is the second time he has been called.

Mr. Speaker: Did I call him before this question?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I am sorry, I have made a mistake.

Shri Joachim Alva: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that because he has risen so many times he must have been called. I called him earlier to put a supplementary and he has put it. It is not necessary that I should call him on every question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He says that he got up fifteen times. Is it a ques-

tion hour or a physical exercise hour?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members can suggest me any remedy, I am prepared to adopt that. I cannot gauge their mind if they want to put supplementary questions unless they stand up.

श्री तुलसी दास जायस : मेरी रिकॉर्ड यह है कि बार बार चड़े होने के बजाय सदस्य लोग हाथ ऊपर कर दिया करें। इस तरह से ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं प्रायः से व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । जिस प्रश्न का उत्तर अनहित या देशहित के खिलाफ न हो उस के सम्बन्ध में यदि मंत्री महोदय यह कह दें कि यह मेरे दिमाग में तो है लेकिन मैं उस पर सोच विचार कर के उत्तर दूंगा, क्या यह उचित है । क्या इस बलीक को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रायः इस प्रश्न का उत्तर लोक सभा के अन्दर दिलावायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य से प्रश्न किया कि प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि रिफार्म तो जरूर होंगे लेकिन क्या होंगे यह अभी वह नहीं बतला सकते तो यह कहने का उन को हक है ।

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On a point of order. The Prime Minister has made a statement that some drastic reforms are needed in administration. So says our Home Minister too. Why do they make these statements without knowing what is wrong with the administration? If there is nothing wrong with the administrative set-up why does it require a drastic reform? We must know how the present set-up is wrong. My submission is that they must be clear in their minds as to what is wrong in the administration and what reform they want to make. If they are not clear about these things in their minds, why should they come out making statements like this?

Mr. Speaker: I am not in a position to give that advice to the Ministers.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When I make a statement I should know the facts relating to that statement.

Mr. Speaker: When he becomes a Minister, perhaps he would perform like that but I cannot say anything about it now.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, when the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government holds out a threat that radical reforms are contemplated in certain fields, it is naturally a very disturbing element as far as hon. Members of this House are concerned. It is, therefore, natural for them to want to know as to what might be the direction or the general nature of these radical reforms. He cannot possibly make such a statement from out of void. There must be something definite and concrete in his mind with regard to the general direction in which these radical changes are contemplated. Therefore, to try to be vague in answering the questions which are being put on this point, I think, is something which is improper, and you should make your observations on this.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot solve philosophical riddles.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether it is the intention to completely scrap off the present system and to substitute another system, say, after the Russian pattern or the American pattern, or to keep the basic pattern as it is and make changes in it?

Shri Nanda: That is exactly the reason why I thought I should not spell things out.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Tantia.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, my question has not been answered; it is a very specific question.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed further; we have already spent so much time on it.

Migration Certificates for Refugees

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*210. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Hmatsingka:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow entry to India of only those refugees from East Pakistan who possess migration certificates;

(b) how many persons have so far crossed into India without such certificates; and

(c) the reasons that compelled Government to introduce such a scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) In answer to part (b) I have brought the figure up to date. Out of a total of 6,84,351 persons who crossed the border up to the 12th September, 1964, 3,77,414 are reported to have come without documents.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that in Assam there are still six lakhs of refugees without migration certificates and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to find out the exact number in Assam and to give them relief and rehabilitation?

Shri Tyagi: As I have already said, there are a number of DPs who have come without migration certificates, and they have been recognised as qualified for all relief and rehabilitation benefits.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He must speak into the mike, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: While the hon. Minister replies, he should reply to me.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. I have said that a number of DPs. have crossed the border without any documents. But they are fully qualified for all benefits of relief and rehabilitation which the Government sanction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know how those persons who have come without migration certificates will be treated in regard to the question of citizenship, because they have to fulfil the condition that they have been here for a certain period of time? What way does the Government propose to get this citizenship proved, namely, that they have been here for such and such period of time?

Shri Tyagi: There is a regular process for this on the border. As they cross the border, there are interception posts where they are registered and a certificate of migration is given to them. If they choose to avail themselves of the relief and rehabilitation benefits offered by the Government, they may do so; otherwise, they go and stay with relations or other friends.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the sad experience from the year 1957 to December, 1963, may I know whether the Government has assured itself that, for all time to come, the question of demanding migration certificates will be abandoned and not be insisted upon?

Shri Tyagi: After the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura have reached the point of saturation, I would very much prefer that the migration into India and crossing the border should be restricted to those only who have migration certificates or passports, etc. But the fact is that the members of the minority community in Pakistan have lost their sense of security altogether and it will not be in the fitness of things if these panic-stricken people are immediately stopped. I am laying my hopes on the negotiations that the

Home Minister of India and the Home Minister of Pakistan are soon going to have and I hope this question will be discussed. In the past also, Pakistan had undertaken to bring a sense of security amongst the minority communities and they had made a recommendation at the Darjeeling conference that no relief or rehabilitation benefits should be given to migrants coming after 31st March, 1958. We adhered to it and after the Government of India accepted this resolution, migration had practically stopped, but at present, it is difficult to stop migration because they suffer under stress.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know if undesirable elements had entered into India without migration certificates and if so, may I know what organisation Government has got and whether they have strengthened the vigilance officers in DDA, as the Minister stated yesterday, to help Government to find out these undesirable elements?

Shri Tyagi: Cases were reported to us that some people had just crossed the border with a view to come back as new migrants. As soon as these cases were reported to us, we posted vigilance officers there. Every case is seen by the State Government and without a certificate of the State Government, they are not admitted into the camps.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the Minister said that since West Bengal, Assam and Tripura have reached the saturation stage, the Government of India is going to deprecate further migration to India, if I have correctly understood him.

Shri Tyagi: I did not say so.

Mr. Speaker: He qualified it; he did not say so.

Shri Hem Barua: We have pointed out more than once on the floor of the House the difficulties that the intending migrants from Pakistan

have to face in our migration office at Dacca. In that context, may I know what steps Government have taken to ease the situation in our Dacca migration office, so that the people who suffer from a sense of insecurity might come in?

Shri Tyagi: I have already mentioned that those who are coming without migration certificates are also permitted to enter India. Therefore, that difficulty does not arise. The issue of migration certificates from Dacca has also been facilitated in the sense that they are not required to produce so many documents as they used to do in the past. So, it has been made rather easy.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : जो लोग पाकिस्तान में आते हैं उन में अगर माइग्रेटिज के अलावा दूसरे लोग हों तो उनको बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम किया जाता है ?

Shri Tyagi: There were a few cases reported in camps that some people did not actually belong to the minorities and they managed to obtain some certificate from some regular refugee and came into the camp. After they are found out, they are being prosecuted.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: Has Government contemplated some system of identification of those refugees who have come without migration certificates, so that at a later period, we may be able to check those who have come and those who have not?

Shri Tyagi: Instructions have been issued to all camps to get every migrant sign a sort of declaration and give his address, details about his agricultural property, etc. That declaration would be taken and an identification card will be issued to every family.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a regular register is being kept about those displaced persons

who have come either directly or crossing the border and have expressed their unwillingness to move to other States for rehabilitation?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir; a record is kept. As soon as they cross the border, they get their certificate of having crossed the border. There are our posts, where a regular record is kept.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: How does the Government distinguish between a refugee and an infiltrator and what steps Government have taken to screen out the infiltrators, so that they may not get the benefit of rehabilitation?

Shri Tyagi: I would like to plead with the House that in cases where people are panic-stricken and they come after having left their houses, it becomes difficult to make a strict scrutiny. I cannot treat them as criminals. They are in trouble and sometimes some people might creep in. But as soon as they arrive in camp, a strict scrutiny is made and if they are found out, they are turned out.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पहले पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से लोग आए थे और यह वे अल्पसंख्यक गए थे, तो उनकी सम्पत्ति का विनिमय हुआ था । क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आ रहे हैं, उनकी जो सम्पत्ति वहाँ रह गयी है उसके बदले में पाकिस्तान सरकार कुछ देगी अथवा भारत सरकार कुछ देगी ?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, factually speaking, up till now the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact is in force; it has not been abrogated by Pakistan. According to that agreement, all those who have migrated into India are still full-fledged proprietors of their property left behind in Pakistan. Therefore, the question of compensation does not arise. They are, according to that Pact, entitled to dispose of, mortgage or do anything with their property left behind. Unfortunately, in the

meantime Pakistan Government has issued an ordinance whereby they have put all kinds of restrictions on sale or exchange of property. Of course, some exchange is being effected informally, but the Pakistan Government is not recognising it. Therefore, the question is very much in our mind and I hope our hon. Home Minister will take this question also up when we negotiate with the Home Minister of Pakistan.

Serajuddin and Co.

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*211. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all books seized in connection with "Serajuddin affairs" have been scrutinised and legally processed;

(b) whether besides Government officers, any evidence or entry has been found implicating public men, State Chief Ministers and State Ministers; and

(c) the names of such persons and the action proposed to be taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) The Special Police Establishment have scrutinised the entries in the books from their angle. Legal action has already been taken in connection with certain entries and inquiries are being made in respect of some other entries.

(b) and (c). Government are not concerned with entries relating to public men as such, and as inquiries in respect of other entries are in progress, it will not be in the public interest to give any details at this stage. What action should be taken will depend on the result of the inquiries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, this matter has been hanging for about seven years now. May I know whether the Special Police Establishment was directed to make enquiries into all entries or only one or other aspects with which they were concerned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The books were initially seized by the Customs and they are concerned with some aspects of this question. The SPE is dealing with certain questions which involved certain questions which may be or may not be actually corrupt practices. Whatever entries have been found they are being dealt with by the SPE and they are in their hands.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that regarding public men and others the Government is not prepared to give a list in the public interest. May I know whether it is not a fact that a photostat copy of the entry in Serajuddin's books was handed over to one Shri Deepak Choudhary belonging to the Congress panel of lawyers when he visited Bhubaneswar by the Home Minister of the Government of Orissa and he stated that these entries indicate that some of the public men who are not now ministers have taken money from Serajuddin? I want to know whether this is a fact or not. also want to know how these papers which are in the possession of the Government of India could be handed over either to the State Government or to the Congressmen who went for enquiry?

Shri Nanda: I do not have that information.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This very fact that these papers were handed over by the Home Minister there had come in the newspapers, then it was raised on the floor of the Assembly there. Now, for the Home Minister here to say that he does not have the information shows that he lacks in, a sort of, dynamism. If he were dynamic

enough he would have kept pace with the proceedings in the Assembly there. He has not done that. How is it, I want to know?

Shri Nanda: If I have to swallow everything that appears in the newspapers, I do not think I will be able to perform any other function at all.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether Government is going to take appropriate action against others and how long it will take?

Shri Nanda: Action is already in progress in a number of cases and it will proceed in every case wherever it is due.

श्री मुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो वहाँ की विधान सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्नोत्तर हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार कर के इस सदन को बतलायेंगे ?

Shri Nanda: I will certainly deal with all those incidents which concern us here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that these papers have been made over to one who is so closely associated with the *Sadachar Samiti*, may I know whether these papers are to be kept as individual property of the gentleman or they will be made over to the SPE or any other investigating officer and the Home Minister will see that they are brought to light?

Shri Nanda: The assumption of the hon. Member that the papers have been handed over to any member of any *Samiti* is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that during the investigation by SPE there are attempts by the State Ministers, including the ex-Chief Minister, to see that they do not conduct the inquiry properly and, if so, what steps have been taken and what direction has been given by the Centre to the SPE to conduct the inquiry impartially?

Shri Nanda: I am sure the necessary facilities are going to be provided.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister be kind enough to place (a) a list of the names which appeared in this entry and (b) . . .

Mr. Speaker: Should every question contain (a) and (b)?

Shri Nath Pai: It depends upon the subject-matter. Sir, may we know whether the Government, as an earnest of its serious acceptance of the proposals of the Santhanam Committee, will tell this House that those persons whose names appear in the list will not be allowed to occupy high positions till they are cleared by an independent inquiry?

Shri Nanda: The first part of the question was already answered in the main reply. Regarding what the hon. Member has stated later, namely, the highest standards of public life, certainly they will be adhered to.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

- *212. {
 Shri Vishram Prasad;
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
 Shri Bishanchander Seth;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri B. P. Yadava;
 Shri Dhaon;
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
 Shri Basappa;
 Shri Mohan Swarup;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shri N. R. Laskar;
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
 Shri P. K. Deo;
 Shri M. L. Jadhav;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
 Shri M. Rampure;
 Shri Jashvant Mehta;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Veerappa;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any fresh attempts to solve the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The question of re-adjustment of borders between Maharashtra and Mysore has been before the Government of India for some time. In the first week of August, 1964, the Home Minister visited Bombay and Bangalore and had discussions with the representatives of the various organisations with a view to helping the parties to come to an agreement. He also had talks with the Chief Ministers of the two States.

अध्यापक कल्याण निधि

- * 213. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिढान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पहिले स्थापित अध्यापक कल्याण निधि में से कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) अध्यापकों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कसौटी निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) उस निधि में अब तक कुल कितना धन एकत्रित हो चुका है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चगला) :

(क) उपयुक्त मामलों में सहायता देने का निर्णय अब कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है

(ग) 31-8-64 तक लगभ 63 लाख रुपये

विवरण

अध्यापकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए फाउन्डेशन की सामान्य समिति द्वारा निर्धारित निम्नलिखित शर्तें हैं :—

(क) फाउन्डेशन की निधियों का अधिकतर उपयोग अध्यापकों या उनके ऐसे प्राश्चितों

को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए किया जाएगा जो परिवार के जीविकोपार्जन करने वाले की असामयिक मृत्यु अथवा लम्बी बीमारी जैसी परिस्थितियों के कारण आर्थिक दुर्दशा से ग्रस्त हों। केवल वही अध्यापक और/अथवा उनके वे प्राश्चित जो निम्नलिखित शर्तों में से एक या एक से अधिक को पूरा करें, वित्तीय सहायता पाने के पात्र होंगे :

(1) यदि आवेदन-पत्र स्वर्गवासी अध्यापक के प्राश्चित (तों) द्वारा दिया गया हो तो वह आवेदन-पत्र अध्यापक की मृत्यु के बाद एक वर्ष के अन्दर ही दिया जाना चाहिए।

(2) यदि अध्यापक जीवित है और स्थायी रूप से या अनिश्चित काल के लिए सेवा अथवा अन्य कार्य के लिए असमर्थ हो गया हो।

(3) अध्यापक के परिवार की कुल आमदनी समस्त श्रोतों से 1,500 रुपये वार्षिक से अधिक न हो।

(4) परिवार में ऐसा कोई वयस्क आयु का सदस्य न हो, जो परिवार का भरण-पोषण करने में समर्थ हो।

(ख) सामान्य समिति अथवा राज्य या संघीय क्षेत्र की कार्यकारिणी समितियों के विवेक पर निधियों का उपयोग उन चुने हुए अध्यापकों को उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति पर अनुग्रह पूर्वक अनुदान स्वीकृत करने में भी किया जा सकता है, जिन्होंने असाधारण रूप से प्रशंसनीय सेवा की हो। इस प्रयोजन के लिये अध्यापक को सेवा-निवृत्ति अधिवाषिकी सेवा की प्रायु के पश्चात् होना चाहिए और यह भी आवश्यक है कि राज्य शिक्षा विभाग के प्राधिकारियों की राय में उस ने अध्यापक के रूप में अपनी संस्था और जनता की कम से कम 30 वर्ष तक असाधारण रूप से प्रशंसनीय सेवा की हो।

Development and Use of Hindi

- *214. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new Committee consisting of non-official members to advise Government on the propagation, development and progressive use of Hindi for official purposes; and

(b) if so, what will be its composition and functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A Committee known as the Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been set up for the purpose. The composition and functions of the Samiti are given in the Resolution, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3138/64].

Pak. Sabotage Near Kargil

- *215. {
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Balgovind Verma:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Elshang Keishang:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pak. saboteurs blew up a bridge near Kargil in Ladakh and laid mines on the roads in that area during July last; and

(b) if so, the precautions taken on our side to meet such a situation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary measures have been taken by the State Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents. Investigations are in progress. Four persons have been arrested.

इंडियन ग्रायल कम्पनी तथा इंडियन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड का विलय

- * 216. {
 श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :
 श्री विप्लवाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री जसबन्त मेहता :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने इंडियन ग्रायल कम्पनी के इंडियन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में विलय की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब ; और

(ग) यह नया निगम क्या-क्या कार्य करेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुनायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां, सितम्बर, 1964 से ।

(ग) यह निगम भूतपूर्व दो कम्पनियों के जिनका इस में विलय हुआ है, सम्पूर्ण कार्य के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा । इस के अतिरिक्त तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग के कुछ काम को उचित समय पर इस निगम को सौंपा जायेगा ।

Land for Refugees

*217. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to deal with the "residuary" problems of refugee rehabilitation of those who came to West Bengal prior to the 1st January, 1964;

(b) whether the ceiling for purchasing land has been made more realistic to enable those awaiting plots to get them at an early date; and

(c) the steps being taken to give plots to those *bona fide* refugees living in Muslim and Hindu houses as squatters for so long?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The residuary problems relating to displaced persons who came to West Bengal prior to 1st April, 1958, were discussed and the funds required were assessed in consultation with the Government of West Bengal in 1961. It was estimated at that time that about Rs. 22 crores would be required for the various schemes. Proposals to the extent of about Rs. 9 crores forwarded by the State Government have been sanctioned. In view of certain remissions sanctioned in respect of loans granted upto 31st March, 1964, and the huge expenditure involved in the relief and rehabilitation of new migrants, who have come since 1st January, 1964, schemes included in the residuary problems relating to old migrants are being reviewed.

Persons who migrated after 31st March, 1958 and before 1st January, 1964, are not eligible for any rehabilitation benefits.

(b) The State Government have been advised to adjust the size of the plot in cases where the price is high, so that the ceiling is not exceeded.

(c) According to information available, on 30th June, 1964 there were 4,345 families living in Muslim and non-Muslim houses as squatters who

were either covered by the judgement of the Competent Authority under the West Bengal Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorized Occupation of Land Act or who were in occupation of properties covered by the West Bengal Evacuee Property Act. Of these, 368 families have been provided with alternative accommodation. Proposals regarding 117 families are under consideration.

Displaced persons who are not covered by the Acts mentioned above are not eligible for assistance.

Cash Doles to Refugees

{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
 { **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
 *218. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
 { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
 { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

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

(a) whether the cash dole rates payable to refugees from East Pakistan have of late been revised;

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

(c) the circumstances necessitating such revision?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). There has been no revision in the rates of cash doles. Some changes have, however, been made in the conditions and mode of payment of doles. A statement showing the broad features of the new instructions is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The provision for payment of doles at full rates for the first two months and not for one month only will be beneficial to the migrants and will enable them to settle down in the new surroundings. The system of payment of doles in three instalments during a month has been introduced

with a view to ensuring that some money is available to migrants from time to time during the month and that the entire doles for the month are not frittered away at the beginning of the month. Steps to be taken in the event of a migrant's refusal of an offer of work have been indicated with a view to discouraging desertion and encouraging migrants to take up work offered to them.

STATEMENT

Doles will now be payable at full rates for the first two months and not for one month only. The period, for which deduction at the rate of Rs. 20 per month for every able-bodied male adult migrant is to be made, has been reduced from 3 months to 2 months. The period for which deductions are to be made at the rate of Rs. 30 per month in respect of such persons, namely 3 months, as also the total period for which doles will be payable, namely 7 months, remain unchanged. The doles will now be paid in 3 instalments during a month, and not monthly in one instalment. According to the revised orders, an able-bodied male migrant will be given 3 chances to accept work, when the same is available. If he declines the first offer, the deductions of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 mentioned above shall not be restored. If he declines a second time, the cash dole of the family shall be reduced by 50 per cent for the period he does not work. If he declines an offer of work for the third time, he and the members of his family shall be discharged from the camp. A clarification has also been issued to the effect that the 7 months' period for which doles are payable at a relief camp, where work is provided, will not take into account the period spent in reception centres or in transit camps.

Sampurnanand Committee's Report

*220. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 422 on the 4th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee on National Education policy; and

(b) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection Grade for Assistants

*220. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1141 on 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of introducing selection grade for Assistants has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It has been decided not to introduce a selection grade for Assistants.

Hazratbal Holy Relic Theft

*221. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the investigation of the Hazratbal Holy relic theft case has been completed;

(b) if so, the names of the accused; and

(c) when the trial is expected to commence?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). This matter is still engaging the attention of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Communist Satyagraha

***222. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of people arrested and/or convicted or detained in connection with the Communist Party of India's satyagraha launched on the 24th August, 1964 in protest against Government's failures on the food front?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territories.

World Golf Championship

***223.** { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Majithia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council of Sports recommended that a team of four Indian golfers be allowed to participate in the Eisenhower Cup Championships to be held at Rome in the second week of October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons for turning down the request of the Indian Golf Union by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The team has now been allowed to participate in the Championships.

Pakistani Deportees at Khasa Camp

***224.** { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 600 odd deportees from Jamshedpur are still detained in a camp at Khasa, near Amritsar and no decision has yet been taken by India and Pakistan regarding the ultimate fate of those people; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The number of Pakistani nationals in the Khasa Camp awaiting repatriation to Pakistan has now come down from 623 to 241. This is as a result of the issue of travel documents by a team of officials from the Pakistan High Commission in India who arrived in the Camp on the 8th September, 1964, and are still working there.

Petro-Chemical Complexes

***225.** { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daji:

{ **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri Chandak:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made so far to develop the petro-chemical complexes in the country; and

(b) what would be the projected capital outlay, the extent of foreign participation and the targeted rate of growth?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Petroleum and Chemicals** (**Shri O. V. Alagesan**): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3139/64.*]

(b) Under the tentative plans for the IV Plan period now under consideration, the projected capital outlay in respect of schemes of manufacture of petro-chemical intermediates is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores. This figure may require revision in the light of the studies on hand in regard to the Fourth Plan outlay, feasibility of specific schemes and negotiations with foreign collaborators.

All India Educational Service

{ **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Babanchander Seth:
Shri Dharon:
Shri B. F. Yadava:
 *226. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 126 on 3rd June,

1964 and state the up-to-date progress made in regard to the formation of an All India Educational Service?

The Minister of **Education** (**Shri M. C. Chagla**): No further progress could be made so far as the matter is still under negotiation with the State Governments who have not yet agreed to participate in the Service.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

{ **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 *227. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri have been given interim relief pending the dispute before the Supreme Court;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a representative of the workers would be included in the Board of Directors; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to follow the same pattern of appointing a workers' representative on the Board of Directors in the other public sector enterprises also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Petroleum and Chemicals** (**Shri Alagesan**): (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There is no such proposal now, but in order to associate workers with the administration of affairs, it has been suggested that an Advisory Productivity Committee may be set up with the Managing Director as Chairman and the Chief Scientific Officer, and a representative of the workers as member.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri accepted the recommendations of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and announced that with effect from the 1st January, 1964 payment of an interim relief at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per month will be made to all such monthly-rated employees as are covered by the Tribunal's Award till the Supreme Court disposes of the appeals against the Award now pending before it. The amount so paid as interim relief will later be adjusted in terms of the Supreme Court Judgement and final disposal of the Reference by the Tribunal.

2. The Management also announced that this interim relief will also be paid to some other categories of monthly-rated employees who were either not included in the Reference to the Tribunal or whose posts were created by the Company subsequently. The question of the revision of the pay-scales of these categories will be taken up only after the disposal of the Supreme Court Appeals and the amount so paid as interim relief will also be adjusted after a final decision is taken on the pay-scale of these categories by the Management.

Crude Oil from Asian Countries

*223. { Shrimati Benu Chakravarty:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Asian countries are offering long-term petroleum crude on attractive terms;

(b) the steps being taken to see that Asian countries participate in financing foreign exchange for building the refineries to refine this crude;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are undrawn Italian credits and E.N.I. is willing to build refineries; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to utilize these undrawn credits?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under discussion.

(c) Some Italian credits are still available and the Italian Government has recently agreed to extend the time-limit for utilisation of the same. E.N.I. has expressed the willingness to build a refinery.

(d) Several schemes in the field of petroleum and petro-chemicals are under examination.

Kunzru Committee Report

*229. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlj Manohar:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1137 on the 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Kunzru Committee on Physical Education;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The Kunzru Committee had mainly recommended an Integrated Programme of Physical Education, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and National Discipline Scheme at the school stage woven into the fabric of the educational system. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government. An

Expert Committee set up by the Government to work out the details of the Integrated Programme has recently submitted its recommendations. These are receiving the attention of the Government. Other recommendations made by the Committee are still under consideration.

Production of Fertilizers

*230. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) how far, according to the latest estimates, the Third Plan target of fertilizer production is likely to be achieved by the end of the plan period;

(b) how far the shortfall is attributed to the failure of private sector licences in setting up factories according to schedule; and

(c) what decision has been taken for the cancellation of the licences of such entrepreneurs as have failed to initiate action to set up factories or are too much behind the schedule?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) About 50 per cent of the target of fertilizer production is likely to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan.

(b) About 75 per cent of the shortfall is attributable to the failure of the private sector to implement the schemes.

(c) The parties who were approved for establishing nitrogenous fertilizer factories at Tuticorin, Mangalore and Durgapur (222,000 tonnes nitrogen total capacity) have expressed their inability to proceed with those schemes. The licence for Tuticorin has been surrendered while it is proposed to proceed with the Durgapur Project in the public sector. Certain applications from other parties for Mangalore are under consideration.

In other cases the licensees are earnest about the implementation of their schemes and have made progress even though they are behind schedule.

Central Bureau of Book Production

{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
*231. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the setting up of a Central Bureau of Books Production;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) what will be its main aims and objectives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). A scheme to set up a Central Bureau of Books Production is proposed to be included in the Fourth plan for production of literature in Hindi and other Indian languages. Details of the scheme i.e. its scope, financial implications, etc. have not yet been worked out.

Financial Position of D.M.C.

{ Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
*232. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Corporation is in the midst of a financial crisis and it has approached the Central Government for substantial monetary help to tide over the present difficulty, and to save itself from bankruptcy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the Corporation's request for help?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation informed the Government of India in June 1964 that the ways and means position of the General Fund of the Corporation was unsatisfactory and that Government should make advance payment of the grant-in-aid, loans and assigned taxes due to the Corporation.

(b) Government have so far sanctioned payment of (i) assigned taxes amounting to Rs. 2,65,56,990.00 (ii) Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,71,13,968.00 and (iii) Loans amounting to Rs. 25,00,000. A statement showing the details of the actual amount drawn by the Delhi Municipal Corporation upto 10th September 1964 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/64].

Drive Against Adult Illiteracy

*233. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are considering a new proposal to launch an ambitious nation-wide campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the salient features of this new scheme; and

(c) in what ways it will be an improvement on previous efforts in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Along with other development schemes for the Fourth Plan, schemes for intensifying the effort for reducing adult illiteracy during that plan period are also being formulated and considered. The schemes have not yet been finalised into definite proposals and, therefore, it would be premature to indicate their size or features, etc.

Teachers' Participation in Educational Policy

*234. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1144 on the 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government in regard to the participation of teachers in the formulation of Government's educational policy; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The prin-

ciple has been laid down to associate teachers with the formulation of educational policies and their implementation. The precise form of such association will necessarily vary according to the nature of the task to be performed.

Education of Children of Displaced Persons

650. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional sum of money has been or is proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for education of the children of displaced persons from East Pakistan, during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, no additional funds have been given or are proposed to be given from the Education Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant to Indian Library Association, Calcutta

651. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant made annually to the Indian Library Association, Calcutta, by the Central Government; and

(b) the total amount of money given or proposed to be given to the Indian Library Association, Calcutta as a grant or loan during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No annual grant (i.e. recurring grant every year) is given to this Association.

(b) Rs. 6,500 have been given as an ad hoc grant.

Merit Scholarships

652. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on merit scholarships in 1962-63;

(b) the State which got the highest number of such scholarships; and

(c) the percentage of girls who received such scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Rs. 6,36,865.00

(b) Uttar Pradesh.

(c) 11.5 per cent.

Refugees in Tripura

**653. { Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons who have entered Tripura from East Pakistan during the period following 1958;

(b) the number of tribal displaced persons among them;

(c) whether any relief has been given to these displaced persons; and

(d) if so, the total amount of such relief given?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 1,13,657 persons.

(b) 4,896 Tribals.

(c) Yes; relief has been given to all such tribal displaced persons who were admitted to camps.

(d) they were paid cash doles at the prescribed rates. No separate account of expenditure on relief to Tribal Displaced Persons has been maintained.

Archaeological Finds in Saharanpur

654. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether black mud idols of antiquity were found during the archaeological excavations in Shehd in Saharanpur District; and

(b) if so, the details of the finds and their historical value?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No. Excavations have not been undertaken in Shehd in district Saharanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

Teaching of Russian Language

655. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about twelve Russians are coming to India to teach Russian to our countrymen;

(b) if so, the names of Institutes to which they will be attached; and

(c) the terms of their contract, if any?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme, 15 Russian Language Teachers are being deputed to Indian Universities/Institutes to teach Russian.

(b) The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; and the Universities of Osmania, Bombay, Rajasthan, Baroda, Lucknow, Utkal, Jadavpur, Mysore, Madras, and Punjab.

(c) An extract of the contract embodying the terms and conditions of the deputation of the Russian Language Teachers in India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT13141/64].

Educational Development in Andhra Pradesh

656. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister for **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the educational development have been utilised in 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Central Assistance to the States is released on the basis of actual expenditure on a specific head of development. As such the question of non-utilisation of Central Assistance for Educational Development does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Future set up of Goa

657. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the future set up of Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b) The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, provides for the pattern of the administrative set-up in Goa. In accordance with the scheme embodied in this Act, a legislative assembly with a government responsible to it has been established in Goa.

Corruption in Income-Tax Department

658. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has detected many cases of corruption and misappropriation in the Income-tax Department during April-May 1964; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiries made and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) The Central Bureau of Investigation registered fifty inquiries/investigations against officers of the Income-tax Department during April-May, 1964.

(b) In three cases, inquiries, have been completed and departmental action has been recommended. The others are under inquiry/investigation.

Teaching in Demography

659. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give financial assistance to Universities which are prepared to undertake regular teaching in Demography; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance that would be given?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission has, however, been giving grants to Universities for the development of post-graduate courses in Economics, in-

cluding Demography; and also to the Universities of Delhi and Kerala on an ad hoc basis, towards projects connected with Demography.

(b) Does not arise.

Phytochemical Plant in Kerala

660. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 522 on the 11th March 1964 and state the up-to-date progress made in regard to the setting up of a Phyto-Chemical Plant in Kerala State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): In view of the high prices of raw materials and consequent high cost of production of caffeine, which was the principal item of manufacture in the production programme, it has been decided to abandon the Phyto-Chemical Plant proposed to be set up at Neriamangalam in Kerala State

Indians from Mozambique

661. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Association of the repatriated Indians from Mozambique, requesting for facilities for their rehabilitation in India and for repatriation of their assets; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by Government on their demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the assistance granted to repatriates were enumerated in a statement laid on the Table of the House in answer to Starred Question No. 468 of 5th December, 1963.

As regards facilities for repatriation of the assets left behind, the representative of the Mexican Embassy in Lisbon, who are looking after our interests in Portugal, is expected to pay a visit to Mozambique in the near future. On the receipt of his report, the matter will be considered further.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

662. { Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichhava:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the States where the separation of judiciary from executive is still incomplete?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Greater Autonomy in Educational Institutes

663. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the views of the State Governments regarding giving the Central Government or Central autonomous bodies greater authority in matters of high school, higher secondary and collegiate education; and

(b) if so, the main features of the response received from State Governments?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Education in Fourth Plan

664. { Shri Bameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri E. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhason:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that central working group on technical education has made certain recommendations for inclusion in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). In its interim report, the Central Working Group on Technical Education has made the following main recommendations:

(i) Because of the large expansion that has already taken place in the field of technical education in the last 10-12 years, a stage has been reached when our institutions should be consolidated and standards improved. For this purpose, a major part of our resources and efforts should be concentrated during the Fourth Five Year Plan on the training of teachers, improvement of courses, supply of equipment and instructional materials, post-graduate courses and research and production of textbooks and standard works.

- (ii) Four Regional Institutes should be set up by the Central Government for the training of teachers for polytechnics. The Technical Teachers Training Programme for engineering colleges should be expanded in order to train larger numbers of candidates. The staff structure of polytechnics and engineering colleges should be revised in order to provide suitable opportunities of advancement to serving teachers.
- (ii) In order to assist meritorious but poor students in their technical studies, Merit-cum-Means Scholarships should be awarded to at least 25 per cent students entering technical institutions.
- (iv) The standard and contents of diploma courses in Engineering and Technology should be revised in order to re-orient the courses towards industry. Every effort should be made to start a Junior Technical School attached to each polytechnic in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan period.
- (v) Provision should be made for post-graduate courses and research in Engineering and Technology for at least 11 per cent of candidates graduating at the first degree level each year. In order to advance the standard of degree and post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology, engineering institutions should be encouraged to conduct Master's degree courses in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
- (vi) A Central Organisation should be set up for research into various aspects of technical education and training including curriculum, laboratory equipment, textbooks, appren-

ticeship training etc. Engineering institutions should be encouraged to fabricate as many items of equipment as possible in their own workshops.

Polytechnic in Delhi

665. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision in regard to the opening of a new polytechnic in Delhi has been taken;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to start functioning during this year;

(c) how many students will be admitted; and

(d) what courses this new polytechnic will offer?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The new polytechnic has started functioning this year.

(c) 120 students have been admitted in the current year. When fully established, the polytechnic will admit 300 students each year.

(d) Diploma courses in mechanical engineering and commerce have been started this year. Diploma courses in civil engineering and electrical engineering will be started later.

Motor Racing

666. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment are considering a proposal to recognise motor racing in India;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether there is also a proposal for its international recognition; and

(d) what are the requirements on which International recognition can be granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) These requirements are laid down by the respective International bodies and are not known to the Government in the case of motor racing.

समिति की रिपोर्ट" नामक इस समिति की रिपोर्ट संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। केवल बुनियादी शिक्षा पद्धति की व्यवहारिकता, उपयोगिता और सफलता का नये सिरे में या अन्याय से मूल्यांकन करने का, इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है। हाल ही में एक शिक्षा आयोग की स्थापना हुई है जो अन्य के बातों के साथ-साथ देश के सभी राज्यों में समस्त शिक्षा पद्धति का व्यापक पुनर्निरीक्षण करेगा। मार्च, 1966 के अन्त तक इसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

(ख) "पब्लिक स्कूलों" द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों के निर्धारण में भारत सरकार का कोई हाथ नहीं है। इसलिए वह इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि इन स्कूलों द्वारा बुनियादी शिक्षा पद्धति के न अपनाए जाने के कारणों को बता सके ?

डाक द्वारा हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम

बुनियादी शिक्षा

667. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

668. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय शासित प्रदेशों एवं अन्य राज्यों में बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली की व्यवहारिकता, उपयोगिता एवं सफलता का मूल्यांकन मंत्रालय ने किया है या कराने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या कारण है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में यह पद्धति नहीं अपनायी जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1956 में एक समिति ने बुनियादी शिक्षा का सर्वेक्षण और मूल्यांकन किया था। "बुनियादी शिक्षा पर मूल्यांकन

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में डाक द्वारा हिन्दी का पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) वह योजना कब से क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश की क्या शर्तें होंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के डाक द्वारा बी० ए० (उत्तीर्ण) पाठ्यक्रम में हिन्दी पहले से अध्ययन का एक विषय है। डाक-द्वारा हिन्दी का अन्य कोई पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Standard of English

669. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps taken so far by Government to raise the standard of English are bearing fruit, and if so, the progress made in this regard;

(b) whether Government are aware of the poor standard of English education, particularly at the Secondary School level and if so, the steps taken to bring about a change for the better; and

(c) whether the services of foreigners are being utilised anywhere for this purpose and if so, what is their number and the places where they are working?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Institute of Social Sciences at Simla

670. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to

set up an Institute for higher studies in social sciences at Simla;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated expenditure on the project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a management committee with top educationists and intellectuals have been formed for the purpose; and

(d) if so, who are the Members of the Committee and what will be its functions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Union Government have decided to set up the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, including Social Sciences, at Simla.

(b) An estimated recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.50 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs has been tentatively proposed.

(c) Some top educationists have been invited to be members of a Government Body proposed to be set up for the purpose as soon as the Society is registered.

(d) The names of the educationists and the functions of the Governing Body, are as follows:—

(i) Members of the Governing Body:

1. Shri M. C. Chagla, Education Minister.
2. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
3. Prof. K. G. Saiyidain, (Former Secretary to the Government of India).
4. Dr. V. Raghavan, Madras University, Madras
5. Dr. Nagendra, Delhi University.
6. Education Secretary to the Government of India.
7. Finance Secretary to the Government of India.
8. Director of the Institute.

(ii) Functions of the Governing Body;

The management, direction and control of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study shall be vested in the Governing Body Subject to the rules, regulations and orders of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society.

Seminar on U.N.

671. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Ramchahwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Asian Regional Seminar on teaching about the United Nations in Secondary Schools in India is being organized in New Delhi;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government of India or some other body is sponsoring the seminar; and

(d) how many countries are participating in the seminar?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) November, 1964.

(c) The seminar is being organised by the United Schools International, an international non-Governmental organisation with headquarters at New Delhi. UNESCO has agreed to give 1,000 dollars as fee to the Organization for this activity.

(d) Government have no information.

Researches in National Laboratories

672. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research has initiated steps to give an Industrial basis to scientific research;

(b) whether the research work on a project basis has been organised in the National Laboratories;

(c) if so, in how many Laboratories the work is being organised at present; and

(d) how many new Laboratories are likely to be set up and where?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Research programmes of the Laboratories are being organised on project basis as far as possible.

(d) Steps to set up the National Biological Laboratory, a project approved for the III Plan, have been initiated. Its location is under consideration. Tentative proposals for setting up 11 new Laboratories during the IV Plan period have been made by the Working Group for C.S.I.R. appointed by the Planning Commission.

Indo-Russian Board for Production

673. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Indo-Soviet Board for producing moderately priced books for educational institutions in the country;

(b) when the Board will come into existence and start functioning;

(c) what will be its main functions; and

(d) whether the U.S.S.R. Government have offered any help in this context?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board is likely to be set up by the end of this year.

(c) The main function of the Indo-Soviet Board will be to operate programmes of adaptations, translations, publication and distribution of appropriate Soviet text-books and standard works in English and Indian languages.

(d) The USSR Government will provide necessary materials and experts but the details of assistance have not yet been worked out.

Class room Science Films

675. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-member study group has been set up to examine the production of classroom science films;

(b) if so the names of the members of this group; and

(c) its terms of reference and when its report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Education Shri M. C. Chagla: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Dr. R. N. Rai, Head of Department of Science Education, National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi.

2. Shri G. K. Athalaye, Director, National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.

3. Shri K. Ray, Deputy Director, National Register Unit, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.

4. Miss S. Rajan, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, Member-Secretary.

(c) Terms of reference:

(1) The films on science subjects which are available in India;

(2) the use which can be made of films on scientific subjects imported from abroad;

(3) the measures that will have to be taken to adapt the foreign films to Indian conditions (including the provision of a commentary in Indian languages);

(4) the possibility of making copies of foreign films in India for use in educational institutions;

(5) the manufacture of projectors in India and their popularisation in educational institutions, the ultimate target to be reached being that every Secondary School should have a projector of its own;

(6) the possibility of obtaining raw materials from friendly nations, through the intervention of UNESCO; and

(7) the manner in which a programme of preparing scientific films in India could be organised with the collaboration of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The report is likely to be submitted by September, 1964.

Sports Village in Delhi

676. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1512 on the 25th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the project for establishing a Sports Village in Delhi;

(b) how much money is likely to be spent on this; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has withdrawn its request for release of a portion of the allotted land. However, some objections have now been made to the putting up of structures on the land. The matter is being processed with the concerned Departments.

(b) The details have not yet been fully worked out. A provision of 15 lakhs exists in the Third Plan and Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

(c) In about 4-5 years's time.

Pak infiltrators in Rajasthan

677. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani infiltrators staying in Rajasthan up-to-date; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). 222 Pakistani infiltrators were staying in Rajasthan as on the 31st July, 1964. A statement showing the action taken against them is given below:

STATEMENT

No. of Pakistani infiltrators	No. prosecuted	No. convicted	No. pending trial	No. pending investigation	Remarks
222	39	11	28	173	10 have filed civil suits claiming Indian citizenship.

हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

678. श्री वा झी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के कौन कौन से विश्व-विद्यालयों ने हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना लिया है और बनाने जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम

नहीं बनाना चाहिये और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) निम्नलिखित विश्वविद्यालयों ने अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी को भी शिक्षा / परीक्षा का माध्यम अपना लिया है :

धारा, इलाहाबाद, अलीगढ़, बनारस, भागलपुर, दिल्ली, गोरखपुर, गुजरात, इन्दिरा कला संगीत, जबलपुर, जोधपुर, कुश्कोर, मसनऊ, बड़ौदा का एम० एस० विश्व-विद्यालय, मगध, नागपुर,

उस्मानिया, पंजाब, पटना, राजस्थान, रांची, सरदार वल्लभ भाई, सागर, मल्लार्यों का एस० एन० डी० टी०, उदयपुर, बिहार, बिक्रम, जं.बाजी, रवि शंकर, गुजरात विद्यापीठ, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, काशी विद्यापीठ और के० एस० दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय ।

िन्दी को शिक्षा/परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाने का प्रश्न इन्दौर और उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के भी विचाराधीन है ।

कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय ने भी अपने संबन्धक और सम्बद्ध कालेजों को अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषा को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में लागू करने की अनुमति दे दी है । किन्तु, अभी तक किसी भी कालेज ने हिन्दी को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में लागू नहीं किया है ।

वाराणसेय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की संविधि के अनुसार उस विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का माध्यम संस्कृत है किन्तु आधुनिक विषयों के लिये शिक्षा का माध्यम आंगिक रूप से हिन्दी है ।

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में शिक्षा का माध्यम उर्दू है किन्तु विशेष मामलों में हिन्दी के जरिये भी शिक्षा दी जाती है ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है ।

Purana Qilla Evacuees

679. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports of a lease deed executed by the Union Government in March, 1964 asking the displaced person lessee

evacuated from Purana Qilla, Delhi to build his house before July, 1962;

(b) if so, whether inquiries have been made into the matter; and

(c) the result of the inquiry?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The evictees from Purana Qilla were allotted plots in 1959-60. Under the terms of allotment they had to pay 20 per cent of the premium as initial deposit and the balance in instalments upto 7 years in cash or by adjustment of compensation claims. They had to take possession of the plots within 18 days from the issue of the allotment letter and construct their houses within a period of 6 months from the date of possession. This period is, however, extended upto 2 years. The period of lease of the plots commences from the date of taking over possession though the lease deeds are executed after full payment of the premium. The period of 2 years during which construction is to be completed also commences from the date of possession of the plot. As the allottees have the option of paying the price within a period of seven years, the lease deed is generally executed after the prescribed period for construction is over.

Land for refugees in Dandakaranya

Gov. { Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land which is given to refugees in Dandakaranya, specially in Jugani village, is not cultivable; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Some 11 plots in Jugani village were found after reclamation to be unfit for cultivation and the allottees were given

other plots in exchange. It is not correct to say that land given to refugees in Dandakaranya is not cultivable. It is only occasional, small patches of land in some areas which prove after soil analysis to be unsuitable. In such cases suitable land is given in exchange.

Secondary and Collegiate Education

681. Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the period prescribed for secondary and collegiate education in different States and Union territories of India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make these periods uniform throughout India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3142/64].

(b) Yes, Sir. The Education Commission recently appointed will no doubt look into this aspect.

Fertilizer Factories

682. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set-up a number of fertilizer factories in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sufficient technical knowledge is available in the country for the purpose; and

(d) the total estimated expenditure on these projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) At the moment new projects at Korba (MP) and Durgapur (West Bengal) are under consideration for execution in the public sector. Various other projects are also under examination but details in regard to them have still to be finalised.

(c) Yes.

(d) The figures will be available only after the detailed project reports are prepared.

All India Services

683. { Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap in the cadre strength of all-India Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position regarding the gaps in the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. as on 1st September, 1964 is as follows:—

	Direct Recruitment Quota	Promotion Quota	Total
I.A.S.	270	50	320
I.P.S.	103	44	147

श्रीकसीजन गैस का अपव्यय

684. श्री बलजीत सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागल उर्वरक फैक्टरी में जो फालतू श्रीकसीजन गैस निकलती है वह बहुत सी जाया जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे उपयोग में लाने के लिये क्या विचार किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भलगेशन) : (क) जी हाँ। इस समय विद्युत्-विश्लेषण प्लांट (Electrolysis Plant) में उत्पादित आक्सिजन गैस स्थूल रूप से (roughly) प्रति घंटा 12,500 घन मीटर की दर (rate) से एटमासफियर (atmosphere) में निकसित की जाती है।

(ख) पाईलट पैमाने (pilot scale) पर आक्सिजन गैस को साफ करने के लिये विभिन्न तरीके अपनाये गये परन्तु अब तक सफलता नहीं मिली। आक्सिजन गैस को साफ करने के लिये स्थिर-विद्युत् प्रदक्षेपकों (electrostatic precipitators) की सप्लाइज के लिये हाल में टेण्डर मांगे गये हैं।

Soviet Circus

685. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent visit of the Soviet Circus to India was a financial success;

(b) the names of places where they had their shows, and the total collections made in each Centre and the expenditure incurred in those Centres;

(c) the names of States which had waived entertainment and other taxes for these shows;

(d) the net amount credited to the consolidated Fund of India as a result of these shows; and

(e) whether any liability was incurred from this Fund to pay any compensation to the injured persons at Hyderabad when the gallery collapsed?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) As the figures of expenditure incurred are not yet known, it is not possible to make a final evaluation of the financial success of the visit;

(b) Places where shows were held and the total collections made at each Centre are as follows:—

Bombay	Rs. 5,19,038.00
Hyderabad	Rs. 68,479.25
Madras	Rs. 1,81,473.50
Calcutta	Rs. 4,00,476.00
Kanpur	Rs. 1,83,259.50
Delhi	Rs. 3,10,888.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 16,63,614.25

Complete expenditure figures have not yet been furnished by all State Governments.

(c) Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Administration;

(d) No amount has yet been credited to the consolidated Fund of India as all State Governments have not yet furnished complete statements of expenditure; and

(e) No, Sir.

Police Training School

686. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Police Training School from Mount Abu to Hyderabad;

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(b) if so, whether any site has been selected for this purpose; and

(c) when the school will be shifted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) when the buildings for the School are constructed.

Teaching in Delhi Schools

687. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teaching in schools under the Delhi Administration suffers greatly because of a large number of teachers going on tours; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose taking any steps to ensure regular coaching in the schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay scales of University Lecturers

688. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how the scales of pay of various Grades of University lecturers obtaining in various States compare with those in vogue in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The required information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3143/64].

Primary and Secondary Education

689. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the actual amount spent by the Central Government on Primary and Secondary education either directly

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or indirectly out of their own funds during the last five years viz., 1958-59 to 1963-64?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Information is not readily available and will take time to collect.

Drilling at Port Canning

690. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to commence drilling operations in Port Canning area of West Bengal;

(b) whether Soviet Experts consider the prospects of finding oil to be promising in this area; and

(c) whether Port Canning oil, if found, can be used to feed the proposed refinery at Haldia?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It has been decided that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission should undertake deep drilling operations in the West Bengal basin. The first well is likely to be drilled near Port Canning.

(b) The Soviet Experts consider it worthwhile to carry out more exploration work in this area.

(c) Nothing can be said about this at this stage.

Foreign Tours by Ministers

691. Shri P. E. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred up-to-date on foreign tours of Ministers since 1st June, 1964 Minister-wise; and

(b) the purpose of these tours, Minister-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Bhatn): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3144/64].

Teachers' Training

692. Shri Babappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are taking steps for the expansion of teachers' training; and

(b) whether the Government of Mysore have asked for any assistance from the Central Government for the expansion of teachers' training?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

कोरदा में उबरक का कारखाना

693. { श्री चाँडक :
श्री रा० सि० पांडेय :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फर्टिलायजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने कोरदा, जिला विलासपुर, मध्य प्रदेश, में फर्टिलायजर प्लांट लगाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यह परियोजना कब तक पूर्ण होगी ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झलमशन) : (क) और (ख) फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ

इंडिया ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोरदा नामक स्थान पर उबरक कारखाने को लगाने के लिये एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। उक्त परियोजना रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

(ग) अनुमोदन के समय से लेकर इसे 30 से 36 महीने तक लगने की आशा है।

Correspondence Course for Teachers' Training

694. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start Correspondence Courses to train secondary school teachers in order to overcome shortage of such trained teachers;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on launching such a scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A proposal is under examination whether it is feasible to make use of the technique of correspondence course instruction to train teachers for schools.

Salary-Scale of U.P. Teachers

695. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have sent any proposal for the revision of the salary-scales of the teachers of Primary and Secondary schools of local bodies in the State last year; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the Uttar Pradesh Government by the Central Government for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Students to Yugoslavia

696. { **Shri Vishwanath Pandey:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:..

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia have offered scholarships for Indian nationals for study in different subjects in Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the value of these scholarships, the number of the scholarships and the subjects of study/training; and

(c) the action so far taken by Government in the matter of grant of these scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Value of Scholarships

(i) Maintenance allowance
40,000 Dinars p.m. (Approx. Rs. 254/- p.m.);

(ii) Book allowance;

(iii) Free medical care;

(iv) Lump sum allowance for rent if accommodation is not provided.

Number of Scholarships

Five.

Subjects of study training

Fine Arts (Frescoes, Mosaics, Restoration and Conservation), History of Yugoslavia, Economic Development, Public Administration and Serbo-croatian Language and Literature.

(c) The offer of Scholarships has been accepted and nominations for three Scholarships have been made.

Nominations for the remaining two are being finalised shortly.

Capitation Fees

697. **Shri D. J. Nalk:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several States private Engineering and Medical Colleges are charging capitation fees for admission of students; and

(b) if so what remedial measures are contemplated by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The fees charged in some cases in termed as 'donation fees' and in other cases, as 'Capitation fees'.

(b) In order to ensure that these institutions maintain correct standards, certain academic, administrative, and financial principles have been suggested to State Governments and Universities.

Acquisition of Land Under Master Plan

698. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vlr Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Sidhanthi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how much land has been acquired by Government so far under the Delhi Master Plan to bring down land prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): In accordance with the Scheme for large-scale acquisition development and disposal of land in Delhi the details of which are given in the statement laid on 23rd March, 1961, on the Table of the House in response to the Call Attention Motion tabled by Shri P. Deb under Rule 197; about 16,000 acres of land

has already been acquired for the purposes of development by the various agencies, namely, the Delhi Development Authority, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, cooperative societies, Government departments and other public institutions and organisations.

All India Scientific Service

699. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 962 on the 8th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations regarding the creation of an All India Service of Scientific Personnel have since been received from the Scientific Personnel Committee;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Productive Labour in Schools and Colleges

700. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 966 on the 8th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to work out a detailed scheme for the introduction of productive labour in schools and colleges has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

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

Model Legislation for Universities

701. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1239 on the 29th April 1964 and state:

(a) whether the work relating to the drafting of model legislation for Universities has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Noonmati Refinery

702. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1232 on the 29th April, 1964 regarding the supply of gas from Noonmati Refinery and state:

(a) whether the project report has since been prepared; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features are:

(1) The project Report is based on the production of 6000 metric tonnes of Liquefied Petroleum

Gas per year, with a potential capacity to produce upto 11,000 tonnes.

- (2) The maximum use of indigenous equipment, like vessels, tanks, heat exchangers, pumps and pipes etc.
- (3) The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 16.09 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

दिल्ली में वर्षा

703. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जुलाई, में दिल्ली में होने वाली भारी वर्षा से कितने ग्राम प्रभावित हुए; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा सहायता के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जुलाई, 1964 में भारी वर्षा और जलरोध से 44 ग्राम प्रभावित हुए :

(ख) सहायता के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये :—

- (1) मनुष्य और पशु सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाये गये ।
- (2) इस प्रकार प्रभावित ग्रामों के लिये सिरकियां, चरागाहों, सीमेंट की खाली बोखियों, राशन, नावों और डाक्टरों सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई ।

Education in U.S.S.R.

704. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has, during his visit to U.S.S.R., studied the educational system there, particularly with reference to the role of the national language vis-a-vis the regional languages in the educational system of that country;

(b) if so, whether a detailed report in this regard would be laid on the Table; and

(c) to what extent the system could be made applicable to India?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Education Minister did observe the working of the Educational System in the course of his tour.

(b) No. There is no question of any report.

(c) There are many features in the educational system which can be made applicable in India. The matter is under consideration.

Central Reserve Police at Neemuch

705. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Reserve Police was called out at Neemuch on the 25th July, 1964; and

(b) if so, the occasion therefor and what services were rendered by the Central Reserve Police on that occasion?

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

(b) A small contingent of the Central Reserve Police was requisitioned by the District Magistrate, Mandsaur, as a reserve till such time as the district police arrived, to meet law and order requirements in Neemuch. The force was returned after an hour without being used.

Regional Drug Research Laboratories

706. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Regional Drug Research Laboratories in India;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) in which places?

The Minister for Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Oil Pipe Line

**707. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) when Government expect to complete the second sector of India's first crude oil pipe line project connecting the oilfields in Assam with the public sector refinery at Barauni to receive rude oil; and

(b) the total cost of the entire project?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The second stage of the pipeline from Nunmati to Barauni was completed on 11th February, 1963.

(b) Rs. 45 crores approximately.

Alcohol

708. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of molasses produced in the country;

(b) how much of it is exported outside India;

(c) how much power alcohol is produced in the country from molasses; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to produce wine from power alcohol?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Production of molasses depends on the production of sugar. On an average, production of molasses is 35 per cent of the sugar production. The production of molasses during the season December, 1962 to November, 1963 was of the order of 749,000 tonnes.

(b) The value of exports of molasses made during the financial year 1963-64 was Rs. 98,09,200. Exports are not normally permitted now.

(c) The use of power alcohol for admixture with petrol as motor fuel has altogether stopped. Industrial alcohol is being produced and the figures of production for the year 1963 are as under:

(i) Absolute Alcohol 25,307 Kilolitre.

(ii) Rectified Spirit 87,837 Kilolitre.

(d) Rectified spirit is used in some States in the form of country spirit after suitable dilution. It is also used the manufacture of Indian made foreign liquor namely rum, gin, whisky, brandy etc.

Expenditure on Das Commission

709. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on the Das Commission and who bore the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A total expenditure of Rs. 2,09,252.58 nP,—Rs. 1,72,111.17 nP: by State Government and Rs. 37,141.41 nP. by Central Government—was incurred on the Das Commission.

मैसूर को शिक्षा संबंधी ऋण

710. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री य. बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसूर सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिये तीस लाख रुपये कर्ज के रूप में सन् 1964-65 के लिये मांगे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री भवन दर्शन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

Demands of Primary Teachers

711. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Primary Teachers' Federation had recently presented a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, their demands as contained in memorandum; and

(c) the Government's decision on their demands?

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

(b) The Memorandum presented by All India Primary Teachers' Federation to the Union Education Minister contains 22 demands as under:—

(1) Equalisation of the dearness allowance of the primary school teachers drawing the same salary with other government officers of the States.

(2) National minimum salary for primary teachers for the social security of the teachers.

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(3) Introduction of triple-benefit scheme i.e. Pension, gratuity and provident fund.

(4) Common syllabus and curriculum for primary schools in different languages for the whole of the country.

(5) Fixation of retirement age for the primary school teachers.

(6) Transfer of primary education to local bodies.

(7) Education to be a Central subject.

(8) Setting up of a joint staff councils for administration.

(9) Economic measures in Primary Education—Recommendation of 'Kher Committee'.

(10) Priority to Primary Education.

(11) Status of the Primary Teachers.

(12) Wastage & Stagnation.

(13) Common uniform for the children of age-group 6—14.

(14) Free education to the children of teachers.

(15) Educational tours for primary school teacher in foreign countries—necessary arrangements for foreign currency.

(16) Houses for teachers.

(17) Training of teachers.

(18) Teachers' day.

(19) Coordination of primary education with Secondary and College education.

(20) Recognition of experienced teachers as trained one and giving of the same scale to them.

(21) Provident fund contribution.

(22) Representation in the State Elementary Education Boards.

(c) These are matters on which State Governments/local bodies concerned have to take decisions.

Delhi Rent Control Act

712. { Shri Shiv Charan Gupta.
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under the Delhi Rent Control Act pending in Delhi Courts on the 31st December, 1961, 31st December, 1962 and 31st December, 1963;

(b) how many of these cases were six months old, one year old and two years old;

(c) whether any representations have been received by Government regarding faulty provisions of the Act; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) 31-12-1961	3112
31-12-1962	3895
31-12-1963	4389

(b) Position is as follows :—

Pending on	6 months old	1 year old	2 years old
31-12-61	Figures are not available separately.		
31-12-62	Figures not available.	803	93
31-12-63	1237	913	243

(c) and (d). Certain representations have been received and these are under consideration.

Tension Research on Hindu Marriage and Divorce

713. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any recommendation between 1952 and 1954 from their Senior Consultant regarding a project of UNESCO's Tension Research Scheme sponsored by Government on Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill;

(b) whether a former Director of the Institute of Psychological Research and Service, Patna University allotted the project to some other person and whether he informed Government about it in 1956; and

(c) whether any payment was made to the Research Scholar who undertook this Research project and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The attitude of people towards the Hindu Code Bill including *inter alia* provisions on marriage and divorce was one of the subjects taken up for research on the recommendation of the UNESCO Consultant on Research in Social Tensions in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

O.N.G.C. Files

714. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two confidential files of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have recently been found at a Pan shop in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the circumstances as to how these files found their way to the Pan shop?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Two folders of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission containing working sheets relating to drilling activities were, it has been reported, found near a Pan Chop in Delhi on the 4th August, 1964. These were among the contents of a suit-case of an employee of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission who was travelling to Ahmedabad on official duty. The suit-case is stated to have been stolen from the train at Delhi Railway Station.

(b) The police are inquiring into the matter.

Training of School Librarians

715. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1043 on the 11th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the number of teachers' training colleges in India conducting training courses for school librarians as per the target of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) which of the teachers' training colleges in Orissa have already started this course; and

(c) whether the teachers' training college established at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) by the National Council of Education has made any provision for this training?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Five.

(b) None.

(c) No, Sir.

Forged Traveller's Cheques

716. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scotland Yard has informed the Police authorities in India that forged travellers' cheques

seized in London were issued by a Travel Agency in Bombay named Blue Skies Private Ltd.;

(b) whether any Inspector General of Police under suspension, holds a majority share worth about Rs. 100,000 in the same travel agency; and

(c) the action Government have taken against this official in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, a complaint in this regard was received by the Police authorities in India from New Scotland Yard.

(b) 963 shares of the value of Rs. 96,300, out of the total issued capital of Rs. 2,31,000 in Blue Skies Private Ltd., are reported to be held by an Inspector-General of Police under suspension.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by the State Government in respect of contraventions of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules by the officer.

Drilling in New Capital of Gujarat

717. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the drilling in the new capital named 'Gandhi Nagar' of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the prospects of oil in that area; and

(c) whether Government have relaxed the restrictions placed on the construction of this Gandhi Nagar area by the State Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The prospects of oil in the major portion of the area appear to be poor.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have indicated to the Government of Gujarat the portion of the area which is of no further interest to the Commission.

CSIR Reviewing Committee Report

718. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table the recommendation made by the reviewing Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research headed by Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The Report of the Reviewing Committee has not yet been received. It is expected by the end of September, 1964.

Non-Indian Employees in Government service

719. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Indians employed in various Departments of Government and how many of them are working as Heads of Departments at present;

(b) how many of them are in continuous employment for over three years; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to replace those non-Indians who are in continuous service exceeding three years by suitable Indian employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Namrup Fertilizer Factory

720. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of the Namrup Fertilizer Factory in Assam;

(b) how far it is behind schedule at present; and

(c) when it is likely to go into production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Progress so far made in setting up of Namrup Fertilizer Factory is as follows:

1. 806.91 acres of land have been acquired and compensation amounting to Rs. 20,43,663 has been paid.

2. A railway line from the Namrup Railway Station to the Project Site of about 5 miles has been laid and all stores and materials are now unloaded at site. Plant and machinery imported from U.K. are now reaching the factory site direct from the port at Kandla without any transhipment. Out of approximately 4,000 tonnes of imported machinery, 3,480 tonnes have been received and unloaded at site.

3. Nine ware-houses and ten godowns covering an area of 1,21,000 sq. ft. have been constructed.

4. Land on the bank of the Dilli river for the erection of a pumping station to supply 8 million gallons water, per day, to the factory and township and also the Thermal Power Station of the Assam State Electricity Board has been acquired and 11,600 ft. of 24 inches diameter water main have been laid and jointed.

5. 90 per cent of the Scope drawings for the main plants have been received from M/s Chemical Construction (G.B.) London, who are going to supply the main plant and machinery and 50 per cent of these drawings have been processed.

6. Out of 900 residential quarters to be built, 250 have been completed and 390 are nearing completion.

7. A hostel building having forty rooms has been built.

8. Construction of Works & Drawing Office, Canteen, First aid post, school and administrative buildings is in progress.

9. Laying of a 14" gas pipe line by the Assam Gas Company from the Naharkatia Oil Fields to Namrup (about 11 miles) for supplying gas to the Fertilizer Factory and the Thermal Power Station is nearing completion.

(b) The time schedule for construction has been extended by about one year.

(c) The factory is now expected to be commissioned by the end of 1966 or early 1967.

Engineering Personnel

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

(a) whether the Report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has indicated the possibility of surplus of engineers during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the targets for the expansion of colleges and polytechnics?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It was indicated in a Working Paper prepared by the Institute last year on "Analytical Review of Demand Forecast Methodology and Provisional Forecast of Growth" that there might be a surplus of engineering personnel in the Fourth Plan. It was assumed that the Fourth Plan outlay will be of the order of Rs. 15,600 crores. The requirements of non-Plan sectors were not separately computed for purposes of this analysis. This matter has

since been examined further in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Manpower Institute. While a clear picture will emerge only after firm decisions have been taken about the size and investment pattern of the Fourth Plan, on present indications it is not expected that there will be a surplus of engineering personnel during the Fourth Plan. Action will also have to be taken in the Fourth Plan for further expansion of the facilities for engineering education and training for meeting the Fifth Plan requirements.

C.E.E.R.I., Pilani (Rajasthan)

722. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan) has invented a substitute for Transistors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for its production on a commercial basis?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Loan Scholarships Scheme

723. { Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are going to liberalise the post-matric national loan scholarships scheme by granting outright scholarships instead of interest free loans from the next year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The proposal is under consideration. Meanwhile, the National Loan Scholarships will continue for the current year.

नगर हवेली में सरकारी कर्मचारी

724. श्री बसबन्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय नगर हवेली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी राज्य सरकारों से डेपुटेशन पर लिये हुए हैं; और

(ग) उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस समय हवेली में 623 सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ।

(ख) 107 कर्मचारी राज्य सरकारों से प्रतिनियुक्ति (डेपुटेशन) पर हैं ।

(ग) गुजरात से 106; और म.प्र. से 1 ।

State Farming

725. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed a scheme of "State Farming" with the help of new migrants from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). In connection with the resettlement of agriculturist families among the new migrants, who have come from East Pakistan since January 1964, the Government are considering the scope for setting up State-owned farms in areas where sizeable blocks of cultivable land are available. Under the pattern envisaged, migrants will be employed as farm labour for a period of 3 to 5 years on wages and a share in the

profits. During this period, the land will be developed and a suitable cropping pattern evolved. Apart from cultivation of food crops, commercial crops will also be grown, where possible. After a period of about 3 to 5 years, the land will be transferred to a co-operative of the migrants or assigned to them on individual basis, if they show real keenness in cultivation. Details of the scheme are expected to be finalised shortly.

Oil Exploration in Andaman and Nicobar

726. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of oil experts has gone recently to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for exploring the possibility of oil in the islands and in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the progress of the work done so far?

The Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Field parties of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been carrying out geological mapping of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last few field seasons. No other party of oil experts went recently to Andaman and Nicobar for oil exploration in the Islands and in the Bay of Bengal.

(b) Geological mapping of Islands is in progress.

M/s Serajuddin and Co. Affairs

727. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial in court of law of the various officers indicated in the quasi-judicial inquiry conducted by Shri S. K. Das, former Judge of the Supreme Court into affairs of Messrs Serajuddin & Co. are in progress; and

(b) if so, the stage at which each of the said trials has reached?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In one case prosecution witnesses are being cross-examined and in the remaining three cases prosecution evidence is being recorded.

Practical Training in Engineering

728. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present course of Degree Examination in various branches of Engineering education do not lay emphasis on practical side resulting in production of theoretical engineers, who are failing in practical field; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce teaching in Industrial Management in the Engineering Degree course so that some number of Engineer-Administrators could be produced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The degree courses include a sufficient amount of practical work in laboratories, workshops, in drawing and designing etc. Actual industrial experience, however, should be gained by the graduates after the course, through apprenticeship or in-plant training.

(b) Certain aspects of Industrial Management are included in engineering degree courses, but specialised training in this field is offered at post-graduate stage.

Electric Transmission Lines in Andamans

729. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two personnel of the Electricity Department, Andaman Islands, were electrocuted in 1963 while on duty due to the fall of electric transmission lines at Port Blair;

(b) whether the incident happened because of the absence of any guard netting on the transmission lines at cross roads and other danger points; and

(c) if not, the circumstances in which the incident occurred?

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

(b) The site of accident was neither a cross road nor any danger point requiring the use of guard netting under the Indian Electricity Rules.

(c) The incident happened because the phase conductor on 230 volts AC which snapped did not make a good contact with earth after falling, to permit flow of current to the ground which would have blown the fuse in the circuit, making the line dead and safe.

Inter-University Youth Festival

730. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-University Youth Festival will be held this year also in the capital sometime in October-November, 1964;

(b) if so, the date of its commencement; and

(c) the Universities, which will be participating in it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. However with a view to achieve economy in expenditure, the size of the contingent from each University has been reduced from 22 students to 12 students this year.

(b) 14th November, 1964.

(c) Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Bhagalpur, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Indore, Jamia Millia, Jammu & Kashmir, Jiwaji, Jodhpur, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Kerala, K. S. Darbhanga, Kurukshetra, Lucknow, Magadh, Marathwada, Mysore, Nagpur, Orissa Agriculture, Patna, Punjab Agricultural, Punjab, Punjabi, Rabindra Bharati, Rajasthan, Ranchi, Ravi Shankar, Hoorkee, Saugar, S.N.D.T. Bombay, Udaipur, UP Agricultural, Utkal, Vikram, Visva Bharati, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Indian Institutes of Technology at Bombay, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras.

12.03 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before you take up that, may I submit one thing? We were told that the Calling Attention Notice regarding the resignation of Shri S. K. Gupta, Chairman of DDA, was to be admitted for the 16th. Yesterday, we were told that because a statement was made by Shri Tyagi when he intervened in the debate and laid a statement on the Table of the House the Calling Attention Notice was rejected. When I made a submission to the Deputy-Speaker at that time, since he was not aware of our Call-

ing Attention Notice, he simply said that a statement has been laid on the Table and Members can go through it. In fact, our object in giving notice of a calling attention notice was to focus attention.....

Mr. Speaker: He might write to me and then I will see what I can do.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I have a submission to make on the same point. In recent times, on more than one occasion, we have been noticing that very important questions are tabled in the House and permitted by you and suddenly the Ministers, without even giving notice, bring their statements when we are not in the House. Having permitted that, it would be very unfair if our request for putting questions on that subject is not conceded. This happened in the case of the communiqué of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It happened again yesterday. I am afraid, this may be repeated.

Mr. Speaker: I will see that whenever such a statement is made, previous intimation is given to the Member who has given notice of that.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): May I make a submission? I only want to remind the House that the question was raised by Shri Chatterjee in his speech on the no-confidence motion. He has stated something about this officer. It is only in connection with that that I laid a statement on the Table of the House. I wanted to make a complete statement but, instead of wasting the time of the House, I laid it on the Table of the House. It was in answer to the question raised.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): My submission is that a few days back I had given a "Call attention" notice on the same question and you had admitted it; but yesterday I came to know that after the hon. Minister

made the statement that "Call attention" notice has been disallowed. My point is that we should be able at least to put some questions in order to get clarifications.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Or, you should allow a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It pains me to say, Sir, I submitted a "Call attention" notice on the death of 114 refugee children in Madhya Pradesh. That was disclosed on the floor of the House in Madhya Pradesh. That "Call attention" notice has been disallowed somehow or other. I do not understand it because it concerns the lives of children. 114 children died in the course of May and August. I wanted the Minister to make a statement so that we might have a clear picture of the situation there.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that because Shri Banerjee and Shrimati Chakravarty raised that question. Shri Hem Barua has also raised the same question about the "calling attention" notices, though it was not relevant here. This was quite a different case. As he would realise, we cannot take cognisance of the death of 114 children though we might have every sympathy over the death of such a large number of children. That question cannot be taken up here as a "Call attention" notice. He should not have raised it in this connection here. When once it has been disallowed, I have requested hon. Members not to.....

Shri Hem Barua: It is about the death of children.

Mr. Speaker: Then too we have to go according to certain rules. Whatever it might be and though our sympathies might go out to them, we cannot take that up if the Rules do not permit it. So, I did not admit that "Call attention" notice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to urge, Sir, that the Centre has something to do about the question of refugee children being sent to Mana and other places.

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing altogether. If they have been sent once, they are there and then death takes place, ordinarily it is the State Government's sphere.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: No, Sir; refugee rehabilitation is always with the Centre.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You remember, Sir in the.....

Mr. Speaker: If he or any other hon. Member has to say anything about the "Call attention" notice, I can hear him in my Chamber and not at this moment when I have rejected it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not saying about the "Call attention" notice.

Mr. Speaker: I will not hear him now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a simple matter.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You admitted a question on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: No; I will not allow anyone now.

Shri Hem Barua: What you have said.....

Mr. Speaker: He should also resume his seat. That can be reviewed if he convinces me that it is a subject that can be taken up here. I will certainly review it.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: What I submit...

Mr. Speaker: I will request him to take his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: You will welcome it when I speak.

Mr. Speaker: No; I will not

Shri Hem Barua: You will.

Mr. Speaker: No. I am definite. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Bannerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have told him that he should write to me, if he has a grievance.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे सुन तो लीजिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उन को बन्द करने देंगे या नहीं देंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक शब्द भी अगर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हो जाता हूँ तो मुश्किल पड़ जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसी बात है तो तो आप अपनी आवाज को दुरुस्त कर ही लीजिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have told him that he can write to me if he has a grievance; still, he is rising again and again provoking Shri Bagri to take that up. I have asked him to sit down. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 7 OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2)

of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Tenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 766 dated the 23rd May, 1964.
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eleventh Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 821 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 864 dated the 13th June, 1964.
- (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Thirteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in—Notification No. G.S.R. 863 dated the 13th June, 1964.
- (v) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1176 dated the 22nd August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3135/64].

(2) a copy of Notification No. G.S. R. 822 dated the 30th May, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to the pickers industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3136/64].

(3) a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 823 dated the 30th May, 1964, extending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3137/64].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the No-confidence Motion.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में एक निवेदन करूंगा कि पूर्व निश्चय के अनुसार आज पहले कृष्यात बाल्काट मण्ड पर बहस होगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे वह याद है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस पर आज प्रथम बहस चलती क्योंकि एसा पूर्व निश्चय कर लिया गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पर पहले ही बहस होगी लेकिन चूंकि एक ही डिबेट है और पिछले दिन की एक तकरीर अभी जारी है इसलिये मैंने सोचा कि 8 मिनट वे ले लें, चार, पांच मिनट और लेंगे और वह स्पीच खत्म होने पर इसको ले लिया जायगा ।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, I abide by your decision entirely, but I had understood that the debate on

the Murud incident was, according to the Bulletin, under your own direction, fixed at a certain hour and the debate on the No-confidence Motion was to continue after that. Therefore, I supposed that I was to begin this.

Mr. Speaker: There was no hour fixed. The only thing was that we would take it up separately. We fixed it for Tuesday, but having regard to his convenience, the House agreed to take it up on Wednesday. We are taking it up just after five minutes. The House will now take up further consideration of the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri N. C. Chatterjee on the 11th September, 1964. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma to continue her speech. She has already taken 8 minutes.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh Bund was 99 per cent failure. The present food policy should satisfy both the Communists and the Swatantra Party because of the fair prices fixed for the farmer and I am sure that several farmers have expressed that it is a reasonable price and there is a decision to undertake State trading in foodgrains gradually.

Some Members said about the personality cult. Even after the sad demise of Jawaharlalji, they are still pursuing it. I feel that it is the Opposition that has started the negative personality cult in the country. I do not understand why there should be so much controversy about the decision of the Government to declare the previous Prime Minister's residence as a national memorial. In this very House, we heard Dr. Lohia speaking about the furniture, the carpets and all these things of the Prime Minister's residence. The previous Prime Minister was requested, when he became the Prime Minister, to stay in that House. So, whether he liked it or not, he was staying in this House. Now, what is

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wrong if the Government decided to declare it as a national memorial and the Prime Minister's residence is shifted to a simpler and smaller house. Dr. Lohia's utterances after the demise of our beloved Prime Minister are resented throughout the country. He said: Our Prime Minister has given jewels to his family and ashes to the country. This is what he says about the ashes of Jawaharlalji.

Regarding the amendments to the Constitution, I have seen a number of private Members bringing forward so many amendments to the Constitution especially from the Opposition side. Why should they blame the Government in this regard?

Again, regarding our policies, Mr. Dandekar wanted to give an opportunity to this Government to change its policies. It is not so simple as that. Our policies had been debated in Parliament for years and years and they were found to be sound and they were endorsed by the people at large. Shri Jawaharlal himself in his Autobiography has said:

"If I were given a chance to go through my life again with my present knowledge and experience added, I would no doubt try to make many changes in my personal life—but my major decisions in public affairs would remain untouched. Indeed, I could not vary them for they were stronger than myself and a force beyond my control drove me to them."

Nehru's way is the correct way. He stood for the relation of the past and the present akin to the relation of the Mother and the child where the Mother endures in the child but the child is an independent entity in itself. This was the true significance of Nehru to India. He meant a wholesome synthesis of the past and the present of the East and the West, of the ancient and the modern, of the

philosophic and scientific attitudes. To the Indian people, no other attitude could be more natural and more useful. The vision of India which he conjured up, the foundations of ideology which he laid, the pattern and policy which he formulated will endure for a long time. I want them to endure without being a routine beaten track without solidifying into fanatic and unpragmatic postures since this contains the essence of what Nehru always preached and stood for.

Sir, regarding the economic policies, I would like to explain them but I do not have much time here to explain them. Jawaharlalji has explained them. I would like Mr. Dandekar to read the debates where our previous Prime Minister has explained them. I do not like to use the word 'late' because I never consider Jawaharlalji as dead; he is ever living, he is *amar* and he is always living in our hearts. I would like my hon. friends to read those speeches.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani also had advanced an argument on the same lines before and asked 'Why do you want a steel plant?'. Jawaharlalji has given an answer to that question. I shall just read out one or two sentences from Jawaharlalji's reply to Shri M. R. Masani's question: Regarding the strategy of economic development, Jawaharlalji said:

"Our strategy of economic development is first and essentially agriculture, modernisation of agriculture, the training of our rural masses to change their outlook to use new methods, tools and at the same time lay foundations of an industrial structure by building heavy industries, above all, power."

He also said:

"With the money available with us, are we going to give some present benefit today or kept it for tomorrow or the day after? By spending the money we have we can get some petty benefits today but that will not yield any permanent benefit, and one has to find a healthy balance between today's benefit and tomorrow's. This business of steel plants etc. is for tomorrow's benefit."

We cannot get tied up economically with the countries of the West or of the East, as Shri Dandekar wanted us to do when he said that we should get more and more instruments and equipment from the West. If we get tied up with those countries, that would mean that our industrial growth will be prevented, and that is not the way of getting our country industrialised. Again, placed as we are, an industrial base is most important from the point of view of military strength and defence strength. Even for agricultural implements, small industries are needed today.

There may be some difficulties in the implementation of our policies. There may be difficulties arising out of the limitations inherent in the situation. That was because we had a legacy and we had a particular situation handed down to us, such as a backward economy, immature political institutions, an inhibited society sandwiched between the compulsions of a fast changing world and the stagnant outlook generated by centuries of slavery and exploitation. This was the mightiest challenge facing the young nation and this challenge was accepted under the leadership of Panditji.

Again, there was also the failure of the human element, and most of the failure can be attributed to the failure of the human element.

The total war started by our Home Minister on corruption has to be encouraged. Socialism and democracy cannot prosper where the atmosphere is so charged with graft and self-aggrandizement and an ever-increasing gulf of disparities. Our socialism has yet to take roots and this can happen only when we have the courage to maintain ideological clarity in all that we do. Any sound socio-economic system and particularly socialism contains within itself adequate correctives to counter the vagaries of the human element. The prevalence of vagaries is used as an argument against socialism and the forces of socialism are not allowed to operate. This is the age-old trick of detractors. The most effective way of obviating the failures of the human element is to pursue relentlessly the ideology for which we stand. The panacea for the ills of socialism is more socialism.

Whether it be the food situation or the question of prices, corruption or inefficiency, poverty or backwardness, whatever be the particular malady, a scrupulous ideological approach alone can do the trick.

The banyan tree which was giving shade to all of us is no more. Let us now see how much shade the other trees can give us. Their growth will no more be stunted, provided they have the inherent capacity to grow. The great virtue of democracy is that it has mysterious ways of replenishing human material. Even under the shadow of a national tragedy, I hope that the hitherto untapped capacities and dormant energies of the present leadership will spring into full bloom.

I shall conclude my speech with what Shri H. N. Murkerjee said during the debate on the no-confidence motion last time. He said:

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"But I feel that it is fair to remember that raking up the past might not always be a good thing, and if we remember the past, when we all wanted to move together in the tasks of maintaining the dignity of the country, securing the country's development, then we should not be unconscious of the obligations which we continue even today."

Here again I would repeat what our previous Prime Minister was so fond of saying:

"The words are lovely, dark & deep;
But I have promises to keep
and miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

श्री नौथं (अलीगढ): सूचना के प्राधार पर जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव चल रहा है उस पर 17 हस्ताक्षर कर्ताओं में से मैं भी एक हूँ। शुक्रवार से मैं प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूँ बोलने का अवसर पाने की। कब मेरी प्रतीक्षा पूरी होगी, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। आपको वक्त पर पता चल जाएगा।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of my discussion is the unauthorised and illegal landing of one Mr. Daniel Walcott at Murud in Ratnagiri on the western coast of Maharashtra. The second visit of Mr. Walcott,—or shall I say, the second pilgrimage of Mr. Walcott?—to the sacred shores of this holy land of ours?—highlights the total chaos that prevails at our ports, at airports, harbours, all the numerous points of contact we have on our long and extensive border with our neighbours. It shows—I hope I will not be accused of exaggeration when the hon. Minister replies, as they did last year when I raised the matter in this House—it highlights the unparalleled, the unprecedented smug-

gling that goes on in this country, the shocking and incredible incompetence and corruption in the administrative services. This small episode shows the shocking state of our security, of our vigilance and lack of integrity. This episode highlights those dangerous weaknesses in the strategic spots of our national life.

I will first take up the facts regarding what exactly transpired, at Murud on the 8th June 1964 and later on the 9-6-1964 at Bombay. There is a statement circulated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. For some mysterious reason, the statement never mentions Mr. Walcott. It talks of one Mr. Philby. It is common knowledge that Mr. Philby is nobody but Mr. Walcott. I am reminded, by the strange restraint on the part of the Government to mention Mr. Walcott by the name, of the restraint of old-fashioned Hindu women who will never refer to their husbands by their names.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): But he did not marry a Hindu woman.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Walcott lands on the coast.....

Mr. Speaker: Traditionally, it is not the husband that goes veiled; it is the wife that goes veiled.

Shri Nath Pai: I was only referring to the limited aspect of it.

Mr. Walcott lands there, and what happens? Normally, a smuggler, a racketeer, a man wanted by the law of the country, would try to take to hiding, to hide himself so that he cannot be tarced. The Government of India is negotiating for the extradition of Mr. Walcott with the Government of the United States of America, with the Government of France, and God knows with what other governments. But under the very nose of the Government, when the Government is carrying on these negotiations for his extradition, Mr. Walcott happily and confidently carries on his depreda-

tions, sure in his knowledge gained by his long experience of this country that there is nothing to detect him, nothing to stop him, nothing to prevent him.

How does he put us to ridicule? Promptly this adventurer goes from where he has landed, not to his hiding spot, but to the arms of our security, the police station. And what does he do there?

He asks the police officers to give protection to his aircraft, and our police oblige him by sending two guards to guard the aircraft of the smuggler. Why is he so bold? He has taken the measure of our security, he knows the measure of the integrity of our services. He asks them to help him to proceed to Bombay, and he succeeds in doing that. He reaches Bombay. There, he has a rendezvous with his other accomplices and colleagues. They meet and proceed to a hotel, where one Mr. Novak has been staying for a long time, for more than three weeks. Had the security service, intelligence service, anti-corruption branch of this country been even partially vigilant, they would have watched the activity of this Novak who used to make international calls pretty regularly from the hotel in which he was staying. But, it was nobody's concern.

They meet there, take a taxi and proceed to the airport. And what happens at the airport is something which normally happens in the days of the Haroun EI Raschid, but Mr. Nanda has become a modern Haroun EI Raschid; he even went in disguise to trace the blackmarketeers in Delhi. So, no surprise that we are having a repetition.

There, Mr. Walcott manages to mix with the incoming passengers of a plane which had just landed, goes into the airport, passes through customs, immigration, health, crosses the barrier, buys a ticket and then imme-

diately boards a plane to proceed to Pakistan.

After the horse has run away, of course the security apparatus of India is activated as usual, and it busily starts to trace him.

There are some questions about this which I should like to raise before I say anything else. The statement says:

"Unfortunately, it could not be transmitted to the Controller of Civil Aerodromes on the night of June 8 on account of bad atmospheric conditions and was received by the Airport Control Tower in Bombay at 7.32 A. M. on June 9, 1964".

Information was sent by a constable that one Mr. Philby and one Mr. McAllister had landed there and were proceeding to Bombay. Finally the Aerodrome Officer receives this information at 7.30 in the morning. What steps does he take to stop Mr. Philby, i.e., Mr. Walcott, and Mr. McAllister from boarding the plane, because it is four hours after the information reached the Aerodrome Officer that they boarded the plane for Pakistan? I would like to know what the Aerodrome Officer was doing.

The Aerodrome Officer of India have a pattern of behaviour. Last year, Mr. Philby i.e., Mr. Walcott had done the same kind of trick at the Safdarjung Airport. We had tried to raise the matter, and, at a later stage I will have time to motion the reaction of the Government to that episode. At this stage I will be saying this much that the Government at no stage has explained in this statement as to what prevented the Aerodrome Officer from alerting other people that a plane had landed and they had to locate the people who had landed there. Four hours elapsed. There were actually more hours which the Government had at its disposal if it wanted honestly to discharge its duty, because, between his landing and emplaning for Karachi, there were more than 24 hours, but morning was done. The ex-

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plantation is that the message sent from Murud did not reach Bombay, but this particular message, the statement says, had reached.

Now, I want to know another thing. Why does he feel so bold to proceed to the police station? He simply knows that there is nobody whom he cannot fool, he simply feels that there is nobody whom he cannot bribe. This is the measure of our administrative competence, intelligence and integrity that an international racketeer has taken.

Looking at the periodic depredations of Walcott, one feels that India is fast becoming the hunting ground for adventurers like Mr. Walcott. It is the paradise for the racketeer, for the profiteer, for the blackmarketeer. In the past, because of our culture and civilization this land used to attract and invite great scholars and explorers like Huien Tsang. It was the promised land for the seeker after the truth. Today, it is the most promising land for the seeker of fortune. For anybody who wants to make quick money in the shortest possible time, here is the land, India. No risks involved; no capital required; unlimited profits guaranteed; come to India.

The debate has been raging in this House. Mr. Speaker, whether this country is following in the footsteps of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, of Shri Shastri; whether we are following Nehruism, Shastri-ism or socialism; there is doubt about all this. But there is no doubt whatsoever about where we are going. This country seems to be imperceptibly but definitely marching towards some kind of a thing which broadly may be described as Walcottism. What do I mean by this? It is this strange alliance among the ruthless racketeer, unscrupulous profiteer and the corrupt official. All this is watched by the Government which is sometimes negligent, sometimes indifferent and sometimes helplessly watching what is happening. Walcottism is the symbol of all these.

Supposing Walcott's communication to his accomplice Novak had reached him, it is conceivable that the Government would never have heard that Walcott had come and gone. It was a failure of a certain message pertaining to this plane which he has sent from Karachi; it did not reach his accomplice so he had to proceed from Murud to Bombay. Had that message reached Mr. Novak, he would have taken the same plane and returned to Karachi and this country would never have heard about him. We do not know how many visits he had made to this country or how many more Walcotts there are in this country operating. Indian and of course foreign Walcotts because he is a symbol of a particular type of mentality. I know Government's reply we have a vast coastline. In my own district on the coast of Maharashtra itself, there are 200 miles of sandy beach which offers ideal facilities for landing of small aircraft. What can we do? That would be the reply. In their eagerness to secure this point against me and those who support me, I warn them, let not the Government advertise and proclaim India's total inability to defend its coastline because that is a temptation. How can we go on guarding every inch? Ours is a vast coastline. If you are going to secure this point against me by saying that every inch of our coast and our border cannot be protected and guarded and looked after, please say so; that this country and its defence is too big a task for you and leave it to somebody who does not think that it is too big to guard but is proud to accept the challenge and defend every inch of its soil. All these happened in the midst of the Emergency! A wanted criminal and an international racketeer comes, makes a mockery of the law, goes to the main city of the country and meets his accomplice and proceeds to the airport. We do not know whom else he has met in between. There are reports in the papers that Walcott is only a facade for more

respectable names; that Walcott is only a link in doing something on a gigantic scale, racketeering and smuggling.

I know that the gold control order was promulgated by the Government: (a) to stop smuggling, (b) to bring down the price of gold and (c) to bring forth the gold which is hidden in the houses of this country for developmental purposes. We know how magnificently all these three ideals have been achieved. We know that the price of gold today is high. But what was the Government doing—hunting the little goldsmith in your village, Sir, who converts the peasant's little ornament into something new his wife wants. Walcotts and their supporters and their allies and their accomplices and those who back them can come and do what they like and get away and it is only afterwards that this country knows about it. The Finance Minister is not here. His department is concerned. Not only his; the Home Department is concerned; the excise is concerned; customs is concerned, police is concerned and the security and in a certain manner defence is concerned. This is superficial attitude,—that we exaggerate! I hope for Heaven's sake they will not build the petulant charge against us, that it is exaggerating something. I will be saying towards the conclusion of my speech the relationship between such massive, large-scale, organised smuggling, international smuggling, and the danger to security and defence, and its implications in the terms of the enemies of this country.

Here, I would like to ask the second question to the Government: how is it that he could go to the airport and get mixed with the incoming crowd? What was the security staff there doing? If you go to the airport, Sir,—as you sometimes do—you know how many are the barriers—though you are a VIP and a distinguished son of this land—through which you must pass. At every stage, you will be stopped and asked a myriad questions.

You cannot leave the airport. But Walcott can go. He holds the magic key to everything in India. He can open any door; he can pass through any barrier; he can get anywhere. My worry is not about this insignificant, little, international adventurer, but the question is, how many more there may be behind him. We have caught one; how much must be hidden behind? It is just like the iceberg which displays only one-fifth, but the other four-fifths is submerged and that is the real danger. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker, only this morning's papers have disclosed something. In Bombay there was a haul. What was the haul? Five million. I was associated in a very small manner with a certain enquiry. It was confided to us. Now that six months have passed after the submission of the report, I can take the liberty of disclosing part of the whole evidence: the smuggling that is checked in the country may be hardly 10 to 20 per cent of what really takes place. Walcott grimly reminds this country of what is happening. All this talk of saying foreign currency becomes meaningless, when such a massive smuggling is allowed. The reply will be apart from saying how can we do it, what can we do about this vast coast of ours. May I know or not from the Government whether a written complaint was lodged by a certain citizen from the same area, that Murud and its surrounding areas are the smugglers' dens, that Arabs coming from Kuwait and other places come and land, and the yellow metal passes, that this goes on pretty regularly in an organised manner, not because of the skill of these people who come with their audacity and their bravery, but many people have succeeded in making their accomplices do it. I hate to bring charges against the administrative services unless I feel deeply convinced (a) that it is correct and (b) that we must raise it; but this kind of massive, large-scale smuggling goes on there with the connivance and some-

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time the acquiescence of those who have been posted by the Government of India to stop it. As an Indian proverb says, when the fence itself has taken—which is supposed to guard against this thing—to this kind of activity, who will protect the field? Those who have been posted to look after these things and see that no such thing happens have become accomplices, and that is why this happens there.

We had a previous haul of Rs. 8 million only a few miles from there. Now this episode comes, and we get in, not because of our alertness but by something different; not because that the police have discharged their duty; he comes and passes.

The next question also will not be answered: how did he smuggle himself? How did he join the incoming team? Nobody has replied. It means that chaotic conditions prevail at the airport, and as a result of this disclosure, now, honest visitors from abroad are harassed. The other day in Bombay, those who had already boarded a plane were compelled to come down for a search because the search was not enough. What a country? The innocent will be persecuted; the guilty will get away! Can we not change our patterns now?

Another thing happens. He comes in. The emigration officer—a vigilant man obviously—discovers that the two names, Mr. Philby and Mr. McLister—are not on the list of passengers of this plane. He raised an objection. But then—here is the question—an official of the Indian Airlines Corporation promptly inserts the names, writes the names of these two passengers. Now, he has been arrested. Is he the only one, some minor officer? Are not there many like him, and why did he do it? What are the standards? Here is an official of a nationalised enterprise who did that, and I do not know for what motive, because I have not seen any statement from the Minis-

ter, and whether it was lucre of gold or money or something—that Mr. Walcott succeeded in greasing the palm and compelling this officer in the presence of police officers to enter the names which were not there. Then they come out and then they go. Last year the Government ridiculed me; warned them not to do it and note the proper meaning and significance of this. I warn them to see it in its proper perspective. Today it is not I only who stands ridiculed; the whole country stands ridiculed.

What happened on the 8th June, 1964 was implicit, inexorable and inevitable in the light of what happened in this House on the 19th November, 1963. Like a Greek tragedy reaching its climax inexorably and relentlessly, Walcott was bound to come. Why? He had boasted and he had failed; he regularly comes and goes. I am going to read the Minister's reactions. The Minister laughed at it and ridiculed those who supported me. He said that we were spinning yarn, that we were telling a cock and bull story. I know Shri Raj Bahadur and Shri Nanda are earnest and honest souls and I think as Ministers go, they try to do a good job in this country. But when this matter was raised and we discussed it in this House it was duly defeated by pressing into service that massive, blind majority, with its press button mentality, whose conscience can be smothered and whose patriotic urges can be suppressed by cracking the whip of party discipline.... (*Interruptions*). Every word is constitutionally correct, Mr. Speaker. Let me complete my sentence. I will repeat every word—by pressing into service the massive, pliant majority, which the Government commands, whose patriotic urges and conscience can be smothered and suppressed by the Government by cracking the whip of party discipline...

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur):
It is highly objectionable, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He says, massive blind majority whose patriotic urge is smothered.

Shri Nath Pai: It may be unpalatable, but it is true.

Mr. Speaker: It is only unpalatable; it is not proper to say that the conscience of anybody much less that of a large number or a party, can be suppressed so easily by pressing the button or by the whip. Every party has that right to discuss a matter in their own meeting and every party proceeds like that in a democracy. They agree to abide by the decisions they have taken there. Therefore, they come into the House and abide by that whip issued to them. To put it in this manner is not fair to any party or to the democratic system also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member referred to patriotism. I request that those words should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: Did I not refer to that?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: You did not refer to that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to expunge anything. My remarks and his observations would remain there.

Shri Nath Pai: As you know, Sir, I am always only too willing to be guided and led by you. In this matter, may I remind you, Sir, of the remarks used in this House. It was not something which I was using on the spur; I had weighed it and considered it. May I say that "Government whose conscience has been drugged, whose ears have been plugged, which has been blinded by the lust for power" are parliamentary phrases, Mr. Speaker? Whereas I will respect your opposition to this and I mean no disrespect, what is the phrase I used? Many Congress Members were feeling with me, were

agreeing with me and they supported me. But still it was duly defeated by depending on the majority. In this no aspersions are cast on their patriotism.**

Mr. Speaker: As he repeats it, it would be expunged. (*Interruptions*). So far as the Government is concerned, I have absolutely no objection to it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Is it your ruling that the usual cut and thrust of parliamentary debate is going to be drastically modified, because if in this way one is to order one's formulations, it is an impossible proposition to function in Parliament. If you refer to the parliamentary proceedings in any respectable country in the world, you will find much more vitriolic language.

Shri Nath Pai: I quoted from the proceedings of the Central Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with what happens elsewhere. We have our own genius, our own traditions and other things that we have to observe. So far as the remarks that he made about the Government are concerned, I have absolutely no objection.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: It is actually directed against the Government.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; "patriotism of the members of that pliable majority" cannot be....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: It is the Government which is suppressing their patriotism.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; it cannot be suppressed unless those Members also are agreeable to that being suppressed; it can't be done otherwise.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Shri Nath Pai has been very clear. He said that by the cracking of the whip the patriotism of the members was smothered. There were members in the Congress Party—even now there are members in the Congress Party—who agreed with most of the things that the Opposition said. They agreed. But somehow or the other their patriotism is smothered by the party discipline, and he pointed out the facts. It is a fact.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In parliamentary debate and parliamentary discussion even at academic levels the whip system, particularly in the British House of Commons, comes in for even more vitriolic attack than what Shri Nath Pai has chosen to make in this House. If you put a ban on this kind of thing, we would rather not function.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nath Pai has simply pointed out the facts. Sir, I invite your ruling on a particular point. I want to know whether Members of this House have a right to point out facts or not, however palatable or unpalatable they might appear to be. I want to know whether these facts are to be expunged from the proceedings or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: May I humbly submit.....

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end to this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: You may agree or you may not agree, Sir, on this question, but is it proper for the Chair, after having expressed certain views on the matter, to expunge what has been said, which is not unparliamentary, which may not be, according to you, fair—as you said earlier? You are actually creating a precedent, and in all fairness I request you that this order of expunction should be re-considered (*Interruption*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Have not ministers and members of the Congress imputed motives to the opposition members?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Even greater. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: On more than one occasion they have challenged our patriotism.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They are taking advantage of their brute majority.

Shri Hem Barua: The Congress Party capitalises on that. They have challenged our patriotism on more than one occasion.

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing should be taken in its proper perspective. What has happened? Hon. Members in the Opposition should not forget the sequence of events. He made certain observations. I said they were not fair and that the conscience or the patriotism of Members should not be attacked in that manner. (*Interruption*). When the demand was made for expunction of those remarks I said: "No; I am not in favour of expunction; his observations as well as my comments would remain on the records". I refused to expunge them. But even when I had said that it was not fair, he stood up and repeated the whole thing. (*Interruptions*.)

Shri Nath Pai: If you give me one minute, I will explain.....

Mr. Speaker: I will have the record checked up. There ought not to be any excitement about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): If it is a question of disallowing any aspersion about the patriotism of members, I think on more than one occasion Members of that side have cast very serious aspersions on the patriotism of members of this side of the House. On

such occasions, though we have protested and said that they are very unfair charges, not even on one occasion have such remarks been asked to be expunged. Now the situation is exactly the same. Since this has happened on many occasions in this House and on no occasion have these remarks been expunged, whatever we may feel about the fairness or unfairness of such remarks, since they are parliamentary and nothing unparliamentary has been said and since such remarks are always used in parliamentary debates, I would beg of you not to insist on its expunction. Otherwise, we will have to take very serious.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, if you recall my words, they were not repeated just to annoy you or the House; I must emphasize it again in all humility. I referred to you.... (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should be more serious in deliberating.

Shri Nath Pai: In order to remove any misapprehensions in their minds, I cited a former remark uttered on the floor of this House; I quoted "the drugging of the conscience", not from the House of Commons. These are words used on the floor of this House. It has never been my practice—I am sure, Sir, you would bear witness to that—to cast any aspersion on anybody, however big or small he might be. I said, you would recall, that on the previous day when the motion was moved you were constrained to remark that there was not even an opposition and you said this was the first time that an adjournment motion was allowed without even a dissenting voice. Those facts must be borne in mind. The next day supporting speeches were made and duly it was defeated. What happened? They agreed that these are dangerous things, these are disturbing things, something must be done but nonetheless it was defeated under

the crack of the whip. If it cannot be mentioned please educate me and the House on this subject. Otherwise, parliamentary debates would be meaningless. Sir, you are the guardian of the rights of the House and you do it, I must say, in an admirable way. But may I point out that I am most distressed to find that my remarks are to be expunged because a protest is made on a point of order which is totally uncalled for. No defiance of your orders was made, no aspersion was cast; so you should guide us as to the reasons for which these remarks were expunged. It is for my future guidance; it is not challenging your authority, so that we know what the position is. I know the list of unparliamentary words.

Now, in order to remove any misunderstanding, may I say that this is not something that I said on the spur of the moment? I never write my speeches. But this particular paragraph was written down by me. I did not just fling it. I wrote it down, when I was studying my last year's speech on this motion. Here is the written text.

I do not find there is any authority, except, of course, your authority—you are free to create a new precedent—and I am constrained to say that the whole point in a debate will be lost if such parliamentary expressions that these people who felt and agreed with it did not do so because of the majority and the crack of party whip and party discipline are not to be allowed. Please guide me as to what is wrong in it? Is there any aspersion on any member in it?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, kindly allow me to explain our stand.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want a reply. I am not yielding to Shri Hanumanthaiya. (Interruptions.)

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I agree with the good intention of the hon. Mem-

[Shri Hamumanthaiya]

ber, Shri Nath Pai. But he should realise that it was an adjournment motion the passing of which meant the dismissal of the Government. Whether we should take such an extreme step on this minor matter was left to us. Because, if we vote with the opposition, the Government would go out of office.

Shri Hem Barua: We do not think it is a minor matter. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, in order to implement the suggestions made by the Opposition in regard to corruption, there are various appropriate measures open to the majority here. We do it more successfully than these people can possibly do. Merely because we refrain from turning out the Government on the plea of Shri Nath Pai, he should not accuse us of want of patriotism and suppressing conscience. There is a proper remedy for every disease. He cannot ask us to dismiss the Government on every petty issue that is coming up before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The disease is incurable. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already requested hon. Members to be patient. There ought not to be any excitement here.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kcsergod): There is a reason for the excitement. If you look at the proceedings, you will find that every other day we had been called, especially members of the Communist Party, traitors, non-patriots and so on. They may not agree with our policy but to call us traitors every day. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whenever such an instance has been brought to my notice, I have always reprimanded the members who have behaved like that. I have always done it. I should not be charged that

I have ever refrained from asking members not to use such words. Even in the case of the Communist Party, I have defended them on every occasion when it has arisen. Here the hon. Members should realise that as soon as a demand was made for expunction, I refused to do it. They forget that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have done it later.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Subsequently, you have done it. You felt that he asserted this point of view. But he says: no, I have only explained it. After that, what is proper for you to do? Expunge it?

Mr. Speaker: Then, where was the need for the explanation? When I have said that my remarks as well as his observation would remain on the record and I would not expunge them, there was no need to explain any further except (*Interruptions*) to lay stress on that and to repeat it deliberately.

Shri Nath Pai: No, Sir. That was far from my intention.

Mr. Speaker: At least that is the impression that Shri Nath Pai has created in me. Otherwise, it was not a demand from anybody then that they should be expunged.

Shri Nath Pai: It was done on a point of order when I explained it.

Mr. Speaker: When the demand was made, I refused to expunge it. He should take it when I say that I refused to do it purposely. I said: no, my comments and the observation of Shri Nath Pai would remain on the record.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Now he has explained that it is not a deliberate attempt to repeat, as you took it to be, in view of that, I would request you to reconsider your

decision and let these remarks remain on the record as they are.

Mr. Speaker: He should not compel me to withdraw my orders when I have once passed them. But I will look into the record when it is available to me; now it is not available. Then, I would have it read out to them and try to explain it. As soon as I get it, I am prepared to sit with the Members and consider it.

Shri Nath Pai: Before I proceed, may I know for my guidance, whether I am to understand that the words are not expunged, that we will sit together, discuss and then a decision will be taken?

Mr. Speaker: The order is there. We will discuss and see that.

Shri Nath Pai: In that case, I do not see any point in proceeding further with the debate, because it is a mockery of democracy.... (*Inter-ruptions.*)

(*Shri Nath Pai and several other hon. Members of the Opposition then left the House*)

13.00 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, while not one of us would like to detract from your authority—that is what has persuaded some of us to stay behind in the House—I would like to request you and beseech you that the order to expunge may be held over until at least you have seen the record.

Mr. Speaker: The order has been passed. If it is a mistake I am prepared to suffer the consequences. I would not like to remain if there is a mistake; but I would not withdraw that order. I had told them that I was prepared to sit with them and consider it. I have always said that if there has been some mistake we can see if something could be done about it. But if a condition is to be extracted from me and if their presence here was contingent on this promise from my side that the order

would be withdrawn or that the order was not there, that I cannot do. It will remain there. I have passed the order and I cannot withdraw it in this manner. Of course, I was prepared to discuss it as I told them, but the order cannot be withdrawn whether it is right or wrong. That is there.

Now, is that discussion intended to be continued? I think, we might proceed with the No-confidence Motion.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It can be continued.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): What I would like to suggest is that the present motion may be deemed to have ended.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: No, Sir; I do not agree. We have to continue it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This motion was brought forward by the hon. Members of the Opposition and it would be desirable that the discussion is held when they are present. In case they do not want to speak on this motion any further, you cannot help it. Then, we will have to go over to the other item, that is, the No-confidence Motion.

Mr. Speaker: We might take up the No-confidence Motion then.
Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanabad): Sir, it is strange that an astute scholar, an able parliamentarian, an eminent jurist and a highly prized advocate, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, has come forward with a motion which smacks of something which has nothing in itself of relevancy, propriety or reasonableness or roundabout it. Indeed, he has tried to spread the net wide so as to bring within its canopy all

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

the discordant elements, all the dissidents, desperate, incongruous, incoherent, unreasonable elements together; but, as you have noticed, Sir, the Swatantra Party has refused to respond to the endearing offer of the hon. Mover of the Motion; so, also some other stalwarts, namely, Acharya Kripalani and Shri Anthony, who are remarkable for their choicest invectives against the Government and who only last year moved a No-confidence Motion and tried to denounce the Government with the choicest words found in their vocabulary. Indeed, the gracious lady, charming with all her enchantment, fragrance and elegance—I mean, the Swatantra Party, which still seeks to retain her distinct individuality—refused to yield to the chivalrous move of Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

But what are the points that are sought to be raised? No doubt, it was an attempt to make it an all-comprehensive thing, but what it essentially lacked is pointedness, poignancy, propriety or purposefulness. Some discordant elements get together and try to mislead the country raising the bogey of corruption, inefficiency, nepotism and all other terms which have no meaning whatsoever when it is considered in the context of a country which is a developing country and is trying to extricate itself from the age-long stupor and backwardness. Indeed a newly-liberated country has to grapple with the confrontation of freedom and in that process what attempts are being made has to be the main issues to be discussed here.

But, unfortunately, when we go to the points raised, I find that the volume of oratorical outbursts which have sought to regale the listening House, certainly not in resonant voices, gave the semblance of only high-sounding heroism. I may point out that it is a juxtaposition of the personal projections of these differing

elements which have sought to combine under this canvas of the apparently innocuous or innocent motion.

Shri Kripalani in his overjealous expression of his own patriotism wanted to question the patriotic urges of the people who are sitting on this side. Unfortunately, he did not cast his glance towards the people just sitting near about him. At least we are all ex-colleagues, ex-fighters and also ex-devotees of the principles for which the Congress stood all along from the beginning to the end, namely, the pursuit of the ideal for which we have worked. He was a compatriot and a colleague of ours. When he comes out with all his choicest invectives and tries to question the motives of the people who, according to him, are the P.I.P.s—post-independence patriots, I should say that the wind is on the other cheek. It is the young people, ardent and energetic, wanting to do some positive action who have a grievance on this score, namely, that they had been denied the advantage, the privilege which the liberators and the participants in the liberation struggle had of working with Gandhiji. Shri Kripalani had the privilege of participating in the freedom struggle of India, while these young people who are today coming forward to take their part in the building up of the new country, the liberated India, did not. They have the grievance that they had no opportunity because they came two or three decades later. So, naturally, it does not lie with anybody on the other side to question the patriotism of the people and dub them as PIPs, post-independence patriots.

When the Swatantra Party spokesman was trying to show sympathy with the Ministry headed by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and his colleagues and reminding us of the legacy bequeathed to this Ministry by its predecessor headed by the great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, he wanted to say that the dominating personality

of Jawaharlal Nehru has left a legacy which is hard for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to extricate from. Naturally, he has reasons to sympathise with him. The Swatantra Party spokesman has reminded us of the legacy. Indeed it is a hard legacy that we have to carry on our shoulders. It started with the Father of the Nation when he threw the challenge to British Imperialism with the words, "This Government is a satanic one; we shall break it to pieces". It is the legacy of Jawaharlal Nehru who in 1929 unfurled the flag of independence on the bank of Ravi and pledged that India wanted nothing except the full-fledged freedom. It is the legacy of the period when Jawaharlal Nehru came to Lucknow to preside over the Indian National Congress and declared in unmistakable terms that the goal of Congress was the achievement of democratic socialism. It was the legacy of the chivalrous act of the young boy of 16 years who mounted the gallows with his last sentence: Jai Hind; Vande Mataram. It is the legacy left by the peasants of India who allowed all their households, cattle and everything to be auctioned refusing to pay the penalty imposed on them by the British imperialists. It is the legacy of the daring young friend of mine who woke up from his bed at 4.30 A.M. and asked the sepoy, "Is the time up?" and walked up to the gallows and said Vande Mataram. It is the legacy of courage when hundreds and thousands of men and women of India faced the bullets and bayonets with full-throated voice of Vande Mataram. If today there is the administration headed by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a burden which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri cannot extricate from, I would like to ask my friend from the Opposition to understand what does it signify, what does this Ministry signify and what does Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's life signify? It is an answer to the challenge which India gave long ago to the British imperialism that everybody suffering from destitution, poverty and any other form of

deprivation has to be freed from its onerous yoke. And, therefore, today Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's Ministry is the symbolic expression of the aspirations of the people to grow in full-fledged manner. India is trying to grow; India has accepted the path of democratic socialism. In the process of its march to democratic socialism, it has to surmount obstacles.

When I was in London, I was asked, "How could you exercise the right of adult franchise when the millions of your people are illiterate?". I said, "Yes, Sir. We know that India's multitude, hundreds and millions of Indians have been passed down under the servitude of your imperialism and subjected to all forms of privations of life including poverty and illiteracy and yet it is India's multitude who have placed today the Ministry in power and, therefore, if they have been given the right of franchise, it is the recognition, the expression, of the gratitude which the people in power owe to the multitude of millions who have put them there."

Now, if these people have come together under the leadership of Mr. Chatterjee, what do they represent? Unfortunately, when the charming lady, the Swatantra Party, with her distinct individuality, remarkable by her glamour and the so-called culture of the three R's namely, Rajaji, Ran-gaji, and Restji walked out and the poor Mr. Chatterjee despite his charms and eminence was looking on helplessly. Sir, India today is trying to grapple with the problems which are unique in character in the world with one mission, namely, the achievement of democratic socialism. I am sure, you will endorse my suggestion that if I try to take a view of the world from one corner of the Far-East to the Middle West, we will find that no country except India has taken the vow of reaching the goal of democratic socialism. No dictatorship, no super-imposition is likely to be tolerated in India. It is a great and heavy task and in that great task

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

if we have any lapses, let us sit together and understand what are the difficulties and then in that process we shall find out how we have to correct ourselves.

Sir, is there any practical suggestion from the other side except the vituperative denunciations which they are accustomed to do? Is there anything except those meaningless adjectives and invectives used against the Government dubbing it as inefficient and worthless? I would rather wish them to be present here to understand the things. Sir, it was in 1950 that a distinguished Senator of U.S.A. remarked:

"With each swing of the pendulum, the time to save civilisation grows shorter. When shall we get about our business? Destiny will not grant us the gift of indifference. If we don't act, we may be profaned for ever by the inheritors of a ravished planet. We will be reviled as cowards rightly, for a coward can flee the awesome facts that command us to act with fortitude. The time of supreme crisis is a time of supreme opportunity."

So also does the greatest historian A. Toynbee, say:

"History never happens. It is brought about by the free decisions of men, as they decide whether to be courageous or cowardly in the face of tomorrow."

Sir, what is required is a searching examination to determine what is our goal and what steps we have taken to carry out our professions into actual practice. Is there anybody on the other side who can genuinely question the motives of the people who are in office that they are not trying to understand their problems? Maybe, in that endeavour, there may be so many lapses and in a country which is beset with so many problems it may happen. As Jawaharlalji used

to say, India is a country of 450 million people with 450 million problems. He meant it so.

When I was in America, I was asked, "How is it that Mr. Morarji Desai, your Finance Minister, comes here for a morsel of food when you call India as a land of agriculturists?" I said, "Yes, Sir. It is an unfortunate fact." Then I asked them: "Do you know what are the main crops of India?" As a student of economics, I wanted them to tell me, what are the main crops of India? I told them that they are, malaria, kalazar, cholera, typhoid and all forms of preventible diseases which are taking a heavy toll of millions and millions of our people. I told them that these are the legacies left by the British power for us. So, I told them, "If Mr. Morarji Desai comes there asking for a little help under the name of P.L. 480 or anything else, it is because of the destitution and deprivation from which India, the millions of her people have been suffering. That is why we come to you. We do not come to you as beggars. We understand our problem and place our problem to you. Our whole plan and programme is there. We do not hide anything. When you are convinced that that is a genuine attempt to solve the problem, you come to help us."

Sir, we must know that the picture that is being revealed by the Opposition does not give a true reading. We know the moral standards in which we rest our faith are marked by immoral tolerance of tax-evasion, false expense statements, accounts of fake advertisement, the thumb on the scale, the adulterated food article and the exploitative means for self-gratification. Did any of them come forward with any practical suggestion to deal with any of these problems? As we found, in Bombay when there were recent raids on the houses of some persons, a spokesman of a big Party, a progressive Party came for-

ward to say, "Well, they have collected this hard earned money. Why should Government pounce upon their houses?" So, this is the way we get the co-operation from these so-called progressives and emancipators of people. It is a moral gap that is developing between our so-called belief and performance. We shall not allow that, because the moral gap can become an increasing danger to our survival as a free society.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee was kind enough to quote a few lines of poetry from one of the foremost poets of America. I would like to remind him—unfortunately he is not here at the moment—that the cultured man as he is, he must know at least this poem by one of his own countrymen, namely Poet Tagore, who said:

"Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high,

Where knowledge is free,

Where the world has not been
broken up into fragments by
narrow domestic walls,

Where words come out from the
depth of truth,

Where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection,

Where the clear stream of reason
has not lost its way into the
dreary desert sand of dead
habit,

Where the mind is led forward
by Thee into ever-widening
thought and action,

Into that heaven of freedom, my
Father, let my country
awake."

So, it is the attempt today on the part of all of us, whether it be that of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or his colleagues, it is the joint responsibility of the people of India and those who speak on behalf of the emancipated millions and millions of people, who have been a prey to age-long

degradation and destitution, to come forth and accept the challenge.

The other day, I was reading a nice poem by a poet from one of the recently liberated countries, namely Ghana, and I shall end my speech with this quotation. That poem is entitled 'New Look', and that has been written by Mr. Michael Dei-Awang of Ghana. He said:

"Do not stain....".

And that is my appeal to the Opposition today.

"Do not stain the sea of my heart
With streams of sorrow and of
pain,

In the golden morrow that lies
ahead,

I'll play my part on life's new
stage, and bear my fate, ob-
livious of your rage and hate,

I'll shout the mission of my race
Until the foundations of creation
rock and tremble,

And the face of mankind wears
a new look of harmony and
of peace."

That is the message of the poet of the newly liberated country of Ghana. I also join with him in the chorus and again appeal to my hon. friends in the Opposition that let them not try to smear us, let them not try to throttle today all the attempts which are being made jointly to see that India marches to reach its fruition, namely the achievement of democratic socialism.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): While opposing this motion of no-confidence, I do not for a moment desire to under-stress the feeling of anxiety over the present situation, felt by the Members who have sponsored this motion. I not only share the anxieties but feel the burden greater, because I happen to be, though humble, a member of the ruling party. I do not doubt their patriotism either, and I request them not to doubt the

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patriotism of those on this side of the House also.

Still, I am constrained to observe that the Opposition has been behaving in the most irresponsible manner both inside and outside the House. In a puerile childish attempt, vying with each other, to catch the advantage which they believe has accrued to them, they are indulging in all sorts of practices. In their enthusiasm, some of them forget that they are putting at stake the very concept of democracy which has accorded them these opportunities.

13.24 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

According to my humble opinion, at no time in our recent parliamentary history the absence of a healthy Opposition was felt as is being felt today. I am sure that if there had been a strong and healthy opposition capable enough to take over in the near future from this Government, they would not have dared to bring forward such a motion, for the simple reason that they themselves would have been put in the docks and there would have been no replies from them. What is needed is not an alternative government but a good Opposition. That is what is needed in our country today.

Talking about the economic situation over which many hon. Members have spoken, I only want to tell them that we had only a few years back inherited a colonial economy, and we have accepted a full-fledged democracy. The masters, the vast masses, the starving masses of India, are groaning and they have become impatient. Unless we make rapid economic strides, the situation will endanger the very foundations of democracy. We cannot think of slowing down. The road to pros-

perity for a nation like ours is not easy. In the past, some countries had colonies and other conditions conducive to large savings, large investments, and, therefore, rapid growth. Some, even today, under the totalitarian regime and under totalitarian conditions, can create the illusion of rapid economic growth. But in a country like ours having a vast population with low standards of sustenance and existence, low consumptions and low savings, growth is very difficult. Still, we have to march on.

Sometimes, in our pilgrimage to prosperity, we can come across good weather, beautiful green lands and so on, but sometimes, as we are doing perhaps today, we come across bad weather, bad patches etc. When we come across such bad patches in our economic progress, should we turn round and say that 'Let us abandon this pilgrimage? That is not possible. We cannot change horses in the mid-stream. We have got to go ahead. As our late Prime Minister used to say, we are riding a tiger; we cannot slow down the tiger; we cannot get off the tiger; we have to get on it and keep him running all the while.

But what is being asked of us today by our friends from the Swatantra Party? They say 'Abandon everything and put the whole thing in the reverse gear.' Once in a while, they may be right about something happening here or there. For instance, because of the deficit financing and prices going up etc., they may turn round and say 'Did we not say that this was going to happen'. It does not matter if they are wrong a thousand times, but once in a while if they are right, then just like an old nagging spinster, they turn round and say 'Did we not say so?'. I think that that is not a healthy attitude that is required for the development of the country. I am sure that without heeding to these counsels of despair, we shall march ahead and reach the desired goal.

Talking about the food situation and the rising prices, in my humble opinion, the time has come when Government should tell the people very frankly and boldly, whatever the consequences, what Churchill said when he took over from Chamberlain. He did not mince words. He said 'I have only blood, sweat and tears for you', and still the people supported him and marched along with him to ultimate success in the last World War.

I think in the same way that we have reached that stage in our economy when a certain amount of discipline and austerity is absolutely inevitable. I shall come to that a little later. But, for the time being, I would say this. Is it the first time that this country is facing such a situation of food shortages and rising prices? Let us turn to our own history. As early as 1910, before even the First World War, prices were rising in this country, and to a certain extent, very rapidly. The then Government of India, therefore, had to appoint one committee. That committee selected the period 1890—1912 for investigation and went into all those details. The report of this committee makes very interesting reading. If you look to history, you will find that history can teach us some lessons. I would refer you to the rise which took place about fifty years back. Particularly during the quinquennium years 1907—11, there was an increase of 40 per cent in the prices of foodgrains and oils. The Government of India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of one Mr. Dudd, and I think that the House will be interested to know the findings of that committee. The said committee has come to this finding:

"The shortage, in the opinion of the committee was due to the growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of population"—

as we are feeling today.

The second reason—

"Unseasonal rainfall",

The third reason—"substitution of non-food for food crops"—the same condition is prevailing today; and fourth, "inferiority of the new lands taken up for cultivation".

So, as early as 1910, the Committee came to these findings—what we are finding today also. Can we say that 50 years ago, the same reasons as have been ascribed by the Swatantra Party were prevailing? They have an allergy to land reforms. There were no land reforms then. Still that was the situation. They have contempt for planning that we have undertaken. There was no planning then; still that situation had prevailed 50 years ago, when the total population of undivided India was half of the population today. Even then this was the condition. In spite of that, in 1910, this country faced such a situation. No wonder that this large population today has brought us face to face with some difficulties. But in my humble opinion, though the food problem has been discussed thoroughly and in detail here and the Food Minister has also replied to all the points raised, a greater discipline and austerity are required to be enforced in this country.

What have we got today? Today we have planned production, planned saving and planned investment, but we have got unplanned distribution and unplanned consumption. I think such an anomaly cannot be allowed to be continued in our economy. When we have everything planned, when we have deficit financing, taxation, compulsory savings and voluntary savings, all these things, to leave absolutely untouched the distributive and consumption systems will be an anomaly which will ultimately bring us into greater trouble.

I remember in 1954 when controls were given the go-by we had two

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very good monsoons and at that time we had very good stocks of foodgrains imported from abroad. This enabled the late Shri Kidwai to de-control everything. He became a hero. But we do not always have good monsoons; we do not always have good stocks. I am sure if Shri Kidwai were alive, with the same courage he would have introduced some discipline and austerity here and there in our economy.

I beg to suggest that the big cities which are the pumping grounds for big intake of foodgrains should be cordoned off and put on pucca rationing. This should apply to all big cities having a population of 5 lakhs or more. No free movement of grains should be allowed to go there. Every citizen should be put on pucca rationing. Unless we do that, I do not think we are going to tackle the situation effectively and for all times to come. We cannot afford to import foodgrains and build up stocks by that process for all times. Unless we ourselves try to gird up our loins and try to instil a sense of discipline and austerity in our community, I think we are not going to be looked at with respect by people who always say 'Look here. In spite of all your planning and all your boasting, you are going with a begging bowl to all countries round about'. I think that is a situation from which we should come out as early as possible.

Talking about corruption, another plank of the Opposition attack, nobody disputes its existence, apart from the question of degree. Everything has to be done to eradicate this social evil by all sides. I wonder how it can be a matter of no confidence. I do think in any parliamentary system we can have such a motion—there is corruption; therefore, we have no confidence in this Government. Nowhere else has such a motion been brought forward on this ground. It is only because we have got these splinter groups who vie with each other to cash in on the situation that

has arisen. They think—'We would be left behind. Let us be very vigilant and bring forward such a motion so that we can catch the eye of the public and the press'. But in doing so, they sometimes do not exercise their discretion properly.

But, as I said, corruption is a social evil. For that, law alone will not be sufficient. Having accepted this Constitution and the rule of law flowing from it, to put the whole responsibility on Government is not the way of solving this problem. At the most, we will be able to minimise corruption, but to talk of eradication of corruption completely from society is like talking of having an ideal society in which there will be no vices. Corruption is a vice; there are so many other vices also in society. Can we remove all vices from society? Telling lies is a vice. On that ground, can there be a censure motion in the House—that some people are telling lies; therefore, this Government should be removed?

Corruption is a social evil. When instances have been pointed out to Government, steps have been taken by Government. If when concrete instances are pointed and no action is taken, there can be a no-confidence motion saying that such and such Minister in the Central Cabinet is corrupt; these are the facts. If the Government fails to take steps, certainly there can be a vote of no-confidence, as is done in other countries also. But to attempt to censure Government because generally there is corruption is not the proper way to go about it. Is there no corruption in social bodies, social institutions, religious institutions, educational institutions and private business?

This being the position, Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, has rightly launched a movement. Unless people co-operate, we are not going to effectively check this evil of corrup-

tion. We have laid down in our Constitution that before any officer or person can be punished, he shall be given a fair trial before an independent judiciary. Evidence will be supplied. Who is going to supply evidence? Members of the public should come forward with direct evidence, if they have. Only then we will be able to effectively check corruption and eradicate it to some extent. I do not think merely by bringing forward no confidence motions we will be able to help the movement to eradicate corruption from our society.

As regards corruption in the services, it is true that our services are behaving in a way which is somewhat irresponsible. I am also a witness to that. I have some direct knowledge of it in the past. What is happening today is that in the services there has developed a sort of feeling that if you do good work, nobody is going to appreciate it; if you do not do any work or if you do work badly, nobody is going to touch you, because the Unions are there and the requirements of the Constitution are there. This feeling is very bad and unless drastic steps are taken as soon as it is possible, I do not think we will be able to gear up our administrative system to a standard whereby good work will be appreciated and bad work will be put down. Unless this feeling is generated, I do not think we can expect any good results from these administrative services, however much we may have cells, O. & M. divisions and so on—I do not know how many cells have been created to tackle this problem. But unless the problem is tackled fundamentally, at the very roots, I am not hopeful about any change in the present administrative system. Even if it is necessary to amend articles 311 and 314, please do it, because all the civil service regulations flow from those articles. Unless you change those article and change your rules and regulations, and unless the service people feel that if they do good,

hard, honest work, it is going to be appreciated, and that if they do nothing or do work badly, it is going to be punished, I do not think we are going to improve conditions in this country.

As I said, I appreciate the anxieties and the sentiments which prompted the Members of the Opposition to bring this no-confidence motion. After all, we are facing a situation in this country wherein every conscious citizen is worried. It is such a situation, but the remedy is not shouting, the remedy is not creating demoralisation in our people; the remedy is to adopt a constructive and co-operative attitude, to ask the people to do their part of the duty. If we have come across a bad patch, we have to face difficulties like bold people and march ahead. That is the only way of solving this problem. I am sure, under the able guidance of our new Prime Minister, we will be able to go ahead, whatever the difficulties, they will be surmounted, and I am sure the Opposition will also on further sober thinking adopt a more constructive attitude.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): It is rather strange that whenever a no-confidence motion is brought forward, individual praise of the Prime Minister or any other Minister is put forth by a certain section of the House. I say these two issues are quite separate. Whenever a no-confidence motion is brought, it is not the Prime Minister or any other Minister of the Council who is individually under criticism. As regards Shri Shastri, I can join hands with my friends of the Congress benches; he is, of course, a man of the highest integrity, I have got all praise for him. But we have brought this no-confidence motion on account of the policies of the Government which he has been pursuing throughout.

Is it not a fact that—my friends on the left will bear me out—that

[Shri Oza]

after this rule of 17 years, today the condition of the ordinary citizen in this country economically, politically and morally is at a very low ebb? It is not the Opposition Members alone who indulge in all sorts of criticisms of Government's policies. I may recall the words of the late, lamented Prime Minister who said very clearly that during twelve years of Congress regime, a handful of businessmen in the country had been able to amass much more money than they could during a hundred years of British regime. Does it show that you are really heading towards socialism for which you claim to stand?

The food situation has been discussed in this House. Is not the condition prevailing at present the worst condition which we have ever faced in our living memory? It has come to this that a person who has got money is not able to get the requisite foodgrains to fill up his empty stomach. This is chaos, this is confusion, there is a regular famine prevailing throughout the country, and still you can shut your eyes and say that things are all right, there is nothing to discuss or to bring a no-confidence motion about. Prices have gone up so high that the cultivator, the labourer and the middle-class man is hard hit; he cannot afford to pay the price, nor can he get a rise in his income proportionate to the rise in prices, with the result that the starving stage has come. As I said, we have not come here to criticise individually the Prime Minister or any other Minister, but the policy of the Congress Government which has been pursued during these years has led the country to face this condition which we are facing at present, and that is why we bring this no-confidence motion.

Lack of confidence in the Government is not limited to this House. There is a clear lack of confidence outside by the general masses that are facing these hardships.

May I put another question? Have we advanced at all politically, have we succeeded in infusing political or national awakening in the country? The primary question of the national language has not been solved. It is a matter of shame, we hang down our heads in shame, that such a big and independent country like ours has not been able to have Hindi as our national language. We have failed there.

Again, we have prescribed a national dress for those going abroad officially, but may I ask if the Ministers who go abroad adhere to this national dress at all? These are not petty matters.

We have failed totally in bringing about a national awakening or political awakening or any sort of awakening at all in the masses. It is on account of this that friends in the Congress benches come forward and say that there are dissensions among the Opposition parties, and hence dissensions among the ruling party may also be tolerated. It is not the Opposition parties which are at the helm of affairs governing the country. It is the Congress Party which is at the helm of affairs, governing the country, and if there are dissensions and indiscipline as in the State of Kerala, is the Congress Party feeling secure anywhere, in any State, or even at the Centre, if for a moment the Congress Members can think of voting openly against their own cabinet? So, this state of insecurity and indiscipline among the ruling party will cause great havoc, and they will not succeed in governing the country properly. So, my submission is that dissension in the Opposition can be tolerated, but dissension in the ruling party will adversely tell upon the administration of the country.

What about the democratic socialism which you have preached? Are you sincerely implementing it? When the Constitution was framed, was the

Rajya Sabha created only for the purpose of making Ministers of Cabinet rank without facing the masses? I do not mean to say that there is no sanction in the Constitution for it, and that it is not according to the provisions of the Constitution, because there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent it. But may I ask those Ministers who come through the Rajya Sabha whether it is justified morally, and whether it is in consonance with their responsibility to the masses or to this House of the People that, without having to face the electorate, they have been allowed to become full-fledged Cabinet Ministers? I think it is a negation of democratic socialism which the Congress Party is preaching by making Cabinet Ministers of those who had not faced the electorate. They are popular Ministers responsible to the House of the People and the masses.

I was completely surprised by the argument put forward yesterday by my hon. friend, Mr. G. N. Dixit that Mr. Chatterjee's motion was uncalled for and barred by *res judicata*. Is it a proceeding in a court of law that since some months back a similar motion was ruled out and so the same motion could not be brought forward? These are flimsy grounds. I was amazed also by the speech of Mr. Morarka because he said that the Swatantra Party should be satisfied because if any Government has satisfied the private sector it is the Congress Government. I ask: did he hold the brief of those businessmen or millowners in defending the Government against the no-confidence motion? He admitted that the Government had bestowed favours on vested interests. There were other arguments also and they said that the Swatantra Party had split and the PSP had split. Are they prepared to accept the members of the Swatantra Party whom they were till yesterday calling as rank communalists? They called them as patrons of vested interests. This does not show that the

Congress is becoming popular; it simply shows that the Congress has come to this stage that they welcome anybody from any party, be it the Muslim League or Jan Sangh or the Swatantra Party. If the Congress Party were popular they would not do these things.

Mr. Chairman: Has the Congress any Swatantra Party member so far?

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Only the other day I read in the papers: yes, Kamaraj, President of the Congress Party and the High Command have favourably considered the merger of fifty members of the Swatantra Party. I am saying this on the authority of that press report. Is it something of which the Congress can boast of? Have all these members changed their ideology? We represent some ten lakh of population, each one of us, here and we should put sincerely and honestly our hands in our heart and say what relief has been given to the masses.

There is a brute majority and I know the result of this motion; it will be ruled out. But the masses are starving and they are suffering on account of the soaring prices. There is discontentment in the country and there is no other way to ventilate grievances and our resentment inside and outside this House in a democratic and peaceful manner.

So many applauses have been repeated about the late Pandit Nehru. I should not perhaps say 'late' because the hon. lady Member said that she was hesitant to use the word 'late' because Pandit Nehru was immortal. I fail to understand if we in opposition say otherwise. We have got all praise for Pandit Nehru. But what about the policies of the Government? We have come to criticise only the policies of the Government and ask whether they have really succeeded economically, politically and morally in the country.

Two decades back, even in our rural areas we used to hear per-

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

sons saying: I will not tell lies because I have got children. Now the stage has come when they say: why should I not accept bribe and tell lies because I have to feed a large family of children. This is what has come about during these 16-17 years. When there is the question of any job, people in the rural area or even in the urban area ask: what is the regular monthly pay and what is the other income from outside? That is how things are going on. In this respect, I welcome the sentiments of the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda. He has pledged to root out corruption. There are difficulties. I would again say that it is his own partymen who are dragging him and not the Opposition. The Sadachar Samiti was formed. It is not the Opposition which has condemned its formation. As a matter of fact, we all stand for such attempts. It is the members of the Congress High Command and of the Ruling Party who have openly challenged the formation and working of such samiti. It is a pity that even about eradicating corruption, there is difference of opinion among the members of the ruling party. What can I say?

In the end I will only say that if things are going on like this, if the Kerala affair and the Orissa affair, the Punjab affair and the U.P. affair are allowed to continue like this, it will not be long before the ruling party will see its end and also be out of office.

श्री चंद्रमणि साहू श्रीधरी (महुआ): जनाब सदर साहब, सरकार के खिलाफ़ लाए गए अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर इस हाउस में तमाम मुखालिफ़ पार्टियों—कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियों—की तरफ़ से बहुत जोरदार भाषण हुए हैं, जिन को हम लोगों ने सुना है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के खिलाफ़ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं थी। जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि हम सब कंधे से कंधा मिला कर मुल्क में बकायतनी का

सामना करें, शरीबों के घरों में खाना पहुंचावें, और उन की तकलीफ़ें दूर कर के उन को राहत पहुंचावें।

1942 की मूवमेंट के वक्त] महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल जी से ले कर कांग्रेस के फ़ालोअर्ज और वालन्टीयर्ज जेलों में बन्द थे। मुल्क के बड़े से बड़े रहनुमा और सिपहसालार जेलों में बन्द थे। उस वक्त बंगाल में कहत पड़ा। आप को मालूम नहीं होगा कि उस वक्त बहां की सड़कें लाशों और भूखे लोगों से भरी हुई थीं। उस वक्त मुल्क में अंग्रजों की हुकूमत थी। अपोजीशन पार्टियों के दोस्तों ने उस वक्त यह नहीं सोचा होगा कि हम उन भूखे और नंगे लोगों को मदद पहुंचाने के लिए उपाय करें और पब्लिक के सामने शोली फैला कर उन लोगों की खिदमत करें। उस वक्त कांग्रेसमैन सीखचों में बन्द था और वर्तनाबी सलतनत के जुल्मो तशहूद का मुकाबला कर रहा था। हमारे पास कुछ नहीं था, हम भूखे थे, हम जेलों में बन्द थे। उस समय भी हमने फास्ट किया है और सूबा बंगाल के गरीब और यतीम लोगों के नाम पर अपने पेट काट कर खाना भेजा (Interruption) आप कान खोल कर सुन लें जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ। शेर कभी कभी बोलता है और आप तो हमेशा ही बोलते रहते हैं। जब शेर बोलना शुरू करता है जब शेर चिघाड़ना शुरू करता है, तो जो दूसरे होते हैं वे घबरा उठते हैं। आप घबराएँ नहीं और मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनें ...

14.00 hrs..

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): शेर कह रहे हैं या सेठ कह रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय (देवास): शेर तो बोलता ही नहीं है।

श्री चंद्रमणि, लाल चौधरी : आपको भी मौका मिलेगा और आप मेरी बातों का जबाब दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से टोकने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

जो खिलाफत की बात करते हैं उन में वह जुरत नहीं है, वह ताकत नहीं है, कि कि दूसरों की बात को भी सुन सकें। उन में एकताई की, सहयोग की और दोस्ती की भावना नहीं है। ये तो यही चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से इस सरकार को उखाड़ फेंका जाए, इसको किसी तरह से गिरा दिया जाए। मैं उन के जज्बात को समझता हूँ, इनके कामों को जानता हूँ, इनके कारनामों से ये बाकिफ हूँ।

हमारे इस हाउस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले बहुत बड़ चढ़ कर बातें करते हैं। लेकिन आप जा कर देश के कोने कोने में देखें कि यही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले गरीब लोगों के साथ, गरीब मजदूरों के साथ, गरीब हरिजनों के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उन के सीनों पर खिलवाड़ करते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता का मैं आपको एक किस्सा बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मुजफ्फरपुर में कमल कुमार बोस एंड अदवर्ज की बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर गरीबों की जो जमीनें थीं, जमदारियां थीं जब सीलिंग कायम होने लगी तो सभी को उन्होंने हटा दिया और अपने कब्जे में उन जमीनों को ले लिया। बड़ी बेरहमी से उन्होंने उन छोटे छोटे लोगों को बेदखल कर दिया और जमीन अपने पास कर ली। ये तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की हरकतें हैं। (Interruptions) प्वाज) मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार में, थाना कारटी की यह बात है।

Mr. Chairman: Please address the Chair first. Then all these interruptions could be eliminated.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उस घादमी का नाम इस सदन में नहीं लिया जा सकता है जो

जबाब देने के लिये यहां हाज़िर नहीं है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने एक घादमी का नाम लिया है जो खुद जबाब देने के लिए मौजूद नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके नाम को कारवाई से एकसपंज कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not allow any interruption in speeches. If you want to say anything, please ask your party to reply to it.

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी : जो सच्ची बात है वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। गलत बात मैं नहीं करता। हमारे भाइयों को बौखला उठना नहीं चाहिये। यह बौखला उठने वाली बात नहीं है। उनकी तरफ से जो कुछ कहा जाता है उसको सुन कर हम घबरा नहीं उठते हैं और उनको भी घबरा उठना नहीं चाहिये। हम लोग जब बोलते हैं तो हमारी बातों का जबाब आपको तर्क से देना चाहिये।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरपुर में अभी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियों की तरफ से भूख हड़ताल का आयोजन किया गया था और प्रदर्शन किये गये थे। मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि मासूम लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को और कुछ महिलाओं को इन्होंने पैसा देकर उस जलूस में शामिल किया और कतारों की कतारें इस तरह का लालच दे कर निकलवाईं। उस प्रदर्शन में उन से कहलवाया गया कि सरकार को उलट देने की कोशिश करो। और इसी तरह के दूसरे नारे भी लगवाये गये। दो चार मजदूरों को जिन को इन मितों ने पैसा नहीं दिया, उन के साथ इनका झगड़ा हो गया। झगड़ा होने पर मैं घटनास्थल पर गया और मैं ने पूछा कि असल बात क्या है, वाका क्या है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमको झंठे ले कर चलने के लिए कहा गया था और हम से दो रुपये रोज देने का वायदा किया गया था कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टीज की तरफ से लेकिन अब पैसे नहीं दिये जा रहे

[श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

है। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इन से आपकी कोई शोभा नहीं बढ़ती है। इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें।

मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई सरकार आज मुल्क में हो सकती है तो वह यही सरकार हो सकती है जो इस वक्त काम कर रही है। इसको जनता का पूर्ण विश्वास प्राप्त है। अगर लोगों का रहनुमाई करने की किसी में शक्ति है, अगर लोगों की पेशवाई करने की किसी में ताकत है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी में है, श्री लाल बहादुर जी शास्त्री में है जिन पर मुल्क के गरीब से गरीब और यतीम से यतीम आदमी का, हरिजनों का और बैंकवडं क्लासिस का, गिरी हुई क्लासिस का, पूर्ण विश्वास है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बनने के लिये जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी चुन सकते थे तो वह श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ही थे। उनको उन्होंने चुना था और तबीयत से चुना था। जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की तरह से हमारे शास्त्री जी पब्लिक की नब्ज को जानते हैं। जवाहरलाल जी ने पब्लिक की नब्ज को टटोल करके ही उनका चुनाव किया था। इसीलिए इनको जवाहर लाल जी ने अपने पास रखा था, कैबिनेट में रखा था कि मुल्क को शास्त्रीजी की कल जरूरत पड़ सकती है। जबभी जरूरत हो उस समय शास्त्री जी तैयार रहें। जिस तरह के अच्छे अच्छे काम शास्त्रीजी कर रहे हैं, उन से जवाहरलाल जी की आत्मा खुश हो रही होगी। शास्त्री जी मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, सच्चे अर्थों में प्रधान मंत्री हैं। वह गरीबों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, यतीमों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, हरिजनों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। उन को पूरा पूरा सहयोग दिया जाएगा तभी देश का कल्याण हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं।

लड़ाई की बात भी हमारे दोस्त बहुत जोर शोर से करते हैं। मैं उनको बतला ना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो लड़ाई चल रही है

वह अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच में चल रही है। इस लड़ाई में गरीबों की जीत होगी, इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है। अमरीका और रूस से पैसे लेने वाले लोग, उन मुल्कों के राजदूतों के अगल बगल में चक्कर काटने वाले लोग, जरा अपने कलेजों पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि क्या उनकी पालिसियों पर चल कर देश का कभी कल्याण हो सकता है। क्या मीर जाफर और जयचन्द का पार्ट प्ले करने देश की रक्षा की जा सकती है? क्या उस तरह की बातें कर के हम मुल्क को ढाई तीन सौ वर्ष पीछे नहीं धकेल देंगे जिस तरह से उन्होंने धकेल दिया था। हमारी जो गलतियां हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे हमें बतलाई जायें। उनकी जो गलतियां हैं उन को हम बतलायेंगे। हमें चाहिये कि हम अपने आप को दुहस्त करने की कोशिश करें। मुल्क के सामने आज जो कठिनाइयां हैं, आज जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनको हल करने के लिए हम सब को कंधे से कंधा मिला कर हल करने की कोशिश करनी कहिये। जो भी आलोचना हम करें, वह रचनात्मक आलोचना करें। ऐसी आलोचना हम न करें, जिस से मुल्क कमजोर हो, मुल्क को हम ख़ाई में धकेल दें। यह नियायत शर्म की बात है कि आज के हालात में इस तरह का प्रस्ताव यहाँ लाया गया है।

आज हम चारों तरफ दुश्मनों से घिरे हुए हैं, हमारे बाईर आज महफूज नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को हर कीमत पर अपने आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा करनी है। उसके सिपाही बोर्डेज पर खड़े हुए हैं और देश की रक्षा कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाईरों दुश्मन भी हैं, उन से भी हम दोस्तों का बरताव करें, लेकिन किसी भी सूरत में अपने आत्म-सम्मान को ठेस न लगने दें। अपनी भूमि की रक्षा के लिए, अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए हमारे मुल्क के नागरिकों ने अपना खून बहाया है। हमें उसकी रक्षा करनी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो दुश्मन हैं उनके

ोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ायें और अगर कोई मामला सुलझ सके तो सुलझाने की कोशिश करें, उसके लिए हमेशा तैयार रहें, लेकिन अपना आत्म-सम्मान खोकर नहीं, देश की प्रतिष्ठा खो कर नहीं। हम लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। लड़ाई और लोग चाहते हैं, हम नहीं चाहते हैं। लड़ाई से जो मुल्क को बचा लेता है वह बहुत बड़ा हीरो होता है, देश का बहुत बड़ा रत्न होता है। लड़ाई का नतीजा क्या होता है? उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मुल्क हजार दो हजार बरस पीछे धकेल दिया जाता है।

यहां पर बहुत से जोशीले भाषण दिये जाते हैं, बहुत जोश दिखलाया जाता है और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। कहा जाता है कि बोर्डर पर हम सक्रिय हों। जो कुछ बोर्डर पर घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनका हम मुकाबला करें। यह सब ठीक है। हमें इन वारदातों को रोकना है और हमें इस तरह की चीजों का जवाब देना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब या हमारे शास्त्री जी कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति नहीं हैं कि जजबातों में अब जायें, जजबातों में आकर जंग का एलन कर दें। हमें हर मुमकिन कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जंग से बचा जाए। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है कि मग्न अपने सम्मान को खो दें। अगर हमारे आत्म-सम्मान को धक्का पहुंचेगा, हमारे मुद्दे के मफाद को धक्का पहुंचेगा तो उस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिये मैं पहला खूब होऊंगा, मैं पहला आदमी होऊंगा जो यह कहे कि इस संकट का डट कर मुकाबला किया जाए।

देश में कई घटनायें घटी हैं, देश के सामने कई समस्यायें हैं। मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि सरकार ने यह काम नहीं किया, वह काम नहीं किया। मुल्क के सामने अकाल की स्थिति है। मैं उनको एक बात बतलाना

चाहता हूँ। जब मैं सिनेमा में जाता हूँ तो वहां पर बहुत भारी झुड़ लोगों की पात हूँ, मामूली आदमियों की पाता हूँ, जो मिडिल क्लास के लोग भी नहीं हैं, उनकी पाता हूँ। वहां ये मामूली लोग टिकटों के लिए परेशान मुझे नजर आते हैं और जो थोड़ी देर से पहुंचता है, उसको निराशा लौटना पड़ता है, उसको टिकट नहीं मिलती है। अधिक पैसे देकर लोगों को कई बार टिकटें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं (Interruptions)। मेरे दोस्त जो इस तरह से टोक रहे हैं उनको शायद मालूम नहीं कि चीन में जब अकाल पड़ा था तो वहां पर माता पिताओं ने बच्चों को, मामूम बच्चों को बेच बेच कर अपने पेट भरे थे। इससे हमारा मुल्क कहीं अप्रसर है। हमारे यहां कोई अकाल नहीं है, इसका पता सिनेमा से चलता है, एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स से चलता है। आप इसके लिए चाहे जितनी दलीलें दें, लेकिन हम जानते हैं अच्छा तरह से कि मुल्क में कहीं पर भी अकाल नहीं है। हां, यह आप कह सकते हैं कि यहां पर गरीब और अमीर की लड़ाई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिनेमा शहरों में हैं, देहातों में नहीं।

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चीवरी : देहातों से अनगिनत लोग बैलगाड़ियों पर बैठ कर सिनेमा देखने आते हैं, महिलायें बैलगाड़ियों में बैठकर आती हैं। अगर आप इस पर पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। सच्चाई को मैदान में आना चाहिये, और लोगों को एक की बात बतलानी चाहिये। हमारे विरोधियों को हमेशा पार्टी बेसिस पर नहीं सोचना चाहिये, मुल्क को बनाने में सहयोग भी प्रदान करना चाहिये। इस के लिये खुल कर सामने आना चाहिये।

बहुत से लोगों ने मुखालिफ पार्टीयों का नाम लिया, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का, जन संघ का कि उनको कांग्रेस में क्यों लिया जाता है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि जिस तरह से हमारे

[श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

देश का सबसे ऊंचा पहाड़ एवरेस्ट है, उसी तरह से कांग्रेस है। उसके अन्दर छोटे विचार नहीं हैं। जो भी हमारे दामन में लिपटने आता है हम उसको ठुकराते नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि अगर तुमने अपने सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन कर लिया है तो आओ, खुले आम आओ। हम तुमको अपनाने से कभी घबराते नहीं। लेकिन मैं विरोधी लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके यहां कोई इस तरह की दावत है। चन्द भाई हम से पूछते हैं कि हम उनको क्यों लेते हैं। हम उनको लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं अगर मुल्क के लोग नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर मुल्क के लोग नहीं चाहते हैं तो कोई डिंसीजन नहीं होगा। इसमें आपके घबराने की क्या बात है। शास्त्री जी, कामराज जी, जो भी हमारे देश के नेता हैं वे पब्लिक की बातों को, काफी समझते हैं जनता की बातों को, गरीबों की बातों को। हमारे बागड़ी साहब भी तो गरीबों के बड़े भारी प्रतिनिधि हैं, झोपड़ियों वाले लोगों के लिये हमेशा कुर्बानी करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। क्या वे नहीं जानते कि आज गरीबी और अमीरी को लड़ाई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज प्रधान मंत्री से लड़ाई करते हो तो अमीरों की पार्टी में मत शरीक हो, गरीबों की पार्टी में आओ जिसमें शास्त्री जी गरीबों की पेशवाई करते हैं।

कहा जाता है कि बड़े लोग काम करना नहीं चाहते, फिर्कापरस्त पार्टियों में मुन्बिला रहें। इसे सोच कर मुझे एक नज्म याद आ गई जिसे सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

या खुदा, हिन्दोस्तां को बह्श ऐसे आदमी
जिनके सर में मगज हो और मगज में
ताबिन्दगी

जो जियें तबबीरो तस्खरे जहां के वास्ते
और भरें भी तो फकत हिन्दोस्तां के वास्ते
जिन से शमा फिर हो रोशन तरज
मेहरे मुनीर

शुबहयूब जुआर में जकड़े न हों जिन के जमीर
ना सजा भीहाम कर सकते न हों जिनका
शिकार

मायबाजी पर न हो जिसके अक्रायद
का मजार,

या खुदा नाजायज वह कुफो ईमां से
बचा

अपने हिन्दू से बचा, अपने मुसलमा से
बचा

रुके रफियत से न हो जो आशानाती
आदमी

दे हमें वारे खुदा हिन्दोस्तानी आदमी
अलगरज, मेरे वतन को जिन्दगी दे
ऐ खुदा

आदमी दे, आदमी दे, आदमी ऐ खुदा।

हम उन फिर्कापरस्त पार्टियों पर कांफिडेंस नहीं करते। आर० एस० एस०, जन संघ और न जाने कौन कौन सी पार्टियां हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हैं जो फिर्कापरस्ती के नाम पर बुलन्द होना चाहती हैं। लेकिन यह गैर-मुमकिन है कि वह बुलन्दी पर आ सकें जिनके अन्दर कम्पूनल पनाह की राजनीति है। कहीं बजरंगबली का नाम है और कहीं अल्लाह अकबर का नाम है। इस किस्म की पार्टियां आज हिन्दुस्तान में चलाने के लिये मुल्क तैयार नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में वही पार्टियां जिन्दा रहने की हकदार हैं जो सारे देश के अन्दर रहने वाली सारी कौमों को अपना भाई समझेंगी, चाहे वह सिख हों, चाहे ईसाई हों, चाहे ब्राह्मण हों या किसी भी जाति धर्म की हों। हम किसी धर्म की आड़ में शिकार नहीं खेलना चाहते। हम सारे धर्मों की इज्जत करते हैं और साथ साथ अपने धर्म की मर्यादा

को भी रखना चाहते हैं। हमारी कांग्रेस में यही सिद्धान्त चलता है।

मैं एक बात की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा कि शास्त्री जी की जो कैबिनेट है वह काम करने लायक नहीं है। और नहीं मालूम क्या क्या उन्होंने कहा। लेकिन शास्त्री जी की कैबिनेट ने और श्री नन्दाने जिस भ्रष्टाचार निवारण समिति का निर्माण किया उस से हिन्दुस्तान के पूँजीपतियों के दिल को बड़ा घक्का लगा, वे उखड़ पड़े हैं। वे देखते हैं कि उनके पास पैसा रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, ऐसा मोड़ हमारी सरकार ने लिया है। इस लिये वह लोग कुछ लोगों को पैसा देते हैं, कुछ मेम्बरो को कहते हैं कि तुम सरकार की मखालिफत करो जिसमें उनका खजाना, उनकी जिन्दगी और उनकी भ्रष्टालिकायें आबाद रहें और सारा काम चलता रहे। मैं आखिर में एक ही बात कह कर बैठ जाऊँगा :

“शमा पर परवाना तन्हा जलता है”

इस देश के गरीब, और यतीम लोग लाल बहादुर शास्त्री पर मरते हैं।

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was overwhelmed by a feeling of unreality in having to reply to a no-confidence motion, when the sponsor of the motion and most of the supporters of the motion are not present in the House. I have been also feeling that there is a streak of unreality over the whole motion from the day and the hour when it was moved up to this point of time. What better evidence can there be regarding the lack of purpose and the absence of seriousness behind this motion when the sponsor of the motion and the supporters of the motion are keeping away from the debate deliberately, not because there was anything wrong in the conduct of the motion or in the replies given to the motion, but because they felt aggrieved over

something else. I should think that in this House, which is the most august body of the people of India, no group of people should resort to this kind of irresponsibility, after having moved a motion, to leave the House without caring to hear what the Government or the supporters of the Government have to say in reply to the motion.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): On a point of order, Sir. When the discussion on the Murud incident has been suspended and is not being considered, he cannot refer to it now.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: When the walk-out was staged, the no-confidence motion was not under discussion. It was the Murud incident that was being discussed. The hon. Member is wrong in saying that the Opposition Members are not attending to the reply to the motion.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order in this. It is a matter of understanding. When 2½ hours were allotted to the discussion regarding the Walcot affair, it does not prevent the House from taking up any other business when that particular business collapses. If the sponsors of that motion have chosen to be absent from the House, the rest of the business of the House will not stand suspended. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri P. G. Menon: If those who wanted this motion to be discussed here were sincere about it, purposive about it, they would have been present when the discussion on that motion was going on.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: They are present.

Mr. Chairman: It is a procedural matter. There is no point of order. The Speaker has decided that the discussion on the no-confidence motion will go on.

Shri P. G. Menon: I am glad that some at least of the supporters of the motion are here. Out of a feeling of helplessness that their comrades are not here, they are raising objection to what I am stating.

Apart from this, there is a great deal of unreality about the motion. As I have understood it, a no-confidence motion is a great political occasion in the life of any legislature. That is an occasion in systems of democracy such as we are having when an opposition party puts forward an alternative programme to the programme of the Government. In that way alone does it contribute to better administration, to better representative government. Even where the Opposition is in a minority, and in a very small minority as it is here, a purposeful Opposition will be in a position to put forward an alternative programme which, according to them, the Government of the day should adhere to and which, according to them, they would adhere to if called upon to carry on the administration of the Government. That kind of attempt is given up and time, out of number the Congress Party is accused of having a brute majority—I do not want to use that word, but we have a good majority and it is not a matter of shame that a political party has a good majority in Parliament. Is it a matter of shame to us?—If the people of the country thought that a large number of Congressmen should represent them, if a large majority of constituencies should return Congress candidates to Lok Sabha, then that is the will of the people and it is not proper time and again to refer to the will of the people and attempt to ridicule it by saying, "you have a brute majority there". But even when a government has a large majority behind it, it will be open to an Opposition to put forward points of view in order to change the course of the administration, and that is exactly what is lacking here.

This is not an attempt to find fault with the division in the Opposition. But here are a few groups in the Opposition who criticise the policies of the Government, each from their own point of view. Therefore, it has appeared to me that this is an occasion not of a No-confidence Motion but when every group in the Opposition gets up and pledges confidence in their own programmes. No alternative is put forward.

It has been said by Shri Dandekar, representing the Swatantra Party, that he is not supporting the No-confidence Motion and that has been made much of. But so far as the Government and the Congress Party are concerned, it makes no difference. Shri Dandekar, fully armed with all the views he has against the Government, gave vent to those views and said that for the time being he does not propose to vote for the No-confidence Motion. Assured as the other Members of the Opposition are that the No-confidence Motion will not be passed, they say that they would vote for the No-confidence Motion. What difference does it make?

So far as the Congress Party is concerned, every group in the Opposition has put forward its views about the programme of the Congress. The question is, is there anything in common between the views expressed by the various groups here? This, again is not an attempt to find fault with the stand of the Opposition. It is possible for the Opposition here to function only in that manner. Take, for example, the various grounds raised by the spokesman of the Swatantra Party eloquently on the floor of the House regarding the policies of the Government. Do others support their views?

Now, it is necessary, when these criticisms are put forward again and again, for the members of the Congress Party and the Government to clear the ground, and it is in that spirit, therefore, that I wish to refer to some of the points. For example, the Swatantra Party is complaining that after

the passing of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly 15 years back, a large number of amendments to the Constitution have been placed on the statute-book. They would think that the wisdom of the country was at its pinnacle in November 1949 when the present Constitution was passed. Seventeen or eighteen amendments have been made. I do not plead guilty to that. Do the other Members of the Opposition here take exception to the large number of amendments which were made to the Constitution from time to time? Let us remember that the chapter on fundamental rights is not the only chapter in the Constitution. So far as Parliament is concerned and so far as Government is concerned, there is another very important chapter in the Constitution. Refer to the chapter on the directive principles. I will, with your leave, Mr. Chairman, read article 7 of the Constitution. Article 37 reads:

"The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws".

Therefore, so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned, a fundamental duty is laid down. This duty was also laid down by the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution says that the directive principles, wherein is enshrined equality, justice, provision against concentration of power etc., are fundamental in the governance of the country. Therefore, any Prime Minister of India, when he attempts to have legislation for the purposes laid down in the directive principles and finds that one or two of the fundamental rights in the other part comes into conflict, has a duty under the Constitution, to move for amendment of the Constitution. This is, Sir, the political and constitutional

justification for some of the amendments of the Constitution, and there is absolutely no meaning in attacking the Congress Party for having passed these amendments; and on that attack, the other Members are not joining hands.

Then, the Swatantra Party appears to have an allergy towards our public undertakings. They are exuberant about the private sector, and one of the occasions when, Shri Dandekar said, they would fight the Government will be when there is any inroad into the rights of the private sector. The Congress Party, supporting as it does the policy laid down by the Government, is not against the private sector. Some hon. Member here said that under the Congress regime the private sector has been growing richer, richer and richer. It may be so, because under the Industrial Policy Resolution we are committed to support the public sector and also to protect the private sector so long as that policy is there. The fact is this. Today, there is no real private sector in the country as is usually understood. There is a protected market in India today. There is a planned economy, a system under which no industry would fail because the requirements of the people are assessed and the private licensee—the better term will be private licensee and not private sector—has to be supported by the State from out of State-sponsored institutions. That is the situation at present.

Shri Dandekar made a statement that everywhere in the world progress and development took place on account of the operation of the private sector. Historically he is correct. Because, in America, in England, in Germany, Japan and other advanced countries of the world it was the private sector which developed the industries. But will he please remember that in those countries the captains of industry did not run after government for foreign exchange resources, did not run after the government for

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foreign collaboration arrangements, did not run after the government for all sorts of protection? Early in the 19th century, with the advent of the industrial revolution, people in the private sector carried on experiments, carried on adventures and with their own resources developed the industries in those countries. But that is not the situation here. Therefore, when the Swatantra Party members complain of controls, of licences, of all sorts of pin-pricks and cry hoarse for the private sector, they are doing it out of context; there is no such private sector in India today.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: They are with you now.

Shri P. G. Menon: But for the public sector, would we find the development which we see today?

An Hon. Member: You are helping them.

Shri P. G. Menon: I am coming to that. The largest investment in the public sector is in steel. With all the abundant resources of iron ore in India, is it the view of any member of this House that we should still import steel, and that all our resources by way of iron ore should lie waste? The greatest charge against the British Government, which exercised authority in India for about two hundred years, is that they kept us as hewers of wood and drawers of water without developing the resources of the country. Though we had a railway system here, they did not manufacture railway engines. The national government had to come to power to do that. Now more than one thousand railway engines are manufactured every year in the public sector in Chittaranjan. Does anybody say that this should be stopped and we should import railway engines so that we may concentrate on food production only? That is a matter on which the other members of the Opposition are not in agreement with the Swatantra Party. Therefore, how can there be an alternative policy?

He was followed by Professor Mukerjee, who made a very eloquent tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We were all glad about it. He appeared to say that he is attacking this government because the policies laid down by Panditji are being given the go-by and there is a change in policy. He is not here but I would like to ask him through you, when Panditji was the Prime Minister, did he not vote in favor of a no-confidence motion? When Panditji who, according to him, was the embodiment of the principles for which he stands, was leading this government, then also there were these annual no-confidence motions and speeches. Therefore, I say that there is a streak of unreality in these motions.

There was a good deal of reference to corruption. Personally speaking, I do not believe that corruption has increased in the country during the last ten or fifteen years.

An Hon. Member: That is news to us.

Shri P. G. Menon: Many more things would be news to you. The hon. Member has not understood what the Home Minister has stated and what I am going to say. He is impatient and, therefore, interrupting. What I am saying is, there has been a greater awareness of corruption in recent times. There is a real difference between the growth of corruption and the growth of awareness of corruption. It is the Congress Government that is responsible for making the people aware of the situation. I certainly believe that during the second world war there was more corruption in the country than is prevalent today. I do not believe that the Government servants are more corrupt today than they were 15 or 20 years ago. Now that the Congress Governments everywhere have awakened to the situation, on account of the better education in the country, better democratic sense in the country, better sense of responsi-

bility in the administration, they are making us more aware of the existence of corruption in this country. That is what Shri Nanda has done and what the Government is doing. Now, on account of your temporary interest in finding fault, I request you not to let down the services in the country, the people of this country. On account of the interest of the Opposition temporarily to throw mud against the Government, if they say that corruption is on the increase, it will be doing a positive disservice to the country.

There is corruption in this country, but what has increased according to me is awareness of corruption. And we should be glad about it. Shri Nanda has taken the broomstick, so to say, to cleanse the Augean stables. The accusation of the Opposition about corruption in the administration is like saying that it is because of Hercules, who wanted to clean the Augean stable, there is uncleanness in the stables. What the Congress Government is doing is to eradicate corruption, to make the people aware of corruption, to call upon the people not to tolerate corruption. It is not a case of corruption being on the increase. Then, so many irrelevant statements have been made about very many other things. I do not want to indulge in equal irrelevances. Professor Mukerjee referred to the conditions in Kerala. What are the conditions in Kerala? What is the abnormality there?

An Hon. Member: President's rule three times.

Shri P. G. Menon: My friend over there does not understand me and thinks that interruptions will create trouble for me.

What has happened in Kerala? A few members of the Congress Party went to the other side, the party lost its majority and the Government fell. That can happen anywhere. Then allegations of corruption were made by some people against the Chief Minister which have been denied by the other party, and

an inquiry by the late Prime Minister showed that there is nothing in that charge. I do not want to enter into that controversy. At the same time, Professor Mukerjee said that the only government which was not corrupt was removed five years back. I do not object to his having a flattering unctiousness upon himself that the government of his party was pure, good, great and all that. Let him entertain that feeling. But I do not agree with him. That is all. Not only I but millions of people of my State do not agree with him. Also the High Court Judge who was appointed to inquire into certain transactions and charges also did not agree with him. That is what has taken place. I do not want to say anything more. I oppose this motion and I believe that this motion will be defeated with a huge majority.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, it is after a great deal of hesitation that I am taking part in the debates this afternoon. As an independent Member of this House, attached to no party, no group for the last 17 years, in my political life after independence, I have dissociated myself from the No-confidence Motion for reasons of my own; firstly, because I feel that this new administration, which has just assumed the reins, should have ample time and opportunities to tackle very serious problems of the administration—problems big with the fate of the nation.

The second consideration which has moved me not to associate with this No-confidence Motion is the fact that a combination of parties and groups in the Opposition, with differing and, at times, conflicting ideals and ideologies, diametrically opposed views even on political and economic issues, can hardly deliver the goods, far less holding out the prospect of an alternative administration in the event of the Congress Government going out of the picture. The alternative to this Congress administration at the

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present moment, with the country seething with discontent, is nothing but chaos and confusion, nothing but a desperate situation which will tend to disintegration and disruption of the whole fabric.

The third consideration, which is the most compelling one, that has induced me not to associate with this No-confidence Motion is the fact that I personally have no confidence—not myself alone, but 60 millions of Muslims in India, 120 millions of Scheduled Caste people, the Swatantra Party, the Republican Party, the Muslim League Party and, if I may be permitted to add, considerable volume of Hindu opinion; perhaps, the majority of the majority of the majority have no confidence in the hon. Mover of the No-confidence Motion. I myself have no confidence in the hon. Mover of the No-confidence Motion.

But Sir, while recognising the historic role of the Congress in shaping the destinies of the nation, moulding and integrating the dying forces of India towards the track of political and social evolution in the dark days of British imperialism, I cannot shut my eyes to the failure of the administration in various directions. First of all, I should like to emphasise the inefficiency of the administration to tackle the food problem; its lack of a realistic, integrated approach to the problem; its production, its procurement and effective distribution; government's lack of an objective assessment of the food situation in the country in all its bearings and implications and repercussions upon agricultural economy in the land.

I am not against industrial advancement as such. I want that agricultural and industrial advancement should run *pari passu* and contribute to the prosperity of the nation. But I am opposed to our planners' defective planning which laid greater emphasis on industries in preference to agriculture during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans. This, and

the unnatural conversion of some paddy-growing fields, in some States like West Bengal, into jute areas for earning dollars from the dollar-earning countries of the world and, what is more, the administration's failure to offer incentive to the producer in the shape of better seeds, better fertiliser and better education in the modern techniques and methods of production have led to all this stagnation in agricultural production. Last but not the least, the complacency and the softness of the administration towards blackmarketers and hoarders has encouraged them to hoard up the stocks, creating an artificial scarcity in the land which has been the despair not merely of the people, but of the administration itself.

I would not emulate the example of my hon. friend over here by indulging in insinuations about the Government's liaison or collusion or conspiracy with the financial combines and hoarders. I am myself of earth and earthy and made of the same corruptible flesh that others are made of. Living in glass-houses I should not throw stones at others. But I believe that this softness of the administration, this complacency of the administration has encouraged the blackmarketers and hoarders to hoard up their stocks. This hoarding, deficit financing, and an ineffective distribution of foodstuffs that is available in the country have led to a sharp rise in prices which have soared higher and higher till they have reached beyond the purchasing capacity of the consumer. If Government had been a little more cautious, if they had a little more vision of the future, if they took warnings betimes, if they only plugged the loopholes and gaps through which these stocks go into the bottomless pit, there would have been no food crisis with imports pouring in from America and other parts of the world and with 35 per cent increase in food production in the country during the last few years. The population explosion has not affected the position in the least. 33 per cent of population increase during three

years and 35 per cent of increase in food production cancel each other. With these imports, with this plugging up of the gaps and with these checks and curbs on advances against agricultural commodities, we might have created a favourable food situation in the country. A little more realistic approach, a little more pragmatic approach, which the present Government is trying to make, would have saved the situation. Sir, I am very much emphatic on this point. A ferocious lion warns the weary traveller across the path against the danger by its roar; a poisonous cobra reminds him of the danger by its hisses, but more ferocious than the lion, more ravenous than the wolf, more poisonous than the cobra, this human vampire steals on unawares on his brother man, sucks his life blood and lays him prostrate.

I appreciate the healthy measures that the present Food Minister has adopted. In order to check the tendency, to speculative hoarding, he has requested the various State Governments, including West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, to fix the maximum wholesale and retail prices for foodgrains in the country and has introduced other checks and curbs as well. The curb has been imposed that advances from banks against agricultural commodities must be tightened all the more. And other measures have also been adopted. I need not discuss those at the present moment; but I assure this Government that these are the measures, if implemented in the proper way, will usher in a brighter future.

There are also disparities in income. 270 millions of people in the country, from day's end to day's end, drag on in a long-drawn out struggle, unrelieved by any ray of hope, soaring prices, starvation, miseries, poverty, disease—all these stare them in the face. What is the lot of these people who are the mainstay of this country and on whose suffrage we owe our positions in Parliament? Not only our humble selves, but even Ministers holding responsible positions in the country owe their positions to the

suffrage of these 270 millions of people. But what is their lot? They cannot produce administrators, thinkers, philosophers, statesmen, politicians, diplomats, Chief Ministers and Prime Minister. From day's end to day's end, they drag on a miserable existence. Against it, there is surfeit and plenty among the few; fashionable dissipation, midnight orgies, wild revels and mild sensations of the ball-room.

I am now coming to the question of corruption which has been discussed threadbare by many hon. Members in this House. I need not dilate upon it at length. My hon. friends on the other side will not misunderstand me. I have the same feelings about corruption as hon. Members on the other side of the House have. We share this feeling about corruption. It has permeated through and through. It has been eating into the vitals of the administration, into the vitals of the body-politic. Sir, I am fully conscious of the grave responsibility of the administration as also of the members of the Opposition in this connection. Startling disclosures in Kairon's case, the observations of the Supreme Court and the Das Commission have already torn up the veil that concealed the ugly picture. Thanks to the initiative of my hon. friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar in the other House and his other associates and colleagues outside like Chowdhury Devi Lal, the entire structure, based upon fraud and deception, on bribery and corruption, collapsed like the house of cards. There have been other startling disclosures too. I am not going to pry into the secrets of the State administrations. But I can assure this Government and the hon. Home Minister—I congratulate him on the admirable stand he has taken in this connection—of our unstinted cooperation in this noble task of eradicating this malaise from the body-politic of India.

14.51 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman, the prosperity of a country, as Luther rightly observed,

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does not consist in its fabulous wealth or magnificent buildings but in its men of education, culture and character. As the Holy Koran says:

Laqaḍ Katabna Fizzabura Mim
Badizzikra

Inna-ul Arza Yoresoha Abadus
Salehun

It is laid down in the Gospels—the Books that only those righteous men who struggle, suffer and bleed for the cause of righteousness, truth and justice on earth; only those who subordinate their personal considerations to the supreme demand of the nation, only those who efface themselves for the welfare of millions in the country, shall alone have the right to rule the land and inherit the earth.

Sir, I am not very much enamoured of a particular system of administration. To my mind, the character of an administration is immaterial, democratic, bureaucratic, autocratic or theocratic, provided men at the helm of affairs are men of vision, men of imagination, men of unimpeachable integrity of character, of sanity of judgment, of lofty idealism and burning patriotism which characterise some of the great leaders of our country.

Some Members of both Houses of Parliament, met on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani and we constituted ourselves into an anti-corruption front for the purpose of convening a conference on the 19th or 20th of this month in order to devise means, in order to devise effective remedies to eradicate this evil for all time to come, to throw it out root, branch and all. I do not know how far the hon. Home Minister will succeed in his noble task.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Badrudduja: I will finish in a few minutes.

He has got to fight not merely against the legacy of corruption of the last 17 years but he has also to fight against the legacy of corruption, the legacy of nepotism, of favouritism, of demoralisation, degradation and humiliation which has been brought about by foreign domination in this country. He has got to fight against all these. But I can assure him of our cooperation in every possible way.

The second problem which I propose to discuss is the most baffling of all problems. The other day when there was a talk of paving the way for international understanding, inter-communal harmony between Pakistan and India, there was some sort of suspicion creeping in the minds of hon. Members. Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan is trying in his own way to explore all possible avenues of settlement between India and Pakistan. All avenues must be explored for the settlement of the long-standing dispute which is fraught with certain possibilities of good for both the countries. At any rate, we Muslims, the members of the minority community, feel that at least in the interest of 60 million Muslims in India and 10 million Hindus in Pakistan, it is necessary that all disputes and controversies between Pakistan and Hindustan must be settled and set at rest. If not anything, in order to contain China, in order to fight the menace of China in every possible way, it is necessary to strengthen the bonds of amity and friendship between the two neighbouring countries. China is stealing a march in the diplomatic sphere and China has made up with De Gaulle in France who is dreaming the dreams of Napoleon; China has penetrated into Africa; China has gone into all the neighbouring countries. It is necessary in the interest of our safety, in the interest of our security, in the interest of our solidarity, in the interest of our integrity, in the interest of our

future possibilities, that amity and friendship and goodwill must be fostered between the two countries, that Pakistan and Hindustan must combine for a joint front to fight the common menace.

Sir, before I come to this ticklish communal problem which has baffled the attempts at solution so far, I would like to emphasize that historical cause, and conditions, factors—political, social, cultural and religious, mostly psychological and emotional—which led to the partition of India, generated forces which reacted most unfavourably on the minorities of both sides of the border.

Whatever might be my feelings about the State administrations of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, whatever might be the misfortunes of the Muslims, whatever might be their difficulties, whatever might be the reverses through which they passed, however serious might be the holocaust, however terrible might be the genocide and massacre of innocent people on both sides—I am here to reiterate with all the emphasis at my command my grateful appreciation, my gratitude to the Central Government, particularly to the Home Minister—when the State Governments failed to rise to the occasion—he rose to the occasion. Thanks to the hon. Home Minister's sagacity and wisdom by his firm decision and prompt action he not only arrested the drift but saved the desperate crisis which threatened the extinction of Muslims in various parts of India.

Sir, my time is up—I wish I had enough time to discuss the matters further. I am grateful to you and I shall conclude with these few words. I may assure the administration that I am its well-wisher in the sense that I shall ever try to assist this administration in all its noble task; for the welfare of the people. Whatever might be the political complexion, the religious persuasion or the social affiliation, it is the primary duty and the responsibility of the citizens of

the State to cooperate with the administration when it is bent upon improving the conditions of the people in the country.

Before I sit down, may I appeal to the Government to rise to the occasion, to see with their own eyes the signs on the wall. Dark and ominous clouds are fast gathering overhead, threatening to burst upon their shoulders any moment, midnight gloom and darkness treads the horizon. Sir, I have seen mighty Hitler going down; I have seen Mussolini going down; I have heard of Napoleon pining away in miseries in the Isles of St. Helena; I have seen the mightiest Government, the British Government, crumbling to pieces like the baseless fabrics of a vision. Mr. Chairman, mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small; sooner than perhaps you and I can conceive of, this Congress administration if it fails to rise to the occasion, if it fails to ease the situation, if it fails to implement the assurance held out and redeem the pledges that it has given to the nation, it will go down to history unwept and unsung.

15.00 hrs.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत धांधारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया कि जो यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित है उसका विरोध करूँ। मैं विरोध इसलिये नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं इस तरफ बैठा हुआ हूँ। जिस तरह इन बेंचों और उन बेंचों के बीच में कोई बड़ा भारी अन्तर नहीं है, उसी तरह से वैचारिक दृष्टि से देश का हित सोचने में, मैं नहीं समझता कि हम लोग कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर रखते हैं। लेकिन दुःख तब होता है जब हम देखते हैं कि यह प्रस्ताव ऐसे वक्त लाया गया, जो वक्त कि इस देश की स्थिति पर नजर डालते हुए बड़ा गैरमौजू वक्त है।

प्रजातंत्र में किसी भी दल को सरकार के ऊपर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का एक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक हक होता है, इस बात को मैं स्वीकार

[श्री जवा० प्र० जगतिषः]

करता हूँ। लेकिन मनुष्य को जो भी राइड्स मिलते हैं उनका एक संतुलित तरीके पर उपयोग हो यह निहायत जरूरी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हमारे विरोधी मित्रों ने इस वक्त इस देश की ताकत नहीं बढ़ाई है। इस देश की ताकत बढ़ाने के बजाय उन्होंने दुश्मनों की ताकत बढ़ाने में मदद पहुंचाई। इस देश में जो समस्यायें हैं उन को हल करने में उन्होंने मदद नहीं पहुंचाई है। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रस्ताव उन समस्याओं को हल करने में सहायता पहुंचा सकता है? क्या अन्न की कमी को, जिस के कारण हम और और सब निश्चित रूप से परेशान हैं दूर करने में यह प्रस्ताव सफल हो सकता है? जो अनैतिकता की बात कही जा रही है देश में, वह निश्चित रूप से हम सब के लिये एक दर्द की बात है। उस अनैतिकता को दूर करने के लिये हमारा शासन मजबूती से कदम उठाने का संकल्प कर के कुछ आगे बढ़ा है। उस संकल्प को मजबूत करने में क्या यह प्रस्ताव मदद करता है? हम देखते हैं कि पिछले तीन महीनों में और उस के पहिले भी हम ने जो अच्छे कदम उठाने की कोशिश की, उन कदमों को कमजोर करने में हमारे विरोधी दल के मित्रों ने कार्रवाइयां की हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जब इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आता है तो देश के लोग इस बात को समझें कि अपोजिशन किस मंशा से यह प्रस्ताव ला रहा है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने बड़ जोरों के साथ इस सदन में यह बात कही कि जो सदाचार समिति बनाई गई है वह किस लिये बनाई गई है। कांग्रेस के होत हुए सदाचार समिति के निर्माण की क्या जरूरत थी? उन्होंने कहा कि चोर के पीछे चोरों को लगा दिया और वह चिल्लाते जा रहे हैं: चोर, चोर, चोर। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि उन के जैसे बड़ आदमी के मुंह से सदन के सामने इस प्रकार के शब्द कह गये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या

सदाचार समिति में काम करने वाले सब लोगों के काम को उन्होंने देखा है? क्या सदाचार समिति में काम करने वाले लोग चोर हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : हां।

श्री जवा० प्र० जगतिषः : यह आप की नजर का दोष है। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि इस देश में सदाचार समिति के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले जो मित्र हैं उन सब को वे जानते हैं? क्या उन सारे मित्रों के चरित्रों की सूची उन के पास है कि उन का जीवन किस प्रकार का था? क्या आचार्य कृपालानी ने इस बात की जताश की है? मेरा विश्वास है कि इस समिति से के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले जो आदमी हैं उन में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन में प्राचार्य कृपालानी के चरित्र की बुलन्दी है। हम ने उस समिति का निर्माण इसलिये किया कि दुर्भाग्य से आचार्य कृपालानी और उनके जैसे दूसरे लोग जो कांग्रेस से अलग हो गये हैं वे एक कामन प्लेटफार्म पर इकट्ठे हों और देश में जो अनैतिकता आ गई है, और निश्चित रूप से ग्रा गई है, उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। पाश्चात्य शासन और भौतिकता की तरफ रुख होने के कारण तथा युद्ध के बाद एक लिंगेसी हम को मिली, जो कि युद्ध का एक निश्चित परिणाम हुआ करती है और किसी भी देश को यह परिणाम भोगना पड़ता है, उसे दूर करने के लिये और एक अच्छा वातावरण तैयार करने के लिये हम लोग सम्मिलित हों। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से हम भले ही डिफर होते हों, लेकिन जहां तक राष्ट्र के निर्माण का काम है, उस अनुष्ठान में हम सब इकट्ठे हों। इसलिये कांग्रेस शासन ने सदाचार समिति का निर्माण किया कि सब तबके के लोग उस में इकट्ठे हों, आचार्य कृपालानी और उन के जैसे दूसरे लोग भी आयें कि जो कि इस देश में नैतिकता के उत्थान पर विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं। इसलिये इस समिति का निर्माण हुआ। इसलिये उस का निर्माण नहीं किया गया कि चोरों को

इकट्ठा किया जाये और वह लोग झूठा नारा बुलन्द करे चोर चोर कह के और देश में एक गलती का और स्वार्थ साधना का बातावरण निमित्त करे। श्रीनन्दा ने जो कदम उठाया, उस कदम ने निश्चित रूप से इस देश के अन्दर एक नई फिजा पैदा की है, इस देश के लोगों के दिलों में एक नई आस्था पैदा की है, नया विश्वास पैदा किया है। इस कदम की निन्दा करके मैं समझता हूँ आचार्य जी ने कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया है। देश में जो मजबूती आनी चाहिये, उस मजबूती को कम करने की दिशा में यह काम हुआ है, ऐसा मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है।

यह ठीक है कि आचार्य कृपालानी को हमारे दल में खराबी दिखती है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस दल में खराबी नहीं है? किस दल में झगड़े नहीं हैं? आचार्य कृपालानी जिस दल को ले कर चले थे, जिस दल के नेतृत्व की बागडोर उन्होंने उठाई थी, आज उस दल की क्या हालत है? वह तीन तरह हो गया है और आचार्य कृपालानी जो संगठन की कुशलता रखते हैं वे दस आदमियों को भी अपने दल में सम्मिलित कर के नहीं चल सके। उन को स्वयम् वह दल छोड़ना पड़ा और अलग रहना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में स्वस्थ प्रजातन्त्र के निर्माण की दृष्टि से निष्पक्ष लोगों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे सब जगह एकता बना कर रखें। अपोजीशन के लिये वह बहुत जरूरी है कि वह एक स्वस्थ विरोध तैयार कर सकें, ऐसा विरोध तैयार कर सकें जो एक प्लास्टिक गवर्नमेंट देश को दे सकें। यह बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व है। आचार्य कृपालानी, डा० लोहिया और हम सब का, जो कि इस तरफ हैं, यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि वे इस बात की कोशिश करें कि इन देश को एक स्वस्थ विरोध दें जिस में एक कांग्रेस न हो। हमारे यहां मतभेद है लेकिन हम उन को मिटा सकते हैं और हम ने उन को मिटाया है। पिछले दिनों जब दुर्भाग्य से हमारा नेता, हमारा राष्ट्र प्राण उठ कर चला गया तब हम ने अपनी

एकता का परिचय दिया। हम ने सारे मतभेदों को डुबो कर के और झुला कर के एक नेता इस देश को दिया, और इस के कारण इस देश की इज्जत बनी और उस के पीछे हम कदम व कदम एक दिल और एक प्राण हो कर जुटे हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि बाहर भी इस देश की इज्जत बने और इस देश में भी जो काम हमारे देश के महान् नेता ने सामने रक्खा है, और जिसे हम आवश्यक समझते हैं, देश की दृष्टि से उसे हम मिल कर करें। यहां पर जो बात फूट की कही जाती है वह केवल हमारे यहां ही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम ने देखा है कुछ लोगों को तो उनके घर के लोग भी साथ नहीं देते हैं। उधर के लोग अपने घर में भी एक दल नहीं बना सके। अगर पत्नी एक तरफ है तो पति दूसरी तरफ है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करना) : पति और पत्नी में फूट डलवाने के लिये ही तो प्राप ने हिन्दू कोड बिल बनाया है।

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : जिन के यहां य. हालत है आज वे ही हम से कहते हैं कि हम में फूट है, हमारे मंत्रिमंडल का यह हाल है कि मंत्री के अलग होने के बाद हम उस की आलोचना करते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह हमारी चारित्रिक बलन्दी की बात है और हमारी पार्टी की विशेषता है कि अगर हमारी पार्टी का कोई आदमी गलती करता है, मुख्य मंत्री भी कोई गलती करता है, तो हमारी पार्टी उस थोड़ी सी गलती को भी देश के सामने रखती है और कहती है कि हम ईमानदारी के समर्थक हैं, गलती के समर्थक नहीं हैं। यह हमारी कांग्रेस की विशेषता है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट की विशेषता है। हमारे देश में अगर उधर जो गलतियां होती हैं उन की तरफ हमारी पूरी-पूरी नजर है। हम ने दास कमिशन बिठलाया। दास कमिशन की जो फाइंडिंग हुई उन के मुताबिक जो कदम उठाना चाहिये वह हम ने उठाया। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि आज नन्दा जी का अभिनन्दन किया जाता, जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हमारी सरकार को और प्रोत्साहन

[श्री: ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिष]

दिया जाता, इस बात के लिये कि हम ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ। अगर इधर उधर कहीं खामी है तो उस को दूर करने के लिये हम ने मजबूती से कदम उठाया है। लेकिन अपोजीशन ने ऐसी बात करने के बजाय भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव रखा है, यह एक दुःखद स्थिति है।

यह बात कही जाती है और बड़े जोरों से कही जाती है कि हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति जो है वह विफल हुई है। कुछ दिनों से हमारे यहां अपोजीशन ने इस बात को उछालना शुरू किया है। ये अफवाहें फैलायी जाती हैं, यह बात कही जाती है कि हम अपनी इज्जत को खतरे में डाल कर पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करना चाहते हैं। ये आखिर किस के दिमाग के किस्म हैं ? हमें ताज्जुब होता है। हमारे पार्टी ने मजबूती के साथ इस बात को अनेक बार घोषित किया कि हम ऐसा कोई भी फैसला या समझौता नहीं करने वाले हैं जिससे इस देश की इज्जत को आंच आवे। अगर इस देश का कोई आदमी ऐसी बात करता है, अगर बाहर का कोई आदमी ऐसी बात करता है, तो उसके मानी यह नहीं होते कि उस को गवर्नमेंट का बैंकिंग है या कांग्रेस पार्टी का बैंकिंग है।

इसी तरह से चाइना से अक्सार्डिचिन के बारे में समझौता करने की बात कही गयी। यह ठीक है कि हम संसार में किसी भी देश से झगड़ना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि हम कोई असम्मानजनक काम नहीं करने वाले हैं। यह बात हमारी सरकार की तरफ से अनेक बार यहां कही जा चुकी है। फिर भी यह बात बार-बार अपोजीशन की तरफ से कही जाती है कि चीन के मामले में अथवा पाकिस्तान के मामले में हम कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने वाले हैं जो इस देश के सम्मान के लिए ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ ये गलत चीजें हैं। यह भ्रम है, अपोजीशन

को इस भ्रम को अपने मस्तिष्क से निकाल देना चाहिए। इस देश में अच्छा वातावरण बनाने की दृष्टि से यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इन भ्रमों को अपोजीशन के दिमाग से जितनी जल्दी हो सके निकाल दिया जाये।

यह ठीक है कि इस समय अन्न का संकट हमारे सामने है। लेकिन जो यह कहा जाता है कि यह संकट शासन के फ्लेबोर के कारण है, शासन की गलती के कारण है, यह गलत बात है। हम ने जगह जगह बांध डाल कर जो पानी हजारों वर्षों से वहां चला जाता था उसको रोका है, जो काम कि इससे पहले किसी शासन ने नहीं किया। हम जितने साधन जुटा सके हम ने इस में लगाये। हमारे पास जो भी साधन थे उनको ले कर हम ने फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरीज खड़ी कीं। हमारे पास जो भी पैसा था उसको हमने देश के अन्दर फैलाने की कोशिश की ताकि किसान अपनी खेती को उठा सके। लेकिन यह बात सच है कि हमारे पास कोई भलाउद्दीन का चिराग नहीं है और ऐसा नहीं है कि जो बात हम कहें उसका अरसर देश के हर गांव पर तत्काल हो जाये। हमारे गांव पिछड़े हुए हैं। उन गांवों के निवासियों के हाथ पैरों में ताकत लाने के लिए जितना हम कर सकते थे हम ने किया। लेकिन यह सच है कि जितनी ताकत हम को उन्हें पहुंचानी चाहिए थी हम नहीं पहुंचा सके क्योंकि वह हमारे पास नहीं है। जितनी ताकत हमारे पास थी, उसको लगाकर जो परिणाम निकाले जा सकते थे वे हम ने निकाले।

यह ठीक है कि जितने टारगेट हम एचीव करना चाहते थे हम नहीं कर सके, लेकिन इस में हम असफल हुए यह बात नहीं है। अगर बेतहाशा बच्चे देश में पैदा होते जाएं और इन्द्र अन्नानक यदि हमारे ऊपर कुपित हो जाएं और कहीं बहुत वर्षा हो और कहीं बहुत कम हो, तो हजार प्लानिंग

के बावजूद हमें दिक्कत आ सकती है। तो यह जो अन्न की कमी हुई है, अगर आप इस देश का इतिहास देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि हर दूसरे तीसरे साल में अकाल पड़ता है। हम ने उस अकाल की इंटेंसिटी को मिनिमाइज किया है। हम ने देश में वैसा अभाव नहीं आने दिया जैसा कि उस समय आया था जब कि बंगाल में अकाल के कारण 33 लाख आदमी मर गये थे।

यह ठीक है कि अन्न इस वर्ष कम रहा। हम ने खुद सोचा था कि बाहर से गल्ला कम मंगाएं। अपोजीशन बार बार कहता था कि हम बाहर से बहुत गल्ला मंगाते हैं। हम ने भी सोचा कि बाहर से कम गल्ला मंगाना चाहिए और इसलिए हम ने गत वर्ष बाहर से कम गल्ला मंगाया और सोचा कि देश में ही ज्यादा अन्न पैदा किया जाए और जो पैसा हम बाहर गल्ला मंगाने पर खर्च करते हैं उसे इस देश के किसानों को बांटा जाये जिससे किसान की ताकत बढ़े। इस कारण हम ने बाहर से कम गल्ला मंगाया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से कहीं अधिक वर्षा हो गयी और कहीं बहुत कम हुई इसलिए फसल खराब हो गयी। इस चीज पर हम काबू नहीं कर सकते थे। कोई सरकार इस चीज पर काबू नहीं पा सकती थी। देश में कुछ स्थल हैं जहाँ पानी कम बरसता है, हम सूखी नदियों में पानी नहीं ला सकते। देश में कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं हैं, कुछ में ये साधन उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं वें किये जा रहे हैं। तो इन चीजों के कारण जो दिक्कत कांग्रेस शासन को आयी वह किसी भी पार्टी के शासन को आ सकती थी। इन सारी चीजों को इसी प्रस्पेक्टिव में सोचना चाहिए।

मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन समय नहीं है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो यह प्रस्ताव आया है यह बहुत गैर-मौजू प्रस्ताव है। आज हम को शास्त्री जी के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी सेंट्रलिस्ट पालिसी है। मैं कहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से हमारी सेंट्रलिस्ट पालिसी है, यह कहने में हम को कोई झिझक नहीं है। सोशलज्म हमारा गोल है और उसी तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं। और इस काम में हम सब लोगों को साथ ले कर बढ़ना चाहते हैं। सब लोगों से मेरा मतलब उन लोगों से नहीं है जो चोरबाजारी करते हैं, लेकिन मेरा आशय उन सब लोगों से है जो चाहे राइटिस्ट हों या लेफ्टिस्ट हों। जो तेजी से चलना चाहते हैं और जो ग्राहिस्ता चलना चाहते हैं उन सब आदमियों को हम अपने साथ सोशलज्म की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं। यह कहने में हमें कोई झिझक नहीं है।

कुछ लोग इस बात से मायूस होते हैं कि हम उनकी रफ्तार से नहीं चलते। हम कहते हैं कि हम अपनी सम्मिलित रफ्तार से चलेंगे, चलने वाले हम सब हैं। हम ने जो योजनाएं बनायी हैं और देश के सामने रखी हैं वे निश्चित रूप से ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जो देश की गरीबी और भुखमरी को दूर करेंगी, और जिन संकल्पों को ले कर हम चलें हैं उन संकल्पों के आधार पर हम देश को बराबर आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न हमारे भाइयों ने उठाये हैं वे विचारणीय जरूर हैं, लेकिन अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के द्वारा उनको हल नहीं किया जा सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): सभापति महोदय, शास्त्री सरकार नेहरू सरकार से ज्यादा बुरी है यह दोष समय का है शास्त्री जी का नहीं है। जब कोई फल पकता है और पकने के बाद सड़ने लगता है तो समय के साथ उसकी सड़न बढ़ने लगती है। यह महाकाल की माया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर नेहरू जी की सरकार रही होती तो वह लोक-सभा से और चुनाव से इतना न भागती जितना कि शास्त्री जी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

की सरकार पिछले तीन महीनों में भागी है। तीन नये मंत्री नियुक्त हुए, दो बड़े और एक छोटे। तीनों को संसद् के अन्दर आना था। चुनाव का मैदान खाली था। लेकिन शास्त्री सरकार ने फैसला किया कि तीनों चुनाव के मैदान से भाग कर, जनता की छाप न ले कर संसद् के अन्दर घुस आयें। इस तरह से इन तीन महीनों में शास्त्री सरकार ने लोक-सभा की और जनता की अवहेलना करके दिखायी। और खास कर एक चुनाव का मैदान तो ऐसा था कि उसके लिए कहा जाता था कि वह तो सरकार के पक्ष के एकाधिकार में था। उससे भी यह सरकार भाग गयी। फिर भी सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते हैं कि पिछले साल में जितने चुनाव हुए उन में कांग्रेस पार्टी जीती। इससे बड़ी तसल्ली नहीं लेनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब कभी कोई मकान गिरता है तो वह धीरे धीरे नहीं गिरता, चार, छः दस दिन या साल में नहीं गिरता, घड़ाके से एक दिन गिरा करता है। इसलिए सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों को सावधान हो जाना चाहिए।

और उस के साथ साथ वह यह कहते हैं कि दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग कतार लगाये खड़े हैं कांग्रेस में घुसने के लिए। तो उन्हें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि रोम साम्राज्य, मुगल साम्राज्य अपने आखिरी दिनों में बहुत से लोगों को खींचते रहे क्योंकि एक लूट की सी हालत रहती थी और लोग सोचते थे चलो घुस चलो, जो हाथ लगे ले लो, जो हतबा मिलता है, जो धन मिलता है ले लो।

जिस तरह से यह शास्त्री सरकार लोक-सभा और चुनाव से भागी है उसी तरह से यह लोक-सभा और बहस से भाग रही है। मैं ने इस सवाल को उठाने को कोशिश की कि किस तरह से लोक-सभा के सत्र छोटे होते जा रहे हैं। मान नय संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने जवाब दिया, ठीक जवाब दिया, कि वह

चुनाव क्षेत्र को पोसा करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संसद् के बहुत से सदस्य चुनाव क्षेत्र को पोसते हैं। वे अपने यहां के पांच लाख मतदाताओं और दस लाख जनता को नहीं पोसते लेकिन वहां जो हजार पांच सौ वोटों के ठकेदार होते हैं उनको पोसते हैं। उनको तकावीं दिलाते हैं, अनुदान दिलाते हैं, कर्ज दिलाते हैं, वजीफे दिलाते हैं और तरह तरह के काम करते हैं। इसी कारण आज हमारा संसदीय जीवन भ्रष्ट हो गया क्योंकि सदस्य अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में उन हजार वोटों के ठकेदारों को पोसते हैं। माननीय संसद् कार्य मंत्री और ऐसे ही लोग इन ठकेदारों को बंदूक का लाइसेंस दिलवाते हैं। मेरे जैसे लोग भी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र को पोसते हैं और इस तरह पोसते हैं कि हम उस जमाने को लाना चाहते हैं जब अपने देश के अन्दर या तो बन्दूक के लिए लाइसेंस की जरूरत न पड़े या फिर किसी को बन्दूक न मिलेगी। या तो सब के पास बंदूक रहेगी या किसी के पास बंदूक नहीं रहेगी। यह भी चुनाव क्षेत्र पोसने का तरीका है। संसद् कार्य मंत्री और उन के जैसे लोग इन हजारों वोटों के ठकेदारों को वजीफे और कर्ज दिलाते फिरते हैं जबकि हमारे जैसे लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि जो कुछ भी सरकार की तरफ से अनुदान वगैरह है वह या तो उम्र के हिसाब से समूह को लेकर हो या आमदनी के हिसाब से समूह को लेकर के हो। मैं फर्रुखाबाद के लोगों को और वहां की धरती को नमस्कार करता हूँ कि इतनी बात साफ़ कर देने के बावजूद भी उन्होंने मुझे चूना। मुझ से इस की अपेक्षा नहीं की कि मैं किसी एक ठकेदार को या हजार, पांच सौ आमदियों को फायदा पहुंचाऊंगा। अगर मज्र से बन पड़गा तो मैं सब को फायदा पहुंचाऊंगा। अगर इसी तरीके से सरकारी पक्ष के संसद् और लोक-सभा के सदस्य लोग अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों को पोसा करते तो देश का बहुत बड़ा भला हो जाता।

मेरे मन में एक कसक झरूर है कि मैं फर्रुखाबाद के लोगों को पुल नहीं दिला पाऊंगा वह पुल खाली फर्रुखाबाद के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तराखंड में चीन की सेनाओं का सामना करने के लिए कम से कम 10-12 फीट की बचत हो जाती अगर वह पुल होता। करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत हो जाती लेकिन इलाहाबाद में एक रेलवे स्टेशन को जोकि अभी 50 वर्ष और चल सकता था, तोड़ कर के इलाहाबाद को नया रेलवे स्टेशन मिल गया है क्योंकि वहां का जो सदस्य है वह अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र को इसी तरीके से पोसा करता है।

संसद् कार्य मंत्री महोदय यह भी जरा सोचने की कृपा करें कि बिहार राज्य में दक्षिण बिहार में आबादी कम होते हुए भी 5 विश्वविद्यालय हैं और उत्तर बिहार में आबादी ज्यादा होते हुए भी केवल एक विश्वविद्यालय है। मिथिला में विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की इतनी बड़ी मांग है लेकिन वह मिल नहीं रहा है क्योंकि वहां के लोगों की आवाज में इतनी ताकत नहीं है और इतना दबाव नहीं पड़ता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार पिछले 17 वर्ष से प्रान्त को प्रान्त से लड़ाती रही है, जिले को जिले से लड़ाती रही है और गांव को गांव से लड़ाती रही है। आशाएं और आकांक्षाएं बढ़ती रही हैं और जनता के मन को तोड़ती रही है। राष्ट्रीय एकता नहीं है बल्कि अपनी अलग अलग भावना है कि चलो भाई मोका आया है कि यह नया संसद् सदस्य अपने यहाँ से बना या नया मंत्री बना, इससे कुछ मिल जाये तो ले लो।

जहाँ मैंने आप को पिछले 17 मई के की इस सरकार की यह सब बातें बताईं विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से भी मैं कुछ चीजें कहूँ क्योंकि मुझ से अक्सर श्री श्यामलाल सराफ़ कहा करते हैं कि तुम बतलाओ कि नुम्हारा क्या कार्यक्रम होगा। उनके अलावा श्री खाडिलकर ने बहुत चाहा और उन के साथ श्री अंसार हुरवानी और पांड जी ने

भी कहा कि मैं विरोधी पक्ष की भी कुछ कमजोरियाँ बतलाऊँ। उन को मैं हमेशा बतला दिया करता हूँ। इस के साथ साथ जब मैं कोई नकारात्मक बात कहता हूँ तो उस में जुड़ा हुआ रहता है कि सकारात्मक चीज क्या है। ठीक है, सरकारी पक्ष का यह कहना बिलकुल सही है कि विरोधी पक्ष खराब है। अगर उस में खराबी न होती तो यह हजरत लोग वहाँ बैठे कैसे रहते? विरोधी पक्ष तादाद में कमजोर है। उस से भी ज्यादा बड़ा दोष उस का यह है कि वह आपस में बंटः हुआ है और उस से भी ज्यादा बड़ा दोष उस का यह है कि यह कोई सम्यक विचारधारा को ले कर नहीं चलता बल्कि कांग्रेस के ही अन्दर के किसी एक गुण का यह परिवर्तित फोटो ज्यादातर विरोधी पक्ष के लोग बन जाते हैं। आचार्य कृपलानी हैं। कांग्रेस के मुक्त व्यापार और अमरीकी गुण के वे परिवर्धित फोटो इस तरीके से हैं जिस तरीके से कि श्री हीरेन मुर्जी कांग्रेस के राज्य व्यापार और रूसी गुण के परिवर्धित फोटो हैं। खाली कभी कभी एक बिम्ब पड़ जाता है कि यह लोग विरोधी हैं क्योंकि वहाँ के किसी एक गुण का यह बड़ा बड़ा हुआ आकार प्रकार है। यह हम लोगों की कमजोरी है। हां एक भयंकरता में छोड़े जा रहा था। बड़ी भयंकर हालत है हम लोगों की। कल जब मैं आचार्य कृपलानी को सुन रहा था तो मेरे मन में सवाल उठा कि आखिर वे किस बात से ज्यादा चिंतित हैं, दक्षिण एशिया में चीनी कम्युनिस्टों या साम्यवाद के घुस आने के खतरे से ज्यादा चिंतित हैं अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के इधर-उधर हो जाने से ज्यादा चिंतित है? कुछ समय में नहीं आया। इसलिए हमारी तो बड़ी कमजोरियाँ हैं ही, बड़ी बड़ी भयंकर चीजें हम लोगों के अन्दर हैं लेकिन उस से कुछ आप नतीजा निकालिये। मन में यह भी कमजोरी है कि हम चाहते हैं दक्षिण एशिया में चीन को। मुझ को आप मत शामिल कर लीजियेगा। मैं तो उन में से हूँ जो कोशिश

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कर रहे हैं कि किसी तरीके से यह विरोधी पक्ष कहीं पहुंच जाय और जब हम सुनते हैं कि हम को कम्युनिज्म से बचाना है, ऐसे लोगों के मुंह से जो कम्युनिज्म को बचाने के लिये खुद स्वशक्ति को बढ़ाने का काम नहीं करते पर-शक्ति की तरफ हमेशा देखा करते हैं। कहीं कुछ अमरीका से मिल जाय, कहीं कुछ आस्ट्रेलिया से मिल जाय, कुछ जापान से मिल जाय। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो पसन्द करते हैं कि हमें अपने दक्षिण एशिया को बचाने के लिए अग्रर चीन के दुश्मनों से हमें मदद लेनी जरूरी है तो मदद लेने में हिचकना नहीं चाहिये। जो लोग हिचकते हैं उन की देश-भक्ति की बुद्धि में, अग्रर ईमान में नहीं, जरूर कुछ न कुछ हिचक है। मदद लेनी चाहिये लेकिन अग्रर उस मदद के सहारे हम अपनी कार्यवाही को चलाते रहेंगे तो फिर मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि श्री गोपालन एक मानी में मुझे श्री कृपलानी से ज्यादा अच्छे लगते हैं। कम से कम देश का पेट भरने में तो उन का गुण ज्यादा जुकाम आता है। पेट भरा हुआ हिन्दुस्तान चीन के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से टिकता है बनिस्वत एक खाली पेट के हिन्दुस्तान के। लेकिन उस के यह मानी नहीं हो जाते कि कोई खाली पेट भरना ही सवाल है। उस के साथ साथ दिमाग भरने का भी मामला है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि श्री गोपालन और उन के जैसे लोगों के तरीके में एक खराबी है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के दिमाग को ठीक तरीके से चीन या कम्युनिज्म के मुकाबले में खड़ा नहीं कर पाते। ऐसी कमजोरियाँ धुसेड़ देते हैं जिससे मामला बिगड़ जाया करता है। इस-लिये मुझ जैसा आदमी कोशिश कर रहा है कि आज देश में जो जमाव खड़े हो जायें विरोधी पक्ष के। एक तो समाजवादी जमाव और दूसरा विरोधी पक्ष जमाव। दोनों बिलकुल अलग अलग हैं। मैं समाजवादी जमाव के बारे में जो बहुत सी बातें हैं उन में से कुछ को उदाहरण के लिये कहता हूँ। एक

मोटी बात थी। जैसे मिसाल के लिये खपत के ऊपर रोक लगा दी जाय। हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं, जिससे कि पूंजी विनियोग हो। खेती कारखानों के लिये 12-15 अरब रुपया साल भर में बच सकता है। और 12-15 अरब रुपया ले कर के फिर हम खेती कारखानों में पूंजी को लगायें तो मैं आप से बतलाता हूँ कि हर साल कम से कम 10 सैकड़ा की हम आर्थिक उन्नति कर सकते हैं जबकि वर्तमान सरकार की आर्थिक उन्नति केवल दो सैकड़े की है।

खपत की आदतों को हम कैसे बदलें ? उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाता हूँ कि तीसरे दर्जे को छोड़ कर रेलगाड़ी में सब दर्जे खत्म हो जाने चाहिये। पंचायती और नागरिक स्कूलों को छोड़ कर बाकी सब प्राथमिक स्कूल खत्म हो जाने चाहिये। उस के साथ साथ जो हिन्दुस्तान के पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, पिछड़ी जातियाँ, हरिजन, आदिवासी अथवा मुसलमान या ईसाइयों में भी जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और औरतें, हिन्दुस्तान का यह बड़ा समूह जो दबा हुआ है उसे 60 प्रतिशत विशेष अवसर देना चाहिये।

इसी तरीके से अंग्रेजी भाषा को तुरन्त खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक की तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ और भरपूर तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा आदमी मुश्किल से देखने को मिलेगा। उस आदमी ने संकल्प किया कि इस लोक-सभा में वह अंग्रेजी न बोलेंगे और वह अपने इस संकल्प को निभाये चले जा रहे हैं। सरकारी पक्ष में श्री याज्ञिक जैसा कोई एक आदमी निकले जो संकल्प करे कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलूँगा ?

जब मैं अंग्रेजी बोलने के बारे में कहता हूँ तो अपने सब लोगों को बतलाता हूँ कि क्या आता है इस से मुझे मतलब नहीं। हिन्दी आये या न आये, हिन्दी जहन्नुम में जाय जहाँ चाहे, जैसा कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान चाहे जहन्नुम में जाय अंग्रेजों तुम भारत छोड़ो, वैसा ही कह

का अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दी चाहे जहां जाय, अंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकालो। इस का माध्यम खत्म करो।

अब मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि चाहे जितने विधेयक यहां पर पास हुए हों लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान साफ कहता है कि जनवरी 1965 के बाद से अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग हिन्दुस्तान में गैर-कानूनी होगा और जो विधेयक यहां पर पास हुआ है वह संविधान के बिल्कुल खिलाफ होगा।

अगर पानी मिल जाता . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : पानी नहीं लाने दे रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीन चार बजे का वक्त ऐसा है कि गला सूख जाता है। लेकिन कोई बात नहीं है। बिना पानी के ही बोल चले जायेंगे। कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

श्री शौर्य (अलीगढ़) श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य पानी चाह रहे हैं। क्या उन को पानी नहीं मिलेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक-सभा का दोपहर का समय बदलना कुछ अच्छा ही होगा। दोपहर को तो सोने का वक्त होता है मेरी उम्र और आप की उम्र के लोगों का। विदेशी नीति के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि भारत-भूमि और भारत-हित की रक्षा हर हालत में करनी है। उसी के साथ साथ विदेशी नीति का एक बड़ा पाया यह होना चाहिये कि रूस और अमरीका को साथ लाओ—खाली किसी नकारात्मक चीज के लिए नहीं, खाली अणुबम वगैरह की फोड़ को रोकने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया से गरीबी वगैरह को मिटाने के लिए।

मैंने यह जो एक समाजवादी कार्यक्रम रखा है इस में आप ने देखा होगा कि उस का

सगुण रूप है, निर्गुण नहीं, खाली समाजवाद की माला जपना नहीं है। उधर और उधर दोनों तरफ ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जोकि केवल समाजवाद की माला जपते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्राकृतिक झुकाव रहता है कि माला जपो—राम नाम की माला जपो, समाजवाद की माला जपो और उस के साथ दो चार विशेषण जोड़ दो और समझ लो कि उस से सारा मामला हल हो जायेगा। समाजवाद का एक ठोस कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कार्यक्रम मैंने रखा है, वह बैक-राष्ट्रीयकरण या किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकरण का चचा है, क्योंकि इस में बराबरी और समानता के साथ साथ पैदावार को बढ़ाने की जो बातें हैं, वे आप को और कार्यक्रम में नहीं मिलेंगी।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई भी पूंजीपति तैयार होते हैं, कोई भी किसी ढंग के लोग तैयार होते हैं कि साल भर में दस सैकड़ आर्थिक प्रगति की जाये, तो मैं कुछ देर के लिए अपनी समता और बराबरी की भावना को भी दबाने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा हो गया है कि बराबरी की भावना और आर्थिक उन्नति का काम, दोनों एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। वे परस्पर-विरोधी नहीं हैं, बल्कि अन्योन्याश्रित हैं। अगर एक को पकड़ने जायेंगे, तभी दूसरा मिलेगा, वना ये दोनों मिल नहीं सकते।

इसी तरह से मैं विरोधी पक्ष के जमाव की बात कह देना चाहता हूं। बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि अगर हम लोग कहीं आपस में ऐसा इन्तजाम कर पाये कि चुनाव-क्षेत्रों का बंटवारा हो जाये—माननीय सदस्य बहुत ताना मारा करते हैं—तो दो तीन साल में मामला ठीक हो जायगा। और सब कार्यक्रमों को लेकर विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों में आपस में चाहे जितना अलगाव रहा हो, लेकिन अगर इस साल भी वे इस एक बात को लेकर इकट्ठे हो गए होते कि महीन अनाज

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

घाट आने किलो और मोटा अनाज छः आने किलो हर जगह बिके, और वे तब तरह का शान्तिपूर्ण बनावत करने को तैयार होते, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी साल मामला खत्म हो गया होता इस सरकार का। लेकिन क्या करें ? विरोधी पक्ष तो अपने दिमाग के हिसाब से बहुत फटा हुआ है।

जहाँ तक उधर के लोगों का प्रश्न है, खासकर उनमें से जो वामपन्थी हैं, वे ताना मारने के बजाये इस बात को समझें कि यह सांचा ढाला जा रहा है, जाने कब ऐसा विरोधी पक्ष बन जाए। इस विषय में कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि तुम सिद्धान्तहीनता की बात करते हो, इस प्रकार तुम मौका देते हो कि सिद्धान्तहीन बन जाओ। काहे के सिद्धान्तहीन ? अगर महीन अनाज घाट आने किलो और मोटा अनाज छः आने किलो के प्रश्न पर लोग इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं, चाहे वे परदेशवृत्ति वाले हों और चाहे कोई साम्प्रदायिक हों, तो क्या उससे कार्यक्रमों का लेना-देना हो जाता है ? कार्यक्रम अपने अपने रहते हैं ? उस में कोई सिद्धान्तहीनता नहीं आती है।

लेकिन एक बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। जब जब जनसंघ के लोग सरकार के प्रति कुछ थोड़ी सी सद्भावना की वृत्ति दिखाना शुरू करते हैं—जैसा कि मुझ लगा है कि इन दिनों चल रहा है—, तब तब सरकारी पक्ष के लोग उनको गाली देने में भी कुछ कमजोर पड़ जाते हैं। आजकल जनसंघ की साम्प्रदायिकता कुछ कम हो गई है, क्योंकि मैंने सुना है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और जनसंघ के बड़े बड़े नेताओं में बातचीत हो गई है, जिससे शायद रास्ता खुल जाए। इसलिये विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को भी अब सावधान हो जाना चाहिए इस मामले में।

लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि अगर तुम कम्युनिस्ट और जनसंघ जैसे तरह तरह के लोगों का साथ दोगे, तो तुम्हारा चेहरा

धूमिल हो जायेगा। यह बात वही लोग कहा करते हैं, जिनका चेहरा है ही नहीं, क्योंकि चेहरे पर दाग तब पड़ता है, जब आदमी अपना कार्यक्रम छोड़ा करता है, और चेहरा अथवा कार्यक्रम बनाता रहता है।

फिर लोग समझते हैं कि घुसपैठ होने लग जायेगी। अगर कम्युनिस्ट और जनसंघी घुस कर हमारी कतार को बिगाड़ सकते हैं, तो हमें भी यह भरोसा रखना चाहिए कि हम भी अपने कार्यक्रमों को लेकर उनके अन्दर घुस करके उन के आदमियों को सुधार सकते हैं।

इसके साथ साथ कुछ लोग न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम की बात करते हैं। तो मैं कह दूँ कि न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम को अपनाना जरूरी नहीं है, क्योंकि जब चुनाव वगैरह खत्म हो जाते हैं, लोग चुन कर आ जाते हैं, तो उसके बाद भी कार्यक्रम बन सकता है। अभी अपने कार्यक्रम को लेकर चलो। चुनाव के बाद मिलवा-जुलवा अथवा न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम बन जायेगा।

अब मैं सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों को एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। वे समझें कि इस रास्ते पर चलते हुए ऐसी लोक-सभा हो जाये जिसमें सरकारी पक्ष के 275 सदस्य और विरोधी पक्ष के 225 सदस्य हों।

डा० च० था० सिंह (बिलासपुर) :
बड़ी उम्मीद है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो कहने वाला था कि 275 सदस्य यहाँ के और 225 सदस्य वहाँ के हो जायें, लेकिन यहाँ के सदस्य में कम कह रहा हूँ, तब माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि क्या क्या चीजें होने लग जायेंगी। केरल का मामला याद है या न ? तब सरकारी पक्ष के बहुत से लोग माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप में से बहुत से लोग, जो मुझ से सवाल पूछते हैं, वहाँ से उठ कर—यहाँ आने लग जायेंगे और तब यह सरकार गिर जायेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि मैं इस बात को मानता

हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में अभी भी ऐसे लोग हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने के लिए एक उग्र और राष्ट्रवादी कार्यक्रम को अपनाते हैं, जो तैयार हैं, लेकिन उनमें यह हिचक रहती है कि कहाँ है वह दल, कहाँ है वह सशक्त समूह, जिसमें जाकर हम इस कार्यक्रम को भी चालू कर पायें और अपने अस्तित्व को भी बचा पायेंगे। ये दोनों हिचक उनमें हैं। और अगर कहीं उन के अस्तित्व को बचाने के लिए हम ने यह रास्ता दिखा दिया, तो... हो सकता है कि कुछ की गर्दनें इन्कार में हिल रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ की गर्दनें स्वीकृति में भी हिली हैं। मैंने देख लिया है। कहिए तो उनके नाम भी ले लूँ, लेकिन कहीं अगली दफा उन को टिकट न मिले, इसलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं करता हूँ।

मैंने आपके सामने विरोधी पक्ष के दोनों का नक्शा रखने की कोशिश की है। जो एकता है कि दोनों जमावों में—समाजवादियों और दूसरों में—कभी कभी थोड़ी सी टूट आ जाये, मामला ठीक न हो पाए, लेकिन उससे घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। और खास कर जब यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि जबकि पहली सरकार—हालांकि पहली सरकार और इस सरकार में कोई फर्क नहीं है—भुखमरी की सरकार थी और यह वर्तमान सरकार अकाल की सरकार है। मुझे इस बारे में कोई सबूत देने की जरूरत नहीं है। माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम् का भाषण इस बात का सबूत है कि हिन्दुस्तान तो अब अकाल के मुँह में हमेशा ही जाता रहेगा।

माननीय अन्न मंत्र ने कहा कि कमी के क्षेत्र हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। उन्होंने उनको गिनाया। एक बात आप ने नोट की होगी कि कमी के क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने मध्य-प्रदेश या इलाकों को गिनाया और मध्य-प्रदेशों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया—जैसे उर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, और राजस्थान में कमी के क्षेत्र हैं नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस मंत्र-मंडल का दिमाग फटा हुआ है। मंत्रियों को मध्य-प्रदेश की कोई फिक्र नहीं है। जब वे कमी

के क्षेत्र गिनाते हैं, तो खाली तट प्रदेशों को गिनाते हैं। उनको पता नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार या राजस्थान में जितनी गरीबी है, उतनी तमिलनाद में नहीं है मेरे मुँह से एक गलत बात निकलने वाली थी, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं कहूँगा। माननीय त्यागी जी को यह बात शोभा दे सकती है, लेकिन मेरे मुँह से यही बात निकलेगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में उतनी ही गरीबी है, जितनी कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी इलाके में है, तमिलनाद के गरीब से गरीब इलाके की जितनी गरीबी है।

उसी के साथ साथ एक बहुत भयंकर बात माननीय अन्न मन्त्री ने अपने भाषण में कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि सस्ते गल्ले की नीति खराब रही है और अब उस नीति को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। भयंकर बात है। सस्ते गल्ले की नीति को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। नतीजा इ का साफ़। गल्ला महंगा होगा। चार पांच दिन पहले अन्न मन्त्री कह चुके हैं कि महंगा गल्ला हो जाए। और आगे के लिए भी महंगा गल्ला रहेगा। वह और भी महंगा होता चला जाएगा क्योंकि अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने का केवल एक रास्ता वह देख पाये हैं कि अनाज के दाम बढ़ाओ। किसान को फायदा मिलेगा तो वह अपनी पैदावार बढ़ायेगा। महंगे गल्ले की नीति को वह अपना चुके हैं। अगर यह अकाल की नीति नहीं है तो फिर और किस नीति कहें। यह अकाल की नीति है, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करने का कोशिश करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया है और आज मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते ही हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष में अगर कोई सत्यक विरोध की शक्ति रखता है तो आप जानते ही हैं कि

[डा० राम मनोहर लॉहिया]

किस में है। आज आप मुझे पूरा बोल लेंगे दीजिये।

सस्ते गल्ले की नीति को छोड़ देने का मतलब साफ और स्पष्टतया यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत खराब होगी। इससे हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ती है और जब मैं हिन्दुस्तान कहता हूँ तो मेरा मतलब हमेशा होता है उन तीस पंतीस करोड़ लोगों से जिनकी मजदूरी रुपया, आठ आने, डेढ़ रुपया, दो रुपये है। इनकी मजदूरी तो आप बढ़ायेंगे नहीं और अगर बढ़ायेंगे भी तो गधे की चाल से जबकि दाम आप बढ़ायेंगे तो घोड़े की चाल से बढ़ायेंगे। अकाल तो तब पड़ेगा जब ये लोग कहते हैं कि अन्न की पैदावार हम बढ़ायेंगे अनाज के दाम बढ़ाकरके। मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 60-70 फीसदी हिन्दुस्तान की खेती ऐसी है कि दामों का उसके ऊपर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है और न पड़ेगा। जब उनके पूँजी दी जाएगी, खेती के लिए पानी दिया जाएगा, सुघरे हुए बीज दिये जायेंगे और तरह तरह के काम किये जायेंगे, तभी कुछ प्रभाव पड़ेगा। तभी कुछ हो सकता है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब खेती के लिए कम से कम दस अरब रुपया हर साल नए तौर से लगाया जाए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। अब सबाल पैदा होता है कि दस अरब रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा। यह रुपया तब आये जब हजार रुपया महीना से अधिक का खर्चा किसी भी इंसान का हिन्दुस्तान में न हो तभी यह पैसा आयेगा और खेती में इतना पैसा लगाया जा सकेगा (इंटरप्शन)। इस तरह से जब आप बोल देते हैं तो रास्ता आप नहीं निकाल पायेंगे। मेरी शरण में आओ, तभी रास्ता आपको मिल जायेगा।

इसके अलावा बंगाल के चावल का यहां ज़रूर हुआ है। अन्न के भाषण में मैंने कहा था

कि किस तरह से बंगाल में जो बहुत बड़ी बड़ी चावल की मिलों के मालिक थे, और उनमें से मैंने तीन नाम गिनाये थे और दो मैं फिर से गिनाये देता हूँ, उन्होंने दाम बढ़ाये थे। एक तो श्री मन मोहन दास हैं जो सब से बड़े चावल के मिल मालिक हैं और दूसरे एक मन्त्री बंगाल के हैं उनके दामाद हैं जो पकड़े गये हैं और कुछ अरसे से जेल में बन्द हैं। तब मैंने इस और इशारा किया था। आज मैं आपको घटना बता देता हूँ। 27 रुपये मन चावल का बंधा हुआ दाम था। किसी कारणवश इन चावल की मिल वालों ने 8 रुपये उसको बढ़ा कर 35 रुपये कर दिया। फिर फुटकर बेचने वालों ने उसको बढ़ा कर 45 रुपये मन कर दिया। 27 रुपये से 35 रुपये और 35 रुपये से 45 रुपये मन। इसके लिए जमाखोरी की ज़रूरत नहीं है। किसी बड़े शहर में दो चार दिन के लिए अगर चावल या गेहूँ को दबा कर रख लिया जाए और उसको दबाया तभी जा जा सकता है जब सरकार की मदद मिलती हो, वर्ना नहीं, तो यह जमाखोरी तो है नहीं बल्कि इन वस्तुओं को कम कर देना है ताकि दाम बढ़ जायें। इन लोगों को पकड़ा गया मैं गरीबों के हित में पूछूँगा कि हम लोगों को तो शक में न जाने कब कब गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है, क्या कभी कभी शक में आप अपने दल के लोगों को भी गिरफ्तार करते हैं अपने दल के लोगों को भी तब गिरफ्तार किया करो। मानतंत्र्य श्री अनूत्य घोष को भी कभी कभी शक में गिरफ्तार किया करो।

तब मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि बंगाल से यह चावल जो गायः हुआ है, यह कहाँ गया है? माननीय मुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने बार-बार पूछा है कि यह चावल कहाँ गया है। इस बात को सरकारी मंत्री नहीं बता सके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर एक कमिशन बिठाया जाए जांचने के लिए कि वह चावल कहाँ चला गया है। तब आपको पता चल जाएगा कि चावल खाली ठापारी

लोग ही नहीं दबाया करते हैं बल्कि राजकीय लोग भी दबाया करते हैं। विरोधी विधायकों की तरफ जितनी आप आँखें रखते हैं बूढ़ने के लिए कि कौन दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं उतनी ही सरकारी पक्ष में राजकीय अम्दमियों की तरफ भी ध्यान रखो कि वे कहां कहां क्या काम कर दिया करते हैं।

जैसे इस सरकार को अकाल की सरकार में कहता हूँ, उसी तरह से आप मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं इसको घोखे और झूठ की भी सरकार कहूँ। इसका कारण मैं बतलाता हूँ। संकट की घोषणा हो चुकी है। संकट घोषणा में हो, तब संकट घोषणा की जाए। तात्कालिक खतरे के सम्बन्ध में संविधान को मैंने आते आते भी पढ़ा था। प्रधान मंत्री और इनके जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि चीनी आक्रमण का कोई तात्कालिक खतरा नहीं है। एक बार नहीं बीसियों बार कहते हैं वे इस बात को। एक तरफ तो सरकार का कहना है कि कोई तात्कालिक खतरा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ तात्कालिक खतरे के आधार पर इस संकट काल को वह चलाये जा रही है। यह कितना ज्यादा घोखा है, कितनी बड़ी झूठ है। नतीजा यह होता है कि भोपाल के भारी बिजली कारखाने के न जाने कितने मजदूर महीनों पहले से अभी तक बिना किसी मुकदमे के जेलों के अन्दर बन्द हैं. . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : छः महीने हो गये हैं।

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोटा में व्यापारी लोग फिर इसलिए गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं कि उन्होंने सरकारी जुल्मों के खिलाफ एक पर्चा निकाला था। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को भी यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि

नागरिक आजादी सब के लिए एक जैसी होती है। अगर मजदूरों के लिए गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हो तो आपको व्यापारियों की गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारियों के खिलाफ भी आवाज उठानी चाहिये। तभी आप जुल्मों को रोक पायेंगे।

हम लोगों के बीच के एक सदस्य मुजफ्फर हुसैन साहब को न जाने कितने महीनों जेल-खाने में बन्द करके सरकार ने रख छोड़ा है। मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब उनके बारे में न जाने किस किस प्रकार की बातें कही जाती हैं। ये सब चीजें क्यों चलती हैं? मुझे बोलने से पहले एक पर्चा दिखाया गया है पटना का। इस में लिखा हुआ है कि एक व्यापारी ने पुलिस की हिफाजत और रक्षा चाही है क्योंकि एक बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता जो शायद वहाँ के पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मंत्री हैं उन्होंने उसको धमकाया है कि हम तुम को देख लेंगे, तुम्हारे सारे कुटुम्ब को देख लेंगे। आप चाहें तो यह अखबार आप भी देख लीजिये।

अब मैं चीन की बात करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जरा सोचें कि वह चीन के बारे में क्या कहते करते हैं। वह कहा करते हैं कि हम सम्मान हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं खोयेंगे चीन के साथ समझौता करके। जब कभी मैंने नोट किया है वह यही शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, "सम्मान, सम्मान, सम्मान" इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। वह साफ क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन को खो करके हम चीन के साथ समझौता नहीं करेंगे? जमीन, भूमि शब्द का इस्तेमाल वह क्यों नहीं करते हैं। "सम्मान" शब्द का जब चाहे गोलमोल अर्थ निकाला जा सकता है। कम से कम एक बार विल्फ्रिड ग्राफ शब्दों में उनको कह देना चाहिये कि हम चीन के साथ अपनी भूमि दे कर समझौता नहीं करेंगे। समझौता जब मैं कह रहा हूँ

[डा० र म मनोहर लोहिया]

तो छोटा मोटा इधर उधर कुछ हो जाए तो उससे मेरा मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि मैं लड़ाई पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। चीन के साथ संधि नहीं करेंगे तब तक जब तक हमारी जमीन का कोई भी अंश चीन के कब्जे में रहेगा, इस तरह की घोषणा वह क्यों नहीं करते हैं? ऐसा करना लोक-सभा का मान करना होगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री लोक-सभा का हमेशा अपमान किया करते हैं जब वह सम्मान शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, और जमीन नहीं करते हैं। लोक-सभा बिल्कुल साफ इसका फैसला कर चुकी है कि जमीन को खो कर हम चीन के साथ कोई संधि नहीं करेंगे।

इस सरकार में संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है, यह मेरा सबसे बड़ा आरोप इस सरकार पर है। जब यह सरकार बनी तब मैं हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर था। इस सरकार का एक एलान मैंने पढ़ा कि दिल्ली में जो विदेशी मूर्तियाँ हटे वे सड़क हटा दी जायेंगी। मेरे मन में थोड़ी देर के लिए एक मामूली सी सद्भावना इन के प्रति पैदा हुई। सब मूर्तियाँ हटा दी जायेंगी, इस सरकार ने बनते ही यह एलान किया। अब क्या एलान होता है? अभी आठ मूर्तियाँ बाकी हैं और कहा जाता है कि इस साल तीन हटेंगी और बाकी इस साल नहीं हटेंगी। मालूम होता है कि इस सरकार पर दबाव पड़ा है, या तो अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादियों का दबाव पड़ा है या कांग्रेस के अन्दर से ही कुछ अंग्रेजों के पक्ष में जो तत्व हैं, उनका और उस दबाव के कारण माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री अपने संकल्प को पूरा कर नहीं सकते हैं। तीन महीने पहले वह फैसला दे चके हैं। और फिर उनका नतीजा क्या हुआ। हर तरफ से दबाव पड़ा। काश्मीर के मामले में आप समझौता करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मोरारजी देसाई उन को यह समझौता करने नहीं देंगे। खुद

उन के दल के लोगों में बड़ी भारी फाँक पड़ेगी, और तब देश के अन्दर बड़ा विशाल बहुमत नहीं तो एक तत्व रहेगा जो उन का साथ दे जायेगा। तब माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कमजोर पड़ जायेंगे और कहेंगे कि अब उस के सामने कहाँ जायें। अब मैं देख रहा हूँ कि अक्सर चिन और चीन के मामले में भी माननीय मेनन साहब कुछ मजबूत होते जा रहे हैं। तब और ज्यादा दरार बढ़ जायेगी। कहां से वह निकाल पायेंगे संकल्प शक्ति इन सब कामों के करने की। इस के अलावा विनियोग के मामले में एक तरफ तो मोरारजी जी कहेंगे कि व्यापार को ले कर विनियोग करो, पूँजी को इकट्ठा करो, और दूसरी तरफ भागवत झा जी कहेंगे कि नहीं हजार रुपये की बात मानो तब विनियोग करो। तब माननीय शास्त्री जी किस के साथ चलेंगे और अपनी संकल्प शक्ति का परिचय देंगे। उन में संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है, इस सरकार में संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है। मैं यह पिछले 17 बरसों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, पिछले तीन महीनों की बात कह रहा हूँ। इस संकल्प शक्ति की बात करते हुए, मैं थोड़ा सा चापलूसी का भी जिक्त कर दूँ।

आप जानते हैं कि चन्द्रशेखर आजाद बड़े भारी राष्ट्रप्रेमी थे। उनकी गाथा मैं यहां नहीं कहता, लेकिन उन को जिस मैदान में अंग्रेजों ने, या दस, बारह अंग्रेजों ने गोली मार कर मारा था, इस कृतज्ञ जनता ने उस का नाम आजाद पार्क रख छोड़ा था लेकिन इस अकृतज्ञ सरकार ने उस पार्क का नाम बदल कर श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू पार्क कर दिया। यह चापलूसी थी कि आजाद पार्क से उस का नाम मोतीलाल नेहरू पार्क कर दिया गया। इस के कौन कौन से उदाहरण मैं बतलाऊँ। यह जो चापलूसी चलती है उस से लोभ वृत्ति होती है और फिर उस से अविवेक होता है, फिर सच और

मूठ के फर्क का खात्मा होता है और देश का सत्यानाश होता है ।

अब खत्म करते हुए क न चाहता हूँ कि आप खुद मुझ को हमेशा तंग किया करते हैं कि जरा तुम बतलाओ तो सही कि तुम क्या करोगे । माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को मैं सलाह भी दे देना चाहूँगा क्योंकि आखिर वह किस गुण के सहारे प्रधान मंत्री बन पाये हैं, इस पर वे जरा ध्यान रखा करें और तब देश के खून में जो यह चापलूसी घुस गई है उस को थोड़ा सा सम्भालने की कोशिश करें । अभी तक नहीं सम्भाल पाये तो प्रागे ही सम्भालें और इस का नतीजा अच्छा निकलेगा ।

आ सरकारी पक्ष के मामले में श्री हनुमन्तैया की बात का भी थोड़ा सा विचार करूँगा । वे बड़े भारी कष्ट भोगी हैं आप के बीच में ।

श्री हनुमन्तैया : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब आप मुझे इडली खि लायेंगे घर पर तब मैं दो चार शब्द अंग्रेजी के भी बोल लूँगा ।

पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री श्याम) : बिना रिश्वत लिये हुए नहीं बोलेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खैर इस वक्त नहीं, फिर यह देंगे घर में जो सावजनिक नहीं ।

जो मंत्रि परिषद् के पचास से भी ज्यादा भी हैं उन में से जेल गये हुए कितने लोग हैं, माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी जरा बतलायें तो सही । पन्द्रह से ज्यादा नहीं निकलेंगे । अब आप का सरकारी पक्ष वह नहीं रह गया है जो गांधी जी के जमाने में था । अब आप के अन्दर 25 या 30 प्रतिशत से

ज्यादा आदमी नहीं हैं जो देश की आजादी के लिये जेल गये हुए हैं, लेकिन इधर जो दल हैं उन में से 70, 80 या 90 प्रतिशत आदमी ऐसे हैं जो देश की आजादी के लिये जेल गये हैं । इसी के साथ साथ जब आप देखेंगे कि एक लाख रुपये से ऊपर की सम्पत्ति वाले लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अन्दर कितने कांग्रेसी हैं तो जो आप के साठे चार सौ या पांच सौ लोग हैं उन में से ऐसे 100 से ज्यादा निकलेंगे । इसी तरह से अगर आप पिछले सतरह सालों के कर्जों की माफी का हिसाब लगायें तो कर्जा माफ किया गया है बड़े बड़े लोगों का । एक तरफ बड़े बड़े वित्त विनियोग की फर्मों हैं, कारखाने हैं, बड़े बड़े बोटों के ठेकेदार हैं, उनके कर्ज माफ किये गये हैं, लेकिन छोटे मोटे किसान जो तकावी लिया करते हैं, उनकी नीलामी होती है, उनको जेल में डाला गया है । यह है इस समय की कांग्रेस का चरित्र । ठीक है । विरोधी पक्ष में भी कुछ राजा लोग हैं, उन के निजी कोष को, जिस को आप प्रीवी पर्स कहते हैं, क्यों नहीं खत्म करते । पहले प्रधान मंत्री कहा करते थे कि हम वचनबद्ध हैं । लेकिन क्या लाल बहादुर जी भी वचनबद्ध हैं । उसे क्यों नहीं खत्म करते ।

एक और बड़ी जबदस्त बात होती है देश में जिस के ऊपर आप को भी ध्यान देना है । सिक्के, कोष, कसम, घर, यह सब चीजें खूब चलती रहती हैं । मैं कसम के बारे में श्री लाल बहादुर जी से एक बात पूछूँगा । मैं ने एक पत्र लिखा था लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया । शायद कुछ शर्मा गये । उन्होंने यह बात छोड़ दी शिक्षा मंत्री के ऊपर । माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री बेचारे क्या जवाब देंगे । उन की कौन सी जनतन्त्र की परम्परा रही है, उन की कौन सी विदेशी शासन से लड़ने की परम्परा रही

[डा० राम मोहर लालःहियाः]

है । मैं ने साफ लिखा था कि एक करोड़ के करीब लोगों को कसम दिलाई गई है । विद्यार्थियों को, अध्यापकों को, श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नाम पर कसम दिलाई गई है । एक तरफ तो आप संविधान बनाते हैं जिस में लिखा हुआ है कि आत्म की और सोचने की आजादी है, वहां पर आप ईश्वर का नाम लेते हुए भी हिचकते हैं, और जो लोग ईश्वर शपथ नहीं ले सकते उन के लिये संकल्प लिखा गया है और दूसरी तरफ आप कसम खिलवाते हैं व्यक्ति के नाम पर । जब मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ तो बेचारे डाल देते हैं उस बेचारे आदमी के ऊपर जिस की कोई परम्परा नहीं रही । इस प्रश्न पर आप को खुद सोच विचार करना चाहिये था । आखिर एक जमाना था जब आप के सामने राज्य और सरकार का फर्क आया था । याद कीजिये, उत्तर प्रदेश में कसम दिलवाई गई थी पंचों को । उन से कह दिया गया था कि तुम सरकार के वफादार हो, तब हम ने सवाल उठाया था कि वह गलत कसम थी । हम राज्य के वफादार हैं, सरकार के नहीं । जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है तब आप ने उस कसम को वापस लिया था । यह जो बड़ा भारी पाप हो चुका है आप की सरकार से कि एक व्यक्ति के नाम पर कसम दिलवायी है, उसे वापस लीजिये । इस के साथ साथ जरा आप इस पर भी ध्यान देंगे । मैं ने काफी इतिहास देखा है । मुझे पता नहीं कि कहीं पर भी आप को गौतम बुद्ध की प्रतिमा को छोड़ कर अशोक की प्रतिमा मिली हो । या अशोक के सिक्के चले हों । कहीं पर भी ईसा मसीह को छोड़ कर पीटर और पाल की प्रतिमायें बनी हों । लेकिन आज यह सरकार इतनी भयंकर कार्य कर रही है कि महात्मा गांधी को छोड़ कर उन के चेले, वह चाहे जितना बड़ा हो, की प्रतिमा, उस का सिक्का और उस का कोष चला रही है । किस चीज के ऊपर

वह इस चीज को ठीक कह सकते हैं । मैं इस मामले में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन कांग्रेस वालों में जो भी थोड़ी बहुत भावना रखते हों, उन से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वे क्या कर रहे हैं । इस के क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे । इस से आप कोई माननीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की पूजा नहीं कर रहे हैं, उन का आदर नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अपने स्थान की सुरक्षा करने के लिये आप आज इस तरह का कुकर्म करने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

इस के साथ साथ आप यह देखिये कि आखिर स्मारक कहाँ बनाया जाता है । यह मत सोचना कि जो आदमी मर गया है में उस की शान में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं उस की शान में जल्दी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता जब तक आप उकसायेंगे नहीं । लेकिन इस को देखिये कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं । एक चार करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति को स्मारक बना देना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं दूँडते कि वह जगह जहां वह आदमी पैदा हुआ उस को स्मारक क्यों न बनाया जाये । आप इसलिये ऐसा नहीं करते कि आप को हिचक लगती है, शर्म लगती है क्योंकि पता चल जायेगा कि वह आदमी एक गरीब के घर में पैदा हुआ था, और देश के लोग उसे गिरा देंगे जब पता चल जायेगा कि माननीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक गरीब के घर में पैदा हुए थे । उस घर को जा कर दूँडो, इलाहाबाद में वह स्मारक बनाओ जिस में सारा देश उसे जान जाये । लेकिन मालूम होता है कि सरकार यह चाहती है कि यह भ्रम सारे देश में फैला रहे कि वह कितने त्यागी थे, कितना त्याग उन्होंने किया, कितना धन छोड़ा, कितना ऐश्वर्य छोड़ा । आज देश में उस त्याग की भावना जगामः जो गरीब लोगों के अपने दिल में है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं दो चार मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member conclude now. I wish to call the Home Minister,

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गृह मंत्री से किसी जमाने में मैं ज्यादा बोला करता था । गृह मंत्री तो बेचारे बाद के आदमी हैं । हम अपने को जरा उन से थोड़ा अच्छा समझ बैठे । खैर, यहाँ कानून बिसाई होने लगी है । यहाँ पर मैं आप को बतलाऊँ, कुछ बड़े लोग हैं, उन के लड़कों को बचाने के लिये दिल्ली की पुलिस की तरफ से भी कारवाई अभी तक चालू है । उस के साथ साथ अगर कोई एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० होते हैं तो वे नाजायज तौर से उन लोगों से कार्य करा लेते हैं मैं फर्हखाबद का एक उदाहरण दूँ । उसके साथ साथ पुलिस वाले कई दफ लोगों को पकड़ते हैं बाजार से । मैं आप को संकिशा नाम के क्षेत्र का किस्सा बतला रहा हूँ । रात के बक्त कहीं कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ । पीठ में गोली मार कर या छाती में गोली मार कर कहते हैं कि यह तो मुकाबला करते हुए मारे गये । संकिशा में चार आदमी मारे गये, इटावा में भी इसी तरह से लोग मारे गये । मैं गृह मंत्री जी को एक चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ कि श्री सान्याल के बारे में जरा खबरदार रहें और तब तहकीकात बरीरह करें ।

यहाँ कहा जाता है कि भूख से मौत नहीं हुई । नो भूख से मौत के मैं न कई नाम बतलाये हैं । यह सही बात है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय न मुझे एक ताना मारा कि तुम अकेले पड़ गये हो । सचमुच मैं निकम्मा प्रबेला पड़ गया हूँ ।

लेकिन मैं कहा करता हूँ कि हम उन दो जमातों को जल्दी इकट्ठा कर लें कि हम आप को न्यूता दे सकें कि आप उस जमाव के अन्दर आयें । मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से यह तो नहीं कहता कि इन सब बातों को सोचने विचारने से अगर उनके मन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है तो वे इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में वोट दें, लेकिन मैं एक पुराने सहकर्मी के नाते कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसी के साथ वोट मत दो और इस तरह दिखाला दो कि कांग्रेस में कम से कम दो चार दस ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि किसी मसले पर ठीक तरह से सोच कर अपना मत देते हैं ।

16 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे समय मिलना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : कल मिलेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सवरे से मुझे बिटा रखा है यह कह कर कि आप को समय मिलेगा । अब आप कह कर मुकरते हैं । मुझे बुलाना चाहिए, मुझे बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं, आज मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा नाम लिखा है । सभापति ने विश्वास दिलाया था । मुझे विश्वास दिला कर आप कहते हैं कि आज मौका नहीं मिलेगा । मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय : गृह मंत्री के बाद जो टाइम बचेगा तो आपको मौका दिया जाएगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह मैं नहीं मानता। गृह मंत्री बाद में बोलें, आप अपने वचन पर दुड़ खाँ और मुझे मौका दें। मेरे साथ न्याय कीजिए। आपने विश्वास दिलाया था।

सभापति महोदय : आप आज बैठ जाएं, कल मैं मौका दूंगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह मेरे साथ अन्याय है।

सभापति महोदय : कोई अन्याय नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह बड़ा अन्याय है कि आप विश्वास दिलाकर भी मुझे मौका नहीं देते हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I know when the Prime Minister will be replying to the debate? Will he be replying tomorrow or on Friday? If that is known, then we can understand how much more time is left.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): On Friday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That means the whole of tomorrow is available for this debate to continue.

Mr. Chairman: It would be possible to accommodate both or them tomorrow.

श्री श्रीय : सभापति महोदय, जिन 17 सदस्यों ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत किया था उनमें से मैं भी एक हूँ। फिर क्या बजह है कि मुझे अभी तक बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला? इस सदन की यह परम्परा है कि जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तावित करने वाले सदस्य होंगे उनका नाम पहले दिया जाएगा। मेरा नाम नहीं लिया गया, इसका मैं कारण जानना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: You will get your chance tomorrow. Please resume your seat. Let us hear the Home Minister now.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was well known that the Opposition would not show any indulgence to this Government—whatever may have happened in the past. It was anticipated that our friends on the other side will pounce upon any little thing, any little flaw on the part of the Government and they will not be prepared to ignore the smallest imperfection or deficiency. That anticipation has come true. The No-Confidence Motion is an embodiment of that attitude.

The Opposition is welcome to bring up and criticise any imperfection or deficiency of the Government. We are prepared to be judged by exacting standards. We would ourselves earnestly apply to ourselves even more exacting standards.

In this period of three months the Opposition has not allowed any grass to grow under its feet. Whatever it could lay hands upon, whatever it could get hold of—including the hon. Member who spoke before me—it has hurled at the Government. Instead of what would normally be the material, the basis for a No-confidence Motion—something of grave consequence—something for which the Government can be held to be responsible . . .

An Hon. Member: Food crisis.

Shri Nanda . . . the Opposition has taken advantage of some temporary difficulties in the food situation which are being resolved.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is it a temporary one? For the last 17 years we are facing it.

Shri Nanda: This is all what they could confront the Government with in the No-confidence Motion. Why has there to be such a hurry? It is

because they are afraid that if they miss this opportunity, in course of time, in the months that are coming, they will not be having anything more weighty or anything more substantial for raising their opposition or for bringing forward a No-confidence Motion. I am sure that even this slender material on which they are basing their case is not going to be available to them hereafter.

The situation, I am sure, is going to get better and better. They will have no further opportunity of this kind. I speak with conviction and confidence. It is not surprising that some of the members would magnify out of all proportion. I am not surprised at it if the hon. Member Dr. Lohia does that. But I am thinking of another hon. Member who is not here now, my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani. He is a Gandhian and we come from the same fold. He was a senior member and I was a very junior member. We were taught that we should eschew exaggeration. There was plenty of it in his speech. He always mixes satire with serious utterances and one does not know what is what. Beneath that veneer of humour there is always an under-current of bitterness, and that is possibly answerable for the kind of things that fell from his mouth.

Hearing the speeches of some hon. Members one would be led to believe that all this period of 17 years in this country has been just wasted completely and no good has come out of it. This is exaggeration. This is magnifying things hundred-fold and out of proportion. As I said, this is far from truth. There are, of course, figures that I can cite showing the growth of various sectors of economy in this country during the Plans. I do not want to take up the time of the House in citing many statistics, but it is very well known that agriculture, which has been greatly talked about here, during the period of the First and Second Five Year Plans re-

gistered an increase in production by 46 per cent. The increase in the case of industries during the two Plans is 95 per cent. Its significance will be realised when it is understood what the position at the initial period was—a period of handicaps and struggles. When we made a start, there was a swamp of stagnation, which had to be cleared and the ground had to be prepared for economic and social reconstruction. It is in that perspective that we have to judge the performance of this country during the Plans. We have made big strides in agriculture, irrigation and power, industry, specially machine-building and other basic industries; there has been enormous expansion of social services, especially education; much more so of technical education. To give an example, the number of students who were admitted to the engineering colleges at the beginning of the First Plan was 10,000. At the end of the Second Plan it was nearly 40,000. I hope hon. Members will understand and realise the significance of these figures. Our engineers are able to perform big and complex industrial tasks. These high skills are not obtained in a day. They are the foundations of the progress of this country in days to come. Apart from that, the signs of progress—the evidence—is scattered all over the country—everywhere. Can we not see that? This is the achievement of the nation, not of a party. Let us not belittle our own achievements before our people and people outside.

The foundations have been laid for a much more rapid progress in the country in future. It takes much greater effort to lay the foundations; the results are not visible immediately—soon; it takes time. But, then, the structure and the superstructure will rise more quickly. This is what is happening in the country.

The record of progress of this nation, in comparable conditions, I should say will be something for

[Shri Nanda]

which we can derive some amount of satisfaction. Maybe, it is wholly inadequate considering our needs—the needs of this country, the growing population—and we should certainly make more vigorous efforts, and whatever stands in the way of more rapid progress should be removed. There have been impediments and they have been removed. Let us remember, all these have to be carried through while preserving the democratic values and the democratic framework. This is an important feature of the economic history of this country during these years.

Among the principal counts of charges of the opposition against the Government, food figures profusely in spite of the fact that there was a special debate and the food policy of the Government was approved and adopted by an overwhelming majority. This word "majority" brings to my mind an observation made by the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee. In a moment of self-forgetfulness, he used the word "brute majority". Sir, I have great admiration for his eloquence. He is a cultured man, familiar with the delights of good literature. But it seems at that time he departed from that dignity in his choice of words and phrases, which does not bear elegance of his usual eloquence.

16.15 hrs.

Instead of dubbing the majority of this Government as a brute majority, he should think of another word.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): He should speak a little louder. We cannot hear him.

Shri Nanda: How did this majority come about?

An Hon. Member: The Gonda way.

Shri Nanda: Have we any respect for the people of this country? I say this majority was produced by the votes of millions of people of this country, millions of men and women of this country, by the ways and processes of democracy. The present majority is not just a chance occurrence. With the help of the votes of crores of people of this country, citizens of this land, this majority has materialised at every General Election three times. And this was by the free exercise of the franchise which our people had. Do friends on the other side imagine that by this kind of tactics, including that adopted by the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia—he has been talking of some kind of permutation and combination which will possibly place him on some higher pedestal—they would be converting their minority into a majority and our majority into a minority? This is a legitimate aspiration of any Opposition; but they have little chance as far ahead as we can see. Why? Because theirs is a wholly negative role and futile approaches to the people, including these *bandhs*, this *bandh* and that *bandh*—everything is *bandh*. Those who only think of *bandh* can never go forward or take this country forward.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): They are moribund.

Shri Nanda: These futilities will not take them anywhere. A No-confidence Motion has certain serious implications. There has to be some reality about a No-confidence Motion. The assumption is that the party or parties in the Opposition are prepared or are in a position or would be in a position to produce an alternative government which can do better than this Government.

Shri A. P. Jain: No; they cannot.

Some Hon. Members: Never.

16.18 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Nanda: What are these parties? Is it at all possible? Is that within the range of possibility? I have got some figures. There is not a shadow of a possibility of that kind. All the votes of the Opposition parties combined will not produce a majority—I am talking of votes, seats apart. What kind of combination is this? You cannot make a plus one and a minus one equal to two; plus one and minus one is equal to zero. That is what they are.

Take, for instance, one of the parties, namely, the Communists. There are some very amiable persons among them and sometimes I wonder how they have strayed into that camp. There is probably something which is hurting us when we see them. Why is it that they do not think this country to be good enough for them to give their whole loyalty to it? Why?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Answer.

Shri Nanda: There are visible and invisible strings which tie them to certain seats of power outside.

An Hon. Member: Answer.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): There is no answer.

Shri Nanda: Therefore, this country will never place its trust, its destiny in the hands of these people because in their hands surely independence will shrink and shrivel and freedom will vanish and evaporate. That is what will happen. Therefore, how can they expect ever to become a government of this country? But there is one helpful change in their ranks. There are the rightists and there are the leftists. Of course, in each faction there is a vast amount of spectrum of ideological shades. But it is a very healthy development (*Interruption*). So far as the leftists are concerned, I do not know who represents them here. They have no moorings which can link them with this land, this country, and they will

drift away. There will be no trace left of them in this ocean of Indian humanity. As far as the rightists are concerned—it may be impertinent for me to give any advice to them; I speak in all humility—let them not shed an iota of their socialism; let them assert positively their break with extra-territorial faith. Let them be assimilated in the democracy of this country. They can become a great factor for progress of this land. But, as it is, they will be neither here nor there.

Then, regarding the Samyukta Socialist Party . . .

Shri Hiren Mukerjee: May I raise a point in regard to this question of extra-territoriality . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee: Sir, over and over again, this question of extra-territoriality comes up. If extra-territoriality—very difficult word to pronounce—implies that any section of our people including us here in this House, have loyalties outside this country which guide their conduct, it is a fantastic distortion of the facts. It so happens that the communist movement is an international movement of an ideology which is international, just as the ideology of democracy is also international and Mr. Nanda may take it from me, if he cares to do so, that there is no question of extra-territorial devotion as far as the Communist Party, left or right or centre, is concerned.

Shri Nanda: I did not use the word 'loyalty'. I said, extra-territorial faith and he is himself saying the same thing.

Then, as regards the Samyukta Socialist Party, with all the past that has gone into the making of this Party of which our friend there now remains out. . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माप जसों को जीवने के लिये ।

Shri Nanda: This Party is a warning of what those who profess socialism should avoid. It is a story of wasted opportunities and a mockery of meaningful effort towards socialist goals. It is a symbol of instability in Indian politics.

Other Parties are not at all in line with the aspirations of this country and I need not say very much about them. The Swatantra Party, Sir, is a freak of Indian politics. Its emergence reminds us of the fact that we have still not done away with certain vestiges of feudalism, that vested interests have still a hold in this country . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Very much so, especially your Party.

Shri Nanda: . . . and some people love to look backward rather than forward.

16.25 hrs.

Their presence here, that is, the presence of the Members of the Swatantra party is a measure of our unfinished tasks. They will have to transform themselves out of all recognition, to become a political force at all. When I talk of the Swatantra Party, I must say that I was not present when the hon. Member Shri M. R. Masani spoke, who continues to remain absent now . . .

An Hon. Member: It was Shri Dandekar who spoke.

Shri Nanda: No; I am talking of Shri M. R. Masani who first spoke in the food debate. He used some very choice and delectable phrases about us and about me particularly, such as 'old defender' 'guilty man' and so on. Among them there are good and intelligent persons. They have started—because they thought that once a new party started it must start at the beginning of history, therefore, they started somewhere around Adam Smith . . .

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Not Adam Smith, but Adam!

Shri Nanda: . . . and they have not yet got away from it. I am sure they will see light some day.

But I was saying something about Shri M. R. Masani and about what he said about us. I shall not pray for redemption from this state of sin to which he has consigned me, in order to be launched into the paradise of free enterprise. I am not going to be launched into the paradise of free enterprise. As for himself, I hope that Shri M. R. Masani who has recanted his faith once will be able to recant it again.

As far as the structure of political life in this country is concerned, all Opposition Parties, as I indicated before, can get together only for some kind of a negative gesture as they have done now. But that is all. They have no confidence in one another.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Have an analysis of your own party.

Shri Nanda: Therefore, the combined impact of all that they can do and say will be nothing at all so far as the policies of this nation are concerned; they are bound to cancel one another.

Therefore, with great humility, again speaking to the hon. Members, I would say that they must have patience, they must understand the content that they have to live with the fact that for a long time Congress will remain the sheet anchor of democracy and the hall-mark of stability in this country, the only political force which can save this country from chaos.

Hon. Members in this House, most of them do not want that chaos. There may be some who may have some lurking desire their hearts and who might welcome if such a situation might arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं चाहता हूँ गड़बड़। मैं बिल्कुल गड़बड़ चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो यहां नहीं कहना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं देश में जरूर गड़बड़ चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय बार-बार जिस स्थिरता की बात करते हैं, वह केवल श्मशान की शान्ति हो गई है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन (तुमकुर) : माननीय सदस्य तो अकेले रह गए हैं। वह तो केम्रास में चले गए हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : वह ब्रह्म हो गए हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बासी) : एकम् ब्रह्म द्वितीयं नास्ति।

Shri Nanda: People who have nothing at all to tie them to life, and who are disillusioned because everybody has left them and who therefore have nothing really to live for, can afford to say that.

I am reminded of Shri J. B. Kripalani again in this context. He reminded us of the days when Gandhiji raised the banner of revolt against the British Government. He was talking in the same strain, namely 'revolt'. But the fact is that the Congress Government was ready to take over power from the British Government.

I ask my hon. friend opposite whether he really wants this *gadbad* for the purpose of putting this whole country into a state of ruin and a state of chaos which will follow. He is talking of the happiness of the masses of the country. If chaos comes, then for many years there will be no peace no freedom and no progress for a country which goes into that state once. So, let us try to avoid that state altogether.

What will happen? Here the situation is not such that anyone of them can take over. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not ruling out criticism, trenchant criticism of any faults of the Government. It is obvious—I must confess—that the Congress has developed certain symptoms of ill-health. But the Congress also possesses an enormous reserve of vitality. (*An Hon. Member's No.*) The Congress has an enormous capacity for self-repair and self-regeneration. I am sure that the Congress will make itself fitter and and fitter to shoulder the burdens of the nation.

In spite of many hours given to it in the discussion food has again figured very prominently. It has been a recurrent theme. But the Minister of Food and Agriculture dealt with this problem with remarkable candor. In some quarters, it was misunderstood. He made an objective presentation of the facts. He has expressed his sense of confidence that all the steps which are necessary are being taken to rectify the situation and to prevent its recurrence. Let us believe him. He has come to the House with utter frankness and, therefore, this also has to be accepted that we are in command of the situation; the situation is not slipping out of our hands.

Why is it that we have had to face this situation at all? Nobody can deny that it is a difficult situation for many people in the country, it cannot be taken lightly at all. Why has it arisen? I will explain briefly. Hon. Members who are familiar with figures and statistics of agriculture would be quite ware of the fact that there are very sharp ups and downs in agricultural production. This is due to the vagaries of nature. We have had the experience of a 12 per cent increase in agricultural production in one year, the next year 2 per cent and in the third year a minus. Like that this has been happening. But in both the Five Year Plans, the First and the Second—the whole of it—the good

[Shri Nanda]

and the bad together—gave us a very considerable move forward. But it is very unfortunate that the last three successive years were exceptionally bad. Taking the production of these three years, there has been no increase at all; there has been a slight decline. And the cumulative effect of this will be felt; it cannot be escaped, with all that we may do.

The average increase in agricultural production during the previous ten years was simple average rate of nearly 4 per cent. In the last three years, we have put more inputs into agriculture. Therefore, even if we might not have looked forward to a higher rate than 4 per cent, at least we should have had 4 per cent. Therefore, it is something else, something not under our control.

An Hon. Member: Defective planning.

Shri Nanda: We put more fertilisers; we have given more irrigation. All that has been done, and still this is the result. My explanation is that it is obvious that in the course of our forward march, we have struck a bad patch. This is, therefore, a testing time for the nation. A nation grows when it is able to face a difficult situation with determination and fortitude. This country will succeed in weathering this storm.

There is one other matter which was emphasised frequently—the politics of the Government. Charges were levelled at the present Government that the policies of the late Prime Minister were being diluted and undermined. As if deliberately to lend some kind of colour to the suspicion, the Swatantra Party—what was the provocation for them?—have expressed their gratification that there has been a shift in their direction. Both these assumptions are wrong. One is wishful thinking, and the other is pure alarmism. Both read into simple words materialisation of their own unfounded hopes

and fears. I may say that it is for the Prime Minister and he will speak with even greater authority, but I know his mind, I know what is being done in this Government, and I can declare that we adhere steadfastly to the precious legacy inherited from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Let it be clear. It is not just because these policies are associated with the name of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru built up these policies; they were built up by him because these policies were the most suitable, most essential, almost quite inevitable for the good of this nation. It is not Jawaharlal Nehrus' policy, it is the nation's policy, and there can be no other policy for this country. This applies both to the internal and external affairs of the country.

But I may say one thing. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru avoided extremes. He was severely practical in his outlook, always keeping an eye on what was feasible and what was not feasible. I have here an extract from one of his speeches made when he moved the resolution regarding the Second Five Year Plan in the Lok Sabha on 23rd May, 1956. He says:

"Now, we have said that our objective is a socialistic pattern of society. I do not propose to define precisely what socialism in this context means, because we would wish to avoid any doctrinaire thinking, any rigid thinking, because even in my life I have seen the world change so much, I have seen so many other changes, that I do not want to confine my mind to any rigid doctrine."

And he said:

"One has always to remember that the primary function of a growing society is to produce more wealth. Otherwise, it will shrink, it will not grow, and you will have nothing to distribute."

Some of the few things that the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, says on occasions are sound and good. In the course of the discussion on the food situation, he said that at this juncture what is required more is socialist production and not socialist distribution. I heard him say that, I have translated into English what he said in Hindi. That is what exactly has to be kept in view.

In this connection, again the Swatantra Party is very peculiar. They have taken for granted that our past policies were wrong and some departure is now being made. They have a special grouse against heavy industries and the public sector. Swatantra economics is misconceived. Our difficulties are not due to our Plan. They are there in spite of the advantage of planned development that we have had during these years. They talk of poverty. Can we hope to abolish poverty and to get rid of our dependence on foreign aid without the help of a powerful impetus to development which comes from the plans? There are now growing needs of a growing population, and then there is the problem of employment which is forgotten when the Swatantra economists think only of consumer goods, as if it is a static population. The population grows, and it is not only food they want, but also employment. How are we going to give them employment? In one year four million more are coming into the labour force, and at least three million have to be put in non-agriculture, though this is bad, because have to be thrown back into agriculture, though this is bad, because already the pressure on land is very heavy. It would only mean further depressing the standards of living of the people who are engaged in agriculture.

And then, there are also the needs of defence and that can only be met out of sustained development of industry. Then there are consumer industries. If modern techniques have to be applied to the production of goods

and services, machinery on an increasing scale has to be obtained. Can we afford to go on importing machines? The problem of foreign exchange would be formidable; it is just impossible. We have, therefore, to create the capacity to produce machines in this country even for the purpose of providing consumer goods to an increasing number of people in the country.

The hon. Members said something about steel. I thought hon. Shri Dandekar was a brilliant administrator and a good economist. Possibly the contagion of Swatantra has somehow damped his mind also and he says that we can afford to import steel but not food, as if the two have any comparison. We do not want either food or steel to be imported in this country. There is no need now to import steel. 4.5 million tons will be the additional production. How many hundreds of lakhs will be needed to import that? It is not also a surplus commodity like wheat in America.

Then, there was the onset of emergency also which has an intimate bearing on the situation. When the Emergency arose the need for strengthening our defences came up. Of course, this obligation was accepted by the nation cheerfully. But it involved a large expenditure and a very large draft on our material resources. This had to be done for the sake of the integrity of the country, for the preservation of its sovereignty and security. This had to be done and the price had to be paid. A decision was taken then not to curtail development, when we were entering upon a larger commitment on account of these developments. This had its consequences. When people ask us to do this and that and that also, then the consequences flow from it. The defence expenditure rose to enormous figures. Compared to the deficit financing, it is an enormous figure and when that comes into the economy, certainly the people of India have to face the consequences of it although we must try to see that they are

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mitigated to the utmost extent possible. For the Swatantra neither defence, nor development is necessary.

I have now to come to one or two matters which concerned me as Home Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Has he finished with Swatantra?..(Interruptions.)

Shri Nanda: There are so many absurd things there that I may exhaust the whole hour and yet not be done with it.

Then, frequent references were made to....

An Hon. Member: Sadachar.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Member is quite right... Sadachar. I hope the hon. Member realises that it is a good word for him, for all of us. This topic cropped up now and then. I may submit to you and to the House, Sir, that there should be no tendency either to exaggerate or to minimise things but we must face the situation as it is and fight it. I will not enter into any comparison with other countries. Even a little corruption here is bad for us; it is a drag on our economic and social progress. It creates risks for the stability—I say deliberately—and security of the nation. That is my understanding of the situation. In this connection, I would like to refer to a statement which I made sometime ago, and I would read a few lines on that, so that my own attitude is made clear. I said in that statement on 7th May, 1964:

“Our people are prone to exaggeration of their own faults. Very often the picture of corruption is overdrawn. There are many Government servants whose careers are free from any taint of corruption, applying even the strictest test. It is also true that not every

businessman has recourse to dishonest ways, and it is demoralising for the nation that because of the lapses of a few, sweeping statements should be made about persons in political life generally.”

That is a very clear and categorical statement.

Hon. Members were impatient: they wanted that I should say something about Sadachar Samiti. It has figured rather too prominently inside and outside this House. Let us look at things in their proper perspective (*Interruption*). In the first place, may I say that I do not lay any claim to be the initiator of this anti-corruption campaign? The credit for setting it in motion goes to the Prime Minister; right or not, whatever it is, he set in motion this campaign when he was the Home Minister. Was it not he, as Home Minister, who announced the appointment of a committee on prevention of corruption in 1962 with wide terms of reference covering all aspects of this question. (*Interruption*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को पहले अपना भाषण खत्म कर लेने दीजिये तब मैं आप को इजाजत दे दूंगा।

Shri Nanda: All this trouble started and this Samiti is the off-shoot of that, because, one of the recommendations was to have something based on the circumstances of the country, the social climate of the country. (*Interruption*). It is a good thing, anyway. Previous to this also, various steps had been taken to deal with this problem. It is not that the Government was entirely negligent about these things. The Prevention of Corruption Act had been passed in 1947, and in 1955 an Administrative Vigilance Division was set up in the

Home Ministry, to provide the necessary drive, direction and co-ordination. This was in addition to the Special Police Establishment which had been functioning for nine years. It was felt in 1962 that a more comprehensive review of the situation was necessary. The years 1962-1964 marked the beginning of the systematic and many sided effort by Government in ensuring the highest standards of integrity in administration. It can be claimed without exaggeration that in no other period had so much effort been directed towards the achievement of this objective.

Hon. Members have been asking questions about the Santhanam Committee's report. I can assure them that most of the recommendations of this committee have been adopted. I may mention a few. A Central Vigilance Commission, with wide powers, was set up; something which has no parallel anywhere—the Government surrendering its own powers in the hands of a judicial person for this purpose. The Commission is authorised to undertake the enquiry into any transaction in which a public servant is suspected or alleged to have acted for an improper purpose. Other steps have also been taken, and they are necessary, because punishing the guilty is not a complete answer to the problem. A comprehensive approach is necessary. No single remedy will suffice. The preventive aspect is certainly very important. I referred to the administration. I believe personally that 50 per cent or at least half—it is very difficult to give a precise percentage—of the evil could be liquidated by administrative reform. Administrative delays are a prolific source and various opportunities arise in the course of procedure, etc., which can be dealt with and overcome by having recourse to necessary reforms in this direction. Therefore, as I mentioned in the House this morning, various other things have been done.

The hon. Member wanted to know what was the idea. He is associated

with one of these ideas. Four teams are at work now—a member from the Ministry, a member from the Department of Administrative Reforms, a member from the CBI and an hon. Member of Parliament. One of them is Mr. Mathur. Various Ministries have been taken. The question is asked, what is the time-limit? The question of time-limit does not arise. We do not want a report; we want action. Go ahead and whatever you find is necessary to be done now, it should be immediately implemented. This way we are going to deal with all those Ministries.

The Government Servants' Conduct Rules and the Discipline and Appeal Rules are under revision particularly on the recommendations made by the Commission. An extensive amendment is being made to the law and procedure relating to corruption and a Bill for the purpose is being currently introduced. The Central Bureau of Investigation has been strengthened. About concrete results, I will just cite one figure. During 1963 the Special Police Establishment Division took up 1356 cases of bribery, corruption, misappropriation and other dishonest practices by public servants, corresponding to the figure of 1134 in 1962. I may say that the number of convictions that have been obtained in cases going to courts is very high and it is a very gratifying feature.

There is one thing about this matter of anti-corruption, which hon. Members will be keen I should tell them something about, and that is the various recommendations concerning people in high places. These recommendations have been carefully examined and I cannot say immediately all the details. A code of conduct for the Ministers has been worked out, which touches various important matters concerning the Ministers, as for example, the whole question of declaration of assets to the Prime Minister, any association with business which has

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anything to do with the Government and various other things. There may be another occasion to deal with the details of that. The other thing is if charges are levied, what is to be done? There was a recommendation made that 10 Members of Parliament or an Assembly should come forward and some procedure should be evolved. We have given very close thought to that and we have come to the conclusion that we should do better than what we are asked to do. Why should we wait for 10 Members to frame charges? That is going to be our attitude. We are not going to wait for that; it is not necessary even for 1 member to frame any charge. The moment we know anything we will act. But we must understand that there is a tendency to make reckless and sweeping charges. So, something has got to be done about that also. If a person brings a charge, he must make an affidavit and if it is found that there is malice or it is unfounded and baseless, something should be done about that also. But when the Prime Minister has taken upon himself to attend to these things immediately, that should be enough. He will use any instrument—whether it is the agency in the Home Ministry or a Commission of Inquiry or having some kind of panel out of which he may choose certain names for this purpose. All these things will be open to him. We are to judge by the results. That is all that I can say.

There was one thing about the hon. Member Shri Mukerjee. He may be angry with me, but he has been very kind to me and I thank him for the sentiments expressed. But always, I feel, somehow he is out of place. He has said something about my colleagues not giving full support to the anti-corruption drive. This is a free country and this is a free party. There can be difference of opinion about some mode or some method. But all in the party are behind the Government in the anti-corruption campaign.

Every one of them and all my colleagues are behind it. So, far as the special reference to West Bengal, the State from which my hon. friend comes, is concerned, whatever else might have happened or not happened, one thing is true. It was,—his name was mentioned in a horrible context by the hon. Member and even though Shri Mukerjee did not mention his name he said that somebody was coming in the way of the appointment of the sadachar samiti there—I must inform him since it has become necessary to do so—the hon. Member of this House, Shri Atulya Ghosh, himself helped me in the formation of the Sadachar Samiti in that State, found out the name of a retired Chief Justice of the High Court of West Bengal and suggested it. Therefore, I do not anticipate that there could be any trouble from one quarter or another in this matter.

An Hon. Member: Very clever.

Shri Nanda: Cleverness in a good cause.

Sir, I have one or two other matters to which I would like to make a reference. It was said that we are applying the Defence of India Rules and all other weapons in our armoury.

Shri Maurya: D.I.R. was misused. I am a victim.

श्री बाबूजी (हिसार) : बंगाल के चावल के मिल-मालिकों के खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल किया ?

Shri Maurya: Four cases of DIR are manipulated against a little man like me.

Shri Nanda: In the first place, the complaint was that while we used these weapons for certain purposes, political etc., we are not doing any-

thing about the hoarders and profiteers. We have been very keen that the most vigorous action should be taken for detecting these offences and taking whatever action is possible. I may just give one figure. The number of persons arrested for hoarding and profiteering under this law was nearly 4000. 4000 persons have been arrested and detained in different parts of the country under various orders and laws relating to hoarding and profiteering.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For how long have they been kept in detention?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ये लोग कितने दिन जेल में रहे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कलवाय : उन में से कांग्रेसी कितने थे ?

श्री स्वामी : कांग्रेसी ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं करते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: The Defence of India legislation has been there and it has been used to deal with these anti-social elements.

Then, there is the other thing, the agitation regarding the food situation. In the press high figures have come about the number of persons arrested as if it is a big thing and a number of people have gone to jail. The large number meant nothing. Just as it was a symbolic *satyagraha*, it was a symbolic arrest.

An hon. Member: What about Kerala?

Shri Nanda: In Kerala also the position was not different. But there have been cases, I must admit and acknowledge, of looting, destruction and forcible entry where people are certainly being detained for taking further action. If anybody does any *gadbad* of that kind, he will not be allowed to go scotfree.... (*Interruptions*).

Regarding food agitation, when once the stock of volunteers diminishes, dries out, to what expedients these people are driven to get volunteers for the purpose of *satyagraha* I will now narrate. I have got information that there was a case where Government took hold of some of the shopkeepers for persistent default in the observance of the legal requirements. The merchants explained their difficulties and they were released. On their return they met some SSP agitators who assured them to get every shop-keeper released on condition that they join the demonstration of SSP, because the number of volunteers for their agitation was dwindling.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यः कहाँ की बात है, शायद आपने उनको वहाँ भेजा होगा ।

Shri Koya: What is the source of your information?

Shri Nanda: I will give it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You know the tactics employed by the British Government. Do not go that way, the wrong way of looking at things.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to continue now or tomorrow?

An hon. Member: Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him. There are so many voices that I cannot hear him.

Shri Nanda: Is it your wish that I should continue now?

Mr. Speaker: If he requires only about ten minutes, he might continue now.

Shri Nanda: I do not want to intrude upon the time of the hon. Members tomorrow. Perhaps, they would like to rebut some of the things that I have said.

I would like to refer to one other thing about the emergency, which was mentioned by the mover of the

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motion also. I ask them: is it for fun that we are spending all these big amounts on defence? Is it not a fact that we are trying to develop our defence potential and capacity, spending a very large slice of our resources and thereby putting our economy to the strain? If it is a fact, then it is a reality that there is some danger, there is some threat for which we are doing all that and putting our people to all that strain. If that reality is there, then there is no question of any necessity of further justification for the continuance of the emergency. In order to make effective preparations for defence we require those provisions, those powers. We require them for the purpose of effective operation of the defence arrangements; for nothing else. Internal peace in the country and law and order are also equally important for the sake of defence.

17.05 hrs.

Apart from what may happen as a consequence of some of the actions taken by them, for example, the closure of a whole industry on one day, we are told that prices increase, that production is not enough. If they will not scruple to give an order or ask the people, who are prepared to listen to them at the moment, to go on strike because they thought that they will be making some kind of a big effect, the people will not listen to them next time, I am sure. Does the whole textile industry in a centre like Bombay being closed for a day as also various other industries mean anything to production and prices or not? Those who know how marginal deficiencies in the supply of a commodity lead to an extra-ordinary rise in price will tell you that it does. And then, they will come back and say, "You are responsible for the rise in prices." They are responsible for the rise in prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the lock-outs? An EMC and Jay Engineering Works? Why did you become silent spectators?

Shri Nanda: I do not want to go into the merits but I may explain that any lock-out of that kind is as anti-social as strikes are. I do not stand for lock-outs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did you not disclose the names of 30 members of the Birla family? Why only Raj Kapoor's name was disclosed? Why did L. N. Birla come to Delhi? (Interruption).

Shri Nanda: I believe that hon. Members of the Opposition.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक दो दिन की हड़ताल से पैदावार घटती नहीं। मालिक हमेशा अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा लिया करते हैं।

Shri Nanda: I served the textile industry for 25 years as General Secretary of a trade union and I know more about the textile industry than the hon. Member. (Interruption) I believe that the hon. Members of the Opposition have had enough; therefore I would like to close. This debate has increased and heightened the confidence of the Government in its capacity to serve the people of the country well. The Government is sure to give a very good account of itself to the people of India and win their confidence in a much larger measure than before. Sir I have done.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir may I put one question to him?

Mr. Speaker: Questions can be put when the final is given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only one question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow so many questions? The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 17th September 1964|Bhadra 26, 1886 (Saka).