

Third Series, Vol.XXXIII, No.7

Tuesday, September 15, 1964
Bhadra 24, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXIII, 1964/1886 (Saka)

[September 7 to 18, 1964/Bhadra 16 to 27, 1886 (Saka)]



Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 7—Tuesday, September 15, 1964/Bhadra 24, 1886 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 177 to 185 .	1575—1612
Short Notice Question No. 2 .	1613—19

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 186 to 195 and 197 to 204.	1619—33
Unstarred Questions Nos. 542 to 649.	1633—1716

Papers laid on the Table .	1717—18
----------------------------	---------

Statement correcting figures given on 26-3-64 in Lok Sabha in connection with Demands of Food and Agriculture Ministry. .

Shri D. R. Chavan .	1718
---------------------	------

Motion of No-confidence in Council of Ministers .

Shri Morarka .	1718—31
Shri J. B. Kripalani	1731—40
Shri A. K. Gopalan	1740—59
Shri G. N. Dixit	1759—65
Shrimati Savitri Nigam .	1765—73
Shri Chandrabhan Sinhg	1773—81
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary	1781—92
Shri Tyagi .	1792—1800
Shri K. C. Pant	1800—07
Dt. Sarojini Mahishi	1807—13
Shri Frank Anthony	1813—27
Shri M. L. Dwivedi	1827—37
Shri Balmiki	1847—46
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma .	1846—50

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1575

1576

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 15, 1964/Bhadra,
24, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ban on Communal Parties for Election Purposes

+

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Surendranath
Dwivedy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. Vishram Prasad:
*177 Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Inderjit Gupta:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri Swell:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Renuka Barkatai

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an Advisory Committee to advise Government and the Election Commissioner regarding the advisability of banning communal parties from taking part in elections; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether some time before the present emergency was proclaimed, the National Integration Committee undertook the work of defining as to what constituted communalism, and if so, what were the findings of that committee on this matter?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No final decision seems to have been taken as such.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister has just stated that Government do not propose to take any action in the matter. May I know whether this decision is based on the fact that Government are not in agreement with the Jain Report on principle or whether it is because they have certain difficulties in the way of implementing the recommendations of the committee?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are some constitutional and legal difficulties in defining communal parties. Firstly, it will be rather difficult to define which is a communal party. There are already provisions in the various Acts. For instance, there is section 153A in the I.P.C. which has been substituted recently in 1961. A substantive offence under section 125 has been created under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Government feel that these various provisions are enough to meet a situation of this kind.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिवान्सी : भारतीय न्याय पद्धति के अनुसार साम्प्रदायिकता या कम्यूनलिज्म की परिभाषा राजनीति के अन्दर क्या है क्या यह भी आप ने कुछ निश्चय किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कहते हैं कि उन से यह बात होती ही नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत सरकार साम्प्रदायिक दलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात सोचती है या इसके लिये यदि कोई जापन उसे मिले हैं तो क्या उन में कुछ निश्चित पार्टियों के नाम बतलाये गये हैं या सरकार ने कुछ निश्चित किया है कि यह दल साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Government have not considered any party as being communal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the guarantees in the Constitution against inflaming communal passions at the time of elections are sufficient to meet an appeal to sectional interests in the name of communalism and make it a corrupt practice?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I have stated already, the amended section 153A of the I.P.C. is there. Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, defines an appeal by an electoral agent or a candidate in the name of community, religion or caste as a corrupt practice, and the election could be set aside. Secondly, as I have stated, under section 125, a substantive offence has been created in the same Act in 1961, declaring such appeals by an election agent or a candidate as amounting to an offence punishable with 3 years imprisonment.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब सरकार यह निश्चय नहीं कर पाई कि साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियाँ कौन

सी हैं और साम्प्रदायिकता क्या है, तो क्या इस प्रकार का प्रश्न लोक सभा में उपस्थित हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसे हो सकता है जब सरकार निश्चय नहीं कर पाई। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं आप से चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि इस प्रकार का प्रश्न हो सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब यह निश्चय नहीं है तब यह कैसे हो सकता है। आप कैसे यह व्यवस्था दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उत्तर दे दिया है। यह प्रश्न हो सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर भी गौर किया है कि जिस पार्टी ने कम्यूनलिज्म के बेसिस पर देश का बटवारा मंजूर किया और जिस ने टू नेशन थ्योरी के सामने सरेंडर किया, क्या वह नेशनलिस्ट पार्टी हो सकती है।

Mr. Speaker: That is not a question to be answered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether at any time a suggestion has been made during the last two and a half years that communal parties should be banned, and whether as a consequence of this suggestion, Government have made any study of communalism as a factor in Indian politics?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The question is always under the study of Government, but no decision has been taken, because Government feel at present that there is no need to take any such decision.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्नी कुछ महीने पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री प्रजित प्रसाद जैन द्वारा एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई थी जिस में बतलाया गया था कि जन संघ साम्प्रदायिक संस्था है। क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया है। यदि हाँ,

तो उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी वह पुरानी रिपोर्ट थी या उन्होंने स्वयम् किसी आधार पर विचार कर के निर्णय दिया है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Government is still considering several reports which are before it. But no decision has been taken. Government feels at present there is no need to take a decision.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What action does Government propose to take against those parties which while posing themselves as political parties, indulge in communal propaganda?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The results of the recent elections show that communal parties have not come up in large numbers either to Parliament or to State legislatures.

Shri D. J. Naik: Are there any political parties which are hampering the development of emotional integration between class and class and religion and religion? If so, what action does Government propose to take against them?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Under the Constitution, freedom of association is guaranteed. This freedom extends to all fields of human activity. Therefore, it is rather difficult to take a decision. Government does not also want to take a decision. It does not want to limit the freedom of the citizens.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that in 1953 a Bill to ban communal parties and organisations was drafted, circulated and considered by the Chief Ministers of various States and was talked out? May I know the reasons which led Government to drop the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: He has stated that Government has found certain difficulties and it has not been able to ascertain or come to a conclusion.

Shri Swell: I want to know some of those grounds.

Mr. Speaker: The grounds are that there are difficulties in coming to a conclusion as to which are communal parties; then there are constitutional difficulties; then there is the question of allowing freedom of expression and association unhampered.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Is Government collecting data as regards these communal organisations which are functioning since so long?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are some organisations. But it is very difficult to say which is communal. When we say a particular organisation is communal, it denies it. So it is rather difficult to brand any organisation communal.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has Government got any information as to how many elections were set aside because of indulgence in communal publicity? Is Government aware that there are parties which are using all sorts of communal propaganda in elections?

Mr. Speaker: Government does not agree there. The first question is not relevant.

Shrimati Benuka Barkataki: Does Government propose to amend the Constitution to remove the constitutional difficulties referred to by the hon. Minister?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: At present, Government considers there is no need to amend the Constitution in this regard.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does Government propose to set up a commission to report on the stranglehold which majority community has on the minorities in India in fighting elections under the Constitution Act? If not, why not?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Kapur Singh: It directly arises out of the original question.

Mr. Speaker: The only difficulty is that I have to decide.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If Government cannot think of totally banning political parties, is Government going to take such measures as can be effective during elections against religious and other propaganda which goes against the secular type of elections in our country?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said earlier, sec. 153 of IPC is sufficient to meet the situation. Then there is sec. 123 of the Representation of the People Act which together with sec. 125 of the same Act is sufficient. If any new situation arises, the arm of the law is long enough to meet it.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know the names of the communal parties and organisations in the country?

Mr. Speaker: They have not been able to define them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Are there any political parties whose membership is confined to only particular communities? If so, what is the difficulty in defining them as communal parties?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ: मिनिस्टर महोदय ने फरमाया कि जो पार्टीज कास्ट सिस्टम में विश्वास करती हैं वे कम्यूनल पार्टीज की संज्ञा में आती हैं। सब से ज्यादा कांग्रेस इस में विश्वास करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह भी इस संज्ञा में आती है या नहीं ?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the report of this committee referred to by the hon. Deputy Minister will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Which report?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The committee which had gone into this question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should put the question to the Chair.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: He asked me.

Mr. Speaker: If he asked him, he need not answer it. Next question.

पाकिस्तान के साथ वस्तु-विनिमय करार

+

- श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
- श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
- श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
- श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
- श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :
- श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
- श्री धवन :
- श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
- श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
- श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
- श्री प्र० चं० बरधरा :
- श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
- श्री सोलंकी :
- श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
- * 178. श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
- डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी :
- श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
- श्री विभूति मिश्र :
- श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
- श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
- श्री बासप्पा :
- श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :
- श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :
- श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
- श्री फ० गो० सेल :
- श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
- श्री श्यामलाल ल्हरीक :
- श्री बीरप्पा :

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

(क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हाल ही में जो वस्तु विनिमय करार हुआ है उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ख) जिन वस्तुओं का विनिमय किया जायेगा उनकी कुल मात्रा तथा मूल्य कितना है और कितने समय में यह विनिमय पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) अन्य देशों की प्रपेक्षा पाकिस्तान से खाद्यान्न खरीदने में भारत को क्या लाभ होगा ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० अहूजा) : (क) और (ख) पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए १७ जुलाई, १९६४ के करार के अधीन भारत ७०,००० टन चावल आयात करेगा, और पाकिस्तान भारत से इसके बराबर के मूल्य का कोयला, बीड़ी की पत्तियाँ, मसाले, चूने का पत्थर, छातों के जुड़नार, गोला पत्थर, कच्ची औषधियाँ और रेलवे का साज-सामान आदि वस्तुएं खरीदेगा। आशा है कि खरीदा गया चावल इस वर्ष के अन्त से पहले भारत पहुँच जायेगा। करार के अधीन पाकिस्तान जो भारतीय माल खरीदेगा वह उसको १६ जुलाई, १९६५ तक आयात कर लेगा।

(ग) पाकिस्तान से खरीदे गये चावल का भुगतान अविनिमय भारतीय मुद्रा में किया जायेगा जिसको पाकिस्तान भारत से माल खरीदने के लिये ही प्रयोग करेगा। अन्य देशों से आयात किये जाने वाले चावल का भुगतान प्रायः विदेशी मुद्रा से होता है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : पाकिस्तान के शासन ने यह कहा है कि इस समझौते से हम ने भारत के साथ कृपा या फेवर किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें क्या फेवर हमारे साथ हुआ है, और क्या इस प्रकार के समझौते दूसरे देशों से नहीं किये जा सकते थे ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is no question of favour conferred. As a matter of fact, even earlier Pakistan indicated that they had about a lakh of tons for disposal and

asked us whether we would be interested in it. No doubt at this time we required this rice badly and it was made available not as charity or any such thing. We are paying for it with corresponding goods. It is purely a trade agreement.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार के करार किन्हीं दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ भी हुए हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी शर्तों और पाकिस्तान की शर्तों में कोई सामंजस्य है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; we have concluded agreements with Thailand and Cambodia for the import of rice. But perhaps because this was made available to us at a particular time they think that they had come to our help. To a certain extent it may be true.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: At what rate has this rice been purchased and is it cheaper than Cambodia rice or rice from other countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think it would be advisable to disclose the price paid to each country.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we were importing food-grains before from Pakistan and if so how much? Why has this barter agreement been executed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not to my knowledge. No rice has been imported from Pakistan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the quantity purchased from Pakistan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The quantity that has been given is 70,000 tons but this is an insignificant part of our requirements.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dhaon, Shri B. P. Yadava—I find the names but they do not stand up.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know the quantity of rice so far received by us and the reciprocal exchange of goods that we are sending there?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Some quantity has been received. With regard to rice—70,000 tons—by the end of this year, that is December, all the quantity will be delivered for shipment to India. The goods which are likely to be purchased by Pakistan, as I have mentioned on an earlier occasion while replying to a question, would be, coal worth Rs. 200 lakhs, biri leaves Rs. 40 lakhs, spices Rs. 40 lakhs, limestone Rs. 10 lakhs, umbrella fittings Rs. 12 lakhs, stone boulders Rs. 12 lakhs and crude drugs and railway equipment, Rs. 40 lakhs.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the commodities to be exported to Pakistan on a barter basis have got the same rate of prices there which they have got in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price is negotiated on the basis of the international prices for these goods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from the rice which we are receiving under the barter agreement, may I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan also promised to help us with wheat and, if so, may I know whether any agreement has been reached and, if so, may I know the details of the agreement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, some wheat was offered to us but we found that the quality was not good enough to be purchased.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a short term or a long term arrangement, and if it is a long term arrangement, why is it so and what would be the terms?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This one is an arrangement for the supply of 70,000 tons of rice.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the total amount of money and the volume of the goods for the export of which an agreement has been entered into with Pakistan?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now mentioned the goods likely to be purchased by Pakistan.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the offer of Pakistan to divert their American grain ship to India has been declined and may I know why, when this country is short of foodgrains, this offer has been declined?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We wanted a few ships to be diverted which would be available for us before the 15th or 20th September. The ship offered by Pakistan would be arriving here only at the end of September. At that time we would be getting many more ships.

Shri P. E. Patel: In view of the not-so-good relations with Pakistan, may I know the reasons why this country has been put to so much humiliation by importing rice from Pakistan and am I to understand that the country would be dying without Pakistan rice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not see any humiliation in this. It is a trade pact and we are having trade relations with Pakistan with regard to many other things.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if it is a fact that the selection of goods to be exported to Pakistan from here has been leading to paucity in those commodities, especially when lime stone is in very short supply throughout the country—which is required for steel industries, along with cement—and has any consideration been given to the aspect whether we could afford to spare limestone for export to Pakistan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have enough quantity of limestone to be exported.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the offer for the barter deal came from Pakistan or whether the Minister of Food and Agriculture went to Pakistan or wrote to Pakistan to

come to our rescue by giving us so many tons of rice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I already stated that there was a previous offer to supply one lakh tons which they said they had in surplus to their requirements and therefore, in view of the difficult situation here we wanted to find out whether that would be available to us and after negotiation they found that they could supply only 70,000 tons.

Shri Basappa: For what part of the country is this imported rice meant for?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the States on the western coast.

Shri D. J. Naik: What will be the quality of this rice which is to be imported from Pakistan—coarse or fine?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The quality would be doshi rice—parboiled and kangani rice; two varieties.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the shortage of fish in West Bengal and in view of the fact that Pakistan has got enough fish to offer to West Bengal, did it occur to the Government of India to try to enter into a barter agreement with Pakistan in respect of fish?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is already import of fish from East Pakistan to West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: They want a barter agreement for a considerable quantity.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government realise that uninhibited trade contacts are the best way of achieving mutual goodwill between countries and if so, may I know whether Government propose to maximise trade relations with Pakistan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are already trade relations existing between Pakistan and India. There is no

new suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: He did not catch the point of my question. I know there are trade relations already existing. I asked, "Do the Government propose to maximise these trade contacts?"

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not the Minister in charge of Commerce. He should put that question to the Minister of Commerce.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it known to the Government that fish is in very very short supply in Calcutta, unknown in the history of Calcutta and that the quantity that used to come from Pakistan has been cut down very drastically? May I know whether under this barter agreement, this question of making up the short-supply of fish to West Bengal would be considered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Fish is now being exported on OGL from East Pakistan to West Bengal. There has been some restriction with regard to the prices in West Bengal. That has disrupted the supply. Therefore, it is purely a question of making those adjustments and the question of barter does not arise. As a matter of fact, it is on OGL now.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या पोल्टरी के बारे में भी आप उन से बार्टर करेंगे और आप अपने मुल्क में यह बार्टर सिस्टम क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं ।

— " अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या 'पोल्टरी बार्टर सिस्टम से करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : यह भी मंगाते हैं ।

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: In view of the Pakistan's declared decision to use American arms against India, may I know whether the Government think that this barter agreement is an honourable agreement?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if any account has been taken of the exchange of bullets with Pakistan in this barter agreement?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Paradeep Port

+

- *179. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Kashj Ram Gupta:
Shri Namblar:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Orissa for financing and taking over the construction of Paradeep Port in Orissa as a Central Project;

(b) whether any report about the progress of the construction of Paradeep Port and the actual amount spent therein has also been received;

(c) whether Government are aware of complaints about irregular spending in the project; and

(d) whether the present construction work is being supervised by any of the Central experts on ports?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are aware of certain reports which have appeared in the Press on the subject. The project is however being executed by the State Government and it is for the State Government to consider the complaints.

(d) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सच है कि कविकुल सिरमौर श्री कपूर सिंह के नेतृत्व में एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी इस फोर्ट को देखने के लिए बनाई गई थी, यदि हां, तो उस पालियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): मुझे खेद है कि उस कमीशन की न मुझे कोई जानकारी है और न मुझे कोई रिपोर्ट ही मिली है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : शीघ्र से शीघ्र कब तक उस पालियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन की रिपोर्ट इस पालियामेंट में रखी जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतला तो दिया कि उन्हें उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है और जब उनके पास कोई रिपोर्ट है ही नहीं तो वह रखेंगे क्या ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पारादीप पोर्ट जो कि राज्य सरकार बना रही है उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ सहायता की है, यदि हां, तो वह किस रूप में की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : प्रथम तो एक कमेटी थी इंजीनियर्स और पोर्ट का काम जानने वालों की जिसको कि इंटरमीजिएट पोर्ट डेवलपमेंट कमेटी कहा जाता था । उसने सिफारिश की थी कि इस पारादीप पोर्ट को इंटरमीजिएट पोर्ट के रूप में डेवलप किया जाए और थर्ड प्लान में 1.5 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन रखा गया था । उसके उपरान्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने इन्वीशिएटिव पर यह तय किया कि इसको ग्रील वंदर पोर्ट बनाया जाए और इसे अपने ही रुपये से डेवलप करना चाहिए और इसलिए उस प्राजेक्ट को उस शकल में फ़ाइनेंस करने की कोई जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं ले सकती थी और जो कुछ भी सहायता थी:

वह केवल 1.5 करोड़ की इंटरमीडिएट पोर्ट के लिए थी ।

Shri G. Mohanty: In respect of expenditure and progress of work, may I know the opinion of the parliamentary delegation that visited Paradeep Port in May this year and also the opinion of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid, Sir, I have no report of the parliamentary delegation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government has got any information that the work as per schedule is going on and the construction will be over quite in time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. I have got a full statement about the original estimate.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the work is going on according to schedule.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The work is going on and I think it is going on briskly.

श्री भागवत झा छाजाब : क्या अपना कंटीड्यूशन देने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर इस बात का कोई ज्ञान रखती है कि वहाँ पर कार्य की जो पद्धति है और जो शीड्यूल्स हैं वे समय पर ठीक ठीक चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसे मैंने प्रथम ही निवेदन किया था कि पूरी जिम्मेदारी इस काम को करने की और उस पोर्ट को बनाने की राज्य सरकार ने अपने इंजीनियर्स के द्वारा और अपने इन्फ्रिस्ट्रक्चर पर यह काम राज्य सरकार ने अपने जिम्मे ले ली थी फलवत्ता उस सम्बन्ध में जो सहायता उन्होंने हमसे मांगी वह समय समय पर फीरेन एक्सचेंज रिलीज के बारे में, या अन्य प्रकार उन्हें दी गई ।

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know whether the delegation that visited Paradeep Port has submitted any report to the Minister; if so, the action taken by Government?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members do not follow what is happening.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that World Bank experts more than once visited this port while they were visiting major ports in India; if so, may I know whether in their report they have hinted anything about this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid, Sir, I am not aware whether World Bank experts visited Paradeep Port as such. They visited Haldia Port.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether reluctance on the part of the Government of India to take over this project or to finance it adequately has something to do with vested interests in the Calcutta port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Absolutely not. I should say, we have got a definite programme of port development which is proposed by the Planning Commission and accepted in the ultimate analysis by the Parliament, and in the Third Plan development of major ports has been specified and limited. Paradeep does not come within that.

बनस्यति में रंग का मिलाया जाना

+

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धावली :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
* 180. श्री ५० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती सावित्री निवास :
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरधा :

क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री 11 फरवरी, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 15 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति धी में रंग मिलाने के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) रिपोर्ट का मसौदा बना लिया गया है और वह विशेषज्ञ समिति के सदस्यों के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट का मसौदा बनाने से पहले समिति द्वारा कार्यक्रमबद्ध अनुसन्धानों को पूरा करना आवश्यक था ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : सरकार बार-बार इस प्रश्न का घिसा-पिटा उत्तर दे देती है कि इस बारे में विशेषज्ञों की राय ली जा रही है, उस की रिपोर्ट का मसौदा बनाने के लिए गया है, आदि । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का विचार वनस्पति धी में रंग मिलाने का है या नहीं, या उस पर कुछ इस प्रकार के दबाव पड़ रहे हैं, जिन के कारण वह इस विषय में विलम्ब कर रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is a very difficult problem. It is not a question of Government not doing anything. A proper technical committee has to advise as to what process is to be used for this purpose. From the material available to me it looks as if it is going to be a very difficult problem. Whether any positive results would come out of this committee is also rather doubtful.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : सरकार की ओर से पिछली पार्लियामेंट में एक बार यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि हमने वनस्पति धी में रंग मिलाने के लिए एक रंग खोज निकाला है । तो फिर इस प्रकार की क्या कठिनाई आई कि वह चीज व्यावहारिक रूप न ले सकी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: One material indicated as suitable was rattan-jot. On further investigation it was found that it is a toxic material; in addition, its colour does not stand.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वह कौन सा निहित स्वार्थ वाला भारतीय वर्ग है, जिसके भय के कारण सरकार बार बार घोषणा करने पर भी वनस्पति धी में रंग नहीं मिलाती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने यह एस्पूम कर लिया है कि सरकार जरूर भय के कारण ऐसा नहीं करती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि पिछले सत्रह सालों में पार्लियामेंट में हमेशा इस बात की चर्चा रही है और हमारे परममान्य श्री ठाकुर दास भागवत इसी ग्राम में परलोक को चले गए ? अगर पूंजीपति वर्ग वाकई वनस्पति धी में रंग मिलाने के लिए रोकता है तो सरकार ऐसी कोई स्कीम क्यों नहीं बनाती कि असली धी में इस तरह का रंग मिला दिया जाये कि उसका पहचान हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पी० आर० चक्रवर्ती ।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In view of the inordinate delay in getting results out of this research, has the Government now come to the conclusion that this research need no longer be continued?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Research is a continuous thing and sometimes we strike upon something which would be useful for this purpose.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the stage of consideration at which the Committee has reached? Has it found out some method of colouring vanaspati?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two materials are under consideration. One is, as I already stated, rattanajot. The other is turmeric. Before they finalize their recommendations further research will have to be done. After that is undertaken, on the basis of the result of that research they will submit their report.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति के कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं और वह कब तक सरकार को अपनी सम्मति देगी ।

श्री डा० रा० बन्हाण : इस समिति के मेम्बर ये हैं : (1) डा० बी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्, डायरेक्टर सेंट्रल फूड टेक्नालोजीकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, मैसूर, (2) डा० के० वेंकटरमण, डायरेक्टर, नेशनल कैमिकल लेबोरेटरी, पूना, (3) डा० बी० मुखर्जी, डायरेक्टर, सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, लखनऊ, (4) डा० प्रार० एस० ठाकुर, डिप्युटी चीफ साइंटिफिक ऑफीसर (भार्मी, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ डिफेंस), (5) डा० एन० एन० दस्तूर, डैन प्रिंसिपल, डेरी साइंस कालेज, करनाल और (6) श्री के० पी० जैन, चीफ डायरेक्टर (शूगर एंड वनस्पति), मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फूड एंड एग््रीकल्चर (कन्वीनर) ।

Shri P. C. Boroosh: When scientific research has advanced to such a degree that the production of Sputniks can well be contemplated are we to understand that we in India find it impossible to get a harmless edible colouring matter for vanaspati? Or is it because Government has not given serious thought to this matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My colleague has read out the names of the members of this committee. They are very eminent scientists. It is not merely a question of finding out a colour. When vanaspati is used for the purpose of adulteration, the colour should stand.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : भारत सरकार का खाद्य मंत्रालय वनस्पति में उपयुक्त रंग मिलाने का प्रयास कितने दिनों से कर रहा है और यह मामला कितने वर्षों से चल रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that Government by themselves cannot find out a suitable colour; it is only the scientists who can do it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्यों को यह बता दिया जाये कि पन्द्रह साल हो गये हैं, तो वह खुश हो जायेंगे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That shows how difficult it is when it has been pending for the last 15 years.

श्री यु० सिंह चौबरी : क्या सरकार कोई भवधि—वह सालों में चाहे न बताये—बताने के लिए तैयार है कि वह कब तक यह काम कर लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भव वह कहते हैं कि उनको शक है कि यह हो सकेगा या नहीं ।

श्री यु० सिंह चौबरी : तो फिर वह कह दें कि हम हमेशा के लिए इसको छोड़ देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस बारे में कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अच्छा है कि दूसरे तीसरे महीने यह सवाल आता रहे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह कमेटी यह निश्चित नहीं कर पाई कि पक्का रंग कौन सा है, वह वनस्पति घी में मिलाया जा सकता है या नहीं, वह स्थिर रहेगा या नहीं, किन्तु क्या वह इस निश्चय पर तो नहीं पहुँची कि वनस्पति में कोई रंग मिलाया ही नहीं जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस निश्चय पर भी नहीं पहुँची, नहीं तो वह यह सारी कार्यवाही बन्द कर देती ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Shall we take it that our best scientific talent shall have failed in its research work like the people's car business or because the powerful lobby of Vanaspati Manufacturers has been lobbying here by heavy campaigning, PROs....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Information has been given. Conclusions and inferences can be drawn.

Shri Joachim Alva: For the last 15 years it has been going on.

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of argument.

Shri Daji: Because no remedy for cancer has been discovered so far, so nothing can be discovered.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the past experience may I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say that the main difficulty or hurdle is technological or administrative?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is technological. A scientific discovery will have to be made with regard to a colouring matter which will stand all these things.

Shri P. R. Patel: What amount has been spent over this unsuccessful search for colour?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I do not have the figures here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Government has not been able to find out any expert or scientist in this country during the last 17 years to find out a colour for Vanaspati, will it go out as usual to find a foreign expert to have the matter settled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think foreign experts can be.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why not?

Shri C. Subramaniam:...far more efficient than these scientists.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why could you not be successful after 17 years?

Shri Daji: May I know whether the team of scientists studying this problem has been changed or is it constant for all these years; if they have been changed, how many scientists were changed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was appointed on the 10th June, 1960; since then I do not think there has been any change.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before that? That is the point.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This committee.....

श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बेजीटेबल की के सम्बन्ध में सरकार हमेशा गोल-गोल उत्तर देती है। यह सही बात नहीं है। क्या उसको इस विज्ञान के युग में बेजीटेबल की में मिलाने के लिए कोई रंग नहीं मिलता है ?

Shri Daji: The answer to my question is incomplete and the hon. Minister wanted to reply.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This committee was appointed on the 10th June, 1960. I am sure, there were other committees also previous to this one because I remember this question being raised even in the Provisional Parliament. Therefore many committees have been appointed and this is the last committee; perhaps, some other committee may also go into it and try to find out a solution.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Better not find out.

Desert Development Board

+

*181. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 92 on the 2nd June 1964, and state:

(a) whether the details about the functions, powers and the operational programme of the proposed Desert Development Board have since been finalized;

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

(c) what would be the scope and magnitude of the activities of this new body and to what extent and in what manner the States would be collaborating in the task of desert development?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It does appear that, in spite of the commitment which the former Minister of Food and Agriculture gave to this House that they have accepted the proposal to set up this Desert Development Board, the reason why it has not been set up is indifference and buckpassing. Therefore I would like to know when this proposal was actually initiated, when the working group reported to the Government and why it has taken so long to finalise the functions and powers of the proposed Board which has been accepted in principle by the Government.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is in the final stages. The specific proposals with regard to the posts to be created and their grades of salaries and all those things have already

been made. Therefore, I hope that it may be possible to finalise it as soon as we get the clearance from Finance Ministry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the hon. Minister indicate the capital outlay for the various schemes under this proposal and the time by which this proposal will actually come into existence?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a question of first taking up some pilot schemes and on the basis of those pilot schemes, of evolving a more comprehensive scheme. It is expected that during the Third Plan period we would be spending about Rs. 12.5 lakhs, and about Rs. 10.12 crores by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि जिसलमेर के इलाके में जिन प्रफसरान के लगाये हुए पेड़ों में से एक भी हरा नहीं हुआ है और सी फीसदी सूख गये हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have information with regard to this matter.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : राजस्थान के झलावा देश के दूसरे भागों में भीर कौन-कौन से इलाके हैं खास तौर से पंजाब के, जहाँ डेजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड काम करेगा, जिन को यह बोर्ड अपने हाथ में लेगा ?

प्रध्पक्ष महोदय : वह सब स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री तन सिंह : यह जो रेगिस्तान रोकने का बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है, इन की योजना कमिशन से क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा और क्या यह डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड स्वयं रेगिस्तान रोकने के लिये अपनी धलन से मास्टर प्लान बनायेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The board will hereafter take up pilot projects and work them, and on the basis of those pilot projects have a comprehensive plan to tackle this issue.

Mr. Speaker: What would be the relationship with the Planning Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Naturally, the Planning Commission will have to give sanction to the scheme as such, but in actual working it will have nothing to do with the Planning Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have already got an arid zone research institute. Do I take it that they have done no pilot work by now? May I also know what is expected to be done with this pittance of about Rs. 12 lakhs?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rs. 12.5 lakhs would be the amount to be spent during the Third Plan, but the anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 0.12 crores. It is a question of taking up specific projects and working them and on the basis of that experience of evolving a more comprehensive scheme.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was different. We have already got the Arid Zone Research Institute, and they have already done some work. May I know whether there is no scheme which can be taken up in the light of that work?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, we have to take up some pilot projects before we formulate a more comprehensive plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That means that we have nothing useful on hand.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether any pilot projects are proposed

to be taken up in the desert area near Kutch, extending over an area of 10,000 square miles?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that we are going to take up some pilot projects, on the basis of which we have to evolve a more comprehensive programme later on.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether by now the magnitude of this work has been realised, and if so, in what way Government propose to take up this enormous work in hand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is because the importance of this has been realised that this proposal has been put forward, and it is in the final stages of processing.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before they embark on the pilot schemes, may I know whether the officers have taken the trouble of finding out what other countries have done, especially friendly countries like the U.A.R. where Eucalyptus trees and other greeneries have been planted in the Sahara?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the experience of other countries will also be taken into consideration in evolving a programme?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether Government are aware of the remarkable progress made in this direction during the last fifteen or sixteen years by one of the West Asian countries, namely Israel, which has made the desert bloom, so to say, and if so, whether Government have thought of obtaining any assistance or co-operation in this matter from that country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Once this board is formed, they will take assistance from wherever it is available.

Transport Cooperatives

- +
- *182. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central study group on transport cooperatives has recommended assistance for the formation of passenger and goods transport cooperatives to supplement nationalised transport services;

(b) the composition of the study group; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on the recommendations made by the group?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3115/64].

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know the main recommendations made by the group, which are now under examination?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main recommendations are in respect of financing agencies. Shall I detail them or shall I simply mention the broad headings?

Mr. Speaker: Are those details not mentioned in the statement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The statement does not give those things, because they were not asked for.

The programme for the fourth Plan has been indicated, along the definition of the term 'economic unit', the

composition of capital, the Fourth Plan financial provision etc. etc.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement, it is said they are consulting the State Governments etc. Which are the other agencies they are consulting?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have to consult the various important cooperative societies which are already operating in this field. Apart from that, when the State Governments have made their opinions known, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Transport Development Council will have to be consulted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का खयाल किया है कि सिर्फ यात्री बसों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय या माल ढोने वाले ट्रकों का भी नेशनलाइजेशन किया जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सवाल सहकारी समितियों से सम्बन्धित है, राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are these recommendations generally acceptable to the Central Government? Has any State Government sent in its opinion yet?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it will be premature for the Central Government to express any opinion before the State Governments have indicated their views in regard thereto, so also the two Committees which I have referred to.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Have State Governments sent in their opinions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The State Governments have been approached already.

Shri Daji: Is Government aware of the scandalous dealings of these financiers who loan out at exorbitant rates to the poor operators and fleece them? If so, is Government considering any scheme by which finances are made available at cheap rates of interest to the direct operators?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the private financiers do charge exorbitant and usurious rates of interest. As such, some arrangements have been made to set up organised hire purchase concerns. Some amendments have been made to the relevant Act in that behalf. That is how we propose to tackle the problem. This committee has also gone into the question and advised that the resources of State and district co-operative banks and other agencies should be mobilised for securing loans for the private operators.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has this group been in a position to give an indication to Government of the magnitude of the financial resources of the co-operatives which they may be in a position to invest in transport co-operatives?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have gone into that question and advised that each member should make a contribution or investment of about Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 to be paid in the first call and the balance Rs. 500 later on, and 50 per cent of the finances should be contributed by the State Government concerned.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Has this group made any specific recommendation regarding the operation of the transport co-operatives so far as passenger traffic is concerned in such of those States where passenger transport has been nationalised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Where the nationalised sector has already undertaken services, it is not proposed to divert them to the co-operative sector. But where new services are to be opened or started, preference

will be given to the co-operative sector so far as possible.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What led Government to think in terms of supplementing the nationalised transport services with co-operative transport?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Each of the State Governments goes ahead with the programme of nationalisation of road transport in a regular and systematic manner as laid down under the Motor Vehicles Act. But the demand for additional road transport facilities, both goods and passenger, is increasing, and in order to meet it, to the extent the State can come, they do come in; in the remaining field, the co-operative sector is encouraged.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : सभी देश में जो ट्रांसपोर्ट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ हैं उन को गवर्नमेंट सहायित्व नहीं देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन को सहायित्व दी जाती है तो वे क्या क्या हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सहायित्व भी उन को दी जाती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि नहीं दी जाती है। परमिट्स वगैरह के मामले में अगर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी मान्य है, तो उस को प्रॉक्स दी जाती है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if transport co-operatives are functioning in any other country of the world and if so has the experience of those countries been drawn by our country to work it successfully?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are functioning in other countries. I think Israel is known for its co-operatives. But we have adopted as an article of policy to encourage co-operative sector also in road transport.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether Government proposes to set up some sort of financial corporation so as to assist these transport corporations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is also one of the recommendations that the State Governments should set up such corporations and funds can be withdrawn from the State Government or the State Bank of India.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I want to know whether the Transport Ministry has received any representation from the Bellary district where a co-operative society has been registered and no aid has been given by the development board or by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the moment I am not aware of any such complaint but in case a copy thereof is passed on to me I shall certainly look into it.

Radio Aids to Air Navigation

- +
- *183. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Boroach:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two modern radio aids to air navigation were recently installed in Palam airport;

(b) if so, how far this equipment has helped the air service;

(c) what was the total expenditure involved; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish such system in other airports also?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3116/64].

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In the statement it is said that VOR facilities are already available at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur airports while it was recently provided at Palam airport which is the most important airport in the country. May I know the reason for this?

Shri Kanungo: It does happen that Calcutta and Bombay are also important airports.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Even Nagpur was there. Delhi came much later.

Shri Kanungo: Delhi had the facility of instrumental landing which no other port had.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether this VOR installation will be of the same type as in other international airports?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know about that but it will be made available to fourteen other airports.

Shri P. C. Boroach: What are the salient features of this equipment and does it enable an aircraft to land even in adverse weather and, if so, have they any proposal to install such equipment in north-eastern airports where generally the weather remains unfavourable?

Shri Kanungo: It helps the aircraft in finding direction.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In what respect is the new device an improvement on those which existed before?

Shri Kanungo: It is an improvement upon radio communications but it will be difficult for me to explain it further.

Shri Joachim Alva: Almost on the very night when the Air Corporation Bill was passed by this House in 1952-53, the Indian Airlines had a big crash at the Delhi airport losing valuable pilots and passengers. I want to know why we have taken thirteen years to spend just a million rupees to install this equipment.

Shri Kanungo: The report of that accident, I suppose, has been made available to the Library. Apart from that this equipment does not prevent such accidents. The Delhi airport was provided with more useful equipment.

Supply of Wheat to Nepal

+

*184. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are considering to supply to Nepal 500 tons of wheat daily from Calcutta docks; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which the Indian Government have agreed to supply wheat to Nepal Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). At the request of the U.S. Government, 5,000 tonnes of American wheat was supplied to the Government of Nepal on the conditions that

(1) an equal quantity of wheat will be replaced by the U.S. Government landed at Calcutta; and

(ii) the cost of handling, clearance, transport and all other incidental charges will be paid by the U.S. Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Apart from the cost, there was a big congestion at the Calcutta port and I think we had to pay demurrage to the extent of crores of rupees, and so may I know whether that aspect has also been taken into consideration?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That has not been taken into consideration. The request came from the United States.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government of India are satisfied that this wheat would be consumed in Nepal itself and not re-exported to other countries like China, etc.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is a small quantity of 5,000 tons. I do not think it is worth-while enquiring into.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्रबन्ध कब से लागू हुआ है और कब तक रहेगा जिस के द्वारा 5,000 टन गेहूँ नेपाल को जाता है ।

श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण : हम ने 5,000 टन गेहूँ दे दिया है । इस को 16 जून, 1964 को देना शुरू किया गया था और वह 13 अगस्त, 1964 को कम्प्लीट हो गया ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this is the quantity that the Government of India is sending, or whether the Nepal Government have asked for more, specifying the quantity that is required by them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The American Government wanted us to pass on these 5,000 tons of wheat to Nepal under the PL-480 arrangement to relieve distress there. It is under that arrangement that it was handed over.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that this wheat which we propose to send to Nepal is directly out of those supplies which the foreigners have given us on our distress cry of domestic famine and, if so, how do the Government justify it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am unable to understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: He may repeat the question, but he should not put that part of the question—"how do they justify it".

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, Sir. Is it true that this wheat which we propose to supply to Nepal is directly out of those supplies which the foreigners have given us on our distress cry of domestic famine?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have been receiving hundreds of thousands of tons, and out of that, 5,000 tons had to be diverted to Nepal for the purpose of relieving distress there. I think even if it created some difficulty for us we should have passed on this quantity to them, and I am happy that this has been passed on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether, in return for this wheat which was given to Nepal by us rightly, we got anything except their good wishes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This 5,000 tons will be replaced by the American Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether there has been any reciprocal offer from the Government of Nepal, offering us Nepali rice which may be in surplus there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not expect anything in return for this.

Vanaspati

+

*185. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering any measures to fix vanaspati prices which have gone high after the withdrawal of the scheme of voluntary price control; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check these prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). The recent increase in the price of Vanaspati merely reflects the increase in the price of raw vegetable oils (principally groundnut oil) from which it is made. With a view to stabilise the prices of both groundnut oil and of Vanaspati, the Government is negotiating for the import of 75,000 tonnes of soyabean oil from the U.S.A. under P.L.-480 for use in the Vanaspati industry.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that groundnut oil which is used to the extent of 95 per cent in vanaspati is selling at the highest price ever in this country and, if so, whether the Government would find out some way to bring down the price of groundnut oil?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is for that purpose that we have stopped the export of groundnut oil and we are also trying to have a credit squeeze for this purpose. Perhaps when the next harvest season begins, which would be in October, the prices are likely to come down.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of Foodgrains to U.P.

SNQ. 2. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are reducing the quota of foodgrains, which was promised to be supplied to Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the arrangements made between the Governments of U.P. and Punjab are being disturbed by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that the U.P. Government is not in a position at present to supply sufficient seeds of Rabi crops to the cultivators?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of Punjab had procured 25,000 tons of indigenous wheat which it was proposed to be supplied to the Government of U.P. Of this, 5,000 tons have temporarily been diverted to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Owing to acute shortage of wheat for seed purposes, this entire quantity of 25,000 tons is now being utilised by the three State Governments for seed alone and not for consumption requirements. The demand of the U.P. Government for seed is with the Government of India and efforts are being made to meet their demand to the maximum extent possible.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that the quantity of foodgrains allotted to U.P. for the period ending July 1964 has not been supplied to that State regularly and the allotted quantity has not been supplied?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; there has been some delay because of labour trouble in the Bombay harbour, but that has been made up. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member should be aware that for August i.e. last month, whereas the allotment was only 105,000 tonnes, we actually moved 121,000 tonnes.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government has already informed the Central Government that if seeds for rabi crop are not supplied immediately to the State, the cultivators will suffer considerably?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already answered that we are making all arrangements to procure the seeds in Punjab and make them available for U.P. and other States also.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the total demand of seeds by the U.P. Government from the Centre and to what extent will the Central Government be able to meet that demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, it started with a demand of 2 lakh tonnes and then after discussion, it has come down to about 40,000 to 45,000 tonnes. We are hoping that it will be possible to meet this entire demand of 40,000 tonnes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government is aware that if the supply becomes irregular again after the supply of 40,000 tonnes for seed, there will be chances of consumption of that wheat also? Therefore, what steps are Government taking to see that the supply is made regular?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Steps are being taken to move the seeds. The entire allotment to U.P. would be despatched during this month. All steps are being taken for that purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there has been any reluctance on the part of Punjab to help U.P. in this crisis of food and if so, what is the nature of that reluctance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether I should call it reluctance. Punjab is a separate zone with other areas. It was expected that the production within this area will be enough to meet the requirements of this area. Therefore, if there was export from that area, naturally they expect there would be scarcity. But in spite of that, Punjab Government have come forward to procure all the seeds required for the other States and they are supplying them.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्रभा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 25 हजार मन सीड उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजा जा रहा है। बिहार में भी रबी होती है। बिहार में सीड भेजने का कोई प्रबन्ध हो रहा है? यदि हां, तो वह कब तक भेजा जायगा?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For Bihar also, their demand is to the extent of 7,000 tonnes and that would be made available to them also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Minister has very categorically said that there has been no reduction in the allotment to U.P. and that is true for all States, is it not a fact that the promised allotment to Bihar has been reduced and still there is a backlog of supplies not being given to the Bihar State?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Azad is taking shelter under a part of the answer given by the Minister that even in other States no cut has been made. But supplementaries do not arise from some portion of the answer given by the Minister alone. The main question should always be kept in view.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am asking a definite question whether it is a fact or not that allotment to Bihar has been reduced.

Mr. Speaker: I would not ask that to be answered. Another opportunity might be found to criticise the Minister for that. At this moment that does not arise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you were pleased to say that supplementaries could be asked which have relevance only to the original question. My idea is—I may be wrong, I am asking for your guidance—that supplementaries arise not because a Member has initially thought of a question when he tabled the original question, but when the Minister answers, some supplementary questions ensue from the nature of the answer. Therefore, in view of part of the statement of the Minister having given rise to a question I submit it is perfectly a part of the supplementary questions on the original one.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not be able to agree with him. In that case we might be carried away far from the original question into fields that were never contemplated. We might start from steel, go to fire, then wood, then planting of trees, then the rains coming in and all that. That we cannot allow. Of course, the original question must be kept in view while putting supplementaries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that recently in Uttar Pradesh the prices of wheat and rice, both, have again gone up and both these items are being sold at less than one seer per rupee. If that is so, may I know whether this is due to inadequate or intermittent supply of food-grains from the Centre; if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that the food supply is regular for bringing down the prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that as far as supply from the Centre is concerned every effort is being made to see that the movements of foodgrains are adequate to meet the requirements of Uttar Pradesh—that is, round about 100,000 tons or 105,000 tons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the prices?

Mr. Speaker: He connected the prices with supplies. We are concerned with that. The Minister said that the supplies would be adequate and regular. This is what he wants, so that the prices may be brought down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was a two-fold one.

Mr. Speaker: If it had been one-fold only the answer would have been a straight one.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is this. The prices of both these items have gone abnormally high and according to the U.P. Government it is because of irregular supply from the Centre. I want to know whether this is true and, if so, what steps the Central Government propose to take.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the price of indigenous wheat. This has nothing to do with imported wheat which is being supplied only at controlled prices.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच कुछ ऐसा समझौता हुआ था कि पंजाब सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बीज के लिये व खाद्यान्नों के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिए गेहूँ दे और उसके बदले में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पंजाब सरकार को चीनी देगी, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में आ जाने से गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस प्रकार बीच में पड़ कर गतिरोध उत्पन्न करना संगत था ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no question of any agreement between the Punjab Government and the U.P. Government in this matter. As a matter of fact, it is for the Central Government to get wheat from the Punjab Government and supply it to the various States. That process is going on. There can be no separate agreement between the U.P. Government and the Punjab Government.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know at what price the Government of Punjab will supply wheat to the Government of U.P. and at what price the Government of U.P. will sell that wheat either to the farmers or to the consumers in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is controlled price in Punjab. Wheat should be procured at that price and delivered to the Government of U.P. whatever the price may be, and adding the incidental transport charges and all those things on a 'no-loss no-profit' basis it will be supplied to the farmers.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to Uttar Pradesh, is the hon. Minister aware that in order to preserve food they want to exterminate the species of wild elephants? Has the hon. Minister read the letter by an English lady in the *Hindustan Times* today that the species of wild elephants should be preserved preserving food at the same time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not read that very interesting letter.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether after the Punjab Government agreed to supply wheat to the U.P. Government for about three weeks no official of the U.P. Government contacted the Punjab Government for the procurement of wheat?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. As a matter of fact, the U.P. Government officials are already there and they are making all possible arrangements.

Shri Buta Singh: They did not purchase it because they did not have the finances for it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think finance stood in the way.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार खाने के लिये और बीज के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को जो गेहूँ दे रही है वह किस मूल्य पर दे रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उस गेहूँ को किसानों को किस मूल्य पर देगी और क्या वह सरकारी दुकानों से मिलेगा या वह प्राइवेट मिलेगा ?

प्रथम महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अगर जरा ध्यान से सुना होता तो यही सबाल बिलकुल सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने किया था ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Sugar Scarcity in Delhi

- *186. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the assurance given by Government the scarcity of sugar continues in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sugar is not available in the market and specially in the month of June there was no sugar in Delhi for about 15 days; and

(c) in view of this failure what action Government have decided to take to check the prices as well as to make available sufficient sugar in the capital?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3117/64.]

Import of Foodgrains

- *187. { **Shri Namliar:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichbava:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shrimati Renuka Barketaki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Government have entered into any new deal in recent months with some foreign countries to import foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan 70,000 tons of rice; Thailand 10,000 tons of rice; Australia 75,000 tons of wheat; Canada 86,300 tons of wheat.

The import from Pakistan is to be under a barter arrangement and

from Canada under the Colombo Plan Aid. Agreements are also shortly going to be signed with Cambodia for the import of 10,000 tons of rice and with U.S.A. for the import of wheat and rice under PL-480 during 1964-65. The agreement with Thailand has already been signed.

Radio Officers of I.A.C.

- *188. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
- { Shri Vishram Prasad:
- { Shri B. K. Das:
- { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
- { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- { Shri S. C. Samanta:
- { Shri P. C. Borooah:
- { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- { Shri Mohan Swarup:
- { Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radio Officers of the Indian Airlines Corporation have decided to adhere to the international convention of flying 80 hours a month as a protest against the non-fulfilment of their demands;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to see that public is not inconvenienced off and on by such demands?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The All India Radio Officers Association had notified the Corporation to introduce flight time|duty time limitations and discontinue through flight inspection of radio equipment with effect from 8-7-1964;

(b) Their charter of demands related to revision of scales of pay and allowances and other service conditions.

(c) It is the aim of the Corporation to arrive at amicable settlement by negotiations.

Buffer Stock of Rice, Wheat and Sugar

- *189. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
- { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
- { Shri Bagri:
- { Shri M. Rampure:
- { Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 503 on the 10th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the amount of buffer stocks of wheat, rice and sugar that have already been created by Government and also by various State Governments taken together with a view to regulating the distribution and sale of these commodities at reasonable prices and at what cost;

(b) the extent of such stocks to be created and maintained by the Central and State Governments; and

(c) the steps being taken to raise these stocks to the desired levels?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). As already stated in reply to Question No. 503 answered on the 10th March, 1964, the Government of India does not hold any stocks of sugar. State Governments also do not hold any stock of sugar on their own account. The Government of India propose to build in the course of time buffer stocks of 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice. Steps have been taken to step up import of foodgrains for distribution through fair price shops and also for building buffer stocks. It is not in public interest to disclose the present stocks of foodgrains available with the Government.

Sugar Export

- *190. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether India's sugar export this year is going to be 300,000 tonnes as against 500,000 tonnes last year; and

(b) if so, the causes for such a setback?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Exports during 1964 are estimated at 2.30 lakh tonnes as against 4.79 lakh tonnes during 1963.

(b) Exports were curtailed due to fall in sugar production.

गुड़ और खंडसारी के मूल्य

- *191. { श्री एच० प्र० ज्योतिषी :
श्री प्रचल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार गुड़ और खंडसारी के मूल्यों तथा उसके उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण लगाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या नीनी की खपत कम करने के लिये सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को खंडसारी उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री एच० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Transport Development Council

- *192. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken by the Fifth Session of the All India Transport Development Council; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to implement the decisions?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required, is laid on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3118] 64]

Crop Insurance Scheme

- *193. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1217 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce crop insurance scheme in certain parts of the country has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The introduction of crop insurance in the country requires Central legislation. The scope and precise content of this legislation is now under the consideration of Government.

Price of Sugarcane

*194. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix a floor price for sugar-cane (with-

out any ceiling) for purchase by the sugar mills in view of the removal of Gur Movement Control Order, so that sugar mills may have adequate supply of sugarcane right from the beginning of the sugar season;

(b) if so, when Government propose to announce the floor price; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Government have already announced in this House on 4th March, 1964 that the basic minimum (floor) price for sugarcane payable by sugar mills during 1964-65 season will be fixed at Rs. 4.96 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent and below with provision for a premium in price at the rate of 4 Paise per quintal for every additional 0.1 per cent recovery.

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

Food Situation

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

(a) the estimated requirement of foodgrains for the entire population of the country in 1964-65;

(b) how much out of it is expected to be produced in the country; and

(c) how much will be imported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). In India, food habits differ and there is no standard pattern of consumption of foodgrains. In the years of good production people eat more and in the lean years they manage with much lesser quantities. On the whole, the demands of the people are met by the quantities produced within the country and the quantities imported from outside; the stocks available with the traders, growers and consumers acting as a buffer which

go up during a year of good production and go down during the year of bad production. Because of all these uncertain factors, it is not possible to give any worthwhile estimate of the requirements of foodgrains for the entire population of the country in 1964-65. It is too early to give any estimate of production of Kharif and Rabi crops during the 1964-65 season. Negotiations for import during 1964-65 are also not yet complete and it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the total quantity of foodgrains that it would be possible to import during the year 1964-65.

Agmark Ghee and Oil

*197. { **Shri Swell:**
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have drawn attention of the Centre to the large scale adulteration of Agmark Ghee and Mustard Oil in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government officers connected with the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection have been found to be guilty of complicity with this adulteration;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these officers; and

(d) what other steps Government are taking to ensure the purity of Agmark products?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) One case of adulteration of Agmark ghee in Calcutta had been brought to the notice of Government. No such case relating to Mustard oil has been brought to notice.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All necessary steps are already being taken.

चुनाव याचिकायें

- * 198. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे सामान्य निर्वाचनों के बाद दायर हुई अधिकांश चुनाव याचिकाओं पर अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो सका है ;

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

(ग) उन पर शीघ्र निर्णय लिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि तथा सामाजिक सुधार मंत्री (श्री श्री ० कु० सेन) : (क) जी, नहीं। पिछले साधारण निर्वाचनों के बारे में निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों से की गई 348 निर्वाचन याचिकाओं में से 295 याचिकाओं को उन्होंने निबटा दिया है और 1 सितम्बर, 1964 को उन के समक्ष केवल 53 निर्वाचन याचिकायें लम्बित थीं।

(ख) विलम्ब के कारण साधारणतया ये हैं : निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा पारित वादकालीन आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिकाओं का फाइल किया जाना और अन्तरिम रूप से कार्यवाहियों को रोकने की मंजूरी, पृच्छा के लिये साक्षियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या, निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त जिला न्यायाधीशों की बदली और न्यायाधिकरण के काम के लिये पर्याप्त समय दे सकने में निर्वाचन

न्यायाधिकरणों के सदस्यों की असमर्थता, प्रादि।

(ग) हर एक मामले की बाबत न्यायाधिकरणों से प्राप्त मासिक रिपोर्टों से निर्वाचन आयोग हर एक मामले की प्रगति की जानकारी रखता है। जब कभी आवश्यक होता है तब निर्वाचन आयोग न्यायाधिकरणों के सदस्यों से अधिक समय देने और जल्दी निबटारा करने के लिये निवेदन करता है और इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये उच्च न्यायालयों से भी कभी कभी सहायता लेता है।

Cooperative Farming

- { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*199. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri Bagri:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce an intermediate stage in joint co-operative farming;

(b) if so, the assumptions and implications of the proposal, and

(c) whether, in this context an assessment has been made of the response of farmers to co-operative farming and the performance of co-operative farms in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) A Committee of Direction has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Professor D. R. Gadgil to make an assessment of the progress of co-

operative farming societies. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Sugar Factories

*200. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:..

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

(a) whether the Experts Committee, set up by the Central Government to go into the question of rehabilitation of old and uneconomic sugar factories has completed its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Airports

*201. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain airports are proposed to be expanded to take in bigger aircraft;

(b) if so, the names of the airports selected for this purpose; and

(c) the total cost involved?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Estimated cost in lakhs
Name of the aerodrome

	Rs.
1. Tulihal	10.90
2. Cochin	35.00
3. Rajkot	32.00
4. Rajkot	24.24
5. Mangalore	30.00
6. Coimbatore	35.00
7. Trivandrum	33.29
8. Udaipur	7.98
9. North Lakhimpur	24.01
10. Begumpet	53.13
11. Agartala*	28.00
12. Indore	23.84
13. Kulu (Bhuntar)	11.53
14. Bhuj*	35.00
15. Kandla*	35.00
16. Auran gabad'	35.00
17. Kailashahr	16.00
18. Kamalpur	16.00
19. Kowai	15.00
20. Keshod*	35.00
21. Porbandar*	35.00
22. Tiruchirapalli*	35.00
23. Jabalpur*	35.00
24. Visakhapatnam*	35.00
25. Vijaywada*	35.00
26. Kota*	35.00
27. Rourkela*	35.00

(*Included in the Draft Fourth Plan)

Shortage of Sugar

*202. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwaranand:..

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute sugar shortage in the country since July, 1964;

(b) if so, what are the normal demands of each State/Union Territory and what were the supplies made during this period and what is the latest stock position in each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large stocks of sugar are lying unlifted with the mills and if so, what is the

extent of accumulation of sugar with the mills or with the warehouses which remains to be released for sale; and

(d) the steps taken to remove shortcomings in the distribution system?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There has been some sugar shortage.

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3119/64]. Showing the monthly quota of sugar allotted to each State/Union Territory since July 1964 and the monthly quota demanded by them. There are no stocks in States and Union Territories, except those in pipeline supplies.

(c) No, Sir, there is no accumulation of large stocks of sugar with the Mills. The release of sugar from the Mills is carefully planned.

(d) Distribution of sugar within the States is arranged by the State Governments. The distribution system has been working fairly well.

Delhi Milk Scheme

- *203. {
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Bameshwar Tanti:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri D. D. Mantri;
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Mahananda:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry was held against certain allegations relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations and of the findings of the Inquiry Committee; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken in pursuance of the report of the Inquiry Committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). No Inquiry Committee has been set up to inquire into any allegations relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme. But certain allegations were investigated departmentally.

A large quantity of white butter which had accumulated in the Delhi Milk Scheme last year having become rancid, the question of fixing responsibility had to be dealt with. A senior Officer of the Ministry was appointed to hold the preliminary investigation. His report has been received on the 31-8-1964 and is under consideration.

There was also criticism against the proper functioning of the scheme. A team of experts was appointed in July, 1964, to examine the working of the Scheme with a view to improving its day-to-day functioning and to make recommendations to Government regarding the future set up of the Scheme and its efficient functioning. The report of this team has been received on 5th September, 1964 and is under consideration.

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

- *204. {
 Shri P. C. Boroqah:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:

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

(a) whether a Committee or Commission has been set up to determine the prices of agricultural commodities in relation to those of consumer goods; and

(b) if so, its precise constitution and terms of reference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam) (a) and (b). A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha, Secretary to the Prime Minister, has already been set up to advise, *inter alia* on the producers' prices in respect of the coming season, first for rice and then for wheat, on all-India basis with such quality-wise and region-wise variations as might be necessary, which are fair and economical and also the reasonable wholesalers' margins, retailers' margins and consumer prices. The Committee has also been asked to advise on the terms of reference which would be suitable for an agency to provide such advice on a continuous basis in respect of future seasons, the suitable form of such agency, and the suitable form of personnel it should have. The other members of the Committee are:

1. Shri T. P. Singh, Secretary, Planning Commission
2. Shri B. N. Adarkar, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
3. Professor M. L. Dantwala, Department of Economics, Bombay University
4. Shri S. C. Chaudhri, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Food Technologists

542. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paucity of Food Technologists is felt all over the country; and

(b) whether Government will persuade such of the Universities, as have not introduced Food Technology, as a subject for teaching, to do so hereafter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a). Yes.

(b) This will be considered.

D.G. Tourism Visits Abroad

543. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) The number of times the Director General of Tourism, went abroad during the 1962-63; 1963-64 (upto date) and the names of the countries visited by him;

(b) the purpose of the visits and the total expenditure involved (including foreign exchange);

(c) the amount of foreign exchange released to him each time for his personal use; and

(d) the outcome of all these visits?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-3120/64].

सघन खेती

544. श्री तन सिंह: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सघन खेती के लिये किस-किस राज्य में कितने खण्ड चुने गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन सभी खण्डों में सघन खेती योजना सफलतापूर्वक चालू कर दी गई है ;

(ग) लक्ष्य के अनुसार यदि कार्य पूरा न हुआ हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसे कारणों को दूर करने के संबंध में सरकार का क्या निश्चय है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपसचिवी (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) 1964-65 में धान तथा मोटे धनाज की सघन खेती के कार्यक्रम चालू करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में

जो खण्ड चुने हुए हैं वे अलग-अलग नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

राज्य	चुने हुए खंडों की संख्या	
	धान	मोटे प्रनाज
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	150	20
2. आसाम	21	—
3. बिहार	98	20
4. गुजरात	8	13
5. केरल	19	—
6. मद्रास	33	82
7. मैसूर	20	44
8. पंजाब	23	—
9. उत्तर प्रदेश	24	92
10. पश्चिम बंगाल	115	—
11. उड़ीसा	35	—
12. मध्य प्रदेश	53	—
13. महाराष्ट्र	45	77
14. राजस्थान	—	6*
15. पान्डिचेरी	2	—
कुल	646	354

*पंचायत समितियां

गेहूं की सघन खेती के लिए जी रबी फसल है, यू० पी०, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और मैसूर की सरकारों ने लगभग 20 जिलों को चुना है जिनमें लगभग 200 खण्ड शामिल हैं।

(ख) बहुत से राज्यों में इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने की मुश्किल केवल इसी वर्ष (1964-65) की गई है। इन क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक तानुसार प्रतिरिक्त स्टाफ नियुक्त करके उसे प्रशिक्षित कर दिया गया है। किसानों को उर्वरक, बीज आदि की सप्लाई करने और उन्हें ऋण देने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध भी कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को देखते हुए इन कार्यक्रमों की सफलता के विषय में अभी कुछ ही नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गं.सदन

545. श्री तन सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में, राज्यवार, कुल कितने गोसदन कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन गोसदनों में कितने पशु रखे जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार उनको क्या आर्थिक सहायता देती हैं ; और

(घ) गोसदनों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार प्रोत्साहन के रूप में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनबाज खां) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Road Accidents in Delhi

546. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2865 on the 5th May, 1964, and state:

(a) the total number of road accidents that occurred in Delhi during April to June, 1964;

(b) the total number of deaths due to the accidents; and

(c) the steps that are being taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 1753.

(b) 77.

(c) In addition to the measures indicated in the reply to the Unstarred Question mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, the following further steps are being taken to prevent road accidents:—

(i) Slides on traffic safety are being shown regularly in about 25 cinemas of the city,

(ii) Special drives were conducted to educate the pedestrians to cross at pedestrian crossings and the motorists to give the right of way to pedestrians at such places.

(iii) The following works relating to improvement of roads and crossings have been taken up:—

(1) Removal of roundabouts, widening of crossings and building of channelising islands, etc.

(2) Improvement in light conditions.

(3) Improvement of footpaths and cycle tracks.

(4) Widening of roads.

(5) Fixation of road signs.

(6) Road marking.

(7) Shifting of bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. from congested areas.

(iv) Special enforcement drives are organised periodically to educate the drivers and to launch on-the-spot proceedings against the offenders through mobile courts.

Delhi Milk Scheme

547. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.M.S. is considering to do away with the present card system for pur-

chasing milk from the Milk Booths in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a coupon system will be introduced instead?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The card system is proposed to be modified to the extent that no advance payment towards the value of the milk will have to be made when the card is issued. Under the new system milk will be supplied against cash payment on production of the Card. It will be open to the card holder to buy less milk than what is authorised by the Card. This new system of supply of milk on "Cash & Carry" basis has been introduced as an experimental measure in certain areas.

(b) It is expected that the "Cash & Carry" system will be welcomed by the majority of customers of the Delhi Milk Scheme as it will do away with (i) having to pay in advance for a fixed quantity of milk per day for a whole month when the actual requirements of the purchaser are liable to vary from day to day, and (ii) the need to apply for refunds which take to be sanctioned and paid.

(c) No.

Conference of Editors of Agricultural Newspapers and Periodicals

548. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhason:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether a conference of editors of agricultural Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the country was organised in June, 1964 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3117/60].

Rural Works Programme

549. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of technical personnel has been responsible for the slow execution of the rural works programme; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to do away with this shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) and (b). In the reports prepared by the Programme Evaluation Organisation it has been reported that lack of adequate technical staff hampered the smooth execution of the works, particularly those relating to soil conservation, taken up under the Rural Works Programme in Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The question was discussed in the Conference of Development Commissioners held in July 1964 and the Conference recommended that the State Governments should review the position of technical staff such as Overseers and soil conservation personnel with reference to the requirement for such staff in the remaining period of the Plan and make necessary arrangements for training and recruitment. This recommendation was endorsed by the
 1064 (A) LSD—3.

Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendations.

Bajra

550. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ram Harsh Yadav:

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

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has discovered a new improved type of Bajra known as 'Pusa Moti'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Bajra variety 'Pusa Moti' was evolved by selection from material received from Ghana. It is an early variety and has given as high as 2300 to 2500 kilograms of grains per hectare in several trials. It is now being grown in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Institute of Child's Study in Bangkok

551. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Institute of children's study in Bangkok have undertaken a survey on child and family psychology; and

(b) if so, the results of this survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). It is understood that the International Institute for Child Study at Bangkok has been carrying out studies on child

development. It has not yet completed investigation work concerning the village, the school, the family and the children in Thailand.

Evaluation of Agricultural Programme in Rajasthan

552. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a study team was deputed by the Planning Commission to Rajasthan to evaluate agricultural performance and to probe certain shortcomings; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations made by the team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Joint Central Team comprising the representatives of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and Community Development & Cooperation visited the Rajasthan State from June 9-11, 1964 with a view to securing close collaboration between the Centre and the State Government in the formulation and effective implementation of agricultural programmes in the State for 1964-65.

(b) A statement indicating the main conclusions and recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3122/64.*]

Per Capita Consumption of Food

553. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* consumption of food in India today; and

(b) how it compares with the rest of the world?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Under conditions of decontrol and without a scientific survey, it is difficult to assess correctly the *per capita* consumption of food in the country. However, a statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3123/64*] showing the *per capita* net availability of foodgrains for consumption in the country during 1963 after making allowances broadly for seed, feed, wastage etc. It has to be emphasised that these figures are not strictly representative of the actual level of consumption in the country since the estimates of total availability do not take into account changes in stocks carried over by traders and producers, etc. from one crop year to another. The statement also gives *per capita* consumption of foodgrains in some of the selected countries as compiled by the FAO for the year for which latest information is available.

Financing of Schemes by UNICEF

554. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNICEF organisation of the U.N. has made some fresh commitments regarding the financing of a number of projects in this country in the field of education and health; and

(b) if so, the quantum of the aid promised and the projects for which it has been earmarked?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Details of the projects for which aid has been sanctioned at the meeting of the Executive Board of the UNICEF in New York on the 24th June, 1964 are:—

Name of the Project	Commitment made	Actual allocations
1 Rural		
Health Services	1,892,000	1,892,000
2 Preventive and Social Medicine	200,000	200,000
3 Handicapped children	65,000	65,000
4 T.B. Control	751,000	751,000
5 B.C.G. Vaccination	200,000	100,000
6 Leprosy control	180,600	116,000
7 Nutrition	3,700,000	1,500,000
8 Calcutta Dairy project	170,000	170,000
9 Goitre control	100,000	100,000
10 Ludhiana Dairy project		200,000
11 Pre-vocational Training		178,000
TOTAL	7,258,600	5,272,000

Tabewells in Rajasthan

555. { Dr. L. M. Singavi:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaom:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 201 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in implementing the plan for constructing 250 tube-wells in West Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the State Government has made a copy of its comprehensive scheme, if any, available to the Central Government and if so, the broad features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The actual work of drillings started late in June, 1964. Drilling has been completed at eight sites and is in progress at the ninth. Development of the bores drilled has been completed at four of the sites and is in progress at four more. Work is expected to commence soon at 7 more sites where preliminary work such as site preparation, shifting of pipes, etc. has started.

(c) Yes. The broad features of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) The Scheme is for sinking 250 tube-wells in the famine-affected areas of the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalore, as a protective measure. Those parts which are likely to be covered by major irrigation projects, have been excluded.

(2) It has been proposed that one tubewell may cater to the requirements of the population residing within a radius of 10 miles. Thus, one well will cater to an area of about 314 sq. miles with a population of 12 to 15 thousand persons and a large number of cattle and sheep.

(3) Water available from these tube-wells would be utilised for drinking water for cattle, as well as for growing fodder, other allied agricultural uses, and for domestic purpose.

National Agricultural Fair

556. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Agricultural Fair will be held soon;

(b) if so, when it will be held and where;

(c) whether invitations have been extended to foreign countries to participate in the fair; and

(d) the main feature of this fair?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is learnt from the Bharat Krishak Samaj, a non-official Farmers' Organisation, that they are organizing an Agricultural Fair, from January 14 to March 11, 1965 at Ahmedabad.

(c) Invitations have been extended by the Bharat Krishak Samaj to foreign Embassies/Trade representatives in India to participate in the fair at their level.

(d) The fair is intended to provide an opportunity to official and non-official organisations, connected with agriculture and allied subjects to (i) disseminate the results of their research and labour so that the farmers can put them into actual practice in the fields and (ii) exhibit their achievements and display their products. The fair is expected to consist of the following four sectors excluding the shopping centre:—

1. National Sector representing various Ministries of Government of India, manufacturers and distributors of agricultural machinery, plant protection equipment, plant food and fertilisers, rural housing and Farmers' organisations.

2. States and Union Territories Sector.

3. Rural Industries Sector representing Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom Industries and handicrafts.

4. International Section.

Warehouses

557. **Shri E. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of warehouses in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the categories of various commodities stored to benefit the agriculturists and the volume of work handled so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3124/64].

Gift of Australian Ploughs

558. **Shri E. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consignment of Australian ploughs has been received by a village near Delhi by way of gift; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the concerned villagers have grown sugarcane in areas where there was dense forest some years ago with the help of these ploughs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Society got 200 acres of Gaon Panchayat land on 10 years' lease for cultivation in the year 1961. 100 acres of land has been put under plough and the remaining is still lying waste. Out of these 100 acres, the cultivators have sown sugarcane in some areas.

Development of Cooperative Marketing and Processing

559. {
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high-powered committee to suggest measures for the development of the cooperative marketing and processing in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its Report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Chairman

1. Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Department of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay.

Members

2. Dr. Panjab Rao Deshmukh, Chairman, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, 34, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
6. Shri Vishwa Nath Puri, Functional Committee on Cooperative Marketing and Processing National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi.

4. Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, President, North Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society Ltd., Vellore (Madras).

5. Shri G. D. Goswami, Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Department of Cooperation, Calcutta.

6. Shri R. T. Mirchandani, Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India Nagpur.

7. One representative of the Reserve Bank of India.

8. One representative of the State Bank of India.

Secretary

9. Shri Veda P. Sethi, Director (Trade), Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

(c) by the end of December, 1964.

Village Industries

560. {
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take for the development of village industries and their coordination in the remaining portion of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any agency to see that the schemes in connection with the development of village industries are properly executed by State Governments; and

(c) if so, what are they and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies

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

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of registrars of co-operative societies have recommended that co-operatives should be utilised as the sole agency of Government in any scheme of State trading and procurement of food-grains; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation of the Registrars' Conference was considered further in the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held at Hyderabad on 19th and 20th June, 1964 and they made the following recommendation:—

"With a view to developing agricultural marketing on cooperative lines, it should be ensured that in any scheme of state trading in foodgrains, cooperatives are utilised as agents of the government".

This recommendation is being processed.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

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

(a) the nature of research work

undergoing in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) what is the annual expenditure on Indian Agricultural Institute;

(c) how many patents have been brought out by the scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute since the First Five Year Plan; and

(d) how many of the patents have become useful for improving farm production of India and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute undertakes fundamental as well as applied researches in almost all the major fields pertaining to agriculture and allied basic disciplines, such as, agronomy, genetics and plant breeding, horticulture, entomology, plant pathology, nematology, microbiology, soil science and agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, plant introduction and exploration, agricultural economics, agricultural extension and agricultural engineering.

In addition to doing research work of a high order, the Institute is also a first rate centre for post-graduate education in agricultural sciences at the M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels. It has the status of a University. The Institute also carries out a considerable volume of extension advisory work in Kanjhawa Block of Delhi State.

(b) The annual expenditure on the Indian Agricultural Research Institute during 1962-63 was Rs. 89,88,422 and the budget estimates for 1963-64 and 1964-65 are Rs. 97,30,300 and Rs. 1,88,12,500 respectively.

(c) Seven patents have been taken out since 1962. They relate to agricultural implements and agricultural chemicals. The Institute has also developed numerous improved varieties of farm, vegetable and fruit crops which have attained fame all over India. However, no patents have been

taken out on these, because in India, unlike in other countries, there is no system for drawing patents on improved varieties of crops.

(d) The following four patents have particularly proved useful:

(i) *Synthetic Pine Oil (Patent No. 48429)*: The product was developed essentially as solvent and synergist for pest control chemicals.

(ii) and (iii) *Terpenyl chloracetates and terpenyl thiocynanoacetates from terpenes or camphenes obtained from Indian turpentine oil (Patent Nos. 47715 and 52580)*: These two patents are inter-related. The chloracetates, produced from Indian turpentine oil, are intermediates for the preparation of thiocyanacetates, such as isobornyl, longitoyl and Nopyl thiocyanacetates. The terpene thiocyanacetates have shown promise as aphicides (i.e., for controlling aphid pests of mustard and other crops) and as synergists for other pest control chemicals.

(iv) *Indian Agricultural Research Institute Hand Hoe (Patent No. 74198)*: This is a simple and effective hand-weeding implement and is in great demand.

The patents mentioned at (i) to (iii) above have been licensed for commercial production.

Committee on Working of Panchayats

563. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Vishwa Nath Paundey:
Shri N. E. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj have set up a Committee under the chairmanship of the Gujarat Chief Minister to suggest ways and means for making the Panchayat an active and viable unit of local administration;

(b) if so, whether it is for the first time that an investigation of this nature is taking place in the history of the Panchayati Raj; and

(c) when the recommendations of this Committee will be made available to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Balvantray Mehta, the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Copy of the notification issued in this behalf is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3125/64].

(b) While studies at the all-India level on some selected aspects of panchayati raj and at the State-level on the working of panchayati raj in some States have been conducted, this is the first time after the introduction of panchayati raj that a comprehensive all-India study of this nature is being taken up.

(c) The committee is required to report to the Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj by the end of December, 1964.

Hybrid Wheat

564. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new variety of hybrid wheat has been evolved at the Wheat Breeding Centre of the I.A.R.I. at Bhowali, U.P., which is claimed to be immune to rust; and

(b) if so, whether this variety is meant for the hilly regions only or for the plains as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahmawar Khan): (a) Yes. A variety named NP 846 has been developed by hybridization at the Wheat Breeding

Centre of the I.A.R.I. at Bhowali, (Uttar Pradesh) and on trial it has been found resistant to rusts.

(b) This variety has been found to be better suited for the hills than to the plains.

Supply of Rice to West Bengal

{ Shri S. M. Banerjee:
563. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the steps taken to supply adequate quantity of rice to West Bengal for distribution through the fair-price shops;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was no improvement in the rice situation even in the month of June, 1964; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). At the beginning of the year, the quota of rice for supply to West Bengal from Central reserve during 1964 was fixed at one lakh tonnes. During the Chief Ministers' Conference held in June, 1964, the Chief Minister of West Bengal requested allotment of some additional quantity of rice from Central reserve. After discussion it was agreed that the quota for rice for West Bengal for supply from Central reserve during 1964 should be increased to 1.8 lakh tonnes. With this additional supply, the State Government undertook large-scale distribution through modified rationing in the Calcutta industrial area, other urban areas and even in the rural areas. Rice is now freely available through fair-price shops. Of late, market availabilities have also slightly improved.

Warehousing Corporation

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the English weekly Blitz, dated the 16th May, 1964 under the heading "Warehousing Corporation or Storehouse of Corruption";

(b) if so, whether investigations into the charges made therein have been made; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Yes. Complaint has been filed with the Police. The Warehouseman and one L.D.C. have been placed under suspension and departmental charge sheets have been served on them. Police investigations are still in progress. Replies of the warehouseman and the L.D.C. to the charge sheets are awaited.

International Sugar Council

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:
567. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
{ Shri Kapur Singh:
{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
{ Shri Bishanchander Seth:
{ Shri B. P. Yadava:
{ Shri Dhaon:

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

(a) whether India was represented at the International Sugar Council session held in London on the 17th June, 1964;

(b) if so, what was the view-point expressed by our representative there; and

(c) what was the outcome of the session?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Delegation stressed that in the International Sugar Agreement special consideration should be given to underdeveloped or developing countries like India in the matter of allocation of export quotas.

(c) The Council decided to obtain further comments, opinions and suggestions of member Governments and to consider them at its next session.

Epidemic Among Chickens

568. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of poultry farms in Northern India are facing ruin as a result of the spread of epidemic called "Rani Khet (RKD)" among chicken;

(b) If so, the steps taken to check the spread of the disease; and

(c) whether any help, financial or otherwise is proposed to be given to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a). No. The total mortality in the quarter ending 30-6-1964 as reported by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi Administration is 1942. This is considered normal. The Rajasthan Government did not receive any reports from poultry farmers about mortality of their birds;

(b) Vaccination of 18.06 lakh chickens against the disease was carried out in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan during 1963-64, while 6.07 lakh chickens were vaccinated during quarter ending 30-6-64.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Production

569. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Satv Charan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the statistics of the production of foodgrains, i.e. wheat, gram and rice are now available, State-wise, for the year 1963-64;

(b) if so, what are those for each community; and

(c) whether the production has decreased during the last year and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Statements giving production of rice, wheat and gram during 1963-64 and 1962-63 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3126/64].

(c) Production of wheat and gram declined during 1963-64 due to the inadequacy of winter rains and spells of excessive cold in January 1964 in the northern States and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar.

बंजारे

570. श्री बागड़ी: क्या साप्ताहिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने बंजारे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनके समुचित पुनर्वास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandraskhar): (a) Not known. No survey has been made.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the important schemes are colonisation and construction of houses, distribution of land and agricultural implements and supply of milch cows, she-buffaloes, sheep and goats; opening of balwadis and sanskar Kendras; starting of training centres and village industries and grants to voluntary organisations engaged in welfare-work among the nomadic communities.

Raipur-Jagdapur National Highway

571. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway going from Raipur to Jagdalpur and Orissa was to be completed in 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work of constructing the said highway is still in progress; and

(c) if so, the cause of delay?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The road exists and is carrying traffic. Some works of improvement of the road surface and construction of bridges are in hand.

(b) The works are still in progress. Widening of the formation and black-topping of 171 miles have already been completed and the work on the remaining 26 miles is in progress. Works relating to the construction of bridges over Narangi, Nandanwara, Bellari and Bhumka Nailas have already been sanctioned. The construction of these bridges will be undertaken shortly and they are likely to be completed in

three years from the date of commencement of construction.

(c) Does not arise.

Stamp Duty

572. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state which of the State Governments have ultimately agreed to do away with the Stamp Duty on the enrolment of Advocates under the Advocates Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The present position is that the Government of Assam has, by legislation, abolished the stamp duty on entry as an advocate. The Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have taken the view that no stamp duty is payable from 1st December, 1961, the date on which Chapter III of the Advocates Act, 1961 came into force. The Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have decided not to levy any such duty. The Government of Mysore has reduced the duty to Rs. 250. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar have agreed to undertake legislation to reduce the duty.

Soil Conservation

573. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the various categories of schemes for soil conservation undertaken during 1963-64 in the Sutlej Beas Catchment areas with the names of the schemes and the States in which they have been undertaken; and

(b) the amount allocated during 1963-64 for the purpose and the amount utilised during the same period in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3127/64].

F.A.O. Experts

574. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that seven experts of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations have come to help Indian Government in carrying out various projects regarding applied nutrition programme, fisheries development and other allied subjects; and

(b) if so, how far their expert advice has been made use of in actual practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the seven FAO Officers who visited India in June, 1964. If so, a statement containing the names of these experts, the purpose for which they came and action taken on their advice is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, Director of the Statistical Division of the FAO, Rome who came to India on a short visit in May, 1964 intimated that it may be possible for India to get data-processing equipment of Soviet manufacture costing about one million dollars under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance if an approach, in this regard, is made to the United Technical Assistance Board. An out-line scheme was accordingly prepared and submitted to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

Dr. K. K. P. N. Rao of F.A.O.'s Nutrition Division discussed problems relating to food consumption and Applied Nutrition. The discussions were of a general nature. As suggested by him two Indian technical officers will be deputed to Manila to participate in the Seminar on Food Consumption Surveys which is being convened by

the FAO from September 21 to November 20, 1964.

Dr. G. N. Subba Rao, FAO Regional Fisheries Officer came to India to discuss plans for fisheries development under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Dr. R. Ambroggi, FAO Hydrologist, and Mr. L. B. Auden, FAO Geologist visited India in connection with the preparation of 'Groundwater Project' for submission to the U.N. Special Fund. The Project has since been submitted to U.N. Special Fund for consideration.

Mr. L. Huguet, an officer from FAO's Forestry Division and Mr. S. I. Sjostedt, a Swedish Forester came to India to finalise the work outline and other details of U.N. Special Fund logging Centre project. Mr. Huguet has since returned to Rome and Mr. Sjostedt has taken over as manager of the Project.

Child Welfare

575. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary organisation engaged in Child Welfare has prepared a draft policy scheme for children welfare; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Research Institute

576. Shri E. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of establishment of Central Research Institute to deal with agricultural problems of the hills is under active consideration of Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It will take some time to take a decision in this regard as the details of the Project are being worked out.

Community Development Ministers' Conference

577. { Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri J. N. Hazarika:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj held at Delhi in July, 1964;

(b) the decisions arrived thereat; and

(c) how they are going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) The subjects discussed were: Agricultural Production, Panchayati Raj, Applied Nutrition Programme, Cooperation and Community Development, special programmes for the weaker sections, Block as the unit of Planning and Development, District and Block Plans, Community Development and Panchayati Raj in the

IV Plan, Administrative problems, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Extended Family Programme and important recommendations of the First meeting of the Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj.

(b) Copies of the recommendations made by the Conference have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Most of the recommendations are being processed by the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation. Recommendations requiring consideration at the central level are being processed in consultation with other Ministries and the Planning Commission. Some of the recommendations have already been implemented.

Mechanised Farms

578. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more mechanised farms in the country on the model of Suratgarh farm;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government has recently established a Central Mechanised Farm at Jetsar in Rajasthan. There are no other proposals at present.

(b) The principal objective of the Farm is to produce and multiply improved seeds for supply to State Governments, etc.

(c) The total outlay on the Farm during the 3rd Plan period is estimated at Rs. 81.28 lakhs.

Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

579. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme for the welfare of the tribals in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes to be taken up in the State for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Fourth Plan and the Funds that will be allotted for them will be finalised only when the total size of the Fourth Five Year Plan for all sectors and for the Backward Classes sector in particular is known.

Import of Foodgrains

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and rice imported from foreign countries countrywise under various agreements during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3128/64].

Loan for Agricultural Production

581. { **Shrimati Rang Chakravarty:**
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether more liberal loans for agricultural production will be made available this year;

(b) the total amount of rural credit made available during the last three years; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have asked the Union Government to issue instructions to the Reserve Bank of India to offer short-term credit to farmers for the purchase of fertilizers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) As a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operative Credit, the policy regarding loans for agricultural production by co-operative societies has been liberalised. The Ministry has recently re-emphasised that cooperatives should issue loans related to production programmes.

(b) The amount of rural credit provided by primary agricultural credit societies, short term as well as medium term, during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. in crores Loans disbursed during the year
1960-61	202.75
1961-62	228.31
1962-63	251.90 Provisional

(c) No such communication has been received by this Ministry. The Reserve Bank normally sanctions concessional finance to the State Cooperative Banks for agricultural operations (including credit required for purchase of fertilisers) on ap-

plications made by the banks. The question of issuing any instruction to the Reserve Bank does not arise.

Trawlers for Sea Fishing

582. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri D. B. Raju:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to acquire large number of trawlers to develop sea fishing in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of trawlers proposed to be acquired and where they will be stationed; and

(c) the amount set apart for this purpose during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government of India have no specific proposal for acquiring trawlers to develop sea fishing in Kerala. The State Government has, however, a proposal to purchase four shrimp trawlers and one trawler for tuna fishing to be located tentatively at Cochin. The location may be shifted to Beypore and Cannanore according to necessity.

(c) No amount has been specifically set apart for this purpose during the Third Five Year Plan but the expenditure will be made from the provision of Rs. 125 lakhs intended for the scheme of mechanisation of fishing craft.

रोड इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना

583. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूना में कोई केन्द्रीय सड़क परिबहन प्रशिक्षण एवं गवेषणा संस्था स्थापित की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उसकी स्थापना हो सकेगी और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

परिबहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) :
(क) सेन्ट्रल रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट ट्रेनिंग एण्ड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट को कायम करने की स्कीम पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

किसानों के लिए छोटे ट्रैक्टर

584. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री म० ला० जाधव :

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

(क) क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 3 लाख किसानों को छोटे ट्रैक्टर और मशीनी हल देने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-सूत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) एक कार्यकारी ग्रुप ने मोटे तौर पर अनुमान लगाया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 3 लाख छोटे ट्रैक्टर (पावर टिलर्स) की आवश्यकता होगी । अभी तक कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). तकनीकी ग्रुप निर्माण क्षमता की व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Department of Cooperation

585. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on Administration by the Department of

Cooperation from the date of its creation upto 1963-64; and

(b) the loans and subsidies granted by it in each year for co-operative activities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The total expenditure incurred on Administration is as under:—

(a)			(Rupees)		
1958-59 (From 30-12-1958)	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
71,182	4,78,923	8,13,949	8,80,333	9,16,721	8,80,011

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Rounded to the nearest lakh)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Loan:	212	407	260
Subsidy:	111	182	240
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Loan:	363	484	818
Subsidy:	212	285	380

Assistance to Weaker Sections of the Community

586. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the specific measures taken by Government to help the so-called weaker sections of the community;

(b) what are the weaker sections composed of and what is their approximate number in the country;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in helping them during the current Plan period; and

(d) the amount spent on various committees appointed to enquire in-

to the conditions of such weaker sections and what tangible benefits have accrued to them as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Department of Social Security are primarily concerned *inter alia* with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to a limited extent with the welfare of 'other Backward Classes' defined by the economic and for the time being—other criteria. The wider programme for the weaker sections, however comprises:—

- (i) special schemes included in the successive Five Year Plans for the welfare of Backward Classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes etc.);
- (ii) the programme of Community Development; and
- (iii) the special Welfare Programme which includes the Welfare Extension Projects undertaken by the Central and State Welfare Boards, the programmes relating Social Defence, Social and Moral Hygiene, After-Care Services and other Welfare measures.

Welfare Services are directed, in particular, towards sections of the community which need special care and protection.

The programmes of Community Development is intended primarily for the development of the rural society and development of the weaker sections is one of its specific objectives. Accordingly, the programme has been suitably oriented to confer special benefits on the weaker sections. The following specific steps have been taken:—

- (i) The Government contribution to the bad debt reserve of Co-operative Central Banks.

has been raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent in the case of loans given to the Co-operative Farming Societies.

- (ii) Preference is being given to Co-operative Farming Societies in granting leases of land reclaimed by Government, cultivable waste lands, etc.
- (iii) A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for the Third Plan period for productive programmes in the Gramdan villages.
- (iv) Emphasis is being laid on accelerating the growth of labour co-operatives during the Third Plan period.
- (v) The programme of supply of mid-day meals to school children has been expanded to cover about 10 million children by the end of the Third Plan.

The Panchayati Raj bodies have also been instructed to earmark a suitable percentage of their budget provision every year for schemes of special benefit to the weaker section to set up special committees at the district block and village levels to look after the welfare of the programmes for the weaker sections at various levels.—The annual conferences on Community Development review the progress.

(b) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form a good proportion of the weaker sections of the community as in addition to a low level of development, they also suffer from specific disabilities.

The 'weaker sections' as such have not been specifically defined by Government. However, according to the report of the Study Group set up in 1960 by the Ministry of Community Development under the Chairmanship of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, about 50 per cent of the rural households have an annual income of less

than Rs. 500 per annum, and about 80 per cent less than Rs. 1,000/- per annum. According to the Study Group, families having an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000/- per annum would cover cases of chronic economic backwardness.

(c) The following outlays have been provided in the Third Plan for the different programmes enumerated under part (a) above:—

(Rs. in crores)	
1. Welfare of Backward classes	114
2. Community Development	294
3. Social Welfare.	28
Total:—	436

(d) A Study Group was set up in 1960 by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan as the Chairman to enquire into the conditions of the weaker sections. A sum of Rs. 6,555 was spent on T.A. & D.A. in respect of the non-official members of the Study Group.

The Study Group have useful recommendations and these are being kept in view by the Department while formulating programmes for the betterment of the Backward Classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes).

Strike at Visakhapatnam Port

587. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by over 3,000 workers of Visakhapatnam Port recently;

(b) if so, the causes of the strike; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Visakhapatnam Port and Harbour Workers' Union sent a list of 67 demands to the Chairman of the Port Trust. The demands included items like representation of the Port employees on the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Board, wages and service conditions of casual workers, grant of uniforms, leave terms of certain employees, payment of arrears for overtime, payment for work on weekly off days and holidays, promotion of certain individuals, provisions of certain amenities, introduction of piece-rate schemes, revision of scales of pay in some cases, cancellation of punishments in a few disciplinary cases, creation of some posts, rotation of certain categories of subordinate marine staff, grant of unclean allowance to sanitary staff, etc. etc. Out of these demands, one demand was dropped, 19 demands were settled in full and 5 demands were settled in part in consultation with the Conciliation Officer (Central). Three of the demands were considered by the Conciliation Officer as outside the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Union staged a strike from 8-7-1964 to 12-7-1964.

As a result of the conciliation proceedings, the strike was called off on 12-7-1964. The union and the Port Trust have since submitted to Government a joint application for reference to adjudication on 44 demands which could not be settled.

Jute Cultivation in Chattisgarh

588. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw jute is being grown for the first time in the Chattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh by the East Pakistan refugees settled there;

1064 (A1) LSD—4

(b) if so, the acreage under cultivation and approximate yield; and

(c) whether Government intend to stimulate this cultivation in a planned manner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Displaced persons from East Pakistan have taken up jute cultivation on a small scale in Bastar district of Chattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) An average yield of 263 lbs. of fibre per acre has been reported over an area of 269 acres sown with jute.

(c) This would be examined in the light of the success which jute crop achieves in that area.

Damage to Wheat in Godowns

**589. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Tan Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat supplied under PL-480 was damaged in Government godowns and was declared unfit for human consumption; and

(b) if so, the quantity of damaged and auctioned stock in 1961-62, 1962-63 and the amount of monetary loss sustained by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Ghavan): (a) Some small quantities of imported wheat suffered damage on account of floods and leakages and were declared unfit for human consumption.

(b) No separate accounts are maintained for wheat imported under PL-480 and other wheat. The information in respect of imported wheat

handled in Government godowns is given below:—

Year	Quantity of wheat damaged in godowns (Metric tonnes)	Quantity auctioned (Metric tonnes)	Amount of loss sustained for quantity auctioned (Rs.)
1961-62 .	1,439	1,351	4,39,600
1962-63 .	1,411	337	1,08,532

Crushing of Cane

590. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to ask the Sugar Mills of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to start crushing cane from October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken very shortly.

Price of Wheat in Punjab

591. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of wheat zones the price of wheat has gone down considerably in Punjab; and

(b) the prevailing price of wheat in Punjab compared to that prevailing in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) Wheat prices recorded a decline in Punjab after the formation of wheat zones, but since July, the prices have against started rising.

(b) At the end of August, the price of Dara wheat in Karnal (Punjab) was Rs. 48.00 per quintal. The price of Bansi wheat at Amravati (Maharashtra) was Rs. 96.50 per quintal. The price of Red wheat in Dhanduka (Gujarat) was Rs. 52.50 per quintal. It may, however, be mentioned that large quantities of cheap imported wheat are supplied to Maharashtra and Gujarat at the price of Rs. 37.51 per quintal. Against the total marketable surplus of indigenous wheat of a little over one lakh tons for the whole year in Maharashtra, 6.36 lakh tons of imported wheat was supplied to Maharashtra during the first eight months of the year. Against the marketable surplus of less than one lakh tons of indigenous wheat, Gujarat has been supplied 2.63 lakh tons of imported wheat.

Development of Fisheries

592. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64 for the development of fisheries; and

(b) the details of various development schemes chalked out for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) During 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was advanced as loan to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Loans to Fisheries Cooperatives". Central assistance amounting to Rs. 4.30 lakhs under 'Loan' and Rs. 2.74 lakhs under 'Grant' was also made available to the State Government under the pattern of Central assistance envisaged for State Plan Schemes.

(b) The schemes taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh dur-

ing 1963-64 in connection with development of fisheries related to—

- (1) Mechanisation of fishing crafts.
- (2) Fish Seed Production and distribution.
- (3) Fish farms and exploitation of reservoirs, lakes etc.
- (4) Landing and berthing facilities.
- (5) Supply of fisheries requisites.
- (6) Training and staff.
- (7) Ice and Cold Storage Plants and fish markets.
- (8) Expanded and applied nutrition programmes; and
- (9) Other minor programmes.

National Highways

593. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have proposed to the Centre for upgrading the Bangalore-Mangalore road via Mysore and Dharwar-Gova Road and Bangalore-Tumjur-Mangalore Road as National Highways; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A proposal for the declaration of the road from Dharwar in the Mysore State to Panjim in Goa as a National Highway was received from the Government of Mysore some time back and is under consideration. For the inclusion of the Bangalore-Mysore-Mangalore and the Bangalore-Tumkur (Tumjur is a printing error) Mangalore roads in the National Highway System, various proposals have been made by the State Government from time to time. It has, however, not been possible to accept them because no provision exists in the Third Five-Year Plan for the expansion of the existing National Highway System. But so far as the Bangalore-Tumkur-Mangalore road is concerned, the Bangalore-Tumkur section is already a part of an existing National Highway (N.H.

No. 4), and with regard to the remaining road grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 1.04 crores have been made to meet 50 per cent of the cost of the following development works on a part of the road to facilitate the transport of iron ore:

	Grant-in-Aid
	(Rs. lakhs)
(a) Widening of the Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore road to two-lane carriage-way	79.00
(b) Construction of a new link road from Pane-Mangalore to Mangalore	25.00
	104.00

Indo-Japan Pact on Tourism

594. { **Shri Basappa:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recent agreement between India and Japan for the improvement of Tourism in both the countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been agreed in principle between India and Japan to promote joint tourist programmes by which international tourists visiting either country will be encouraged to visit the other.

(b) The details of the programme are being worked out.

Bikaner on Air Map

595. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to place Bikaner (Rajasthan) on the air map of India?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): The Indian Airlines have no plans at present to place Bikaner on the air map.

Milk Colony in North West Rajasthan

596. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the North West Rajasthan being the home of famous Rathi breed cows in large numbers, it is considered appropriate to set up a milk colony in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A scheme to rehabilitate the Nomadic cattle breeders in Rajasthan has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,70,000. As a centrally sponsored scheme, it *inter alia* contemplates developing the Rathi breed of cattle in this area and also its linking up with the Delhi Milk Scheme or any other dairy scheme working in Rajasthan.

Rehabilitation of Cattle Breeder Nomads

597. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey initiated by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute for the rehabilitation of cattle breeder nomads in Anupgarh-Pugal area in Bikaner District of Rajasthan has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to extend the result of this Survey to other areas in Western Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The survey is nearing completion.

(b) The data are being analysed and the findings of the survey will be available after the report has been completed.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scarcity conditions in Rajasthan

598. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Central Government have received distribution reports of the quantities of foodgrains and fodder supplied to the Government of Rajasthan for fighting the recent scarcity conditions in the famine areas of the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The Member is probably referring to the supplies of foodgrains and cattle-feed received from U.S. Agency for International Development under PL-480 and fodder located by the Central Government from other States for supply to famine affected areas in Rajasthan. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

Famine in Rajasthan

599. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for implementing some permanent measures to ward off the repeated threats of famine in certain parts of the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals, the financial involvement and

when they are proposed to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawas Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A scheme for construction of 250 tubewells in the areas which are generally affected by scarcity conditions is being implemented in Rajasthan. The scheme envisages construction of tubewells or deepening of existing open wells by boring so as to provide one such well within a radius of 10 miles in the first phase. The scheme involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5 crores which includes about Rs. 2.08 crores on construction of wells and Rs. 3 crores for laying of power lines, construction of reservoirs, power house and staff quarters. The scheme also envisages storing of fodder in the vicinity of the wells by the State Forest Departments. The work of construction of tubewells which has been entrusted to the Explanatory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has already been started. 125 tubewells will be constructed during 1964-65 at the sites already selected, while the remaining 125 tubewells will be constructed during 1965-66 at sites to be selected by the State Government with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India. The expenditure of Rs. 5 crores will be by way of Central loan to the Government of Rajasthan.

Commission to Cooperative Cane Unions

600. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sugar mills which have failed to pay the commission to the co-operative cane unions in 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the action Government propose to take for the recovery of such arrears?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) According to information so far received from State Governments, 46 sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh as per list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-3129/64] are in arrears in regard to payment of commission to the co-operative cane unions.

(b) Cane Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh has generally issued recovery certificates in respect of the defaulting factories in Uttar Pradesh except in case of such factories whose amounts are not large. The cases of defaulting factories, one each, in the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are under dispute between the factories and the Cane Unions.

Fair Price Shops

Shri P. K. Deo:
601. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 13 on the 11th February, 1964 and state:

(a) how many more fair price shops have been opened in the country up till 31st July, 1964, and for what commodities;

(b) their distribution State-wise; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received regarding the working of these fair price shops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement showing the net addition to the number of fair price shops in the different States during the seven months ending 31st July, 1964, taking into account the shops closed during the period, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-3130/64].

(c) Complaints were received in some cases and suitable action was taken after necessary enquiries.

Satellite Port near Bombay

602. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Satellite port at Nova Island about eight miles east of Bombay; and

(b) if so, when and the total cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The possibility of providing some additional berths at a suitable site on the eastern side of the Bombay harbour is under investigation at present. The Port Trust's Consulting Engineers are at present preparing a Master Plan for the expansion of the port, having regard to its present capacity and future requirements. The work may take about two years to be completed. Therefore, the scheme will have to be considered for execution in the course of the Fourth Plan period. The total estimated cost of the project will be known when the Consulting Engineers' Report is ready.

Ambar Charkha Centres

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

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Centres opened till the end of April, 1964 in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount of grant given to the Khadi & Village Industries Board

during 1964-65 for the opening of Ambar Charkha Centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Gir Lions

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wild Life Board is considering to introduce the Gir forest lions in some other Asian countries where natural conditions resembled those offered by the forests of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, which are those Asian countries?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Wild Life

605. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group on Wild Life has decided to explore the possibilities of exporting Wild Life to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the recommendation of the Study Group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The function of the Study Group, which was set up

by the Government in April, 1964.
is:—

- (i) To estimate on the basis of available material the availability of the species of the Wild Life and Wild Life products.
 - (ii) To consider and suggest long term policies to be adopted for the export of Wild Life and products of Wild Life.
 - (iii) To recommend steps to be taken for increasing the availability of Wild Life and products therefrom for export purposes; and
 - (iv) To suggest specific schemes with estimates of expenditure involved for developing various species of Wild Life for export purposes.
- (b) The Study Group has not yet submitted its report.

Training in Agricultural Extension

606. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1214 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for deputing thirty-one officers to U.S.A. and Japan for advanced training in Agriculture Extension and Extension Education has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The selection of thirty one Officers for training in U.S.A. has since been finalised. Out of these 26 have already left for U.S.A. and the remaining 5 are expected to leave shortly.

The distribution of seats as between (i) Principals and Instructors connected with teaching at Gramsevak Train-

ing Centres (period of training 9 months) and (ii) Field Officers connected with Agriculture Extension/Animal Husbandry Extension at State, regional, district and block levels (period of training 4-6 months) is as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2131/64].

Survey of Border areas

607. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has surveyed some of the border areas in the country;

(b) if so, the areas surveyed by it so far; and

(c) the important recommendations made by the Commission to improve the areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh).

(ii) NEFA.

(iii) Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts (Rajasthan).

(iv) Lahaul and Spiti (Punjab).

(c) No specific recommendations have so far been received from the Commission, but certain relaxations have already been made in its pattern of assistance to the Hill and Border areas and regional offices have been set up in some of them.

पंजाब में कृषि विकास

608. श्री बागड़ी : : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पंजाब राज्य में कृषि के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) अब तक किये गये खर्च से कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) तीसरी योजना में पंजाब में कृषि विकास के कार्यक्रमों (जिनमें पशु-पालन, डेरी उद्योग, बन विद्या और मत्स्य पालन भी शामिल हैं) के लिए 28.76 करोड़ रुपये नियत किये गये हैं।

(ख) 1964-65 के लिए पंजाब की वार्षिक योजना में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार तीसरी योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में 13.07 करोड़ रुपयों का उपयोग किये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) कुछ खास फसलों जैसे चावल, मूंगफली और कपास का उत्पादन नये रिकार्ड स्तरों तक पहुँच गया है जब कि अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन को पिछले चार वर्षों में मौसम की प्रतिकूल स्थिति जैसे कम वर्षा, बाढ़ें, शीत लहर और पाला के कारण हानि हुई है।

पंजाब में छोटी सिंचाई

609. श्री बागड़ी : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने पंजाब सरकार को राज्य में छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के विकास के

लिये 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 और 1963-64 में कितना कितना अनुदान दिया;

(ख) क्या इस धन का उपयोग किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस खर्च से कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख), राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की संशोधित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, जिसको कि 1958-59 से लागू किया गया था, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के लिये स्वीकार्य केन्द्रीय सहायता वृत्त रूप से "कृषि उत्पादन" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है और इस में लघु सिंचाई तथा भूमि विकास भी शामिल हैं। अतः यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 तथा 1963-64 में पंजाब सरकार को लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये कितनी केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई। जहाँ तक कि इन वर्षों में कृषि उत्पादन योजनाओं के लिये जिनमें लघु सिंचाई तथा भूमि विकास भी शामिल हैं पंजाब सरकार के लिये मंजूर किये गये अनुदान तथा ऋण तथा उनके उपयोग का प्रश्न है, जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है :—

रुपये लाखों में

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय सहायता अन्तरिम मंजूरी		केन्द्रीय सहायता अन्तिम रूप से समायोजित	
	ऋण	अनुदान	ऋण	अनुदान
1960-61	101.16	51.57	93.73	47.80
1961-62	82.80	55.07	76.31	51.13
1962-63	107.90	73.30	95.10	64.10
1963-64	68.24	69.25	आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं	

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि इन योजनाओं पर हुआ व्यय लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुआ है।

सहकारी समितियाँ

610. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटी सहकारी ऋषि समितियाँ सफल नहीं रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूलि) :
(क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

मंत्रालय में सहकारी खेती समितियों की प्रगति की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से की जाती है और समय-समय पर उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

मंत्रालय ने प्रो० डी० आर० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति भी नियुक्त की है जो सहकारी खेती समितियों की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करेगी और सुधार के लिए सुझाव देगी ताकि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल सफल ही हो अपितु लोकप्रिय भी बने । समिति की रिपोर्ट की जनवरी 1965 में मिलने की आशा है ।

Rationing of Wheat and Sugar

611. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that rationing system of wheat and sugar is being introduced in the Capital?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. M. Chavan): No, Sir.

Palam Airport

612. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a modern terminal building is to be built at Palam Airport;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent; and

(c) the purposes for which the existing building at the airport will be used?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimate is yet to be prepared.

(c) In the first phase of development, it is proposed to construct a building for international traffic. The existing building will continue to be used for handling domestic traffic in the meantime.

Import of Fertilizers

613. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers Government intend to import during the next six months;

(b) the foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that Israel has offered to supply fertilizers and if so, Governments' reaction thereto;

(d) the total quantity of fertilizers imported during the last five years; and

(e) the total quantity produced in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3132/64].

(c) No, Sir.

Employment Exchanges for the Handicapped

614. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a follow-up to a resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Advisory Council for Education of the Handicapped, special employment exchanges have been set up in some States; and

(b) if so, which of the States have set up the special employment exchanges and how many handicapped persons in each State have got employed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following table shows the places where Special Exchanges have been set up and their placements upto 31-7-1964:

Serial No.	Name of place	No. of placement
1.	Bombay	442
2.	Delhi	480
3.	Madras	194
4.	Hyderabad	149
5.	Ahmedabad	98
6.	Calcutta	84
7.	Bangalore	30
8.	Chandigarh	58
TOTAL ..		1,535

Foodgrains Congestion in Ports

615. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bombay engineering firm has offered to manufacture a novel type of wagon for the direct unloading of wheat from food tankers in the docks for solving the problem of foodgrains congestion in the ports; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined, and the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. A Bombay engineering firm has offered a special type of wagon for the direct unloading of foodgrains from food tankers in the docks. There is, however, nothing novel about the proposal. The system of direct unloading of foodgrains from tankers into rail-wagons has not been adopted so far by the Bombay Port in view of labour's opposition to the loading of wagons mechanically.

Ahmedpur National Sugar Mills

616. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Sugar Mills Ltd., Ahmedpur which was inaugurated a few years back in West Bengal has been shifted to Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

"Freedom from Hunger"

**617. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
 { Shri Tan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 589 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the total aid received during 1963 from the Food and Agriculture Organisation under the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign"; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to receive any aid from the said Organisation during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Food and Agriculture Organisation is only a co-ordinating agency and does not promise or provide any assistance. It only undertakes to sponsor worthwhile projects and to induce interested Governments/Private institutions in providing assistance for them. In 1963 it undertook, pursuant to arrangements made with the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, to supply a feed mixing plant valued at \$302,500 to the Kaira Milk Producers' Co-operative Union.

(b) The number of projects accepted or in the process of being accepted during the current financial year is 7 and the estimated value of aid expected \$700,000.

Fisheries Operative Training Institute

618. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 583 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made so far in setting up of the Fisheries Operatives Training Institute at Cochin; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Ernakulam was formally inaugurated on the 16th April, 1964. The following are the training courses available in the Institute at present:—

(1) Master Fishermen Course (Fishing Second Hands) with effect from the 16th March, 1964; and

(2) Engine Drivers' course with effect from the 1st July, 1964.

The State Governments have sponsored 21 trainees for the first course

and 8 trainees for the second. In addition, 6 private trainees have also been admitted in the first course. In the second course some private trainees are also proposed to be admitted.

(b) The total amount provided under the Third Plan for this scheme is Rs. 61 lakhs.

Sugar Mills in Orissa

619. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some co-operative sugar factories have already been established or are proposed to be established in some places in the State of Orissa during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these factories have already been established or would be established and the amount of money that will be given or already given to them by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). One co-operative sugar factory was established during the year 1963-64 at Aska, Dist. Ganjam (Orissa). No other co-operative sugar factory is expected to be established during 1964-65. Upto 31st March, 1964, Rs. 10:38 lakhs have been released by the Central Government to the State Government for participation in the share capital of the Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska. A further provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the current financial year i.e. 1964-65.

Education of Beggars' Children

620. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal

under consideration of Government for arranging education of beggars' children in the country; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) No. Sir. But beggars' children are automatically entitled to the education which is free of cost to other children in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Fishing in Sunderbans Area

621. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal have jointly planned for fishing in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). The question of undertaking fishing in the Sunderbans area is, at present, in an exploratory stage and no scheme of a commercial nature has yet been prepared. In order, however, to determine the feasibility of undertaking a commercial scheme, a programme of exploration and research has been taken up by the Centre and simultaneously some boats of the Government of West Bengal are also fishing in the coastal waters. Administrative arrangements have also been made to combine the operations

so that the results will be known within a short time. Under the present plan, some selected spots in the area will be fished with different types of fishing gear so as to enable us to ascertain the quantity of fish present as well as the suitability of the fishing methods. After the survey is over, a commercial fishing scheme will be taken up if the results achieved warrant it.

Forests

622. Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make 'Forests' a 'Concurrent' subject; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Soil Conservation

623. Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by the Centre or the States to make effective soil conservation work in the privately owned lands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The following steps have been taken by the Centre as well as the State Governments to make effective soil conservation programmes which cover both privately owned lands and Government lands:—

(i) Adequate provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the execution of soil conservation schemes.

- (ii) A Central Soil Conservation Board has been set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is responsible for initiating and co-ordinating research in soil conservation, assisting the States in drawing up soil conservation schemes, arranging training of technical personnel for these schemes and recommending financial assistance to the States.
- (iii) State Soil Conservation Boards have been set up in most of the States to initiate, formulate and recommend suitable soil conservation schemes to the State Governments.
- (iv) Soil conservation organizations have been established in the States for the implementation of the soil conservation programme on sound technical lines.
- (v) Financial assistance in the shape of subsidy and loan is granted to the cultivators to meet the expenditure on soil conservation works.
- (vi) Soil Conservation Legislation has been enacted by most of the State Governments to empower them with adequate authority to ensure effective implementation of the programme on watershed basis.
- (vii) All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organization of the Government of India carries out soil and land use survey to help the States for planning effective soil conservation programmes. There are also 9 Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres set up by the Central Government in various parts of the country to carry out research on soil

conservation problems and demonstrate the results to the cultivators of neighbouring areas. Training in soil conservation is also imparted at these Centres.

Minor Irrigation Projects

624. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being given to encourage minor irrigation projects in the States; and

(b) if so, whether such assistance is outside the plan expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, for acceleration of minor irrigation programmes, additional allocation of Central assistance over and above the annual Plan ceilings have been made to various States from the beginning of Third Plan as under:—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1. 1961-62	3.50
2. 1962-63	9.26
3. 1966-64	12.11
4. 1964-65	12.85

(for minor irrigation and agricultural production programmes combined.)

At the time of the Annual Plan discussions for 1965-66, the question whether these amounts of assistance will be in addition to the Plan ceilings will also be reviewed.

Accommodation for Tourists at Jammu

625. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship experienced by tourists and other passengers, travelling by air to Srinagar, when they are held up at Jammu due to bad weather, because of the paucity of proper accommodation there; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir. We are aware that air travellers when they are held up at Jammu due to bad weather do not always find reasonable good accommodation there.

(b) The following accommodation suitable for upper income group tourists is at present available at Jammu:—

- (i) Government Guest House—4 double rooms.
- (ii) Tourist Reception Centre—10 double rooms.

The Third Plan of the Jammu and Kashmir Government includes a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for construction of a 50-bedded hotel at Jammu. As a short-term measure, the Jammu and Kashmir Government propose to spend Rs. 50,000/- during the current financial year on renovation of the existing accommodation at the Tourist Reception Centre, Jammu.

Provident Fund Contribution in Industries

626. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the rate of Provident Fund contribution in some industries; and

(b) if so, which are those industries and when the increase will be brought into effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The question of extending the enhanced rate of contributions to the Provident Funds under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, is under consideration in respect of the following industries/class of establishments:—

1. Tea Plantations (other than the tea plantations in the State of Assam).

2. Coffee Plantations.
3. Rubber Plantations.
4. Cardamom Plantations.
5. Pepper Plantations.
6. Iron-ore mines.
7. Manganese mines.
8. Limestone mines.
9. Gold mines.
10. Industrial and Power alcohol industry.
11. Asbestos Cement Sheets Industry.
12. Coffee curing establishments.

Provident Fund Scheme in Factories

627. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the scheme of Provident Fund to all factories covered by the Factories Act; and

(b) if so, by what time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). No. But Government may prefer to extend the scheme to a number of industries not covered by the Act at present.

Acreage Under Jute Cultivation

628. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under cultivation of jute in the country during the last 5 years ending July, 1963;

(b) total production during this period; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the production of jute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b).

Area and production of jute in the country during the sessions 1958-59 to 1962-63

Year	Area (Thousand hectares).	Production (Thousand bales of 180 Kgs. each)
1958-59 .	733	5,199
1959-60 .	682	4,534
1960-61 (P) .	612	4,014
1961-62 (P) . . .	923	6,398
1962-63 (P) . . .	851	5,449

[P] Partially revised.

(c) To improve the production of jute in the country, Jute Development Schemes have been started in the all jute growing States.

Under the Jute Development Schemes, following measures have been taken:—

- (i) use of improved seeds,
- (ii) use of improved implements,
- (iii) adoption of improved agricultural practices,
- (iv) adoption of plant protection measures,
- (v) distribution of fertilizers,
- (vi) improvement of retting facilities.

In addition a scheme for the intensive cultivation of jute, known as the "Package Programme" for Jute has been sanctioned for the five districts, viz., West Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Nadia in West Bengal and Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar, where the yield per acre of jute is low.

National Highway No. 28

629. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme to develop

National Highway No. 28 has been given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons for total suspension of work?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All works sanctioned so far for the development and improvement of this route are in various stages of progress, and no work has been given up. During the rainy season however some works have to be suspended because of wet condition.

पर्यटक गाइड

630. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पर्यटक गाइडों की दैनिक फीस बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और कब से ; और

(ग) पर्यटक गाइडों की वर्तमान फीस की दरें क्या हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :
(क) पर्यटक गाइडों की फीस पहिले ही 15 मई, 1964 से बढ़ा दी गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). गाइडों की फीस की संशोधित दरें तथा 15 मई, 1964 से पहिले की दरें नीचे दी गयी हैं:—

15 अर्द्ध, 1964 से पहिले की वरें :-

(1) स्थानीय सैर-सपाट के लिए :

पर्यटकों की संख्या	भाघा बिन	पूरा दिन
	रुपये	रुपये
(1) 3 या 3 से कम	8.00	12.00
(2) 4 से 15 तक	10.00	15.00
(3) 15 और 15 से अधिक	10.00	15.00

15 से ऊपर प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त पर्यटक के लिए एक रुपया जोड़िये बशर्ते अधिकतम राशि 15 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त पर्यटक के लिए एक रुपया जोड़िये बशर्ते अधिकतम राशि 20 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(2) अन्य स्थानों के लिए :

पर्यटकों की संख्या	
(1) 3 या 3 से कम व्यक्ति	15.00 रुपये
(2) 4 से 15 व्यक्ति तक	18.00 रुपये
(3) 15 से अधिक व्यक्ति	18.00 रुपये और 15 से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त पर्यटक के लिए एक रुपया जोड़िये बशर्ते अधिकतम राशि 23 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(अन्य स्थानों के लिए फीस ड्यूटी पर बिताये गये समय का बिना विचार किये विध्वंसित की गयी थी)

स्रोचूरा वरें जो 15 अर्द्ध, 1964 से श्वाटी हैं:-

(1) स्थानीय सैर-सपाट के लिये :

पर्यटकों की संख्या	भाघा बिन	पूरा दिन
	रुपये	रुपये
(1) 4 या 4 से कम	10.00	15.00
(2) 5 से 15 तक	12.00	18.00
(3) 15 और 15 से अधिक	12.00 और	18.00 और

प्रत्येक प्रतिरिक्त पर्यटक के लिए 50	प्रत्येक प्रतिरिक्त पर्यटक के लिए 50
पैसे जोड़िये बसते	पैसे जोड़िये बसते
अधिकतम राशि 15	अधिकतम राशि 22
६० से अधिक न हो।	६० से अधिक न हो।

(11) अन्य स्थानों के लिए

(1) 4 या 4 से कम व्यक्ति	18.00 रुपये
(2) 5 से 15 व्यक्ति तक	22.00 रुपये
(3) 15 से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए	22.00 रुपये और 15 से अधिक प्रत्येक पर्यटक के लिए 50 पैसे जोड़िये बसते अधिकतम राशि 25 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(अन्य स्थानों के लिए फीस ड्यूटी पर बिताये गये समय का बिना विचार किये निर्धारित की गयी है।)

इसके अलावा यदि ड्यूटी 8 घंटों से अधिक हो तो गाइडों को प्रभ स्थानीय सैर-सपाटे के लिए 2 रुपये प्रति घंटे की दर से समयोपरि फीस का हक है। अन्य स्थानों में गाइडों को समयोपरि फीस नहीं मिलती।

Exodus of Gir Lions

631. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any exodus of lions from the Gir forest in Saurashtra;

(b) if so, to which areas these lions have moved; and

(c) the reasons for their migration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No Sir. Some of the lions generally go out every year temporarily not very far from their usual habitat and they return again to their usual habitat (Gir forest) after monsoon when the grass dries up and the menace of flies and mosquitoes is over. The lions generally like a very light cover and they do not like to be disturbed in sleep by mosquitoes and flies etc. which occur in monsoon due to the growth of dense vegetation and grass in the Gir forests. But this cannot be

termed as "exodus" of lions from Gir Forests.

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

चावल को पालिश करना

632. श्री चाण्डक : क्या चाण्डक तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित किया गया है कि चावल को दो बार पालिश करने से बहुत सा चावल नष्ट होता है तथा उसमें पीष्टिक तत्व भी घट जाता है ;

(ख) क्या चावल को हाथ से कटने से नष्ट होने वाला चावल बच सकता है और इस से चावल की कमी की पूर्ति हो सकती है ; और

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

चाण्डक तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चण्डाभा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) हाथ से कूटने से चावल अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मात्रा में दूटता है और इससे चावल की कमी दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

¶ (ग) चावल को दो बार पालिश करने से उसकी पोष्टिकता नष्ट हो जाती है क्योंकि इससे वे पोष्टिक तत्व जो कि चावल की बाहरी सतह पर जमे रहते हैं, नष्ट हो जाते हैं। यह हानि हाथ से कूटने में कम होती है। चावल मिलों में धान को कम कूटने से अधिक पोष्टिक तत्व बचाये जा सकते हैं। धान से अधिक चावल निकालने के लिये विधायन की प्राधुनिक विधियों को अपनाना आवश्यक है।

Fly in Milk Bottle

633. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fly was found in the bottle of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme in early August last to the Minister of Health; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Milk Scheme authorities for such a lapse?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Private Secretary to the Minister for Health wrote to the Delhi Milk Scheme on 22nd July, 1964 indicating that the Minister had found "a couple of flies or ants which could be seen at the top if one shakes the bottle slightly" in a milk bottle purchased from a Delhi Milk Scheme booth.

The milk bottle was examined in the Quality Control Laboratory of the Delhi Milk Scheme. The report of the Chief Quality Control Officer showed that there was no fly or ant in the milk bottle though some discoloured milk fat was found. Instructions for cleaning up all parts of machinery to ensure that discoloured milk fat and extraneous matters like ants will not be introduced in the

milk were issued on the basis of this report.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission: Uttarakhand:

634. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the development and progress of the work done by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission in Uttarakhand area for which a new unit was created sometime back; and

(b) the programme chalked out by this unit for 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3133/64].

(b) The programme for 1964-65, envisages production of cotton and woollen Khadi, distribution of wool for self-sufficiency purpose and the development of the village industries programmes.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Khadi Gramodyog Kendra

635. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations that received financial assistance from Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Khadi Gramodyog Kendra during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount of such assistance given to each of them;

(c) the names of the organisations who after receiving such assistance have ceased functioning; and

(d) the steps taken for the realisation of the loans advanced to such organisations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The Commission extends financial assistance to Statutory State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, to more than a thousand registered institutions and nearly 15,000 co-operative societies. It will, therefore, take a considerable time to collect the information.

(d). The following steps are taken for the realisation of the loans advanced to the institutions, State Boards and Co-operative Societies financed by the Commission directly:—

(i) A Special Recovery Section has been set up with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Commission in-charge. A monthly report regarding the recovery of loans is submitted by him to the Commission.

(ii) For recovery of loans from the State Boards, the Chairmen of various State Boards are addressed by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

(iii) Assistance of the Registrars of the Co-operative Societies is sought for the recovery of loans from the Co-operative Societies.

(iv) Filing of civil suits and criminal complaints against institutions.

(v) Efforts are made to understand and analyse difficulties of the institutions in repaying overdue loans and, where feasible, revival of activities is encouraged by granting financial assistance.

Ambar Charkhas in Tripura

636. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biran Dutta:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the functioning of Ambar Charkhas in Tripura up to December, 1963;

(b) the names of the places where Ambar Charkha centres have been started;

(c) the number of such charkhas now operating;

(d) the total monthly output from such charkhas; and

(e) the total number of men and women employed in these charkhas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

सूरत गढ़ कृषि फार्म

637. श्री वा० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा संचालित सूरतगढ़ कृषि फार्म की फसलों को घग्घर नदी की बाढ़ से अनुमानतः कितना नुकसान हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या प्रविष्य में इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिए सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री साहनबाबू खाँ) : (क) 31 अगस्त 1964 तक कृषि फार्म की फसलों और फलोद्यान में लगे पौदों को अनुमानतः 8.77 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ख) घग्घर नदी की बाढ़ों को रोकने और उन्हें नियमित करने के लिए 3.21 करोड़ रुपयों की जो व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है उस पर कार्य हो रहा है।

Indian Conference of Social Work

638. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh from 10th to 13th August, 1964 regarding Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) The recommendations of the Seminar held at Bhopal have not yet been received; the seminar discussed the problems of the Scheduled and Denotified Tribal communities. There was no discussion on the problems of "other Backward Classes".

(b) Does not arise.

Wheel Barrows for Scavengers

639. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure of the scheme of providing wheel barrows to scavengers for weaning them away from the evil practice of carrying night-soil as head loads; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose for the proper implementation of that scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) It is not correct to say that the scheme of providing

wheel barrows to scavengers for carrying night-soil has failed. It is no doubt true that in some of the areas the scheme has not found good response from the private scavengers, i.e., those not employed by local bodies because largely of the existence of the scheme of 'Customary Rights'. The scheme has been very popular among the municipal scavengers and even among private scavengers in a large part of the country.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations of Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee, the pattern of financial assistance to local bodies was further liberalised in 1961-62. The Government of India also appointed (in 1962) an Advisory Committee to advise on, and assist in, the mobilisation of efforts for abolishing the practice of carrying night-soil as head loads and for improving the living and working conditions of scavengers.

Staff of Delhi Milk Scheme

640. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and class IV regular staff under various categories in the Delhi Milk Scheme who have put in more than three years' service and are still temporary; and

(b) the reasons for not confirming them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 296 Class III staff and 281 Class IV staff.

(b) Under the general orders of the Government, only 80 per cent of such temporary posts as have been effectively filled for over three years can be converted into permanent ones, provided the duties assigned to these posts are of a permanent nature. It is not therefore possible to confirm all the temporary staff. There is also a time lag between the sanctioning of the permanent posts in the differ-

ent categories upto the permissible limits and the confirmation of the individuals against the permanent posts, as the latter involves completion of a number of formalities, like finalisation of seniority list in each cadre; examination with reference to recruitment rules of the eligibility of the candidates; checking from the personal records of the candidates whether they have been medically examined and their character and antecedents verified; having the individual merit assessed by the Departmental Promotion Committee, etc. In order to minimise the time lag it has been decided to set up a separate Cell in the Delhi Milk Scheme to deal exclusively with the confirmation question in respect of all the cadres.

Animal Husbandry Commissioner

641. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a non-veterinarian as Animal Husbandry Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present incumbent of the post of Animal Husbandry Commissioner fulfils the requirements prescribed in the approved recruitment rules for the post. He is a specialist in the field of animal genetic.

फूलपुर संसदीय उप-चुनाव

642. श्री प्रकाशबीर झास्त्री : क्या बिचि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फूलपुर संसदीय उप-चुनाव अक्टूबर, 1964 में होने वाला था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब उस उपचुनाव की तिथियां कुछ आगे बढ़ा दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

बिचि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में दो संसदीय उपचुनाव (फूलपुर और एक अन्य) और तीन विधान सभा उपचुनाव होने हैं। निर्वाचन आयोग ने राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके यह विनिश्चय किया है कि पांचों उपचुनाव 17 अक्टूबर, 1964 को अधिसूचित किये जायें और मतदान की तारीख 22 नवम्बर, 1964 रखी जाये।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sugar

643. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the shopkeepers are grinding the sugar and then selling it in black market at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilo; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A complaint was received from the Punjab that some shopkeepers were converting crystal sugar into powdered sugar (Boora) and selling the same at high rates.

(b) The Punjab Government was advised to check the activities of such shopkeepers, if necessary, by cancelling the sugar quotas allotted to them.

Juvenile Delinquency.

644. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in juvenile delinquency during the last five years;

(b) the impact of social welfare activities on the problem; and

(c) the special efforts, if any, made to improve moral hygiene with particular reference to juvenile delinquency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) & (b). No survey in the matter has been conducted so far and as such the precise information, regarding the extent of increase in juvenile delinquency during the last five years or the impact of social welfare activities on the problem, is not available.

(c) There has been a progressive increase in the institutions and services meant for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquents especially since the second five year plan period.

Special institutions for the reception of children in need of care and protection and special schools and Homes for their long-term care and training have been set up. Children's Acts have been extended to cover larger areas. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, which contains special provisions for applying the probation method to the cases of those below 21 years of age now covers almost the entire country.

दूध और घी की कमी

645. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घाजकल देश में दूध और घी की जो कमी हो रही है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ख) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति इस समय कितना दूध उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की अपेक्षा द्वितीय एवं तृतीय योजना में दूध की सप्लाई बढ़ी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग). खानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा की पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Timber Extraction in Andamans

646. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which Andamans Administration gave a contract to one M/s Kamal & Co. of Calcutta for the extraction of timber from Neil Island in the Andamans;

(b) the area which the contractor had to clear every year and the actual area cleared by him so far; and

(c) whether any extension of time has been granted to the contractor and if so, the period for which it is granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Loss of Timber in Andamans

647. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Forest Department, Andaman Islands, did not extract or get extracted non-commercial timber from the area of 150 acres of jungle in Rangachang Chiriatapu Sector in South Andamans before handing over the area to the Agriculture Department for raising coconut plantation there; and

(b) the estimated loss of timber for the failure on the part of forest department?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) the total amount to be spent on the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) to (c). The following work for the afforestation of desert areas of Rajasthan is being done at present:—

Rate for Extraction of Timber in Andamans

648. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of royalty at which a contract to extract timber from the Neil Island in the Andaman Group was given to a Calcutta firm; and

(b) how these rates compare with those offered recently by M/s. Albion Plywood and M/s. Andaman Timber Industries for extraction of timber from Rutland Island and Naya Shahr-Manglutan area in South Andamans respectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Rajasthan Desert

649. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Scheme for the afforestation of Rajasthan desert is underway;

(b) if so, the progress made on the project so far; and

(i) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute Jodhpur carries out work *inter alia* on extension of forestry including shelter-belt and afforestation research. The Institute has already covered an area of 1800 acres of shifting sand dunes and 2600 acres of rocky, semi rocky and consolidated clay soil under its afforestation programme. In addition, 220 kilometers have been covered by shelter-belt planting. An expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs has been incurred on these programmes so far.

(ii) The Government of Rajasthan has taken up afforestation including shelter-belt planting under the State Plan Scheme of "Soil Conservation in Desert Areas" Against the target of 3200 acres and 161 kilometers for the Third Plan period, an area of 1657 acres and 55 kilometers respectively has been covered upto 1963-64. The expenditure incurred for the above period is Rs. 3.03 lakhs against a plan outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(iii) Apart from the above, a proposal to set up a Desert Development Board for a more rapid development of desert areas is also under consideration of the Government of India.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

"THE ECONOMICS OF MODERNISATION IN THE INDIAN WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY"

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "The Economics of Modernisation in the Indian Wool Textile Industry". [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3111/64].

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR 881 dated the 20th June, 1964, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3112/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:

- (i) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 995, dated the 11th July, 1964.
- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination for Skipper and Second hand of a Fishing Vessel) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 998, dated the 11th July, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3113/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN LAC CESS COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

Shahnawas Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Lac Cess Committee for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2955/64].

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Twenty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on Evidence of Officers about forged stamps, currency notes, etc. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3114/64].

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING FIGURES GIVEN ON 26-3-1964 in LOK SABHA IN CONNECTION WITH DEMANDS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

The Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): Sir in the speech made by Parliamentary Secretary in the Lok Sabha on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the 26th March, 1964, he appears to have quoted from some journal on agriculture that Shri E.M. Bhongale, Malad, Baramati Taluk, Poona District, got per-acre yield of 238 tons from sugarcane variety Co 740. On verification I find that the actual per-acre yield obtained by this farmer in the All India Regional Sugarcane Crop Competitions 1962-63 season is 138.33 tonnes.

12.13 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri Chatterjee on the 11th September 1964.

Shri Morarka (Jhujunu): Mr. Speaker, a little more than a year ago.

in this very House a motion of a similar nature was moved by the Opposition. At that time, the Opposition emphasized again and again that this Government has lost the confidence of the people, that although the motion would be rejected in the House, if we go to the people we will realise that we have forfeited the confidence of the people. Between that date and today several times we have had the occasion to go to the people and get their verdict. Between that time and now, out of the ten Lok Sabha bye-elections, seven elections have been won by the Congress and three by the other parties. Similarly, in the case of State Assemblies, out of 30 bye-elections, 26 have been won by Congress and 13 by other parties.

श्री शिव नारायण (वासी) : माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कांग्रेस द्वारा उपचुनावों में जीतने की बात कही तो आप उन हथियारों के बारे में भी जरा सोच में बतला दें जिन्हें कि उन चुनावों को जीतने के लिए आप ने बर्ते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात वे क्यों कहें ? जो बात आप के फायदे की है वह आप कहिये । अब आप बैठ जायं ।

Shri Morarka: Not a single party has won more than two seats in the Assembly elections or one seat in this House. Leaving elections aside, before the Congress Party are today pending applications for joining the party from a majority of members of the Swatantra Party, and the old PSP not to talk of the other parties like Prajatantra and others. If our party, the Congress Party, has forfeited the confidence of the people, may I know why these people are standing in the queue for joining this party? But the whole trouble is that whenever an Opposition Member wins a bye-election, he thinks that the Congress Party has forfeited the confidence of the people and that he has become the custodian of the people's confid-

ence and the only way he wants to demonstrate it is to come here, gather the support of some hon. Members and sponsor a vote of no confidence.

Now, I would like to show what the hon. Mover of the motion, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who described his case as a strong case had to say. He said talking about big business:

"During the last 17 years, the Government have built them up and given them the charter to carry on depredations on the common man, because they purchase complete immunity by periodical contributions to the coffers of the ruling party".

A little later he said:

"Beginning with investment in the Congress funds, many of them, these big businessmen have now become practically the bosses of the party".

It was very refreshing to hear these things from Shri Chatterjee.

I remember very well what Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who was an hon. Member of the First Lok Sabha, said when the Estate Duty Bill was brought here which was one of the progressive social measures in the economic field which the Government then introduced. It would be interesting to know the views of Shri Chatterjee on that subject.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Times have changed.

An hon. Member: But memories are short.

Shri Morarka: At that time the House was discussing two Bills—one was the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill and the other was the Estate Duty Bill. This is what Shri Chatterjee said then:

"The first Bill will add terror to life and the second will add horror to death. I mean the first is the Income Tax Amendment Bill and the second is the Estate Duty Bill.....But the second Bill makes it impossible to afford any relief even to those people who are contemplating suicide so badly disillusioned of mortal existence".

A little later he said:

"This Bill is an ingenious Bill because it seeks to utilise the conventional and fashionable urge for beating out capital and private property".

Again, Shri Chatterjee said:

"I want also the Finance Minister's plain and frank answer if that is so. If it is meant to be a real front line attack on private enterprise or property then we should declare war on this Bill and we shall have nothing to do with it in any shape or form".

I will conclude by one more quotation from his on Estate Duty Bill. He said:

"Now it is perfectly clear that in modern industrial civilisation, we have got to put up with many evils—plague, cholera and small pox. I am afraid that the stage has also come when the Estate Duty Bill be looked upon as a concomitant evil of our modern industrial civilisation".

These were his views on the Estate Duty Bill.

Mr. Speaker: How long a time has elapsed between that and now?

Shri Morarka: Unfortunately, the House did not have the benefit of his advice or views in the Second Lok Sabha but what he said in the Third

Lok Sabha I am going to place before you shortly.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): At that time you also were with Shri Chatterjee.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore I am defending myself.

Shri Morarka: When the Companies (Amendment) Bill came and the Government took only power to abolish the much maligned managing agency system in certain industries, even on that power being taken over by the Government this is what Shri Chatterjee wrote in his Minute of Dissent:

"This power of abolition of Managing Agency system by executive fiat may be influenced by political objectives and may act as a deterrent on company formation and may check initiative and mainly of undue cramping of activity of existing concerns unless an alternative system is achieved it will be unwise to destroy the existing system in a precipitate manner. The apprehension is not unreasonable that in our anxiety to tighten up the provisions of the Companies Act in order to make the managing agency system shorn of its abuses and malpractices we have gone too far and prescribed too many restrictions which in actual practice would make difficult, if not impossible, the smooth and efficient management of business".

This was what Shri N. C. Chatterjee said.

But an hon. Member of this House criticised Shri Gadgil, because Shri Gadgil vehemently supported the Estate Duty Bill, and that hon. Member said:

"As a matter of fact, I do not know what is its legal alchemy or political philosophy which has

brought about this conversion of Mr. Gadgil. May be that he is recently reading the various attacks on property by the political guru of my Communist friends or he has been converted by the anarchist Prudhon who declared that 'all property is theft'."

And who was this hon. Member? It was Shri Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee.

Could anybody ask him now what has happened to him and how he is converted? Has he adopted communism as his political guru?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Nothing of that kind.

Shri Morarka: Or was he speaking to the brief?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I tell my hon. friend that thousands of Congressmen voted for me in the last elections?

Shri Morarka: Shri N. C. Chatterjee is accustomed to advise his clients that their case is very strong, and out of that habit, he has mentioned here also that his case is very strong.

Mr. Speaker: But it is well known that one is not the correct judge of one's own case.

Shri Morarka: The second point which the hon. Mover of the motion made was this, and that again is interesting. He has said:

"Government are begging for some doles, for some little aid somewhere, going up and down the western countries...."

Look at his emphasis on the words 'western countries.' And he says further:

"....and nothing is really being done."

Then, again, talking about Kashmir, he has said:

The mischievous motives of the "Western Powers".

Then, he says:

"It is not merely a question of periodical visits of some hon. Ministers across the seas to knock at the doors of the Imperialists and to beg or cajole them for doles for our starving people".

He says one thing more:

"I ask this Government to remember that any cringing bargain for economic or military aid does no credit to our country."

These are his views today. But what did Shri N. C. Chatterjee say in 1953 while speaking on the budget here. Referring to the comment in *The New York Times* he had asked our Government what would happen to our Five Year Plan if we did not change our foreign policy and it did not square with American interest, and he asked us how we were going to finance our Five Year Plans. I shall quote his own words. Speaking on the general budget here in March, 1963, he said:

"*The New York Times* of the 9th February says that India wants 1.3 billion dollars for implementing its Five Year Plan and they expect that the United States will find the bulk of it."

Now, if we pursue our present foreign policy and it does not square with American interest, and with other foreign interest, what will happen of our Five Year Plan? You know the private sector is given a very little role to play"

These were the views of Shri N. C. Chatterjee at that time.

Shri Daji (Indore): The point is that Shri N. C. Chatterjee has grown wiser with the years, but my hon. friend has not.

Shri Morarka: We have just heard the barometer of wisdom. I shall not say anything more about Shri N. C. Chatterjee because the time at my disposal is limited. Now, I shall have something to say about Shri Dandekar.

Shri Daji: Let us hear that now because that will be interesting from my hon. friend particularly.

Shri Morarka: He said that all the difficulties that we were facing today were due to the colossal failure of the Second Plan and the impending failure of the Third Plan.

Shri Jagjivan Ram (Sasaram): That was a maiden speech and that should not be criticised.

Shri Morarka: That is true, but I beg to be excused, because the speech did not sound like a maiden speech.

I was not surprised actually when he criticised the Plan, because the House knows that the Swatantra Party is against the very concept of planning. But if you come to analyse and judge exactly the success or failure of the Plan, I would like to know what tests would you apply? Also what he meant by saying that there was colossal failure of the Second Plan and impending failure of the Third Plan. I admit and the Government have admitted more than anybody else in published documents that we have not been able to achieve our targets. It may be that the targets were too high, or it may be that that there was some defect in our working etc. We set the targets at 100 per cent, and we achieved them 70 per cent, or 80 per cent or 90 per cent or in some cases even 100 per cent. Therefore, could it be said that our Plans have failed? Can it be seriously argued by anybody that there was no need for the Plan or that these Plans have brought about any misery?

I was very surprised to hear this argument from my hon. friend Shri

Dandekar, who is of course, an eminent economist. Then again, he said that he did not mind the import of steel but he minded the import of foodgrains. Take, for instance, steel. We have got all the raw materials required to make steel. There is an ever increasing demand for steel and we want steel in this country at any cost. Steel is not only a basic raw material for the industries but it is also required for agricultural development. So, there is a demand for steel and there is also the raw material to make it. And yet my hon. friend Shri Dandekar from the Swatantra Party says that we should not have steel plants. What type of economy is this? Even in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when there was the *laissez-faire* policy, such a type of economy would not have been favoured under which one could go on exporting raw materials and go on importing finished products made out of that raw material.

Again, why is there this objection to the heavy industry? Why this apathy towards industrialisation? Have the heavy industries been developed at the cost of agriculture? Has the allotment to agriculture been cut down and given to heavy industries? The answer is 'No'. I admit that in the Second and Third Plans, the allotments made to agriculture were proportionately less in terms of percentage, than what was allocated in the First Plan. But in absolute terms, the amounts given to agriculture in the Second and the Third Plans were still higher than those in the First Plan. It was Rs. 700 odd crores in the First Plan, Rs. 850 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 1750 crores in the Third Plan. I am not saying that our agriculture does not need more money, nor do I say that adequate resources were allocated to agriculture. But no wrong impression should be created by saying that heavy industries are developed at the cost of agriculture. 20 per cent of the resources in the Second Plan were given to agriculture, and the same percentage was kept up in

the Third Plan as well, and the total allotment to industries in the Third Plan was Rs. 1500 crores, while that for agriculture was Rs. 1700 crores.

Another point of criticism which Shri Dandekar made was in regard to the public sector. If Government were so much enamoured of the public sector and the public sector alone, and if this Government were against the private sector, can Shri Dandekar seriously contend that the private sector could have existed? Have not this Government done enough, as a matter of fact, more than any other Government including the patronage of the Moghul Emperors or the princes, to foster the industrial development and to protect the private sector?

The amount of help and protection, and the amount of initiative and encouragement given to the private sector today in the matter of industrial development has never been given in the past.

Even then these people here come and have temerity to criticise the Government for showing a step-motherly treatment or attitude towards the private sector. Shri Dandekar said, 'I want to give a chance to this Government. I do not want this Government to be convicted for the sins of their fathers'. Sir, this Government is new only technically. It is not a new Government; it is the same old Government. It has again and again committed itself to the same old policies and principles enunciated by Pandit Nehru. It is not a new Government in any form. I do not think any member of this House wants any indulgence from Shri Dandekar or anybody. We demand strict justice. We demand an impartial verdict of the House. Judge this Government by its performance; judge it by its achievements.

When I say this, I am not saying that I am not conscious of some of the shortfalls. They are there. Nobody is perfect, and similarly our Govern-

ment is not perfect by any means. But then to say that 'I do not want to hang the Government for the sins of its fathers' as Shri Dandekar did, is something I cannot understand. Perhaps he does not know that only about 12 months ago we had a full-dress debate on a similar motion. What happened to that? If Shri Dandekar wants any other time, he can try his luck.

Everytime, we are threatened, 'let us have general elections'. Let general elections come. The next general elections are not too far off. Again the same thing would happen. People whom you see in the Treasury Benches today, the same persons are going to occupy them.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Morarka: But some of the Opposition members who are today sponsoring this motion may not be there.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee (Kanpur): Why did you not put up Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Phulpur and try your luck? Let us fight it out.

Shri Shoo Narain: You set up your candidate in Phulpur. We will see.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarka: I want to say only a few words about prices. I agree there has been a rise in prices. I also admit that this increase has been rather steep during the last few months. If people suggest that it is because of inflationary pressure, that also I do not want to dispute. But if there is any suggestion here that the present rise in prices is only due to the monetary system of the Government, due to the deficit financing of Government or due to excessive spending on the part of Government, I think that is over-stating the case.

The first point I want to make is that most of the increase that you see in prices today is because of the food-

[Shri Morarka]

grain prices. Goodgrain prices have increased much more than the prices of other things. In fact, the prices of industrial raw materials and other things have, as compared to 1961, come down in 1963-64. The prices of government securities and preference shares, debentures and dividend paying shares have come down in 1963-64 as compared to 1960-61. If the present increase was due only to monetary reasons solely under inflationary pressure, then firstly, there would be an overall rise in prices in everything—there would be no question of a price fall, secondly, when your economy is in the grip of inflation, there is no question of improving your exports; your exports will fall. But actually what happened is that our exports have increased. Thirdly, when your economy is in the grip of inflation, your production apparatus goes out of gear. Production shows signs of fall. But here consistently production, though less than what we wish it to be, is still increasing.

What were the reasons for this increase in food prices? According to me, the reasons are all unnatural. There is enough foodgrains stock in the country to go round even for the increased population. But distribution, hoarding and the so-called zonal barriers have created the difficulty.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Who did that?

Shri Morarka: In fact, it would be easier to get wheat under PL 480 from America than to get it from Madhya Pradesh or Punjab!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Who has done that?

Shri Morarka: I am stating the facts. It is due to the zonal system.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Who has done that?

Shri Morarka: It has been done by the authorities in power.

An Hon. Member: Shy of saying 'ourselves'.

Shri Morarka: It would be interesting to know that even though our total food imports are only 6 per cent of what we produce annually, our import of wheat is as much as 30-40 per cent of our wheat production. If at any time our imports of wheat go down, then there will be scarcity of wheat throughout the country. The importance of PL 480 comes because our production of wheat is 11-12 million tons, while our annual consumption is about 13 million tons. Therefore, we have to supplement indigenous production of wheat with import of wheat.

Since time is limited, I would like to make one or two suggestions in this behalf. The first is that there are many other ways of increasing food production, which Government is pursuing and will pursue more actively, but there is one aspect to which very little attention is given, that is about the preservation of food. The best estimates indicate that about 14 million tons of foodgrains are destroyed every year by pests, insects, rats and plant diseases. Right from the beginning when the seeds are sown up to the time it is consumed by man, there are many competitors for it; not only rats, rodents and birds but also different types of pests and plant diseases. Research has been going on during the last 100 years in America and other countries. They have found out many antidotes for these things. I am sorry to say that in India even today, we have only 14 stations for plant protection throughout the country. Last year, only about 90,000 acres of land were sprayed by planes with insecticides. The point is that if out of these 14 million tons lost every year, by our vigorous methods we can save even 5 million tons from the attack of these undesirable elements, the necessity of PL 480 or the importing of foodgrains can easily be dispensed with. This is not a Herculean task.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why don't you do it?

Shri Morarka: The USA, West Germany and England have offered us their technical co-operation in this behalf. We must try to get that as soon as possible and be self-sufficient in this direction.

The second practical step which Government can take and will have to take sooner or later is as regards checking the growth of population. Unless you check this growth of population, whatever your development plans, whatever your technical improvements will all be vitiated by this growing population.

श्री मुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय (देवास) :
उधर रुकवा लीजिये, उधर जनसंख्या ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है ।

Shri Morarka: Our population is increasing by 2.4 per cent every year or about 8 million people every year. This rate of growth cannot go on for long. I, therefore, suggest that on an emergency basis steps should be taken by the Government to check the growth of population.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this time. I wanted to say something more about deficit financing but since I have already taxed your patience, I conclude with these remarks.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, last year I moved a similar resolution. This year I have not supported it even though the conditions are much worse than last year. It is because of two main reasons. Technically this Government is a new Government. Apart from that it has inherited the troubles created by the bungs of the last 14 years in the national and international affairs of this country. The second reason is that last year this motion, a similar motion was supported by all the

democratic parties. This time this motion is chiefly supported by the Communist Party. This has its impact and makes a difference so far as some of us are concerned. Apart from extra-territorial loyalties, the Communist Party stands for nationalisation of the whole of our economic life. They want greater and greater power to be given to the State so that it may become dictatorial and totalitarian. Against this we believe in the democratic conception of the powers of the State. I believe that this was our idea even before Independence. Now, what is this conception? The democratic conception is that individuals be self-reliant and progress be made through voluntary and co-operative effort. The State should have only that power which will enable it to check hindrances in the way of the progress of the people, self-regulated progress by the people themselves. This is the broad ideological difference. Another thing is that the communists want to copy either the Russian or the Chinese pattern whatever be the prevailing political and economic conditions in India. They decide these practical questions not on pragmatical grounds but on theoretical considerations. Yesterday we heard the full-throated denunciation of this Government in the choicest language of communist invectives from Prof. Mukerjee. Yet, it is wonderful that he wants to clothe this corrupt and inefficient and red-tape ridden Government with more and more power! I would advise him to clothe the State with dictatorial power when the time of his party comes. Even if it were desirable to clothe the head of the family with dictatorial powers, I think it will be disastrous to clothe the father with those powers, a father who is a drunkard, who is a spendthrift and who is indifferent about the good of the family. But logic is not a very strong point with the communists, whether it be Aristotilian logic or the Hegelian logic or what they call dialectical logic.

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

I have said that this is technically a new Government. However, it has not been possible for it to change its colour or its outlook. Shri Subramaniam's performance on the food debate was disillusioning. He was as supercilious, egoistic and self-righteous as any member of the Treasury Benches here before. In his indictment he has clubbed all the Opposition parties and individuals together and blackened them with the same brush. Another thing is that he has imputed motives to people in the Opposition but he must remember that they too can play at this game of imputing motives. The Opposition can retaliate and say that instead of resigning as an incompetent and inexperienced Food Minister he wants to throw the blame upon everybody but himself; but in throwing that blame upon others, he has not even spared the provincial Governments. Are the State Governments also motivated by political considerations or is it that they are really suffering? He has also blamed the hoarders and black-marketeers. It has become a system with this Government to throw the blame on somebody else. When there are accidents in the railway, they will say that there is sabotage, as if they are not responsible for sabotage, as if they are not responsible for black-marketing and hoarding and as if it is we (Opposition Members) who have brought about hoarding and black-marketing. When I was in the Congress, I said long ago that the writ of this Government did not run and I also said that either they must govern or keep out. They can say that they have a majority. My answer to that is: Yes; they are entitled to be a Government by law but not by morality. They have lost all moral right to govern this country, to misgovern this country.

They say that we have excited the people. What are the State Governments doing? I live in U.P. and I found that the most sensational things

were said by the Food Minister of U.P. from day to day, blaming the Central Government for having failed to supply grain that it had promised to supply. The Food Minister of U.P. does not belong to the Swatantra Party or the SSP or even to the Communist Party; he belongs to the very distinguished party which is winning election after election. It is all right to win elections but I say it is all wrong to lose your moral authority. However, motives do not change the actual situation. Perhaps by consulting astrologers they come to know about our motives! They think as if motives can bring about a famine in the country. Whatever be our motives, I say it is wrong to go into the motives of the people, when actual facts are there. I think it is absolutely wrong to question the *bona fides* of the Opposition parties and to say they have created this situation. It is just like this: whenever I complained of prevalence of corruption, our late-lamented Prime Minister used to say: it is this talk of corruption that has created corruption; it is this talk of scarcity that has created scarcity and rising prices which we are told are not due to inflation but something else; I do not know what it is.

When I am talking on corruption, let us see what Congressmen themselves say about each other. Let us take State by State. First, there is Utkal; Shri Mahatab blamed his successors for creating and increasing corruption. They replied that he initiated it and these quarrels are yet going on. One Chief Minister therefore had to resign and now there is a search whether they can get an honourable man to occupy his place.

Then there is Bihar. We were told that 50 legislators gave a representation against the Government, against the Congress Government, not the PSP Government. Then comes Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is a case by itself. In this respect, it has

gone beyond every other State. What are the facts? There are dissidents and they are in the Cabinet! Even when they are in the Cabinet they are not called the Ministerialists; even when they are in the Cabinet, they are not ministerialists; they are dissidents; and the High Command calls them dissidents and the High Command calls the other party as ministerialists, so that what happens in Uttar Pradesh is that the quarrel is both inside the Government and outside the Government. After Uttar Pradesh comes Punjab. I need not say anything about your State, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am grateful to Acharya Kripalani, but his Uttar Pradesh has that honour where there is the lady Chief Minister. There is the lady Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruption*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I sympathise with her with all my heart. What can I do? She happens to be my wife and I have not yet learnt to beat her to obey me as somebody has done somewhere. Some Minister is supposed to have done that in Bombay. I do not know whether he has resigned or not.

An Hon. Member: He has resigned.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
प्रस्ताव के साथ न होने का क्या यही कारण है ?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then we come to Rajasthan. The same is the story in Rajasthan. Then, the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister has volunteered to put himself under a committee of enquiry; why? Because Congressmen have accused him of corruption. Then Gujarat: the same old story. Then there is Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, one Reddy in the Congress is fighting another Reddy.

An Hon. Member: The Khammas and the Reddies.

1064 (A) LSD—6.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Reddies in the Congress are fighting amongst themselves. In Karnatak also there are dissidents, and there are what they call ministerialists. In Kerala—ho, ho, wonderful: we have all our administrators from Kerala and we have our ambassadors from Kerala, but these wretched people cannot manage their own house. And what did the Congress there do? Even the threat of communist rule did not oblige these johnnies to join together.

An Hon. Member: They did.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They are self-defeated in Kerala. In Kerala the Congress is self-defeated and self-degraded. Then there are other States into the history of which I do not go. But remember, Sir, that today the Congress stands self-condemned. If there are enemies against the Congress, it is the Congressmen. I charge them that they are destroying a great organisation. (*Interruption*). Our religious people say that your enemies are within yourselves; you destroy those enemies and you will conquer the world. If you conquer yourself you conquer the world. There was a time when nobody dared to stand against Congressmen. But it is the Congressmen that are today managing or mismanaging our Government.

When the Congress people say that the Opposition parties are creating trouble, or when the Treasury Benches say like that, I am surprised. Do they think that they have a monopoly of patriotism? Looking at the Treasury Benches, I can say with confidence that there are more post-Independence patriots there than there are on this side of the House. What is the role, after all, of an Opposition party? It is to rouse the people to their sense of duty. It is to rouse the people against tyranny, against misrule; our people are not going to rise unless we stir them. And what did we do in the past? During the war; there was famine in Bengal. 30

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

lakhs of people died uncomplaining. We were in jails. Did we appreciate that? I can tell you that I was ashamed that there was nobody left outside to rouse those people, when the bazars were full of food stuff and grains. Do we want this country to be so dead that even the Opposition party, when there is famine in the country when people cannot get two meals a day, when people are living on roots, should shower encomiums upon this Government. What do they expect of us? What did we do in pre-Independence days under Gandhiji? If Gandhiji had not roused this country, it would have been dead. It was his function and it was our function. Today, we are functioning in the old fashion of the Congress and they are discharging the function of the imperialist Government.

What is wrong with us? What is wrong with the country? Let us humbly admit that both our home policies and our foreign policies have gone wrong. Our home policies are centered round the Plans. I have to say nothing about the Plans. I have said often that these plans are misconceived and mis-executed. When the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was in the PSP, he supported these Plans. As soon as he has become the Deputy Chairman, he says that the Plans are misconceived and mis-executed. It is on this point that I left the PSP, because he supported Plans that were misconceived. Today he has found wisdom.

13 hrs.

I may tell the House why I did not sponsor this no-confidence motion. Congressmen denounce each other, but when it comes to the no-confidence motion, they gang together and support the Government which they have been denouncing privately and even publicly, but not in this House. What has been the result of these Plans? Inflation, in spite of whatever my young friend, Mr. Mo-

rarka, might say. The price of the rupee according to their own calculation is only 17 paise. How are the foreign exchange difficulties sought to be remedied? They send away what we need here very urgently. From U.P. rice was sent out about 6 or 8 months back. Bananas are sent. Banana is good food. The late Prime Minister used to say, "Why don't people cultivate bananas if they have no food?" Russia apart, these bananas worth about Rs. 3½ lakhs were sent to Italy. When they arrived there, they were so rotten that they took only Rs. 25,000 worth of bananas and our Government had to pay Rs. 1 lakh to destroy those rotten bananas. We cannot get good tea here or good coffee. Members of Parliament are provided with coffee here, so that they might get good coffee, but not the public.

The problem of unemployment has not been solved. Disparities in wealth have been increasing. The failure of community projects and co-operatives is admitted by the hon. Minister himself. I really wonder how these Ministers can denounce themselves. Who is responsible for the failure of the community projects and co-operatives? It is they who are responsible, and then they talk of the opposition parties.

There has been increase in corruption on account of the quotas and licences. How is corruption sought to be eradicated? It is sought to be eradicated by some samiti or sangh—Sadachar Samiti. Is Congress not a sadachar samiti? Before independence, nobody could have thought of a sadachar samiti, because under Gandhiji Congress itself was a sadachar samiti. To have a sadachar samiti is to declare from the house-tops that there is not enough sadachar left in the Congress itself. Why should they want any other organisation? I warn the Home Minister, he does not know, Sometimes, thieves enter into the crowd that is pursuing them and cry aloud, 'Pakro,

pakro! Chor, Chor!" Such people might enter the sadachar samiti without his knowing it.

I would now say a few words about our foreign policy. Please give me a few more minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. But Acharyaji should appreciate my difficulty. There are so many unattached members and every one of them so eminent and prominent that I cannot refuse them any time. If I count from one end, there is Dr. Lohia, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Kripalani, Mr. S. M. Banerjee.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All the distinguished people are on this side.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty with all these distinguished people is that they cannot unite among themselves or with any other body. Therefore, I find it difficult to grant them time in every debate.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I would not be speaking during the foreign affairs debate.

इ० राम बनेहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रसली अविश्वास तो खाली मेरा है यह सब लोग तो नकली अविश्वासी हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: He may have two or three minutes more.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: As I said on a former occasion, this non-alignment has become a mantra. Non-alignment precludes us from following policies, strategy and tactics that would be in our interests. When we talk of non-alignment, I humbly submit that we are committing what is called semantic confusion. We are at cold war with Pakistan and we are at hot war with China. I do not know how we can say, using political words in a scientific sense, that we are non-aligned.

We have given the initiative to the Chinese. We wait till they decide whether they will talk with us or not. We have given the initiative to a small country like Ceylon. There is no initiative left to us. I warned this country in 1950 when the buffer State of Tibet was destroyed. I warn them today: Another buffer area is being destroyed and that is South-east Asia. Unless India, the West, Japan and some countries in South-east Asia and Australia come to an understanding, South-east Asia cannot be saved. If South-east Asia is not saved, remember, we will have a pincer movement. The submarines of China would be coming in the Indian Ocean and we will have also an attack on the Himalayas. Take wisdom while there is yet time. I consider this a buffer area. If anybody doubts that, I think he does not know what international politics is. Do not allow this area to be destroyed. Let us come to an understanding. Let there be not military alliances. Who wants military alliance with us? So far as USA is concerned, has it not reaped the fruit of military alliance with Pakistan? (They are not willing and they have said they do not want any military alliance. But I say, military alliance or no military alliance, you have to come to terms. You will not be hindered even by Russia, because Russia knows that today China is a nationally aggressive country. Not talking of communism, what is prevalent there is this extra-ordinary nationalism that is aggressive. This is all that I have to say about the foreign policy, and if we neglect these facts of foreign policy, I say, we will be in very great trouble, our freedom will be in danger.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the approach of the Government on the vital problem facing the people was never so glaringly irresponsible as what we have seen during the food debate recently. The Food Minister's reply to the debate only exhibited his arrogance perhaps arising out of the power that he

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

enjoys. His effort to blame the Opposition for the food scarcity only shows the bankruptcy of the ruling party. Sir, a ruling party which is isolated from the people and whose food policies are anti-people policies cannot expect even its own members much less the Opposition to keep quiet when the prices shoot up and there is acute shortage in the country.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Subramaniam's declaration in this House that he believes in State trading and control to the extent necessary is not a statement of policy but it is an evasion of responsibility. The point before us today is that the Government has totally rejected the solemn promise that had been given to the people in the past. I want to point out a resolution passed by the conference of the Chief Ministers and the provincial Congress Presidents in 1950. That resolution stated that the immediate object in agriculture that the country has to set before itself is self-sufficiency to be attained by the end of 1951. Thirteen years have passed after that and today the situation has become still worse. But the Food Minister takes pride in saying that the worst is over. In his speech he has not said that at least after the Fourth Plan he will see that wheat will top coming from outside and the country will be self-sufficient.

I do not want to complain that this Government is not building socialism because I am sure and confident that this Government can and will never build socialism in this country. My main charge against the Government is that it has not implemented even the elementary things which would have given some relief to the people. Before I point out certain things in this respect, I want to say that the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1933, said: "If an indigenous Government took the place of a

foreign government and kept all the vested interests intact that would not be even the shadow of freedom". Sir, this Government has not only kept the vested interest intact but they have been strengthened as a direct result of the Government's policy. The history of the last 17 years has been a history of legalised loot on an unprecedented scale of the common people by the big business, landlords and the foreign monopolists. The Government has violated the directive principles of state policy enunciated by the Constitution. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya pointed out about these principles. The citizens, men and women, have a right to adequate means of livelihood. It is denied to them. Ownership and control of the material resources of the community are to be so distributed as best to serve the common good. Today the ownership and control of material resources are not distributed like that. The essential food articles in this country are not controlled by the Government. They are in the hands of hoarders and profiteers, and it is not to serve the common interest. It is being done so to see that the common interest is blocked. According to the directive principles the Government must see that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. I know what the Mahalanobis Committee has said. I am sure the Government has admitted that the result is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people.

Is there any progress in the direction of achieving this objective? Certainly not. The statistics published by the Government and also by enquiry committees appointed by the Government have shown beyond doubt that the Government has totally failed in implementing the promises that it has given to the people. What is more serious is that instead of under-

standing what the mistakes are, instead of understanding the reasons that are responsible for this debacle, their spokesmen go on bragging about their achievements. That is the main reason why it has lost the confidence of the people. I would like to point out some of these things. The Planning Commission admitted that there is need for an adequate means of livelihood. After two Plans and three years of the Third Plan, has there been any noteworthy progress? No. Recently the Reserve Bank has made an interesting study of the wage trends during the First and Second Plans. The study shows that during 1952 wages and other emoluments paid to the workers constituted 53.1 per cent of the national income originating from industries. The share of the workers went down to 42.2 per cent during 1961—a fall of 9 per cent. These studies made by official agencies show that the exploitation of the workers has gone up further during the first two Plans. It is not the Opposition that is responsible for this. It is the Government's policy that is responsible for this. When the workers peacefully organise and agitate to bring home to the Government that the exploitation has gone on increasing, we know what is done. They are suppressed.

There is the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee's Report. It is a report of the Government. There is the First Enquiry Committee's Report as well as the Second Enquiry Committee's Report. The first was in 1951 and the second was in 1957. It is stated in that report:

"The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry, for example, found that incomes of the agricultural labour families fell by 11 per cent between 1950-51 and 1956-57".

After the First Five Year Plan when there was an increase in the national income, as far as the poor agricultural labourers are concerned the result was that their income fell. Not only that,

their number of working days was decreased, their credit was increased and so on—I do not want to go into those details. It is these reports that show these things.

Take, for example, the case of central government employees. What are their real wages today? Their real wages to-day are 16 per cent less than the wages on the eve of independence. Every month with the rising prices the marketing basket of the employees is reduced. A one-man commission has been appointed by the Government to go into the question of dearness allowance. I understand that the Federation of Central Government Employees who come to about 22 lakhs in number have decided to boycott this commission. Why have they taken such a decision? The employees have been demanding that the formula of dearness allowance recommended by the Second Pay Commission should be revised because that formula today is unfair and has failed to give relief in time. They are only saying that this formula may be placed before the one-man commission and that commission may be asked to revise it because today the prices have gone up and according to the rise in prices the formula given by the Second Pay Commission may be revised. The Government is not willing to put that before the one-man commission because the Government thinks that once the Commission takes up this point its decision may go against the Government and it may go in favour of the workers. Their second demand is that an *ad hoc* increase in dearness allowance of Rs. 10 may be given. Even that is not accepted by the Government. They have, therefore, decided to have a 'protest day'. What will happen? Just as in the case of the Sindh Fertilisers, the Hindustan Anti-biotics, the IAC and other public sector undertakings, on the protest day some persons will be arrested under the DIR, there will be victimisation and after oppressing the workers and after creating difficulties for the Government and the country the Government

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

will agree to refer it to the commission.

That is the tradition of the Government. Can the Government conscientiously ask the private employers not to reduce the real wages of the workers. A week back there was an interesting speech by the head of a big industrial concern Shri Tata, who said that Government are passing so many legislations relating to conditions of service of workers and without first implementing them in the public sector they are asking the private sector to implement them. That is a very revealing statement.

There is no public sector undertaking where dearness allowance is given to the workers according to the cost of living index. For the first time, in Hindustan Anti-biotics an industrial tribunal awarded dearness allowance according to the price index. What happened? Government have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. Is this a policy of social justice? The Tribunal which had been appointed at Pimpri with Justice Meher as Chairman says:

"Public undertakings differ in an important respect from private undertakings. Profit motive and exploitation of workers for private gain have no significance in the State-owned enterprise."

In the end he has said:

"It is often said that the public sector should be the ideal employer. But unfortunately, in spite of several years clamour, the public sector is still behind the private sector in the matter of industrial relations."

This is not my opinion, but the opinion of the Industrial Tribunal that as far as industrial relations are concerned, the public sector is far behind the private sector, at least in some cases.

Then, about the condition of the peasantry, the less said the better. The actual tiller of the soil and the agricultural labour are the worst affected strata of rural society. Here I want to quote the opinion of Shri Gurumukh Singh Musafir, a member in the Panel on Agriculture of the Planning Commission. He said that at the harvest time the price of wheat in Punjab was Rs. 14 per maund while the cost of production was Rs. 15-50. If this is the real position, how can the cultivator manage to live during the year?

If the workers and peasants and the middle class people have not been benefited from this mis-rule, who has got the fruits of planning and industrial production? The Mahalanobis Committee report, a part of which has been published, says about the role of Government in strengthening the hands of the monopolists:

"Government policy during the Plan period has been responsible for the growth of the private sector and in the process especially of big companies. In addition to affording a protected market and the necessary overhead facilities and maintaining a budgetary policy with a mild inflationary situation favourable to industry, the Government have been promoting the growth of private industry by extensive tax incentives".

This is not my view but the view of the Mahalanobis Committee, and I want the Government to note specially the words "extensive tax incentives".

The data compiled by the Company Law Administration also shows that out of Rs. 430.3 crores of the increase in paid-up capital during the period 1951-61, in all the joint stock companies Rs. 404.7 crores increase has taken place only in the concerns with a paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs or more. These concerns are known as the giant compa-

nies and they account for more than 55 per cent of the paid-up capital of the joint stock companies in the country. These giant companies number only 1.6 per cent of the total companies and yet they have got 55 per cent of the paid-up capital of all the joint stock companies.

Is there any other proof necessary about the concentration of wealth? Even those having confidence in Government cannot deny the fact that the monopolies have grown ferociously during the Plan period. Is it not sheer hypocrisy to pretend that the ruling party is keen to decrease the concentration of economic power in the country? It is true that Government have appointed the Monopoly Commission. But, then, so many committees have been appointed by the Government without caring to implement the recommendations of those committees that the people have no confidence in the appointment of a committee by Government. For example, the Asoka Mehta Food Enquiry Committee was appointed; that committee submitted its report and it was discussed on the floor of this House. The most important recommendation was about State trading in foodgrains. Even this year we have referred to it but Government have not yet accepted that recommendation.

I need not quote the report of the US team which I have quoted when I was speaking on the food debate. This report shows that the Government have kept the landed interests intact. Whatever modifications in their rights have been made, have not been made in the interest of the peasants or the agricultural labour but have been made in the interest of the landlords. Here I want to point out, because, Sir, you have been presiding over the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Sventeenth Amendment) Bill, that when the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act was held invalid by the Courts, Government wanted some modification in the Constitution. When the Joint Committee was discussing that, the whole Bill was changed, some

of the rights which the peasants and agricultural labour had were taken away, some rights were given to the landlords and that Bill was hurriedly pushed through as the Kerala Land Reform Act. This shows clearly that the Government have taken care of interest of only the propertied class. Therefore, we have no hesitation in calling this government a Government of the big business and landlords.

The main burden of the Plan is being imposed on the common man. Instead of mobilising resources from the monied people Government are fleecing more and more the common. At the beginning of the Third Plan it was proposed to raise Rs. 550 crores from current revenues. However, during the first three years there is actually a deficit of Rs. 300 crores. The public sector undertakings were expected to supply Rs. 450 crores. However, by the end of the third year of the current Plan the Government could raise only Rs. 139 crores. The only target fulfilled, or rather overfulfilled by the Government was in the field of additional taxation. On the basis of taxation imposed by Government at present, they are confident of raising Rs. 2,400 crores as additional taxation instead of Rs. 1,800 crores planned earlier. What does it mean? It means that they would be getting Rs. 700 crores more than was visualized while framing the Plan. Government may take pride in saying that there is success in securing additional taxation. But the common man is most unhappy about it. It is pure and simple plunder of the people who are toiling day and night to maintain their existence.

Government have further claimed a big victory during the Third Plan period in the field of deficit financing. The target of the Third Plan in this field was Rs. 550 crores but during the first three years they have realised Rs. 616 crores. What is the result of this? It has given rise to terrific in-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

flation which pushed the prices still further. Perhaps, in keeping tune with the hon. Food Minister, the Finance Minister may hold us responsible for deficit financing also.

This creation of money has played havoc in our economy as the prices are rocketing high. Recently, one professor from Allahabad, who is also an adviser of the Planning Commission, has stated that the value of pre-war rupee is only 17 paise today. When the poorer sections are fleeced as a result of price rise, the richer sections have accumulated huge funds with them, a portion of which can be seen in the swelling bank deposits.

The prices are also going up because there is increasing taxation on the essential commodities every year. Let us see the rise in the case of major essential commodities as compared with the fifties. First taking up excise duties on essential consumer goods, the following chart will make the position clear.

	1950-51	1962-63 [in lakhs]	Increase
Kerosene	28	16,55	16,27
Sugar	6.46	60,17	53,71
Matches	8.07	21,91	13,84
Tobacco	31.99	63,89	31,90
Tea	3.36	10,20	6,84
Paper	2,68	13,18	10,50

This is besides railway fares, postcards and other things. This phenomenal rise in excise duties of essential commodities has increased the burden on the common people.

When the consumers are asked to pay higher and higher prices in the name of economic development, the tax provision for the business Community is not equitable. The bigger the company the lesser is the comparative burden of taxation.

I want to point out some figures from the Reserve Bank Bulletin

which shows the tax provision by size of companies and which is revealing. In 1962-63 the tax provision, by size of companies was:—

Rs. 5-10 lakhs	62.2 per cent
Rs. 10-25 lakhs	63.4 per cent
Rs. 25-50 lakhs	54.2 per cent
Rs. 50 lakhs-Rs. 1 crore	50.0 per cent
Above Rs. 1 crores	47.7 per cent

What do these figures show? These figures from the official sources indicate that the bigger the capitalist the more the concessions that he enjoys as a result of the taxation policy. Compare the indirect taxation as well as the policy arising out of this.

The financial magnates have accumulated huge funds in the form of black money by evasion which the Government has failed to check during all these years. It is estimated, even according to a conservative estimate, that it is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. The amount is constantly increasing every year and is corroding the social and political life in the whole country. Instead of bringing this money to book the Government is encouraging the growth of this money. This has raised a serious problem of corruption before the country.

I do not want to go into the details of this corruption because it had already been explained by many hon. Members. About the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Kerala, I only want to say as far as the ex-Chief Minister and the corruption charges against him are concerned. When Shri Patil went there, he said to the dissidents, the Congressmen, who now voted against the Ministry, that there will be an inquiry. I want to know at least now whether there will be an inquiry about it.

Instead of taking strong measures against it, now, as the Prime Minister has said they want to prune the Plan. If this is the policy, the pub-

lic will have no confidence in this Government.

Then, there is the crisis of the foreign exchange. Out of Rs. 2,600 crores of external assistance for the Third Plan Rs. 500 crores have been provided for repayment of loans. The amount is bound to increase every year and it will be a great drain on our economy.

The balance of payments position is also becoming increasingly difficult.

As black money has given rise to corruption there is the scandal of foreign trade which has given rise to smuggling. The public exchequer is not only losing crores of rupees every year by way of tariff but when importers and exporters indulge in under-invoicing and over-invoicing every year the country is also losing a large amount of precious foreign exchange which is repatriated into the country in the form of gold. We have been demanding nationalisation of the import and export trade but the Government refuses to move in the matter and is allowing crores of rupees being drained away every year. Daniel Walcott is not the only man who has escaped. Many more Indians and foreign Walcotts are doing, their business merrily with the protection of the customs officials. How can the Government escape this responsibility?

I now want to say something about foreign capital but before that I want to point out that the Congress leaders conducted the biggest swadeshi movement. The Swadeshi Certifying Board, which was formed by the late Motilal Nehru, refused to accept Binny's cloth as swadeshi in 1930 because, though it was manufactured here, the capital was foreign. In 1945 Gandhiji resoundingly denounced the collaboration agreements entered into by Tatas and Birlas with monopolists, like Britain and America. He said that this collaboration was anti-national. What is the position today? In 1948 the companies under collaboration were only 75; in the year 1962 this number was 1,446.

Now the Finance Minister has decided to keep the doors open for for-

ign capital. The Government's domestic policies have created a hunting ground to the foreign monopolists. The Indian as well as the foreign monopolists are creating much powerful alliances on the Indian soil and this is threatening the economic independence of our country. The Government has decided to welcome foreign equity capital also in the public sector undertakings which is against the Industrial Policy Resolution. In Cochin oil refinery the Government has already allowed foreign private capital and they are repeating it in Madras and Haldia also.

According to a study by the US Department of Commerce which is very important the profits of direct American investments in India in manufacturing industries was among the highest in the whole world being 20.6 per cent in 1962 and 19.2 per cent in 1961. These figures can be compared with US profits in Japan which was only 9.1 per cent in 1962; in Pakistan 18 per cent and in the Philippines 12.7 per cent.

As far as the British capital is concerned, a survey has been conducted which shows that the return in 1962 in India amounted to 9.4 per cent which was higher than the return they got in USA, Australia and Canada.

What do these figures show? They only show the growing loot of our wealth and labour by the foreign monopolists. Instead of checking this trend the Government is welcoming it because the Indian capitalists are getting a share of it. These are very dangerous things for the independent economic development of our country and we are totally against it.

The Government is refusing to tap the resources in the country because they want to keep the vested interest intact; or else they would have tapped Ra. 4,000 crores worth of gold which is said to be hidden and Rs. 3,000 crores worth of unaccounted money. These resources had to be tapped. It is not being done and this path is leading to economic disaster and chaos.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

The only one good thing is that in spite of these things the people are coming out in a big way to protest against these things. Some hon. Members who have spoken before laughed at it and they may laugh again now. There have been movements, strikes and demonstrations in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, U.P. Goa etc. where the people have understood that unless and until they unite and organise together, certainly there will be no change in the policy. However, instead of realising the aspirations of the people, there is suppression.

Because I have no time I do not want to show how the DIR had been used for suppressing workers in every trade union struggle where Government had been resorting to the DIR. In Ahmedabad it was resorted to; in Kerala it was resorted to not only as far as the strikes were concerned but the Assembly members were prevented, by means of the DIR, from attending the Assembly. EMS Namboodripad, who got down from the train after the picketing day and who did not participate in picketing was arrested along with the others. It is a very shameful thing that when there is a no-confidence motion and there is no majority as far as the ruling party is concerned because some of them had gone away, you arrest others and keep the majority. That is very bad. But I do not want to go into it. I only want to say about the strikes and struggles. Only the other day a trade union leader in Delhi had been arrested under the DIR when a large number of disputes had been pending between the management and the workers. I would like to ask this one question: Is the Government defending the country or is the Government defending the vested interests?

Let alone the private sector; take the public sector. What has happened in the Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri

or in Sindri Fertilisers? We had discussed in this House about the IAC pilots. It is said that Rs. 2 crores had been lost by the strike of the IAC pilots. Then, there is this news of September 13 about Bhopal Heavy Electricals:—

"Higher pay for employees. Emoluments of employees of the State-owned Heavy Electricals project... will be raised with retrospective effect from July 1, 1962 to the same level as that of corresponding employees elsewhere."

After 1962 there had been so many strikes there. Some people are even today inside the jail. The workers had been arrested under the DIR and there have been hunger strikes, satyagrahas and all those things. Now it is in 1964 that they say that with retrospective effect from 1962 they are going to increase their emoluments. What is this policy?

Has this policy helped to increase the production in this country? Has this policy helped to create industrial peace in the country? Certainly not. On the contrary, what has been the consequence of this policy of Government? Whenever reasonable demands are put forward by the workers in the public sector, Government just threatens them and for months together, they do not care. When the workers give a notice of strike, then Government suppresses them; they use the Defence of India Rules; they try to break the workers and break the unions; and if that is not possible, they use the Defence of India Rules. As a result of the strike of the IAC pilots, we have lost nearly Rs. 2 crores. If only Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs had been given to the pilots to meet their demands, they would have been satisfied. But Government did not agree, and why did they not they could raise this money always agree? They did not agree because they could not raise this money always by additional taxation. This sum of

Rs. 2 crores which has been lost is sheer waste of the taxpayers' money; and Government do not care if the taxpayers' money is wasted, because if the public sector loses money, Government can raise money by additional taxation, and if the people resist the additional taxation, they can put them behind the bars. That is the policy of the Government.

So, as far as the public sector is concerned, whether it be the case of the Sindri workers or the IAC pilots and others, the policy that Government have followed is one by which they want to suppress the workers; they want to destroy the working class unity; and they want to destroy the union; and they do not care if crores of rupees are spent. I would only like to ask whether action has been taken against the officers and those responsible for this. I am sure no action has been taken against them; it is only the workers who have been suppressed.

As regards the working of democracy, my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said yesterday that we had the finest democracy in this country. I say that parliamentary democracy was dead and it was buried after the Gonda poll. After the result of the Gonda poll, if you say that parliamentary democracy is the best and the finest in this country, I do not know what it means. Today my hon. friend Shri Morarka said in the course of his speech that after some time, some of us who are here might not be here. Certainly, if the Gonda poll is repeated, some of us may not be here.

I would only like to tell my hon. friend that there are so many changes taking place in the country. Take, for instance, the changes that have taken place in Kerala. It was not the Opposition that was responsible for throwing out the Congress Government, but it was the Congressmen themselves who were responsible for that. I do not repeat what has happened in Kerala. But that is a special testimony to point out that financed and encouraged by the Central

Government something had been done there, over which there was discontentment among the people. Are these bandhs all over the country, these cases of lakhs and lakhs of workers going on strike, no signs of discontentment? Probably Government will think that there is discontentment only if there is violence following it. I would like to ask them whether peaceful strikes and hartals are not signs of discontentment? What has happened in Kerala clearly shows, what has happened all over the country in the form of strikes and bandhs clearly shows that democracy is dead and it is buried.

Since the Prime Minister has assumed governmental responsibility, there has been a further shift in the official policy in favour of the vested interest in the country, both Indian and foreign. As I have no time, I would not go into the details, but I would like to point out only two things.

The remarkable difference between the prices of foodgrains in the peak and lean seasons is now an admitted fact. At present, nearly 20 million tons of foodgrains are marketed in the country. Even if we assume that the trading community takes a profit of only 25 paise per kilo, it means that due to the policy of Government, according to a very conservative estimate, they are given about Rs. 560 crores by Government, and that is the reason why Government refuse to go in for State trading.

The Reserve Bank study on the finances of the joint-stock companies has shown that the total gross assets of 1,333 companies increased by Rs. 367.3 crores during 1962-63. This shows what the emergency has given to the business community.

I would also like to point out that whatever legislation has been passed by Government has not been implemented. There is the Viscose Rayons Enquiry Committee's report in regard to the thousands of workers working in the rayon industry. The doctors have recommended that not more

[Shri A. K. Gopalan].

than five hours work must be given to those working in the rayon factory, but that recommendation has been thrown to the cold winds, because Birla who is the owner of the rayon mills at Gwalior gets crores of rupees. That is the reason why the recommendation of the doctors has not been implemented. The doctors not merely said that not more than five hours' work should be given to them, but they also said that those five hours should not be continuous but should consist of two periods of two and half hours each with an interval in between. This report was submitted in 1959. There was agitation by the workers that the recommendations of the doctors should be implemented. But even today, the workers have been working for 8 hours.

I would like to point out the instance of another company, namely the Southern Structural Limited, Pattabhiram, Madras. Here is a company in which maharajahs, ex-Ministers and others are partners. Out of 2,500 workers there nearly 2,200 are treated as contract labourers, just to evade the labour legislation. Under the labour legislation, the workers would be entitled to get some benefits, and, therefore, in order to cheat them, they are treated as contract labourers. The term 'contract labourer' does not mean that they are not given pay by the company; on the other hand, the company pays them, and the company gives them the raw material and yet they are called contract labourers. The result is that 2,200 workers in that company do not enjoy the benefits of the labour legislation. I would like to ask whether Government would enquire about this openly. For, some Ministers, ex-Ministers as well as present Ministers are the shareholders in it; and because they are interested, 2,200 workers are treated as contract labourers and thus denied of the benefits of the labour legislation.

The Inams Abolition Act had been passed by Government, but for the last ten months nothing has been done. The President also has given his assent to it, and yet nothing has been done.

The Indian people have given more than enough time to this Government to do some good to the people, but Government have failed to keep up the promises. It has bolstered only vested interests in the name of socialism. As Shri Morarka has pointed out, last year also we had brought forward a no-confidence motion, but the Government and the ruling party had a majority and therefore, that was rejected. This time also, the majority is there and that will dismiss the no-confidence motion. Lathis, dandas, revolvers, bullets, the Preventive Detention Act, the Defence of India Rules, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code etc. are the powers or weapons in the armoury of Government which enable them to remain in power. But as far as the dumb millions are concerned, who are not parading in the streets, who are not shouting slogans and who do not come outside, there are crores and crores of them who when they go to the market or to the ration shop curse this Government. I am sure that these dumb millions will come together one day, organise and unite themselves and see that this Government is pulled down. Till that time, Shri Morarka and my other friends may think that certainly they have a majority here and they can do what they like.

The situation in the country today is such that it is time for Government to understand how they are to change their policy and why they should change it. But the reply of the Food Minister has shown how their mind is working. As reported in the papers, the Prime Minister is stated to have said that his party Members should try to reply by

hitting back. Yes, let him hit back at us here, with slanders and other things, let his friends hit back at the people outside also. This hitting back at the Opposition and at the people will not solve the problems. I hope that in the long run or even in the near future, the Government will understand that.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): In my opinion, the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee is groundless inopportune and misconceived. I call it groundless because most of the charges that he has levelled in this House had all been levelled when the motion moved by Shri J. B. Kripalani was considered by this House on the last occasion, and those charges were rejected by this House. The charge of rise in prices and the food crisis was also considered by this House a few days before this motion came up in this House. On that occasion also, the policy of Government was accepted by this House. On all points, therefore, this House had accepted the Government policy and the Government stand and had repudiated all those charges, and the case had been decided against the Opposition, in other words, against the motion of my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

My hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee is an astute lawyer and he knows full well that when a case is decided, it cannot be reargued. The principle of *res judicata* is well known. It is not a principle which has come only in the annals of the British system of jurisprudence but it has been accepted throughout the world. I think therefore that a point that has been decided once by this House should not have been brought forward again in this House, and it should have been withdrawn if it had been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee. Either my hon. friend forgot the law or he thought that he was talking to the mob and not to the people who knew law.

Therefore, I say that this motion is

groundless. I say that this motion is inopportune for this reason. I agree with the Food Minister when he said that to meet the food crisis it is necessary to create a climate of confidence. If the Opposition really wanted a solution of this problem, it was their duty to see that this motion was withdrawn, because the only point which they had to consider was whether this motion, the talk of food crisis in this House, the censure of the Government on the question of the food crisis, was going to help in the creation of a climate of confidence or was going to wreck it.

We considered this problem at the time of the food debate. I think every one of us is convinced that the immediate cause for the food crisis and for the rise in prices was the grave agitational approach, the movement of Bharat bundh, U.P. bundh, Maharashtra bundh that was started. Why? As soon as there was a cry that commodities were scarce, people started collecting the commodities. The tenant wanted to take his commodity to the market, but as soon as he heard this, he wanted to hoard it, if he could. The businessman, if he could afford it, withheld the commodity from the market for profit's sake. It was the result of a scarcity of commodities caused by the agitational approach of the Opposition parties that created the crisis. I know on account of the agitation that was started by the Opposition, our Food Minister made a statement in Delhi that he was thinking that the zones should be abolished. One day before that statement, I had purchased wheat at Rs. 18 a maund; the next day, the price shot up to Rs. 22 per maund. This happened in the case of another Minister also. In U.P. on account of this agitational approach of the Opposition, he made a certain statement. People knew the crisis was on and they started storing foodgrains. I held a conference in my constituency of a large number of tried workers from almost every section of villages. I came to know that foodgrains were there, but in every village big tenants has stored,

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

on account of this crisis, good quantities of grains with them. This was the result of the agitational approach. What the House has to consider is whether this motion is going to help create a climate of confidence or wreck it. In my humble submission, this is going to badly affect the climate and therefore, I say this is inopportune.

This is inopportune also for the reason mentioned by Shri Masani and Shri Dandekar. The Shastri Government came into office only, about three months ago. With only three months in office, the opposition want to hit the Government on the first day that this Government sat here in the House. Where was the occasion at all? Of course, the previous Government which was in office was also of the Congress. Therefore, you want to challenge this Government, the present Cabinet. But this is a very inappropriate occasion for Shri Chatterjee and his colleagues who have sponsored this motion, when it has been in office for hardly three months. Therefore, on this ground also I say that the motion was inopportune.

Then I say that the motion was misconceived, and for this reason. On the first day that he accepted office, Shri Shastri held a press conference at which in reply to a question put to him as to what he was going to do first, he said that he was going to bring the prices down. He was going to do that as his first duty in office. He is a sincere man, a good man, a man with his affection for the people. He wanted to do a thing. But the day he made this statement, there was a big conspiracy in this country. My own view is this, which is an inference drawn from facts. There was a conspiracy to defeat Shri Shastri on the policy statement he made. My hon. friends opposite attacked the Congress Government as acting in collaboration with big business. May I ask them which was the party which presented the petition of Shri Rama-

krishna Dalmia in this House? Which was the party which presented the petition of Shri Shanti Prasad Jain in this House? Were they not radical and socialist party members? Still they had the cheek to say that it is the Congress party which was acting in collaboration with big business.

After all, you can never have direct evidence of a conspiracy. It has to be proved by circumstantial evidence. There is ample circumstantial evidence to show collaboration between the Opposition—those who have brought in this motion, and big business. It is one thing to talk and another to do something else. I do not think that these learned, highly intelligent people, did not know that if the climate of confidence is shattered, prices would go up. They knew who were going to benefit out of this situation. I cannot for one moment accept that these people do not know what is going to be the effect of the agitational approach, the Bharat bundh and all those bundh movements and also the motion of no-confidence in this House. The country will charge them with having done an anti-national act. This agitational approach and this censure motion are going to benefit only the hoarder and big business. If there is any hoarding, this is going to benefit only those people. Therefore, I say on this ground also, this approach was wrong and motion is misconceived. I am sure in spite of this challenge, the Government will succeed in meeting the food crisis.

What was there to attack the present Government during this short period of three months, apart from the food crisis. Was it not a period when this Government for the first time thought that the big challenge was that the need of the man should be looked after and the machinery given the second place? Shri H. N. Mukerjee charged this Government with shifting its policy from that laid down by our late lamented leader. After all, there is the question of

character, because the development of the nation depends upon the man. It was the cry of the opposition that the question of character, honesty and integrity must be given first priority. Shri Nanda started this crusade sincerely and is doing everything possible for an individual to do sitting in the office of the Home Minister. When he is succeeding to a great extent, and when the whole House has acclaimed the steps taken by Government in connection with Punjab and when Government is taking steps in connection with matters in other States, was it the time for the Opposition to have charged this Government and the Home Minister, who is a member of the Cabinet, with lack of confidence? Was it the time to bring this charge against the leader of the present Cabinet who truly represents this country? I remember the great words spoken by Lord Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare) who was Secretary of State for India, about Gandhiji at the time of the Round Table Conference. There a question arose as to how Gandhiji should go to meet the King. Gandhiji would never agree to wear the robes necessitated by protocol for going to meet the King. Ultimately, somehow Sir Samuel Hoare to agree to Gandhiji going to meet the King in his 'naked' condition. He was called a naked fakir and therefore, I use the word. Dhoti was almost no cloth to an Englishman. When Gandhiji went to meet the King, Lord Templewood said: I do not know how this interview will transpire and what will come out of this: there may be difficulty and I may be taken to task. Gandhiji and the King met and the King broke the silence: How is your India, Mr. Gandhi? Gandhiji said: As I stand before Your Majesty. He represented India truly; he was the Father of the nation.

14 hrs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur):
Are you representing?

Shri G. N Dixit: No. Therefore, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is the leader and I am not. We have got a true leader, a simple and sincere man and an honest man and we are proud to have him in office. This party unanimously elected him and after that election here are some friends of ours, who knowing full well that the resolution is going to be rejected yet come with such a motion on the very day on which he sits here after assuming office. So, this is a misconceived idea. Government is trying to do its best. You may have some charges against one man or another, on one point or another. For that an adjournment motion was sufficient to discuss matters. If the Opposition brought an adjournment motion, Member from this side of the House would have also voiced their feelings on different questions of policy. But this no-confidence motion is entirely misconceived.

I will answer one point raised by Acharya Kripalani about disruption in the Congress ranks. He forgot to think of the bonds of common concord that binds this great party. It is unfair if you talk only of some points and do not consider the other points. Every day, here and now, there are points of disruption in the Opposition groups. He himself resigned as Congress President and joined the KMPP and then associated with so many other groups and parties and lastly he is sitting alone. Is there not a tendency of disruption in him? Is there no tendency of disruption in Opposition Groups? If there is something like that in the Congress camp, why should be lament for it? They should try to minimise the tendency of disruption in the Opposition ranks and forge a united and strong opposition which is needed for a democracy. We want an independent and responsible opposition.

Food must be given the first priority. I shall conclude in two minutes, Sir. Gandhiji used to say: one step is

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

enough for me. Let us not talk tall and shout slogans; they will not solve the problem. Let us decide to have complete irrigation facilities for every farm. If we can give one well to every farmer in this country, I think this Government would have made a great accomplishment. The real problem in the village is irrigation. We have been talking tall and starting so many schemes with all sincerity. But as Gandhiji said our problems are entirely different from those of the United States or the United Kingdom. Gandhiji said always that this country should take to rural civilisation; it cannot adopt urban civilisation. The day this country follows the west in that, it will be, he said, the doom for this country. I am quoting his words. We have committed this mistake. We must talk less and do things in the right way. There is only one philosopher for us; he was the Father of our nation. We cannot accept Marx. Let this Government accept Gandhiji as the philosopher and take to rural civilisation. Let us look to agriculture and give top priority to agriculture. Government and the Cabinet by its resolution must give top priority to that. By doing so, it will follow Gandhiji's dogma: one step is enough. With one charkha, Gandhiji fought our freedom struggle. He taught us that we should give the top priority to the villages. That should be our aim. I think we will succeed in our efforts if we aim at one well, one farm which was the way he taught us.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बादा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमन्, भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव पर विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों के जितने बक्तव्य में सुनती जाती हूँ, उतनी ही मेरा दुःख विश्वास होता जाता है कि केवल मुझे ही नहीं, बल्कि देश में जितने भी रचनात्मक प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं, उन सब को इस भविष्यवासी-प्रस्ताव का तब विरोध करना पड़ेगा। श्रीमन्, यह बात नहीं है, कि हमारे परम-शोकप्रिया तथा तत्त्वदर्शी नेता, श्री लाल बहादुर

शास्त्री, को मुझ जैसे भ्रूतिकचन व्यक्ति के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। यह बात भी नहीं है कि हमारी मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार, को मेरी सफ़ाई की जरूरत है। किन्तु आज हमें यह देखना है कि युग की पुकार है एकता, आज युग की मांग है सहयोग और भारत-माता अपनी झोली पसार कर अपनी 47 करोड़ सन्तानों से केवल एक ही मांग कर रही है और वह मांग है एकता सहयोग और संगठन की।

चाहे भारत की सीमाओं पर ताक लगाए हुए दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करने की बात हो और चाहे खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाने की बात हो, केवल एक ही वस्तु है, जो कि मौजूदा परिस्थिति में हमें इन सब समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने की शक्ति दे सकती है और वह आपसी विश्वास, श्रद्धा, एकता और मिली-जुली कोशिश।

एक दिन जब इस युग का इतिहास लिखा जायेगा और भागे जाने वाली पीढ़ियाँ इस इतिहास को पढ़ेंगी, तो वे इस भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा को पढ़ कर घृणा से मुंह फेर लेगी और कहेगी कि ऐसे कठिन समय में, जब कि देश को जन-जन के रचनात्मक सहयोग की आवश्यकता थी, जब कि देश को आवश्यकता थी सब के सहयोग और संगठन की, उस वक्त दलगत राजनीतिक स्वार्थों से प्रेरित हो कर कुछ लोग ऐसे कठिन समय का भी फायदा उठाने के लिए उतावले हो गए। उस समय जब कि उन के रचनात्मक सहयोग की आवश्यकता थी, राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की लोलुपता के कारण वे यह भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव ले आए—भारत माता की झोली एकता और संगठन के लिए फैली थी, किन्तु उन्होंने उस में विश्वास और भविष्यवासी की चिंगारी डाली।

मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह भविष्यवासी-प्रस्ताव लाने से पहले इसके

प्रस्तावकों को यह सोचना चाहिए था कि इस भ्रविश्वास प्रस्ताव से अगर किसी को लाभ पहुंच सकता है, तो वह पहुंच सकता है हमारी सीमाओं पर बैठे हुए तथा अन्य दुश्मनों को। अगर वे मेरी बात न मानना चाहें, तो वे इस प्रस्ताव के विषय में पाकिस्तान चीन और पश्चिम के अखबारों में छपी आलोचना को पढ़ें। तब उन को पता चल जायेगा कि यह भ्रविश्वास-प्रस्ताव किस प्रकार से उन के हाथों को मजबूत करता है, उन को ताकत पहुंचाता है।

पिछली बार चीनियों ने जब हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया, तो उस से हमारे देश में जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई, उस से हम को सबक सीखना चाहिए। जीत के बावजूद चीनियों ने जब लड़ाई बन्द की थी, तो उस का कारण केवल यह था कि वे हमारी एकता से भयभीत हो गए थे। जब उन्होंने देखा कि पूरा राष्ट्र एकमत हो कर अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के लिए भर-मिटने को तैयार है और अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए उतावला हो रहा है, तो वे भयभीत हो कर चले गए। वे लोग जो इस देश को प्यार करते हैं और जिन की आत्मा विदेशियों के हाथ में गई हुई भारत भूमि को देख कर तड़प उठती है, जो कहते हैं काश्मीर हमारा है और हमारा रहेगा उनको मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आज हमारे दुश्मन क्या चाहते हैं? वे चाहते हैं कि जगह जगह भ्रविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पास हों, इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव लाये जायें, फूट और भ्रष्टान्ति फैले और हम आध समस्या सुलझा न पायें। इसलिए मेरा आप सब से अनुरोध है कि एक एक शब्द जो आप बोलें उसे पहले राष्ट्र हित की कसौटी पर तौल लें, देख लें, कि इससे कहीं दुश्मन को तो फायदा नहीं होगा, इससे हमारे राष्ट्र का कितना हित होने वाला है और कितना हित नहीं होने वाला है।

1604 (A1) LSD—7.

भ्रविश्वास के प्रस्ताव से न तो आध समस्या हल होगी और न ही बाढ़ें रोकी जा सकेंगी और न पानी में डूबी हुई फसल बचाई जा सकेगी। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश के सामने घनेक कठिन समस्यायें हैं। लेकिन जो जिन्दा मुल्क होता है उसके सामने हमेशा ही समस्यायें रहती हैं। समस्यायें तो मुर्कों के पास नहीं होती हैं। और न कोई ऐसी समस्या ही है जोकि सुलझाई न जा सकती हो। मुझ एक मनोरंजक बात याद आ गई है। एक पड़ोसी ने दूसरे पड़ोसी से पूछा कि कहो, क्या कुशल मंगल तो है? उस पड़ोसी ने बिगड़ कर उत्तर दिया कि कुशल मंगल तो मनहूसों के यहां होती हैं। पड़ोसी ने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारी बात समझा नहीं हूँ। उसने उत्तर दिया कि जिस के यहां फलता फूलता परिवार हो, जिस का बड़ा कुनबा हो, उसके यहां छोटी-मोटी समस्यायें बीमारी बगैरह तो लगी ही रहती हैं। भारतमाता की 47 करोड़ सन्तान हैं तब भला यहां समस्यायें कैसे न रहेंगी। वे तो रहेंगी ही। समस्याये हमेशा से रही हैं और रहेंगी। उन समस्याओं को हमें सुलझाना है और हम सुलझायेंगे। कुछ समस्यायें हमने सुलझाई भी हैं। हमने बड़ी बड़ी विकट समस्यायें सुलझा दी हैं तो भला जो मौजूदा समस्यायें हैं, इनको नहीं सुलझा पायेंगे? कौन नहीं जानता कि हमने हजारों टुकड़ों में बटं हुए भारत को राजाओं महाराजाओं के चंगल से निकाल कर एकता के सूत्र में बांध दिया है। करोड़ों शरणार्थियों को जो बेचर हो कर भाये थे, बसा दिया है। हमारी करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि जो कि सदियों से प्यासी थी, उसे लहलहा दिया है, उसकी प्यास बड़े बड़े बांध और योजनायें बना कर बुझा दी हैं। तो क्या वे जो अब समस्यायें हमारी आंखों के सामने हैं, इनको हम सुलझा नहीं सकेंगे?

विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये और दूसरों को मीका देना चाहिये। मैं

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

पूछना चाहती हूँ कि फर्ज कर लीजिये कि यह सरकार इस्तीफा दे देती है तो क्या इसके स्थान पर किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार बन पायेगी और फर्ज कर लीजिये कि दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार बन भी जाती है जोकि असम्भव है तो क्या उसके पास कोई भलादीन का चिराग है जोकि पानी के बजाय अनाज बरसा देगी या जादू का डंढा है जिससे दुश्मनों को भगा देगी? किसी भी दल के पास इतने भी तो व्यक्ति नहीं हैं कि एक भी प्रान्त में ये अपनी सरकार बना पायें। तब क्या यह केन्द्र में सम्भव हो सकता है?

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात करना शर्मनाक है और हमको इसे बन्द कर देना चाहिये। मैं उन से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वह माननीय सदस्य भुखमरी और भ्रकाल पसन्द करते हैं? एक तरफ भ्रकाल और भुखमरी है और दूसरी तरफ आयात है, इन दोनों में से वह किस को पसन्द करते हैं? सभी समझ सकते हैं और यह स्पष्ट सी बात है कि अनाज का आयात किया जाए और कोई ऐसा ही मूख व्यक्ति होगा जो कहे कि आयात न किया जाए और लोगों को भूखों मरने दिया जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य की बात को सुन कर मैं हैरान रह गई। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों ये सदाचार समितियां बनाई जा रही हैं? उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि कुरप्शन फैला हुआ है। कुरप्शन को मिटाने के लिए उन माननीय सदस्य ने सदाचार समितियों की खिल्ली उड़ाई है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सदाचार समितियां न बना कर के क्या दुराचार समितियां बनाई जायें? किस प्रकार से कुरप्शन को दूर किया जाए, यह वह बताये। मैं चाहती तो यह भी कि गम्भीरता से समस्याओं पर विचार किया जाता और उपयुक्त सुझाव दिये जाते ताकि हमारी जो खाद्य समस्या है वह सुलझ जाती।

मैं चाहती थी कि आपोजीशन की तरफ से कोई माननीय सदस्य यह सुझाव देता कि जो लाखों एकड़ भूमि आज वाटर लाग्ड है पानी के नीचे पड़ी हुई है और जिस को रिकलेम करने की शक्ति किसान में नहीं है उसको रिकलेम करने के लिए एक नेशनल लैंड रिकलेमेशन कमिशन बनाया जाता जिस के पास बड़िया मशीनें होतीं और जो उस भूमि को रिकलेम करके दिखा देता। अगर इतनी भूमि में ही काण्ट होती रही और इतना ही उत्पादन होता रहा और हमारी आबादी इसी तरह से बढ़ती रही तो हम खाद्य समस्या को सुलझ नहीं पायेंगे।

इसी प्रकार से वनस्पति आयलज का डिक्ट्रोल किया गया था। अब चूकि उनके दाम बढ़ गये हैं, इस वास्ते मैं चाहती थी कि आपोजीशन की तरफ से कोई माननीय सदस्य यह मांग करता कि उन पर फिर से कंट्रोल लगाया जाए। शिमला में एक प्रयोग किया गया था और वहां पर एसशियल कमोडिटीज के भाव तय किये गये थे और लोगों का बालैटरी कोम्पोपेरेशन लिया गया था इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर 10 से ले कर 20 और 25 परसेंट तक कीमतें घट गईं, फूड की आइटेम्ज भी घट गईं। वही स्कीम मैं चाहती हूँ कि पूरे देश में लागू की जाए ताकि यह जो कीमतों के बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है, इस पर रोक लगाई जा सके। व्यापारियों से बालैटरी नैगोशियेटिड प्राइस तय की जा सकती है।

सफल परिवार नियोजन ही, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य समस्या को सुलझा सकता है। हमारी आबादी बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। एक ऐसा टैक्स लगाया जाए कि जिस माता पिता के तीन से अधिक बच्चे हों, जो तीन से अधिक बच्चे पैदा करें उनको छोटा सा टैक्स भदा करना होगा।

उस टैक्स से कुछ थोड़ा सी लोगों में डर की भावना पैदा होगी और वे ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा नहीं करेंगे

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर बहुत से भाई बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि यही लोग, जिन का इस विषय पर अधिकार है और जो इस विषय को समझते हैं, बोला करें। जब इस विषय पर अनधिकार बोलने की चेष्टा की जाती है तो वे सिर पैर की और अनर्गल बातें वे करने लग जाते हैं, और नुक्सान होता है। भारत की जिस मूर्ति को संसार के लोगों ने अपने हृदय श्रद्धा के उच्च मंच पर बिठा रखा है, इस प्रकार की भ्रालोचना से नुक्सान ही पहुँचता है। इस प्रकार की भ्रालोचना करके उस विशाल मूर्ति को, उस श्रद्धास्पद मूर्ति को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिये। शान्ति के अप्रदूत पंडित नेहरू ने अथक परिश्रम के बाद जो इस देश के लिए प्रतिष्ठा कमाई है उसे किसी प्रकार भी धक्का नहीं लगाना चाहिये।

वैज्ञानिक अविष्कारों ने संसार के सभी राष्ट्रों को एक दूसरे के अत्यन्त निकट ला दिया है और विश्व एक ऐसे संतुलन बिन्दु पर खड़ा है जहाँ पर एक ओर तो प्रलय है, संसार की सभ्यता का विनाश है और दूसरी ओर प्रेम और आपसी सहयोग है। हम लोगों का कर्तव्य है कि एक भी बात हम ऐसी न करें जिससे हमारी जो कमाई है, जो अर्जन हम ने कर लिया है, उसे किसी प्रकार से ठेस लगे। जो प्रतिष्ठा हमारे लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्राप्त की है और विश्व को जिस शान्ति के पथ पर वह ले गये है, हम कोई ऐसा काम न करें कि उस शान्ति के पथ से यह विश्व लौट जाये। नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति के द्वारा उन्होंने विश्व के नवोदित राष्ट्रों के लिए जो एक निर्भय शान्ति चाहते थे, निर्भय शान्ति के स्वप्न देखते थे, उन स्वप्नों को साकार बनाने की कोशिश की है। नान-एलाइनमेंट

की पालिसी ने जो नाम हमारे लिये कमाया है, उसकी जब मैं भ्रालोचना सुनती हूँ तो आश्चर्य चकित रह जाती हूँ और विशेषकर श्रद्धय कृपलानी जी के मुँह से जब मैं भ्रालोचना इसकी सुनती हूँ तो मेरे आश्चर्य का ठिकाना ही नहीं रहता है। हमारा पक्ष-मजबूत है। हिमालय का एक एक पत्थर, विश्व परिवार का एक एक व्यक्ति यह जानता है और कह रहा है कि काश्मीर हमारा है, बहु कह रहा है कि हिमालय की भूमि हमारी है और हमारी रहेगी। हमारे पास जो बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं सत्य की शक्ति है, न्याय की शक्ति है, उन पर हमें भरोसा करना चाहिये और बेकार में बबराहट दिखाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस प्रकार के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला कर के हमें कोई गलत कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये।

इस प्रस्ताव को ला करके हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने बार बार पाकिस्तान का जिक्र किया, बार बार चीन का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने बहुत ही भ्रालोचना सरकार की की। लेकिन एक भी रचनात्मक सुझाव उन्होंने नहीं दिया। मैं मानती हूँ कि भ्रालोचना करने का उनको अधिकार प्राप्त है और यह उनका कर्तव्य भी है, लेकिन यह कर्तव्य भी तो उनका है कि भ्रालोचना करने के बाद वे कोई न कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव भी दें। मुझे बड़े ही खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक भी विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य के मुँह से ऐसा सुझाव सुनने को नहीं मिला है जिससे हमारी शक्ति बढ़ती हो और हमारा पक्ष जो है, वह सबल होता हो।

माननीय हिरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने केरल के सम्बन्ध में किये गये निर्णय को अर्थात्क बताया है और वहाँ की हमारी आपसी फूट की बड़ी चर्चा की है। मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे अपने गेरेबा में नखर डाल कर देखें। उनकी पार्टी में क्या हो रहा है इसको तो वे देखें, उस फूट को तो देखें जो उनकी पार्टी में है और तब हमारी फूट के बारे में निर्णय करें। कम से कम हम कांग्रेस के जो सदस्य

[श्री.मति सावित्री निगम]

हैं और जो कभी-कभी भी आपस में लड़ते हैं, विदेशों के साथ गहारीपूर्ण समझौते तो नहीं करते, कम से कम माओ-त्सेतुंग की तस्वीर तो अपने सामने नहीं लगाते, जैसे सुन्दरैया जी ने ब्राम्हर प्रदेश में लगाई थी और जिससे देश को शर्म से अपना सिर नीचे करना पड़ा। जब तक आप अपनी पार्टी की फूट को दूर नहीं कर देते हैं, तब तक आपको अधिकार नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की फूट की आप चर्चा करें।

केरल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करने का जो निर्णय किया गया है, वह न्यायसंगत है, उपयुक्त है, जिस समय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अन्यायपूर्ण, क्रूर और निर्दयतापूर्ण शासन का अन्त करने का निश्चय किया गया था वह भी न्यायपूर्ण था, नैतिक था।

अन्त में मैं इस सदन के इस मंच से उन सब विदेश ताकतों से अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि बिला बजह इस छोट से भविष्यवासी के प्रस्ताव को इतना महत्व न दें क्योंकि देश के 47 करोड़ नर और नारी इस मौजूदा सरकार तथा प्रधान मंत्री पर पूर्ण विश्वास, प्रगाढ़ श्रद्धा और प्रेम रखते हैं। मैं आपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि इस संकट के समय में, इस कठिन समय में उनका कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि वे विध्वंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों में अपनी शक्ति को न लगा करके रचनात्मक प्रवृत्तियों में लगायें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तभी सही मौजूदा समस्याओं और मौजूदा कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का देशभक्तिपूर्ण एक नमूना व पेश करेंगे।

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speeches of the big guns of the opposition firing sputniks, rockets, hydrogen and atomic bombs using the same ammunition—food crisis, shortage and high prices, corruption, Chinese invasion, Pakistan, Kashmir and evacuee

problems—have not at all hit the bull's eye. Not only that; they have gone far off the mark, as they have been using the same ballistic calculations for different ranges and different missiles.

I have been reminded of my experience exactly 43 years back when I was a student in the medical college, when we used to be taught the science of prescription writing. First, we write the name of the patient. Here the name of the patient is the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. The doctors are what you call the *ten dikpals* of the various parties. The first top physician is my friend, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. Let us see what these doctors have prescribed.

Dr. Chatterjee prescribes the first item in the prescription, namely, quinine. The second item comes from Mr. Trivedi—arsenic. The third one comes from Mr. Goplan who prescribed mercury. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee prescribes Iodine. There are others who have prescribed chillies. Some of them have prescribed bismuth and carbon; some have prescribed magsulph. The ninth is from Mr. Dandekar who has given aqua pura.

While being taught prescription-writing, we used to be told that the prescriptions must have certain qualities. The first quality is that the drugs must be compatible. That means, one drug should not react against another. But when you look at this prescription, they are incompatible and cannot go together. The mixture they have presented is bottled in a leaky bottle, leaking all the time. The mixture will not remain there. If you look at the colour, it is black and dark and nobody can like it. It has got a nauseating smell. If tasted, it is not only bitter and unpalatable, but it creates tremendous difficulties to gulp it. If you swallow it, God forbid, perhaps it will remove you from your very existence because of its fatal potentialities. That has been

the performance of the Opposition while bringing forward this motion. It proves beyond doubt that they have no case at all. They have produced a prescription which, I am glad to say, no Prime Minister or Council of Ministers will ever take, because we on this side are guided by scientific system of medicine. We know the incompatibilities and the weaknesses of the opposition parties, how they have combined and brought out a prescription which will never do good to either the Prime Minister or the Government or the country or the common man. That is my first impression about this motion of no-confidence brought about by this unholy alliance.

The physicians belong to different systems of medicine. Some of them belong to the communist system of medicine, some to the capitalist system of medicine. Some of them are Samyukt_s and some are Swantantras. These are the various varieties of physicians who have combined to produce such a bad result. It is just as well that the modern medical science knows much better and the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are quite safe in the safe custody of the scientific system of medicine.

To judge the performance of this Government and the Congress, let us have a quick and rapid look back at the history of the last fifty years. There was the Gandhian period from 1914 to 1947—33 years—with two World Wars, the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi with his band of leaders and followers imbued with the idea of satya (truth), sacrifice, service and non-violence. During this period, the greatest mental change—that is the most important thing brought about by this band of workers—agitation, fearlessness, in going to jail, strikes, satyagraha, defiance of law and order under certain circumstances and dissipation of fear complex from most of the people. As a result of this accumulation of forces, we obtained independence on 15th August, 1947. This legacy of

defiance of law has pervaded and it is still being practised by the leaders of the opposition and their followers. I thought that the defiance of law and order ought to have been given up the day we obtained independence and introduced real democracy.

Then came the period of the great Prime Minister who is no more, the period from 1947 to 1964. During this period, we had the misfortune of partition of the country, the holocaust which followed the partition, the framing of the Constitution and planning for wealth and the three big Five Year Plans. We should remember that the late Prime Minister always had a great vision. He looked at the world and wondered, where is India in the comity of nations when you think about power? The most powerful thing that can give power to a country is steel. In steel production we have got a place in the world. While we were nowhere before, now we are somewhere. The second important point is power. We have big dams producing electricity. We have Hydal and thermal plants and the Necluar Reactor (Trombay) which are producing a tremendous amount of electricity. The third important point which shows the strength of a nation is heavy industry. Here also we are much advanced and we are producing great things. We are trying to become self-sufficient in all these things. So, the late Prime Minister has done a great task and the nation will always remain grateful to him, for all time to come for the greatest achievements of time. It is futile for me to enumerate these things.

During this very period, land reforms came. Certain things—abolition of Zamindari, Talukadari, Malguzari and Princely states—were done and we thought that land reforms will solve the problem of food. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. There has been fragmentation of land and as a result, food production has not been as good as it should have been.

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

During this period, there has been pumping in of currency and foreign aid. There has been tremendous increase in the fluid circulation of money and deficit financing and gold smuggling and black-marketing is holding sway. During this very period, Chinese invasion came. There was also the problem of Pakistan and Kashmir and the East Bengal refugee problem. These were the most important problems which have faced us.

Let us be fair and square. Every Indian and not only the Government of the late Prime Minister and the Congress, but the people can be proud of all these things. We are thankful to God for giving us as Prime Minister the very best in the world, who has put the country at the top. We shall always remember him for his greatness.

I would like to call the present period the period of peace and plenty. I call it the period of taking stock of the situation. Looking back—not leaping back—what do we find? Population is the most important thing. Population has been increasing in the world at a great rate. Formerly the population growth was 1.2 per cent; then it was 1.4, 1.6, 1.8 and now we have the tremendous picture of 2.5 per cent. The world population is more than 320 crores and India's population has touched the high-mark of 46 crores. Every year we are multiplying at the rate of 1 crore, which mean 10 million more mouths to feed every year. As a result of the tremendous increase in our population our plans have fallen short. Our food production has increased and everything has increased, but they have not kept pace with increase in the population. So whatever has been done in these respects has not been successful. This is a very important point. Let us remember for all time to come that unless and until we solve this problem of multiplication of the population, all our targets will only fail. Let us therefore put our heart in it and solve this problem by

family planning and control of population to some degree. If we do not, it will not be possible for us to feed our millions.

Let us remember that the amount of food production in the whole world is also not enough. The world population of 320 crores is not getting enough to eat. And if we multiply at this rate, by 1996 we shall be 92 crores and the world population will become more than 600 crores. So this problem is not only a problem for our country, it is an international problem and that problem has got to be solved. And it can only be solved by research and by producing cheap contraceptives, that is by adopting radical methods on almost a war footing. Then only we can solve the problem.

Then, coming to the present Opposition, who are they? All old stalwart nationalists and Congressmen. And now they are non-cooperating. Why are they non-cooperating? Because they have been frustrated and they are disappointed. That is the reason. We have all respect for them. But let us consider this. In any scheme of democracy what is the function of the opposition? The opposition functions, if they are sincere, in a responsible manner making constructive criticism all the time. What have the opposition done in this respect? Their criticism is of a destructive nature, whatever we do. Whatever the Government does, the opposition comes forward with some sort of criticism of a destructive nature, they start demonstrations, they indulge in preaching of violence and defiance of law and order and fasting, and other things. Even in the present debate they have flung abuse and forecast defiance of law and order in the offing. They are threatening us that "if you don't do this, this will happen". That is what the present opposition is doing. Is that responsible, is it proper, is it fair, has the present opposition given a fair and square deal to this Government itself?

The newly found talent of the Swatantra Party in his maiden speech, although not supporting the no-confidence motion, sang the maiden's melodious song of giving the Government a chance. It is a tune to lure us into the lair of Big Finance. We are not going to be trapped by such assurances as have been given by the Swatantra leader. The same thing I can say about the other leaders. Their object is to mislead us.

What do you see when you look around the world? If you look around the world anywhere, whether to the east or to the west or to the north or to the south and see what is happening. You find either military dictatorships, guided democracy, kingship or other forms of autocratic rule. Ours is the only biggest democracy in the world which is still on its feet and which is creating confidence in the whole world. This proves, if proof was needed, that democracy has taken deep root in our country and has become part of our body politic. We have to thank Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru and the millions of workers in the country and even the opposition for this great achievements that we have made.

Coming to the food problem, which is most important, everybody has talked about it. But why is it so? Because our press and our administration have given no publicity for the villager or the villages which comprise the millions, 82 per cent of our population. They have not been given a fair deal. When people talk about the food problem, they do not talk about the villages. This point is of great importance. And how can this be solved? The present Food Minister has already got the situation well in hand, and the long-term measures must treat food as a basic industry. When we think about basic industry we need money, material, methods, machine and man. Let each and every one of us keep in mind the dignity of labour and go to the land and back to the villages. Only then can we solve this problem.

Now a clarion call has been given by the present Prime Minister and he has already asked for the co-operation of the Opposition. The second thing is, let each parliamentarian, MLA and MLC go and live for three days in the year in a village. He has already said that. That means he wants that the villages should have the amenities of sanitation, roads, water to drink, schools and health. This is a very important point. Let us make the villages worth living, and instead of the present urbanisation let the process of ruralisation start. Let us turn back completely. Do not give facilities to the cities to become bigger. On the other hand, let the countryside become bigger. And let, what I would call, rural institutes, rural colleges, rural industries and cottage industries, let them develop. And then only can there be this creation of a combined economy.

People complain against what we call democratic socialism. Let them remember that democratic socialism is an experiment. Where there is democracy, there is socialism. We are trying that experiment and it is our duty to see that democratic socialism will prove a success. And there is no doubt that with the present Prime Minister and his band of Ministers and with the country behind him democratic socialism will prove a success, and it will not be far off when the success will be proved beyond any doubt.

In conclusion I must say, let this be an era of peace and plenty. Let this be a culmination point of the Gandhi and Nehru period. If the American agriculture can feed the world and send grain to Russia, India and other countries, then the Indian farmer can certainly feed India. Let the price of the Indian foodgrain be fixed at an economic and better level. The agricultural labour's earning should not be lower than what an average worker in the town or factory will get. That is a very important point. And once you do that, the granaries will be emptied, the hoarders will dislodge their stocks, and every inch

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

of the land will be tilled like that we see in Japan.

In this work our great friends of the Opposition can give their support and help if they are really sincere and if they want to help the poor, the down-trodden and Dridra Narayan. And if they help I have no doubt that the so-called Ram Rajya which is our aim, when everybody will get his food, everybody will have clothes, everybody will have shelter and get his requirements, will be brought to this country. So my request and appeal to the Opposition is not to come with this sort of thing, because by this method they are only creating defiance of law and order which will not do any good to anybody. And they are responsible for this. As regards this no-confidence motion we know the result of it. As I have already said, it is such a bad mixture that the Government is not going to take that mixture; and it is not good even for the Opposition. It is a bad mixture. I will appeal to them to co-operate with the Government and not to come with such motions.

Sir, with these few words I oppose the motion of no-confidence that has been moved.

श्री यू० सि० चौबरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव पर दो तीन दिन से बहस हो रही है। इससे कुछ दिन पहले खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर काफी कुछ कहा गया। पहले भी जब सरकारी प्रस्ताव इस बारे में आया था तो उस वक्त भी खाद्य के बारे में इस तरफ से बहुत कुछ कहा गया और उस तरफ से सरकार। नजरिया काफी खोल कर पेश किया गया।

इस भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव के बारे में बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें इस सदन के अन्दर दो तीन दिनों के अन्दर कही गयीं जिन से प्रकट होता है कि सरकार के अन्दर, सरकार की नीतियों

के अन्दर कोई कमी नहीं है, जो कुछ भी हो रहा है यह सारा का सारा खाली एक बहस है और अपोजीशन के आदमियों ने एक गुट सा बना करके—जिसके लिए अभी एक बम्ब इस्तीफा किया गया है अनहौल; एलाएंस यहां पर यह भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव रखा है।

अगर इस तरफ की सारी की सारी बातों को निकाल दिया जाए और केवल कांग्रेस की तरफ की बातों को सुना जाए, तो ऐसा मामूली पहेला कि देश के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की अशांति नहीं है, देश के अन्दर अनाज की बिल्कुल कमी नहीं है, नीतियां बिल्कुल सही हैं, हम अपनी अन्दरूनी और बाहरी नीतियों के अन्दर पूरी तरह से कामयाब हैं, और यह जो कुछ भी हुआ है, जैसा कि सुबहाम्यम् साहब ने कहा था, यह खाली अपोजीशन की तरफ से भड़काने वाली कार्रवाई है, ऐसा प्रतीत होगा। खाली हमारे इस तरफ के लोगों के कहने से या उस तरफ के जो शोक हैं उनके कहने से तो किसी समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। अगर जो असली स्थिति है उसके ऊपर हम नजर डालें तो उसके बाद जो कुछ भी पता चलेगा, सारी चीज का विश्लेषण करने के बाद जो चीज सामने आयेगी वह एक सही तस्वीर होगी।

खाद्यान्न के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। इस सत्र में पिछले हफ्ते या डेढ़ हफ्ते से जो बहस चल रही है, कम से कम एक बात में सभी आदमी एक राय हुए, चाहे वे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों कि देश में खाद्य की समस्या गम्भीर है। डा० साहब ने खाद्यान्न के बारे में और उत्पादन की कमी होने के बारे में हमारे लोगों की बातों को ही सपोर्ट किया, किसानों के साथ उपेक्षा का बर्ताव सरकार का रहा है, यह सब बातें उन्होंने भी कहीं और हमें एक तरह से सपोर्ट ही किया मगर अन्त में बैठते बैठते वह यह बू गये कि मैं इस भविष्यवासी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। यह तो अन्त में उन्होंने कह दिया कि मैं इस भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

हूँ लेकिन किसानों के प्रति जो सरकार की एक उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति रही है और जिसकी कि और हमारी तरफ से ध्यान दिलाया गया उसका उन्होंने भी समर्थन किया। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि यह जो लैंड का फ्रैगमेंटेशन होता जा रहा है, किसानों को अधिक उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है और परिणामस्वरूप अन्न की पैदावार में इजाफ़ा नहीं हो रहा है तो यह सब बातें एक तरह से हमारे अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन ही करती हैं भले ही आखिर में उन्होंने कह दिया कि मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

भ्राज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने की है। मैं यह बात मान सकता हूँ कि इन पिछले सत्तरह सालों के अन्दर देश में कितने कारखाने लगे होंगे, उद्योग घड़े स्थापित हुए होंगे, नई सड़कें बनी होंगी और नई रेल की लाइनें भी देश में बिछी होंगी, यह सब बातें मैं मान सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह हरगिज मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि किसी प्रकार से कोई भी काम सरकार की तरफ से एक सही नीयत से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देकर खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने की दिशा में किया गया। एक, अन्न कानून उस सम्बन्ध में ज़रूर बने, जमींदारियां ज़रूर खत्म हुईं। वे ठीक ही हैं और उनसे मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है। मेरा विरोध तो सरकार से इस बात को लेकर है कि जहाँ हम एक तरफ अन्न के उत्पादन में कमी होने की शिकायत करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि किसान अधिक उत्पादन करे वहाँ हमें कृषि उत्पादन अधिक करने के लिए जो किसानों को प्रोत्साहन और आवश्यक सुविधाएँ देनी चाहिए, वे नहीं दी जाती हैं।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक कारखाना यहाँ पर लगता है तो गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए ऐक्ट लाती है और कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज को गवर्नमेंट प्रोटेक्शन देती है

और वह इण्डस्ट्रीज गवर्नमेंट के उस प्रोटेक्शन के साथे में पनपती हैं, उस प्रकार का कोई भी कानून, कोई भी इस तरह का प्राविजन जो कि उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन दे किसानों के वास्ते नहीं किया जाता है। क्या सरकार या सरकार का समर्थन करने वाला कोई भी सदस्य यहाँ पर यह कहने के लिए तैयार है कि हमने किसानों को इस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया है जिससे किसान के मन में उत्साह पैदा होगा और वह आगे बढ़ कर खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकेगा? फ़सलियत तो यह है कि ऐसी कोई बात हरगिज नहीं हुई।

खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी सरकारी मोशन के ऊपर बोलते हुए भूतपूर्व खाद्य मन्त्री श्री जैन ने यह बतलाया कि देश के अन्दर किसानों की जो सामान्य ज़रूरतें हैं, जैसे पानी, खाद, बीज या कुम्भों के वास्ते बिजली की व्यवस्था, यह सब उन्हें अभी भी नहीं मिल पाती है। खाद के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में खाद की कीमत संसार के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में दुगुनी है, 50 प्रतिशत अधिक है। बिजली की व्यवस्था उनके लिए करने की जहाँ तक बात है स्थिति यह है कि जहाँ एक कारखाने को बिजली 2 या 3 पैसे फी यूनिट मिलती है वहाँ किसान को खेती के लिए वही बिजली 25 से 50 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से सप्लाई की जाती है। अन्य सुविधाओं को भी जो तक किसानों को पहुँचाने का सवाल है वे भी किसान को किसी शक्ल में नहीं दी गईं ताकि किसान प्रोत्साहित हो और अपनी कृषि की उपज का लगन के साथ बढ़ाने में जुट जाये। सरकार जिस प्रकार से कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने के हेतु उन्हें तरः तरः के प्रोत्साहन व प्रोटेक्शन देती है, किसानों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए वैसे कोई प्रोत्साहन व प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिए कि जब तक किसान के दिल के अन्दर, उसकी अपनी ज़मीन के प्रति, उसके अपने काम और धंधे के प्रति प्रोत्साहन पैदा नहीं होगा तब तक यह खाद्य समस्या

। [श्री यू० सि० चौधरी]

ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहेगी और वः किसी प्रकार से भी हल होने वाली नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्यान्न के बारे में मझे बहुत ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। खुद सरकार और सरकारी पक्ष के आदमी इस बात को मानते हैं कि खाद्य समस्या हमारी बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है, खाद्यान्न के भाव अंधाधुंध बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, गरीबों के लिए जीवन निर्वाह करना कठिन हो गया है। अब खाद्यान्न के वर्तमान संकट के लिए चाहे प्रायः यह फुड जॉस को जिम्मेदार ठहराये या अन्य बातों को इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराये, हर एक आदमी जो यहां पर बैठा हुआ है उसने एक राय से इस बात को मान लिया है कि खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन काफी पिछड़ चुका है, और सबसे बड़ी समस्या देश के सामने अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है। अन्य बातें इसके मुक़ाबले में नहीं आ सकती हैं। सरकार योजना में जो 70-80 करोड़ रुपये का कट करने का इरादा कर रही है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह ठीक ही विचार है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ कि यह रुपया अन्य चीजों में इस्तेमाल न होकर कृषि उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल हो। कारखानों में जो कि खाली खर्चा करने वाले हैं जहां केवल एक्सपेंडीचर ही है, वहां यह रुपया इस्तेमाल न होकर कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में खर्च किया जाय। बेशक यह स्वागत योग्य बात है और यः उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि इसका अच्छा असर पड़ेगा और खाद्यान्न की पैदावार इससे बढ़ जाय।

जहां तक सरकार की बाहर की नीतियों का सवाल है मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को जब यहां इस सदन में श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री के एक गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव को लेकर कश्मीर का विशेष दर्जा समाप्त करने के बारे में चर्चा चलाई गई बः आज की स्थिति में बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है। श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री ने अपने मोशन में कश्मीर

के सम्बन्ध में जो एक खास धारा संविधान में रक्खी हुई है, कश्मीर को अन्य राज्यों के मुक़ाबले जो एक खास दर्जा व प्रोटेक्शन दे रक्खा है उसको समाप्त करने की मांग की। आज यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि कश्मीर सम्बन्धी वः धारा टूटा ली जाय और एक जो अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बनाये रक्खा हुआ है उसे सदा के लिए समाप्त कर दिया जाय। आज पिछले 16-17 सालों से कश्मीर का मामला लटका हुआ है यह सही है कि इन 16-17 सालों से कश्मीर के मामले को लेकर और अन्य बहुत सी बातों को लेकर पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात बहुत खराब हैं। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि हमारे पाकिस्तान के साथ ताल्लुकात लगातार खराब होते चले जायें तो हमारे इसमें भला होगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि अगर सरकार या कोई भी आदमी इस तरह की बात सोचता है कि केवल कश्मीर का कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दे देने से या अपने अधिकार को कुछ अंश तक छोड़ देने से और कश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान को तुष्ट कर देने से यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी तो यह उसकी गलती व भूल है। यह खेद का विषय है कि कश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान से समझौता करने के लिए कांग्रेस और पुराने कांग्रेसी जो कि अब सर्वोदयी नेता बन गये हैं वे बार बार इस बात की दुःई दे रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार का कोई कदम उठाने से पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे हो जायेंगे। पाकिस्तान के भारत के प्रति शत्रुता और द्वेषपूर्ण इरादे हैं जब तक उनके बारे में गहराई से नहीं सोचेंगे और उनका निराकरण करने के लिए आवश्यक सावधानी नहीं बरतेंगे तब तक केवल कश्मीर घाटी दे देने से, जम्मू व लद्दाख़ इधर रख लेने से या जो हिस्सा आज्ञाद कश्मीर का है और जिस पर कि उसका गैर कानूनी कब्जा है उसको दे देने से इस समस्या का हल हो जायगा एसा मैं हरगिज मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ।

एक बात में शोख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। शोख अब्दुल्ला के प्रति सरकार का रुख आज तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। आखिर वह इस व्यक्ति को इतना महत्व क्यों दे रही है? शोख अब्दुल्ला की प्रेरणा के ऊपर सरकार आज कश्मीर की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए फिर से बातचीत करने को तैयार जान पड़ती है और इस समस्या को जैसे भी हो सके सुलझाने का एक वातावरण बनाने का उनकी ओर से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने पिछले शुकवार को कश्मीर सम्बन्धी अपने प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए यह ठीक ही कहा था पहले भी जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी जीवित थे और आज भी जबकि शासन की बागडोर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के हाथ में है, जहां सवाल पैदा होता था कि हमने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़नी है वहां तो हम राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमान कांग्रेसियों के साथ मिला करते थे और उनको अपने साथ में लेकर चलते थे लेकिन जब कभी कोई अल्पसंख्यकों अर्थात् मुसलमानों के हितों के बारे में बंटवारा करने का सवाल पेश होता था तो हमारे यह कांग्रेसी नेता राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमानों की ओर न देख कर मिस्टर जिन्ना का ही मुँह देखा करते थे। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने यह बात ठीक ही कही। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि इसी के कारण नाराज होकर सीमान्त गांधी खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां आज तक फिन्नुस्तान के अन्दर नहीं आये। अफसोस की बात है कि आज वही गलत नीति फिर इस सरकार द्वारा दुहराई जा रही है। आज भी शोख अब्दुल्ला को सरकार द्वारा आवश्यकता से अधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है और कश्मीर के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमान बैठे हुए हैं उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। केवल एक व्यक्ति हो, एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसके कि बारे में सब तरफ यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि वह किसी भी प्रकार से भारत का हितैषी नहीं है, ऐसे व्यक्ति को इतना अधिक महत्व देना, मैं नहीं समझता

कि यह किस प्रकार की कूटनीति और राजनीति पर आधारित है? यह सरासर गलत और बेबुनियाद नीति है। केवल एक व्यक्ति के कानों से कश्मीर का भविष्य एक अनिश्चितता के वातावरण में जटका देना कदापि उचित नहीं है। कौन नहीं जानता कि कश्मीर हमारे देश का एक अविभाज्य अंग है? उस के बारे में एक बार नहीं; जारों बार यह घोषणा की जा चुकी है कि कश्मीर भारत के अन्य राज्यों के समान ही उस का एक राज्य है। कश्मीर वैधानिक रूप से भारत का हिस्सा बन चुका है। अगर इस प्रकार से उस व्यक्ति को खुश करने या उस व्यक्ति की संतुष्टि के वास्ते या पाकिस्तान और फिन्नुस्तान के प्रायस में उत्तम सम्बन्ध बनाने की भाड़ के अंदर इस प्रश्न को अगर दुबारा उठाया जायगा तो इस से हमारी समस्या उलझेगी और हमारी समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं निकलेगा। इस मामले के अंदर पता नहीं सरकार भी किस प्रकार की नीति अपना रही है? सर्वोदयी व भूदानी नेता आज खुलेआम यह प्रचार करते फिर रहे हैं कि अकसाईचिन अगर चीन को पट्टे पर दे दिया जाय तो चीन के साथ हमारा झगड़ा खत्म हो सकता है। आज जो हमारे देश का एक आम नागरिक है उस के दिल के अन्दर यह शक पैदा किया जा रहा है क्योंकि सरकार की इस बारे में कोई स्पष्ट नीति समझ में नहीं आती है। सरकार की ओर से भूदानी और सर्वोदयी नेता का कोई स्पष्ट विरोध नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकार की ओर से या कांग्रेस की ओर से कोई भी ऐसा घोषणा या एलान, इधर पिछले डेढ़, दो महीने से जो इस प्रकार की बातें की जा रही हैं, उन से सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, कोई ऐसा एलान नहीं किया गया है। इस कारण आज आम जनता में एक शक पैदा होता है कि यह जो अकसाईचिन या कश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई न कोई समझौता करने की बात है, जिस प्रकार का इन सर्वोदयी और भूदानी नेताओं का कांग्रेसी शासकों के साथ सम्बन्ध है और रहा है शायद सरकार के

[श्री यू० सि० चौधरी]

इशारों पर ही यह सारे कदम बने उठा रहे हों। यह बात लोगों में एक प्रकार का भ्रम पैदा कर रही है। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे। अगर वह सोचती है कि अक्सार्ड-चिन या काश्मीर का कुछ हिस्सा दे कर चीन और पाकिस्तान की समस्या को सुलझाना है, तो उस को साफ़ तौर से यह बात कहनी चाहिए, ताकि वह देख सके कि इन सुझावों के बारे में आम जनता का क्या रीएक्शन है। स्वयं चुप बैठ कर और कुछ दूसरे भादमियों को आगे कर देने से जनता में शक की भावना पैदा होती है। यह शक की भावना देश के लिए तो बुरी है ही, स्वयं सरकार के लिए भी बुरी है, क्योंकि इस अवस्था में उस की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाती है। आज सरकार स्वयं तो चुप बैठी हुई है, लेकिन दूसरे भादमी बड़े जोशो-खरोश के साथ ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं, जिन की हम कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं और जिन का काफ़ी विरोध भी हो रहा है।

जब अक्सार्ड-चिन के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की बात कही जाती है, तो हम एक महत्वपूर्ण बात को हरगिज नहीं भूल सकते। आज से डेढ़ दो वर्ष पहले सारे सदन ने एकमत हो कर य. प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि जब तक हम अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि का आक्रमणकारी चीनियों से खाली नहीं करवा लेंगे, तब तक हम चीन से नहीं बँटेंगे। इस संदर्भ में जब इस प्रकार की बातें कहती रही हैं, कोई एक व्यक्ति ऐसी बातें कह रहा है और फिर भी सरकार खामोश बँटी है, तो जनता के मन में यह शक पैदा होता है कि इस सदन ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था, उस के बारे में सरकार का इरादा बिल्कुल डिलमिल है।

पाकिस्तान से हमारे सम्बन्धों के दिलदिल में पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान नागरिकों के आसाम में बसने का जिक्र भी करना चाहता हूँ। एक बार नहीं, हजारों बार यह

प्रश्न उठाया गया है। विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों में इस की चर्चा हुई है। सरकार ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार यह माना है कि पाकिस्तानी नागरिक लाखों की तादाद में आसाम में बस गए हैं। उस की ओर से य. भी कहा गया है कि वह उन लोगों को अपने य. से निकाल कर उन के अपने देश पाकिस्तान को भेजने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि य. मामला ठंडा पड़ गया है। ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है कि वहाँ से एक भादमी भी निकाला गया है। न तो सरकार की तरफ़ से इस बारे में कोई बयान ही दिया गया है और न ऐसी कोई बात सुनने पढ़ने में आई है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पाकिस्तानी नागरिक लगातार लम्बे असें तक हमारे देश में बैठ रहेंगे, तो एक दिन आयेगा, जब वे कहेंगे कि हम तो पंद्रह, बीस बरसों से यहाँ ही रहते हैं, पाकिस्तान से हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, हम तो भारत में रहने वाले हैं और हम को इस देश की नागरिकता भी जाये। क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ कि जब वे इस बात को उठावेंगे, तो हमारे देश की सुरक्षा की क्या स्थिति होगी, जब कि लाखों की तादाद में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हमारे देश में आबाद होंगे? सरकार आज तक उन लोगों को देश से निकाल नहीं पाई। वह उन को निकालने के लिए कोई भी ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इस लिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ भादमी नाराज न हो जायें और पाकिस्तान इस को नहीं मानता है। यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है। चूँकि आज-कल इस सदन में, और बाहर, इस बारे में शोर मचाना बन्द हो गया है, इस लिए सरकार भी खामोश हो कर बैठ गई है। जब कभी यह सवाल सामने आयेगा तो सरकार अपना मुँह छिपाने की कोशिश करेगी। आज आसाम में और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में लाखों की तादाद में

पाकिस्तान के नागरिक मौजूद हैं, जो कि कुछ नहीं करते हैं, जो अपना पेट पालने के लिए यहां नहीं आए हैं। उन में से दस से तीस प्रतिशत लोग ज़रूर जासूसी का काम करते होंगे। वे बड़े आराम के साथ घूम रहे हैं और सरकार अपने कर्त्तव्य से हटी हुई है।

अन्त में मैं दो और बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिन की आजकल बड़ी चर्चा है। कल आरम्भ के दो प्रश्नों में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू का स्मारक तीनमूर्ति के भवन में बनाए जाने के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा हुई। उस चर्चा से एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई। अगर सरकार को पहले इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं था कि इस तरफ़ के सब आदमियों और एक या दो आदमियों को छोड़ कर उस तरफ़ के बहुत से आदमियों का यह विचार है कि उस मकान को श्री नेहरू का स्मारक बनाना उन का कोई सम्मान नहीं है, तो इस चर्चा से उस को इस सदन के अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों के दृष्टिकोण का पता चल गया होगा। सदन में हुई इस चर्चा के बाद कल शाम को मैं उस मकान को देखने के लिए गया। वहां पर आज भी यह पत्थर लगा हुआ है कि उस मकान में फ़लां अंग्रेज़ कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ काफ़ी असें तक रहे। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब यह सारी बात चल रही थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री या कांग्रेस के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई।

यह बात नहीं है कि विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों के मन में पंडित नेहरू के प्रति असम्मान की भावना है। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर पंडित नेहरू का कोई स्मारक बनाना है, तो वह बहुत अच्छा बने, लेकिन एक बात तो दिमाग में रखी जानी चाहिए और वह यह कि वह स्मारक कम से कम मौलिक हो और उस का उन के जीवन के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध तो हो। सोलह सत्रह साल तक पंडित नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री होने के नाते वहां पर रहे। दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री भी वहां रह सकता है। यह पता नहीं चलता कि उस भवन को पंडित नेहरू का

स्मारक बनाने का आधार क्या है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी बाह्यांत परम्परा है। इस सदन और सारे देश का यह विचार है, आम लोग गली-मुहल्लों में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, अखबारों में प्राया है कि तीनमूर्ति का भवन सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री के रहने के लिए उपयुक्त है। राष्ट्रपति-भवन उस के सामने है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस भवन को उन का स्मारक बनाना उन के सम्मान के लिए है या फिजूल की लकीर को पीटना है।

वह बात ख़त्म नहीं हुई कि यह कहा गया कि सिक्कों पर भी पंडित नेहरू की तस्वीर होगी। समझ में नहीं आता कि हम बीसवीं सदी में बैठे हुए हैं या चौदहवीं पंद्रहवीं सदी में बैठे हुए हैं। रूजवेल्ट अमरीका के लिए बड़ा होगा, चर्चिल अपने देश इंग्लैंड के लिए बड़ा होगा और स्टालिन रूस के लिए बड़ा होगा, लेकिन उन के चित्र सिक्कों पर नहीं रखे गए। कोई भी जनतंत्रीय परम्परा में विश्वास करने वाला आदमी इस प्रकार की पुरानी बादशाही और सामन्तयुग की परम्परा को कभी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। जिद्द में आ कर सरकार चाहे यह फ़ैसला कर ले, लेकिन यह बात किसी आदमी के गले में नहीं उतरेगी। अपनी पार्टी के इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए और इलीक़शन में इस नाम का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए यह फ़ैसला किया गया है कि सिक्कों पर श्री नेहरू की तस्वीर होगी। सत्रह साल की हुकूमत के बाद नेहरू की तस्वीर लोगों के दिलों में उतर चुकी है। सरकार यह निश्चय रखे कि इन सिक्कों की कोई भी कीमत नहीं रहेगी।

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the House for the kindly eye they have on my Ministry. Hon. Members who have participated in this debate did not say much in criticism against my Ministry. I do not claim that my Ministry is functioning more efficiently than other Ministries. But I know that every Member of this

[Shri Tyagi]

House has a heart and every one knows that this Ministry is directly connected with people who are displaced persons. So, from the humanitarian point of view, it is just fair that all parties without exception must give their fullest co-operation to me and my Ministry.

I am always open to conviction and I invite Members of this House to give me their suggestions with regard to the success I am trying to achieve in the rehabilitation of refugees. In this question there is no party; all members are alike. Here I must acquaint the House with the problem, which is becoming more and more serious and severe as time passes. As on 10th September, the total number of displaced persons who have migrated to India is 6,81,611 which works out to an average of 2,000 per day. The plight of the small little children, hungry and famished, who are coming to India daily is really pitiable. We cannot have anything but sympathy for them.

I am sorry that Shri Chatterjee did not take kindly to this Ministry and was not as good as he usually is. He said that nothing is being done for the poor refugees. He further remarked that we were not taking a realistic view of the problem and that our attitude was not sympathetic at all. This is something surprising.

15 hrs.

He said that the Government has treated the refugee problem with cruel indifference. That is rather uncharitable; anyway, he might have had that impression. May I tell him, and this House that it was not possible to resettle them all at once. It is such a huge population. The first concern of the Government in this rainy season was to give them shelter, to provide food and to give them medical relief. That, of course, kept the Ministry engaged. Even then about 5,280 persons have already been

given some employment as artisans, labourers, shopkeepers, teachers, motor drivers, masons, weavers, fishermen etc. and further attempts are being made. About 1,15,000 acres of land has been offered by various States and I am very grateful to all the States in India that they have come forward with an open heart and generosity. They offered thousands of acres of land and the total has now come to 1,15,000 acres.

This problem is being treated on a national basis, as an all-India problem. I am sorry that Shri Chatterjee has remarked—

“.....there is a conspiracy among the high-ups in the Congress not to allow these people to be resettled in West Bengal but to have their relief and rehabilitation outside the State of West Bengal.”

I crave your indulgence just for a minute. I hope the House will appreciate it that on the occasion of partition 41,17,000 displaced persons had entered West Bengal and out of those 41,17,000,—31,32,000 had settled in West Bengal. So, last time, factually it was West Bengal alone which just bore the brunt of these displaced persons where the bulk of them were settled. Their population average is high enough. So, how could the fresh DPs be settled there? And then we should not expect a patriot to say that a border State must be overcrowded. I do not know if Shri Chatterjee is aware of the figures. Up till now 4,38,000 people have crossed the border and entered West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you also satisfied that the contention that West Bengal has reached the saturation point is correct?

Shri Tyagi: I know, my hon. friend is convinced of what I say. Out of these 4,38,000 people who have entered West Bengal, 261,000 have already stayed back; they have not gone out. About 50 per cent of these

displaced persons are staying back in West Bengal. So, it is already becoming overcrowded. And Shri Chatterjee objects to my taking them to Dandakaranya or to other States! Why should not I take them there? Have they not got a right on other States? After all, they are our kith and kin. I am not guided by linguistic or regional considerations. When the refugees come, they have a right to go anywhere, in any corner of the country wherever there is a place. Why only to West Bengal? Therefore to accuse the Government of just throwing them out of Bengal is not fair because even now half the population is staying back.

Then, Shri Chatterjee said:—

“ . . . no attempt has been made by this Government to demand compensation for properties left behind or for cash left behind by these . . . refugees.”

It is a matter which requires serious consideration. I am one with Shri Chatterjee, but I hope, as a lawyer, he knows—it is obvious—that it is a matter which pertains to the External Affairs Ministry, though it is a question of joint responsibility. But the House is aware that under the agreements of April 1950, known as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact—migrants from East Pakistan shall enjoy complete proprietary rights of their property left behind. It was announced. It was agreed that they can sell or exchange their property freely even though they have come to India. That pact has not been abrogated so far, although I am sorry to say, as the House already knows it, that in February 1964 the Government of Pakistan issued an Ordinance, which was later on amended, prohibiting these minority community people from transferring their irremovable property without permission of the authority specified by it. That restriction comes in the way and they have not been able to transfer them; otherwise, there was no question of

compensation and Shri Chatterjee and other friends of mine would not raise any question with regard to compensation because, according to this Pact, they could always dispose of their property even if they were in India. Legally, they are still the proprietors of that property. They have still got the right to transfer the property, but by means of an Ordinance the Pakistan Government has prohibited the transfer without permission. This matter was discussed by the Home Ministers of the two countries when they met last and, I am sure, next time—they are meeting soon—they will have a discussion on it when I shall be in a position to place before the House the result of those negotiations. Till those negotiations take place and something is settled, it will be embarrassing for me to pass any remark about it. I would therefore request the House not to press the question. Of course, the question of compensation surely comes if the property is left behind there and that matter has to be negotiated.

I do not want to take much time of the House as I shall have other occasions to place before the House as to what measures have been taken for the rehabilitation and resettlement of these refugees. My difficulty during these few months has been that on account of the rainy season it was not possible to have reclamations operations on the lands which were offered by the State Governments generously. As soon as the rainy season is over our teams of experts will go about to find out possibilities and report and immediately we shall proceed with reclamation activities. We shall finish it soon and as soon as reclamation is done we shall see that they are resettled on that land.

I might also inform the House that the Prime Minister was recently pleased to announce that the Andamans and Nicobar area will also be open for the purpose. A team has already been constituted which is going to inspect the Andaman and Nicobar Islands when the weather allows.

[Shri Tyagi]

They will soon report and quite a number will be resettled there. But I want to make one thing quite clear to the refugees as well, namely, that whatever efforts we make, it will not be possible to accommodate every agriculturist in agriculture because 80 per cent of them are agriculturists and land is not really available. Therefore my appeal to the displaced persons is and has been that they must also help themselves by seeking some other professions and whatever business they can take to, the Ministry will be helpful to them.

Shri Chatterjee also made a remark about the Chairman, Dandakaranya Development Authority. He has referred to the resignation of the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. He has alleged that his life was made miserable and that he was made to resign. He makes out that "the Chairman, Dandakaranya Development Authority, was made to resign because he had the temerity to point out certain gross defects in the Authority." This is a very long case and I am sorry it will be difficult for me to give a long explanation. If you will permit me, I will lay a statement with regard to this on the Table. But I may just say that he never pointed out any defects in the working of the Authority, during the last ten months when he was the Chairman. He was never asked to resign. It is wrong to allege that he was made to resign. Nobody asked him to resign; on the other hand, I tried and told him once, "Please do not resign". The cause of his resignation was the clash between his authority or rights and the executive authority of the Chief Executive Officer who is another whole-time senior officer. By a resolution of the Government the Dandakaranya Development Authority were given the power to assign and allocate powers to various officers. So, the Chief Executive Officer was given the powers by the Dandakaranya Development Authority by means of a resolution and those powers came into clash

with the powers of the Chairman. The Chairman was assigned the power of overall control of the whole procedure of working there and of the plans etc. He was directly responsible to the Dandakaranya Development Authority and, through the Dandakaranya Development Authority, to the Government. He wanted the same to be changed. The Dandakaranya Development Authority did not agree with that. Therefore that was the cause of his resignation. There was no other cause.

As regards a few other points mentioned by Shri Chatterjee, I am sorry to say that Shri Gupta never made any mention of those lapses in the working of the Authority. For instance, he said that the Vigilance Officer was dismissed. It was a case where after the Chinese aggression, every Ministry was asked to curtail expenditure and effect economies, and pursuant to that, the Dandakaranya Authority also effected economies, and consequently, the posts of vigilance officer, industries officer, director of stores purchase, director of resettlement, accounts officer and zonal resettlement officer etc., were curtailed. And the post of vigilance officer etc. was curtailed not because there was any case of corruption brought to notice. It is surprising indeed that Shri N. Chatterjee makes out that the Chairman was forced to resign because he had pointed out some cases of corruption. Factually speaking, it was in the resignation which he submitted that he had pointed out for the first and last time some defects, but in the body of the resignation letter itself there was no such reference to any corruption cases. After all, for ten months, he was in power, and he could take action against the corrupt officers. He never took any action nor did he inform the Dandakaranya Authority about the cases of corruption nor did he submit any report to the Ministry about any lapses. These lapses come to my notice only after I had read his resignation letter. I am sorry that he has resigned. Other-

wise, he was very honest, and scrupulous, and I have all admiration for him. But it is unfortunate that on account of the clash of authority he should have resigned. He wanted that he must look into the details also. The Dandakaranya Authority was of the view that he must be in overall charge like the driver of a motor-car. A driver sits at the steering-wheel and steers the motor-car. He cannot drive well if he becomes the carburetor of the car or the magnet of the car or any other part of the car; if he tries to do so, there would be an accident. The driver is only required to see that every part works in co-ordination and the vehicle moves properly. His is an overall charge.

Similarly, in this case, the chairman had the overall charge. I also asserted that he should be in overall charge. But he was not satisfied, and he resigned. I must also confess one thing here that by nature, I am not inclined to negotiate with officers. If any public servant resigns, immediately, I shall accept the resignation. This has been my policy in the past, and for the future also, whatever be the importance of an officer, if he resigns, it is against the dignity of Government to negotiate with him, and, therefore, I shall accept his resignation immediately.

With your permission, Sir, may I lay this statement on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri K. C. Pant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I just ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants to ask any questions, he can ask them when he intervenes in the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement has been laid on the Table by the hon Minister. We had tabled a calling-attention-notice on this matter to be replied to. I only want that our calling-attention-notice should not be rejected on this ground that the

statement has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not concerned with it if the calling-attention-notice has been rejected.

The hon. Minister has intervened in the debate and he has also laid a statement on the Table of the House. The statement will be distributed to hon. Members, and Members can comment on it in the course of their speeches.

Shri Tyagi: Actually, it is part of my speech, but because I did not want to take up the time of the House, I laid it on the Table of the House.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): We have before us the second no-confidence motion ever moved against the Council of Ministers in the Parliament of free India. The first motion came up last year, sixteen long years after Independence, but the second motion followed after a gap of only one year. It almost seems as though some friends opposite are jealous of the record of the State Assemblies in this regard. At this rate, it may not be long before Parliament becomes the envy of the State Assemblies.

If one recalls the excitement of last year's debate, then I am afraid this year's is something of a damp squib, in spite of Shri N. C. Chatterjee's acrobatic feat on the first day. Who else but he could have acted as a bridge not only between the left and the right wings of the Communist Party, but between his crusading revolutionary colleagues of all hues on the one hand and his no less crusading counter-revolutionary ex-colleagues on the other?

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Therefore, Shri N. C. Chatterjee at least cannot be blamed for the failure of this debate to rouse public opinion. The reason for this failure lies elsewhere. It lies really in the mistiming of the debate. Coming at a time

[Shri K. C. Pant]

when the country has hardly recovered from the shock of Pandit Nehru's sad demise and the intense anxiety that followed that sad event, this motion, if I may say so, with all respect, does not reflect the mood of the country. It does not take into account the mood of national crisis born primarily of internal difficulties but heightened by an awareness of the ever-deepening danger from the north which makes the people of India instinctively disown any attempt to disturb the stability of the country or the continuity of the government. It does not take into account the enormous sense of joy and of relief at the smooth manner in which Panditji's successor was elected. The Congress Party can be proud that it did not fail Indian democracy in its hour of trial. For the discipline and maturity that it displayed in the face of the gravest national crisis, what the Congress deserves today is not a vote of no-confidence but a special vote of confidence from all sections including the Opposition.

The people of India realise this, and my hon. friend Shri Morarka this morning referred to the results of various elections. We had an election in Pondicherry recently. There, the communists were supposed to be fairly strong before this, but there too the people indicated in an unmistakable manner where their confidence really lay.

The country has a right to ask my hon. friends, the sponsors of this no-confidence motion: 'Are you prepared to see this through to its logical conclusion? Are you in a position to replace the Government in power?'. I doubt if they will come forward with an answer, because they are fully aware of the irony in the situation, which is that, far from being able to form an alternative government, the worthy parties which have thought it fit to join this motion of no-confidence are themselves in the throes of crisis of confidence. The gallant but ill-fated

P.S.P., whose passing will be mourned by all lovers of democracy, has made its final bow on the stage of Indian politics. Some of its best men have joined the Congress, and those who remain do not quite know what they have got themselves into.

The Communist Party whose strength lay in its discipline and fanatical faith in the bible of Marx and Lenin presents a sorry picture today. The right has no confidence in the left, and the left has no confidence in the right, and neither seems to have confidence in Shri Namboodripad, and there is no hope of the situation improving so long as Russia and China do not decide to come nearer to each other. This is the position, and against this background, I do not really understand why the sponsors of the motion were in such an unholy hurry to bring forward this motion. At least they might have waited till the soul of the dead PSP had had time to adjust itself to the new body to which it has transmigrated. They might have waited till the communist halves—I do not know which of them is the better half—had finally made their choice whether to cohabit or to divorce.

As it is, a motion of no-confidence by parties in a perpetual state of becoming against the Government of the only party capable of forming and running a stable government in this country is nothing but an empty petulant gesture, a theatrical attempt to make the most of the difficulties of the moment.

Just now, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation referred to some of the remarks made by Shri N. C. Chatterjee regarding the rehabilitation of refugees. I shall also refer to these remarks and try to present another aspect, another viewpoint, of the same problem. Shri Chatterjee spoke of the conspiracy among the high-ups in the Congress to spirit away, as he put it, refugees from West Bengal and settle them outside. Is it his contention that there is sufficient land in

West Bengal to rehabilitate all the refugees that have poured in? If not, how does he serve the interests either of the refugees or of West Bengal by pursuing this line? I really do not know whose interests he seeks to serve by reducing a national problem to parochial proportions.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Bairampur): His own.

Shri K. C. Pant: Does he think that it is so very easy for other States, which have landless people of their own, to rehabilitate refugees? Let me tell him of my own constituency. The Terai jungles were cleared in my constituency with the declared intention of rehabilitating landless people from the hills. But partition came and thousands of refugees came into the area. We welcomed them. This time, again, thousands of refugee families have been brought to the tarai. When I went on a recent tour of my constituency, the landless people asked me, 'What about our plight? Will our claim always go by default?' I chided them and told them that this is a national problem and we must think about it in a national way. But now I find Shri Chatterjee here virtually charging the Government with kidnapping these refugees from West Bengal! If he takes such a narrow, parochial attitude, I do not know if I or other persons like me can hope to convince the landless people of our areas, whose need is also real, about the national nature of this problem.

I do not want to go into the food situation because it has already been discussed sufficiently during the food debate. But I do want to say that the food difficulty in UP is very real. I do not want to use alarmist phrases, but the fact is that there is not even provision for seeds. Therefore, I hope the Minister will employ his resourcefulness to help UP in this situation. He has given us an example of that resourcefulness recently when he had ships on the high seas, destined for other countries, diverted to Indian

ports. That was a bold, imaginative step and I congratulate him for it.

I was amazed to hear Shri P. K. Deo—I am sorry he is not here—making an astounding statement, that we should not spend a single paisa on defence and that we should purchase our protection by aligning ourselves with the west. All I can say is that this is unmanly counsel, unworthy of the dignity and self-respect of a great country like ours.

I listened very carefully to the clever speeches of Shri Dandekar and Prof. Mukerjee and I admired their tactics. The Swatantra Party seems to harbour the hope of winning the sympathy of the new Government by putting on an air of sweet reasonableness. This is their line—the big bad, Prime Minister was there all these years; now a new Government has taken over; let us give it time. The new Prime Minister is a good man; he will listen to us. Prof. Mukerjee, on the other hand, is far more sophisticated—the Prime Minister has a split personality, he says; he pays lip-service to Jawaharlalji, but does not adhere to his policies. May I point out with all respect that the country is not going to accept Prof. Mukerjee as a reliable interpreter of Jawaharlalji's policies and programmes? For that, it will turn to the present Prime Minister, who was a close confidant and colleague of Jawaharlalji, and to the present Government which is exactly the same as the one Jawaharlalji had under him. But even apart from this, the basic point that both Shri Dandekar and Prof. Mukerjee chose to ignore is that Panditji's policies were not the policies of an individual, though he undoubtedly had a large hand in shaping them. They were the policies of a giant, democratic organisation with roots in every village. And they do not reflect the whims of an individual but the considered response of a living, dynamic people's movement to the basic urges and aspirations of the masses. They were born neither of self-interest nor of expediency; they were born in the heat of the struggle. They have been

[Shri K. C. Pant]

tested in the crucible of experience. Let me assure my friends of the Swatantra and Communist parties that neither their praise nor their criticism can swerve the Congress from its chosen path, which is the path shown to us by Jawaharlalji. Ideas and convictions which have over the years become the substance of the life-stream of a great organisation like the Congress cease to be the playthings of individuals; they become expressions of historical forces. Prof. Mukerjee at least should know that.

Having said this, however, I think no reasonable person would deny the new Government the right to adjust their programmes to the needs of the situation. If Panditji taught us anything, it is that inflexible and static minds cannot cope with the problems of a changing and dynamic world.

I was surprised to hear Prof. Mukerjee launch into uncharacteristic personal attacks. But I will not embarrass a gentle person like him by referring to them. I was surprised in particular that he took objection to the Finance Minister praising Malaysia at Kuala Lumpur. Did he expect the Finance Minister to condemn Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur? If Malaysia had to be condemned, surely the Finance Minister would have done better than choose Kuala Lumpur for the purpose. At any rate, ours is a straightforward attitude. Malaysia supported us in our hour of peril, and we are grateful to it for that. A country which takes friends for granted soon becomes friendless.

Finally, Prof. Mukerjee pleaded for a high growth rate and for a bigger plan and against the suspension of projects, particularly in the heavy industry sector. I am personally inclined to agree with him, provided his party agrees to help raise the necessary resources. Because that is the key to the whole question. Nobody denies that the pressure of a rising population, the pressure of ris-

ing aspirations is such that we must have a bigger plan; we must have as big a growth rate as our resources will permit. But if tomorrow we go beyond our resources, Prof. Mukerjee will turn round and ask: why are you resorting to deficit financing? If tomorrow, we go to foreign countries for assistance, Prof. Mukerjee will turn round and ask: why are you selling the country to foreign imperialists?

This is the whole difficulty. When we are trying to raise resources in this country, then too they come in the way. That is the whole difficulty. We might ignore their ritualistic opposition to foreign aid, but how can we ignore their continuous attempts to incite first one section of the people, then another to claim and press for a larger share of the national cake? Because unless there are savings, and unless those savings can be diverted to production, how is he going to have larger plans and a larger growth rate? How can we ignore all the *bundhs* and *hartals* to which his counterpart, Shri Gopalan, who spoke earlier, referred? How can we ignore all these things which disrupt production and how does he reconcile his plea for a greater growth rate with Shri Gopalan's advocacy of *hartals* and *bundhs*? If Prof. Mukerjee is sincere in his desire to step up production and growth, let him advise his partymen to assist Government in generating larger savings and greater production and in desisting from all activities which come in the way of these. That is the acid test, not mere lip-service to planning.

It is not a party question. No country has progressed without making mistakes and without shedding tears. The important thing is to learn lessons from the past. The country today is faced with grave difficulties, internal and external, and the Government is grappling with these problems courageously and imaginatively. Let us strengthen their hands. We must see that our

economy is made to grow, not only as fast as it is now growing—because it is not growing fast enough—but made to grow to such an extent as to outstrip the growing population on the one hand and to meet at least in part the rising tide of aspirations of the people on the other. I am afraid that unless we can do this, unless we can manage this, there is no hope for planning and democracy to continue hand in hand in this country. This is a must if both are to survive.

We have all to work for the day when every citizen of this land can be assured not only of his essential requirements but of something more. I am sure that we are all one at least in this and we should expect the co-operation of all sides of the House in achieving this objective.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, the last arrow in the armoury of the Opposition is out at last. It is the most effective weapon in a democracy. But the Opposition has not been able to use it in a proper way. I do not know whether they think they have used it effectively but they must look to the opinion that is created in this House and the country and outside our country also when they moved this no-confidence motion in this House. The *National Herald* says that the no-confidence motion will give rise to a meandering debate without purpose. The *Mail* says:

“A no-confidence motion at the present moment, besides being a waste of time, risks criticism as showing lack of fairness and considerateness. The motion is misconceived because the Shastri Government has not had sufficient time either to reverse policies that are wrong or to initiate policies that are right.”

Within a very short time, even when the discussion is going on, this is the type of opinion that is created in the

country as regards this motion. The *Statesman* says:

“While allowances must be made for the strong feelings created over the setbacks in food, price policy and planning, none but the most uncharitable can say that the Shastri Cabinet has failed to tackle them in real earnest; proofs of performance so far available are not so inadequate as to warrant outright condemnation.”

That is the opinion that now prevails in the country.

Last time also when they moved the no-confidence motion, they were sure that it would be defeated but they ventured to move it last time; this time also they are doing so. I wonder whether they are going to make it an annual recurring feature because of the right conferred upon them by a democratic set-up. This right has been made a mockery of. I wonder if they have confidence in themselves to move this motion because it requires confidence in them and in their representatives also to bring this motion. Many Opposition friends say that they are representing the grievances of the people. Are they the only representatives elected to this august body . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: If he says: yes, it depicts only his narrow-mindedness. The majority of Members sitting on this side do represent a greater section of society in the country and they are also ventilating the grievances of the people whom they are rightly representing. Constructive criticism has to come from the ruling party itself; the ruling party is very vigilant every moment to guard democracy. I hope the hon. Members sitting on the other side realise that it is only a living organisation, a living country and people who can afford to commit mistakes, not a dead party or dead organisation which fights within itself. I do not think that they have any capacity to fight also.

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

With due respect to his learning and scholarship, hon. Mr. Mukerjee invented a particular strategy that the existing Government is trying to reverse the policies followed by the old Government or proclaimed by the late Pandit Nehru. I do not know how he ventured to say this. If he had properly interpreted and understood things, he would not have said so because he is not a person of that type. I am observing him during these two years. It may be a way of approach and their policy may be different. But I do not know what difference of opinion he intends to create in the Members of the ruling party by saying these things. I might have appreciated this no-confidence motion if they had all gathered together at least on certain points. I must congratulate them certainly on this point that they gathered at least on this occasion not less than fifty Members and brought this motion; otherwise it would not have been allowed. One party is dissociating itself from this motion; there are other independent Members who call this motion misconceived and inappropriate at this time. The Swatantra Party spokesman, Mr. Dandekar, quite fresh from the laurels, gave us his views. I do not know whether there was a fight between the economist and the politician within him. Ultimately the politician in him succeeded, forgetting the economic principles and policies, and he says that the public sector is an utter failure and it ought not to have been encouraged to this extent; that agriculture was being neglected and so on. I wonder how he makes these remarks. During the First Plan more than Rs. 70 crores was devoted to agriculture; during the Second Plan, more than Rs. 90 crores, and in the Third Plan it has been enormously increased. There may be certain lacunae or shortages here and there in the implementation of schemes. Many hon. Members made constructive suggestions that the irrigation potential in the country is not fully utilised and that there is a big

gap between completion of major irrigation projects and their actual utilisation; they also say that improved seeds are not supplied or that land reforms were not properly implemented. They cannot say things without knowing whether agriculture has been encouraged or discouraged. My hon. friend Shri Chatterjee, a very learned advocate, said that no attention is being paid to rehabilitation of the refugees. Mr. Dandekar also similarly said that no attention was being paid to agriculture, without knowing what was being done. Agriculture is the basic industry in our country for not less than 70 per cent of our people. 44 per cent of the national income comes from agriculture. Some of our industries also depend upon agriculture. Even by importing raw materials and food-grains, the shortages were tried to be met. Of course, India should be self-sufficient and that is why huge amounts of money are being spent for that purpose.

Our friends in the Opposition also refer to the suppression of the Fundamental Rights. I do not wish to quote Dicey here, and what he said about the rule of law in England where there is a parliamentary democracy established since ages. In the interest of maintenance of our democracy and preserving our democratic traditions, it is but natural that the ruling party should put reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights. Dicey says that even in a country like England, the rule of law could be suspended, in times of emergency. No fundamental right can be absolute; unless there are reasonable restrictions on them no fundamental right could be enjoyed by the citizens. Therefore, knowing fully well the changes, one must proceed. Here, I may be allowed to quote a few words of Justice Gajendragadkar who was kind enough say the other day that amendments to the Constitution or enactments or amendments to the enactments reflect the socio-economic

changes within the country. This is a legislature which is the highest representative body in the country and which represents the changes in the socio-economic fields also. It is bound to introduce certain amendments also. Any enactment, any amendment that goes out of this House is nothing but crystallised common-sense of responsible Members of this House. Taking into consideration this very fact that it is the crystallised common-sense and wisdom of Members of this House, I do not know how Shri Chatterjee says that the fundamental rights are being suspended and that they are very much abridged and that under the Defence of India Rules, the citizen has been deprived of all his fundamental rights. In the interests of maintaining democratic values in the country, it is essential, if the anti-social elements are to be kept behind the bars, for the ruling party and the Government to make use of the Defence of India Rules. If they say that the Defence of India Rules are not being properly interpreted or implemented, that is a different thing. But they cannot say that the Defence of India Rules are made, by virtue of which fundamental rights are being suspended.

Our great scholar and veteran parliamentarian, Dr. Aney, also remarked the same thing. That is one side of the picture. Every coin has got two sides. So, also every problem. Closing their eyes to the other side of the coin, they say this. I do not know whether they do it intentionally or not knowing that there is the other side of the coin. The Kashmir problem and the territorial integrity of the country have also been touched by many of my hon. friends. Do they know that cordial relations are being established in Nagaland? Do they know that our Prime Minister is going to have a talk with President Ayub as regards the establishment of cordial relations between the two countries? Peaceful relation is the policy of the country of India, and by whatever means peaceful relations

are established—without any compromise with principles—that has to be done and that is the policy which is going to be adopted.

Many of my hon. friends in the Opposition refer to things such as integrity, the artificial emergency created by the Government etc. If they are determined to describe it as artificial, or determined to say it in such censoring words, let them realise that they have got the freedom of speech because the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, especially to Members of Parliament, who call themselves as representatives of so many people.

As regards refugees coming from East Pakistan and other parts, our hon. Minister has made it quite clear that so much attention is being paid to it and that no stone would be left unturned to see that all the refugees are properly rehabilitated and given proper employment also.

As regards the monetary policy, Shri A. K. Gopalan was rather harsh. He said that the public sector is not being encouraged or the public sector which ought to have been a greater employer is not able to be so, and that the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee are not being properly taken into consideration. Does he know that the highest slab of income-tax is 80 per cent of the income, which is being taken away by way of tax? Is it being done in any other country? He complains about the implementation of the Income-tax Act and such other enactments. I can agree with him, but as regards the provisions in respect of the tax and the policy that has been pursued by the Government, I do not know whether he is fully aware of these things. There is not a single country in the world which extracts 80 per cent of the income at the highest slab, except India. Does he not call it a socialist pattern of society? India may not adhere to any

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

doctrinaire definition of socialism. It is not socialism to deprive the means of production or to deprive the people of, or steal away, their property and to give it to others. The means of production and also the proper sources of income must be properly distributed within the society and India is proceeding towards that socialist pattern of society. I hope that hon. Members in the Opposition would try their level best to understand these things.

Shri Dandekar put forth the view that there is democratic decentralisation and he criticised it. I do not understand as to what interpretation they would like to have for democratic decentralisation. He said at the panchayat level and the taluk level and at the district level clashes in the policies and parties are being created. But let me tell him that democracy is taking roots and people are learning to understand democratic values and getting educated in democracy. These difficulties are bound to take place in the initial stage. Having favoured democracy, once we have adopted that sort of Government, there is no going back. Whatever the hardships that we may be required to face in the initial stages, we are going to have our democracy and our people are going to have democratic values. All these things are the great legacy of that our late Prime Minister has left for us. With all this, India is going to survive with prestige and with full democracy. If Members of the Opposition are intent on bringing such things to the fore, I would like to warn them that they would lose the significance of these things and lose the confidence to bring the grievances of the people and at the same time, reduce the values of the no-confidence motion by which again they will be doing a great harm to our democratic values and democratic tradition.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated--Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

rise to oppose this motion. It is a little axiomatic to say that the country is facing many grave problems, some of them constituting a threat, both internal and external, to the survival of our democracy. Because of that I feel that the approach must be a balanced one, and an unjaundiced approach.

I am aware—because I am not unaccustomed to indulge in it—that abuse and criticism are not difficult for people especially in the political field. And may I say, without pointing a finger at anyone, that in politics, except for a few honourable exceptions like Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, and myself, no special training or education is required, because it is, strangely enough, the only profession where no education, no training, no specialised knowledge is required. As some cynic has remarked, it is the only profession which gives gainful employment, sometimes almost rapidly gainful employment, to people who would be otherwise largely unemployed if not unemployable.

Sir, one of my strongest reasons for opposing this motion is that it has, if I may say so with respect, an undisciplined, lawless motive. May I also say with great respect, it is not only Members of the Opposition groups, but also—it is not seldom—Members of the Congress party who seem to be pro-occupied with simulating indiscipline and lawlessness in the country. I feel that the most urgent and indeed the most critical need in India today is the need for discipline, both corporate and individual.

I feel that the lack of discipline is the greatest single threat to the unity and progress of the country. May I say without pointing a finger to this side or that side of the House that in my respectful submission, the fountain-head of indiscipline in this country is the politician, irrespective of his political complexion. I say this too; that the scourge of India

today is the arrogant, lawless politician. Everywhere we see not only a dispiriting but almost a shameful spectacle of political lawlessness. Open your newspaper in the morning, and you will read of an exhibition, a shameful exhibition, of political lawlessness in one legislature or another. I say this that we see it with regret increasingly even in this House. As one of the most senior Members of this House, I regret—I say it with respect—that there is almost studied hooliganism and political exhibitionism in the various legislatures. What has happened? Because of this, —go to the common man—the legislatures today have been brought increasingly into disrepute, even into contempt. The term 'politician' is almost a term of abuse today. Look at it—student indiscipline, studied student hooliganism and goondaism. Is it not a matter for shame to every decent, self-respecting, thinking Indian? Here too, who encourages students' hooliganism? Who fishes constantly in the troubled waters of student hooliganism? Politicians, mostly—I say it with regret—politicians belonging to the Opposition groups. Students cannot be punished because immediately some politicians will go to their rescue. If the police even lathi-charge rioting students immediately some politician will want the police punished or at least a judicial enquiry, whether it is in Bengal or Bihar or Orissa, where we had a most shameful incident recently, or even whether it is in Delhi. I have not a little to do with students; I understand their frustrations. But student thugs, people who deserve at least public flogging; at least rustication, go scot-free. Why? Because they can always depend to be encouraged, to be fortified in their goondaism by political abettors and political protectors. That is why I am opposing this motion, because I feel we have enough of indiscipline and near chaos in the country.

I am aware of the fact that there are some political parties who thrive

on chaos. There are some political parties whose technique is chaos. There are some political parties where, in their spiritual mentor countries, their counterparts have ridden into totalitarian power on the crest of chaos. I feel that the time has come when we must call a halt to indiscipline and chaos in this country, first call a halt to indiscipline and lawlessness on the part of politicians. God knows I am holding no brief for the Congress Party. God knows conditions in many States are bad. They could not be worse. I feel that the common man would not only heave a sigh of relief, but he would literally go down on his bended knees if there was President's rule in many of our States. And I feel it will do the country a great deal of good if we have President's rule not only in Kerala, but in several other obvious States. It would give relief to the people who are gasping for breath from the stranglehold of politicianism. What the people need more than anything else today is some respite from politicianism. It is this politicianism that has demoralised and is demoralising every aspect of our national endeavour and activity. In order to do it, in order that at least President's rule is within our constitutional pattern—it is consistent with our democratic pattern; I think it is long overdue and I think it will be welcomed by people in many States—in order that President's rule should work within the constitutional limits set for it, it is vital that the Central Government must function.

Mr. Chatterjee, a respected colleague of mine at the Bar, in a passage distinguished more by emotion than by political logic, cried out: Let this Government go and everything will be all right. Mr. Chatterjee forgot that in politics, as in nature, a vacuum is abhorred. Mr. Chatterjee did not carry his thesis to its logical conclusion. What was he suggesting as an alternative to the present Central Government? Was he in all

[Shri Frank Anthony]

seriousness suggesting some kind of miscellany made up of, I say with respect, the splinter groups and political shavings on this side? What was Mr. Chatterjee suggesting as an alternative to the present Central Government? Let us try to be a little objective. In spite of all its shortcomings, and God alone knows there have been many shortcomings, in spite of its shortcomings, the Congress Party has stood between the country and chaos. In spite of its shortcomings, it has given to the people a modicum of genuine political stability, a modicum of adherence to parliamentary conventions and standards.

I feel that whatever the Congress Party is suffering from, and it is suffering from a great deal, is due to the one paramount fact that it has had an unduly long political innings. Even in the best regulated democracies, a too long period of power leads to the characteristics which have developed in the Congress Party. It leads to power drunkenness; it leads to power arrogance; it leads to a lust for office; it leads to a regard more for the individual than for the party; it leads to a regard more for the party than for the nation. These are the characteristics which flow in any democracy from an unduly long period of office. But who is to blame? It is one of the compulsions of history, it is a legacy of history that we have this monolithic, we may call it democratic, structure, with no alternative democratic party.

Of one thing, I am quite certain and I have propounded this over and over again that no splinter groups, no multiplicity of political shavings, no uneasy political coalitions, no opportunist coalitions for the country. If anything, it will mean greater instability, greater political manoeuvring, greater political fratricidal strife. Indeed, it will mean greater misery for the people of this country.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At any rate, I say this with great respect, let us try and assess it objectively. My friends in the socialist party—I do not want them to take umbrage. I see little future for them. With all the different variants of socialism, long ago their ideological thunder was stolen by the Congress Party. In any democratic reckoning, we must necessarily leave out the different variants of communism. I say this with great respect to my friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, for whom I have the greatest personal regard, that whatever the present seeming divisions, on one thing, the communists will remain united and that is, for them democracy is not only ununderstandable, but for them democracy is an alien, a hated ideology.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I say this that in all this picture—I have no intention of joining, they are not many of them here—the only people who offer some semblance of a democratic alternative are the Swatantra. It is the only party in this country that offers some distinguishable contrasting democratic programme—call it conservative, call it middle-road, call it reactionary—but it is a contrasting democratic programme. And for the larger interests of the country, I wish them well. But I do not know with the latest manifestations how well they are going to do, because they seem to be losing some of their large blocs somewhere. But they have a long way to go before they can offer any democratic alternative government to this country.

What is in my view the greatest single threat posed to the survival of democracy in the country—I am glad the Prime Minister is here—is this all-pervading corruption. Let us not try

to qualify it. It is a pall that is suffocating the country. If I may change the metaphor, it is a blank wall on which very little, if any, dent has been made. Mr. Nandaji is not here; I wish him well. I am one of those who believe in his honesty and sincerity of purpose. But we have been enmeshed in a web largely of political making, and may I say with respect, also stemming from certain defects in our national character.

16 hrs.

In the final analysis, it is the character of a nation which determines the quality and the fibre of its politicians. And, here again, who is the fountain-head, the inspiration of corruption? First of all, organised political parties. "Organised political corruption" is synonymous with "organised political parties". Every political party competes one with the other for collecting funds. Every political party indulges in the encouragement of legalised bribery. The worst of the profiteers, the black-marketeers and the liquor-barons, in spite of Morarjibhai, are the people who pay their money into the coffers not only of the Congress party but of other parties also. With deliberate impartiality they pay their money into the coffers of all parties, because they buy immunity, in the first place, and then they buy continuing prosperity, in the second place. It is all very well to abuse the Prime Minister and the Congress Party. Who is prepared to pay the price for stemming at its very source this greatest source of corruption? Ban, I say, all donations from all businessmen. All right, if you are not prepared to do that, then at least ensure this that there shall be a legal obligation that every donation however small from every businessman would be shown in an audited statement of accounts which shall be open to public scrutiny.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The British Tory Party collects three million pounds for the party and spends

over a million pounds in advertising as part of their election campaign.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let us not draw comparisons, because comparisons are not possible. There are other conditions which make this thing impossible in this country.

I was asking, Sir, who is prepared to place restraint on the unprincipled, lawless politicians? It is all very well to blame the Prime Minister. I know Shastriji is well meaning. But there is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee; whether you make a declaration of assets to the Congress Party boss or you make a declaration of assets to the Prime Minister or to the respective Chief Ministers, it will remain a deceptive farce. If it is to be meaningful, let there be in the Anti-Corruption Act a legal obligation on every man in public life, from the Members of Parliament down to the panchayat, to declare on oath to the relevant income-tax authority all their assets when I say all their assets I mean not only their assets but I mean the assets of their wives, their children, their grandchildren and their great grand children—in order to pursue the ramifications of the joint Hindu family. Like all your income-tax declarations these declarations of assets must be available for public scrutiny to any citizen in this country.

I know this that every democracy has gone through its phase of corruption. Recently, when I was talking to some friends of mine in the British House of Commons and they talked about this phase of corruption in India, I said: "Yes, until the turn of the century you were among the most indescribables corrupt people in the world". What about my American friends? Let them apply no undue unctious to their American souls. A friend of mine—I don't mention his name; he is one of the most highly placed—said: "Mr. Anthony, I thought we were the most corrupt people in the world; after coming back from America I think we cannot dare touch them. There is not only organised

[Shri Frank Anthony]

corruption, it is corruption which has been reduced—he used the word “reduced”, some people think it has been “raised”—to the refinements of a science. Thank God, in India we have not yet begun to emulate the kind of corruption which is almost a science in America”.

Let us face facts. I know some people will not agree with me. When the Constitution was being framed I said, let us have first things first, let us first give to the people at least a modicum of education before we proliferate democracy, because in a predominantly illiterate people if you proliferate democracy inevitably you proliferate corruption. That is happening, inevitably. As you go lower down in the so-called hierarchy of democracy you get the greatest stench of corruption. I do not want to point a finger at anybody, but I can speak from personal experience. Look at your Delhi Corporation. It is, if I can express it in adequate terms, an absolutely un-cleanable cesspool of inefficiency and corruption (*Interruption*). I talk from personal bitter experience. Unless you are prepared to pay speed money, which I was not prepared in respect of one of my large schools, nothing moves. The Mayor was a personal friend of mine. The Chief Commissioner was a friend of mine. But nothing moves and nothing has moved yet. If I go to the Prime Minister he would be helpless because there is this organised web of corruption. I sent my P.A. He was told: “What can Mr. Anthony do? He can only get me caught, but behind me there are 49 colleagues who will raise so many legal objections that he will not get sanction for this plan for another five years. Let him wait and we will give it in another one or two years.” It is a cesspool of corruption. You have it on your door-step, and who is going to clean it?

As we go down to the panchayats it is there. I know that some people do not like this, because we are an impractical people and, may I say it

with great respect we are also hypocritical people. We seem to have acquired it from the British. They are also a very hypocritical people. But we substitute slogans for solutions. Panchayats mean grass-roots democracy. In the context of illiteracy, panchayats will mean grass-roots-corruption in this country. The first thing you must have as a minimum pre-condition to the functioning of democracy in any kind of partial way is a minimum of education. At least there is some assurance that there will be a minimum of inculcation of civic consciousness with the minimum of education.

We may abuse the Government for many of its shortfalls and its Plans. I myself have not much faith in your arm-chair-plans and your theoreticians and economists. But who is prepared to face this? I have asked the question over and over again, but I have never received an answer—the challenge posed by the astronomical increase in our population? Not only Shastriji and the Congressmen, but even if we can get all the moon-men, nothing will happen in this country. Nothing will be achieved unless we tackle first and we tackle effectively this all-consuming menace of population explosion. Who is prepared to pay the price? It is all very well to get histrionic on this, to get hysterical even and to blame the Government. As somebody knowledgeable remarked, everything we do—even if the Government is infallible which it cannot be—even if the Government achieves progress at the maximum possible pace, all our planning and all our production will be over-taken by this astronomical population increase. Who is prepared to pay the price? Japan paid it. Why are we not prepared to pay the same price? They had a population explosion more serious relatively than ours. But they are, in the final analysis, a ruthlessly efficient and ruthlessly realistic people. But here the Acharyajaji—he is not here—will probably immediately raise his hands in horror and say: “lega-

lised abortion", although perhaps he has had nothing to do with it in any kind of capacity. But some starry-eyed theorists are saying that legalised abortion will undermine the health of the country. Do you think that no abortion is going on in this country? Of course, it goes on in all the lanes and back-streets and it goes on with dhais under the most dangerous and dirty conditions. I do not understand why it will undermine the health of the nation. Do you think that the health of the nation is not being undermined by our people breeding like rabbits—some people would say that is a conservative statement; perhaps it is like some more fecund animal—I do not know which is a more fecund animal than the rabbit, perhaps it is the rat.

What I am trying to say is this. Look at the increase in the food prices. I have seen all kinds of statements, all kinds of statistical manipulations, all kinds of rationalisation. But nothing can hide the stark fact that food prices have risen within the last few months more than they rose during the ten years previously. That is the stark fact. Nothing can hide the stark fact that on a conservative estimate the food prices have gone up by 25 per cent. I do not blame the Government entirely. I know the problem is complex; it is desperately complex. When there is talk among your planners, arm-chair people, not two of them agree on methods or approaches. You see it even more on this side. Why talk of the Government? There is more contradiction, there is more confusion, there is more incoherence among the Opposition parties as to the respective approaches to the food problem. One will say state trading, the other will say no State trading; one will say zones, the other will say no zones; one will say controls, the other will say no control. It is a desperately complex problem and in spite of all the political nostrum mongers either amongst the planners or on this side, there is no sovereign remedy. We have to reconcile ourselves to the

fact that with the astronomical population increase out-pacing everybody, a denuded soil, adherence to almost superstitious and primitive methods of agriculture, not the least the almost deliberate agricultural feet dragging by most of the State administrations, and also not the least, the almost endemic anti-social profiteering, hoarding complex among our own people, all these will ensure that the food problem will be with us for a long time.

In spite of what my Communist friends say, in spite of their agitational techniques, in spite of the sort of totalitarian techniques that they every day stridently treat us to, they forget what had happened in their own spiritual mentor countries. What is happening in Russia, not to speak of the backward leaping Chinese? I do not know which Wing owes allegiance to that country; I do not think Shri Mukerjee's does. They are all importing more grain today than they ever did. I am reminded of a very illustrative quip. A leading Communist personality was trying to enthuse his Communist audience over the prospect of the Communist millennium, being round the corner and the whole world going Communist. Fortunately, one of them, not entirely brain-washed, asked: Sir, when the whole world goes Communist where will we import our food from?

On foreign affairs I say this. In foreign affairs we will undoubtedly keep to our basic policy of non-alignment. I have always felt that non-alignment answers the needs of a developing economy; it answers the needs of our geo-political contest. I sincerely hope, and I believe with Shastriji there that the interpretations and executions will be different. They will be less exposed to the charge of ambivalence. May I say this? We have been critical of the democracies quite rightly, frankly critical? for instance, on the ill-conceived Suez adventure? But under pressure, especially from the fellow-travelling crypto-Communist groups in the Congress Party, we have spoken

[Shri Frank Anthony]

with our tongues on our cheeks and to our shame on clear-cut issues such as the infamous suppression of the Hungarian freedom-fighters. And not only to our shame but to our obvious detriment we have spoken with our tongues on our cheeks in a disastrously ambivalent way on Tibet. Let us hope that that period of ambivalence is behind us, that we will no longer speak with ambivalence on the obvious policy of genocide by the Chinese of the hapless Tibetan people. As my friend, Shri Krivalani underlined—I do not agree with his point of view always—let us hope we will be realistically alert to this permanent and increasing threat posed by Chinese expansionism and subversion, particularly in South East Asia.

I know that what I say will not appeal to some members of this House. I have always held the view that the security of this sub-continent depends on India and Pakistan facing outwards to the common threat of Chinese neo-imperialism. I know that Pakistan missed a unique opportunity of breaking this deadlock between the two countries during the Chinese attack on us. But I feel that somehow some where we must achieve a detente with Pakistan not on terms of surrender but surely on something decided by men of vision and statesmanship on both sides.

And may I say this? I am not sure whether this is a very relevant. I would like to congratulate Shastriji on the stand he took when a person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan tried to pursue in his own way efforts at peace and friendship with Pakistan. I entirely disagree with him on his views with regard to China, his reported views with regard to Aksai Chin. But I am a little nauseated that little men, communal, vicious little men should question the integrity and motives of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I say, thank God, we have people like him in this country; he may be mistaken sometimes but we have people like him. Unfortunately, we have strong, increas-

ingly strong communal parties in this country who thrive on tension between Pakistan and this country, who thrive on fanning the wind of hatred between Hindus and Muslims, who thrive on the periodical miseries of minorities on both sides. And Shastriji will be under pressure from them. But I believe that in his own quiet way he will extend the hand of friendship to Pakistan so that we may get some kind of response from President Ayub an increasing response.

Finally, I oppose this motion because, may I say this with great respect to Shri Chatterjee, I see neither sense nor logic in it. In my own view, it is a travesty of sound, healthy, parliamentary and political procedure and conventions. Anybody with any elementary perception of parliamentary procedure must know that the first postulate of a no-confidence motion is the capacity and the will to replace the government. Not even the most delirious mad man—we may or may not have them here—can expect to replace the government. And in this context I can only say this, and I say that without qualification, the no-confidence motion in this particular context is not only irresponsible but it is a meretricious political exhibition stunt.

Shri Chatterjee indicted Shastriji for the mistakes of the government for the past seventeen years. As a lawyer at least I would have expected him to understand the technical difference. We are indicting, technically speaking, a new government. What has Shastriji got to do with the mistakes of the past seventeen years? My friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee was a little cleverer; I do not know. He tried to beat Shastriji with the memory and the policies of the late revered Jawaharlal Nehru. Nobody had greater respect for Jawaharlal Nehru than I had. But I disagreed with him violently on the interpretation and execution. And what has Shastriji inherited today? What has the coun-

try inherited and the whirlwind in a way it has inherited? I say this with great respect, the whirlwind that we have reaped have been caused regularly by the mistakes in execution of policies—I agree with the basic policies—of the Nehru era. And that is why I feel we must give the Prime Minister every opportunity to settle down, to be able to clean this tremendous political Augean stable which he has, in the final analysis, inherited.

I do not envy him. Under the most favourable circumstances, the task would not only be formidable but it would be a little frightening. And, unfortunately—I say this too of some members of his own party—he can expect sabotage not only from this side, he can expect sabotage from certain members of his own party, and that is why I feel that in this testing time he needs the support of people of vision and of courage so that his hands will not be gratuitously tied or weakened.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों ने जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके बारे में मेरा विचार यह है कि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव या तो कांग्रेस दल की सरकार पर है या शास्त्री जी की सरकार पर है ।

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMAL RAO in the Chair.]

मैं इन दोनों बातों पर विरोधी दलों को उत्तर दे सकता हूँ । यदि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव कांग्रेस दल की सरकार पर है, तो मैं विरोधी दलों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल भी एक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया था जिस में यह कहा गया था कि कांग्रेस दल की सरकार को यहाँ पर विश्वास प्राप्त है, लेकिन जनता में विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं है । विरोधी दलों की आंख खोलने के लिए यह काफी था कि सन् 962 में कांग्रेस ने जनता के मतों से यह दिखला दिया था कि उसे विश्वास प्राप्त है ।

अगर यह कहा जाए कि वह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सन् 1962 के चुनावों के बाद आया था, तो मेरा कहना है कि सन् 1963 में जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया था उसके बाद से अब तक लोक-सभा के दस चुनाव हुए । उन दस चुनावों में विरोधी दलों को केवल तीन स्थान मिले और सात कांग्रेस को मिले । यदि आप विधान सभाओं की बात लेते हों तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष के बीच में उनके 47 चुनाव हुए, जिनमेंसे विरोधी दलों को 13 स्थान प्राप्त हुए और शेष स्थान कांग्रेस दल को प्राप्त हुए । इससे प्रकट हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस दल की सरकार पर जनता को अधिक पूर्ण विश्वास है और विरोधी दलों को कोई स्थान नहीं है । इस बात का प्रमाण यह है कि चटर्जी साहब स्वयं पहले कलकत्ता से चुनाव लड़े थे । जब उनको उसी क्षेत्र पर विश्वास न रहा तो वह बर्दवान से खड़े हुए जहाँ वह हार गए । उस के बाद उन्होंने आसनसोल पसन्द किया । इसी तरह से आचार्य कृपलानी पहले बिहार से खड़े हुए । वहाँ पर विश्वास नहीं रहा तो बम्बई से खड़े हुए । बम्बई से जब हार गये तो उन्होंने अपने लिए अमरौहा पसन्द किया । कहने का मतलब मेरा यह है कि चाहे मसानी हों, चाहे कृपलानी हों, चाहे चटर्जी हों, मुकर्जी हों या बनर्जी हों, सभी का हाल यह है कि उन के अपने अपने स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं हैं और यही कारण है कि वे अपने स्थान समय समय पर बदलते ही रहते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आखिर है क्या ? क्या अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव केवल इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि इस समय जो देश में परिस्थिति है उस का लाभ उठाया जाय और जनता में इस बात का प्रचार किया जाये कि कांग्रेस सरकार गलत काम कर रही है ।

हम मानते हैं कि देश में इस समय आधाप्र का संकट है लेकिन यह वही सरकार है जिसने

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें खोल कर सर्वसाधारण को इतना खाद्यान्न दिया है कि उन का पेट भर सकता है लेकिन आप उस की इस बात के लिए तारीफ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप उस की तारीफ न कर के केवल बुराईयां ही करना चाहते हैं जिस प्रकार से गाय के धन से लगी हुई एक किल्ली केवल गाय का रुधिर पीती है, उसका दूध नहीं पीती है। विरोधी दलों का जो रवैय्या है जनता उस को भली भांति समझती है और इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के लाने के बाद से और भी अच्छी तरह समझ जायेंगी। सरकार के विरुद्ध इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव से हमारे विरोधी दलों का सम्मान बढ़ेगा नहीं उलटे घटेगा ही। यदि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री पर है तो मुझे यह मानना चाहिए कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री देश में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनको कि कांग्रेस दल का सर्वसम्मति से बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ है। सदन में प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से जिस दिन उन्होंने प्रवेश किया उसी दिन हमारी लोक-सभा ने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हमारे यह विरोधी दल के लोग लाये। हमारे यहां कहा गया है कि विश्वास वाला भ्राम्यी वह है जिसका कि काम देख लिया जाय। आप ने उन का काम तो देखा नहीं बस अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव उन की सरकार पर ले आये। अब यदि व्यक्ति की बात कहते हैं तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब वह रेल मंत्री होते थे और उनके मंत्रित्व काल में जब कई रेल दुर्घटनाएं देश में हुईं तो वे इस्तीफा देकर मंत्रिमंडल से अलग हो गये? क्या यह वही शास्त्री जी नहीं हैं कि जब कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि मंत्रियों को अपने पदों से हट कर दूसरे कामों पर जाना चाहिए तो इन्हीं शास्त्री जी ने सर्वप्रथम अपना स्थान त्याग दिया था? आज भी यदि देश में आवश्यकता पड़ जाय कि शास्त्री जी को मंत्रिमंडल से अलग होना चाहिए तो मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री उस से अलग हो कर देश में एक

भ्राम्यी उपस्थित कर सकेंगे। एक ऐसे भ्राम्यी व्यक्ति के प्रति जिसका कि काम आप ने देखा नहीं, जिसके कि बारे में आप भली भांति जानते हैं कि वह किस पाये के भ्राम्यी हैं, पहले ही दिन उन के प्रति अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाकर आप इस बात का प्रमाण देना चाहते हैं कि आप में तनिक भी सूझबूझ नहीं है और आप अपने दिमाग घरों पर रख कर यहां आते हैं। आप देश की वर्तमान खाद्यान्न की कठिन स्थिति का नाजायज लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं।

मैं श्री एन्थोनी की कम से कम इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि आज राजनीतिक दलों में आपस में बड़ी भारी डिसयूनिटी है। बड़ी भारी आपस में एक अनुशासनहीनता है। मैं उन की इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता क्योंकि उन्होंने यह बात काफ़ी सोच समझ कर और गहरा अध्ययन कर के कही मालूम पड़ती है। लेकिन मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि यह कांग्रेस दल है जिस में कि यह अनुशासनहीनता है। कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत जब कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों द्वारा त्यागपत्र देकर कांग्रेस संगठन में आकर काम करने के लिए कहा गया तो यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही अनुशासन है कि 8, 8 मंत्रियों ने सरकार से इस्तीफा दे दिये और बाहर निकल आये। यह कांग्रेस दल का अनुशासन ही है कि आज जिसे भी कहा जाय वह इस्तीफा दे सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या विरोधी दलों में कहीं भी कांग्रेस दल जैसा अनुशासन विद्यमान है? कांग्रेस दल में एकता है लेकिन हमारी एकता में विभिन्नता है। जिस प्रकार कि भारत माता की संतानों में एकता में विभिन्नता है उसी प्रकार हमारे कांग्रेस दल में एकता में विभिन्नता है लेकिन इसके विपरीत आप विरोधी दल वालों में एकता में विभिन्नता है अथवा विभिन्नता में एकता है यह समझना दुष्कर है। आप एक नहीं हैं। जैसा कि आप को श्री एन्थोनी ने कहा कि आप ने क्या कोई प्लानरनेटिव भी सोचा है? फर्ज कर

लीजिये अगर हमारी सरकार इस्तीफा दे दे तो प्राज देश में कौन ऐसा दल है जो सरकार बना सकेगा ? प्राज लोहिया-साहब को प्रधान मंत्री बनाते हैं तो बागड़ी साहब हमारे एक्सटरनल अफेयर्स के मंत्री होंगे और श्री रामसेवक यादव गृह मंत्री होंगे और ऐसी परिस्थिति में देश की क्या दशा होगी यह प्राप स्वयं विचार कर लीजिये । अब प्राप सोचिये कि हम कम्युनिस्टों की सरकार बनाते हैं तो कम्युनिस्ट्स क्या कहेंगे ? कम्युनिस्ट्स कहेंगे हे माओत्से तुंग "स्वदीयम् वस्तु बोबिन्द तुम्यमेव समर्पयामि" । यह वस्तु प्राप की है और हम प्रापको इसे समर्पित करते हैं । यह कम्युनिस्ट दल का हाल है । अब अगर हम समूचे विरोधी दलों को कहें कि प्राप सब सरकार का काम सम्हाल लीजिये तो क्या हालत बनेगी ? मसानी साहब कहेंगे कि नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए जबकि गोपालन साहब कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए । भिन्न भिन्न वाद की, भिन्न भिन्न मत की जो सरकार बनेगी वह चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा ही बनने वाली है । अब उस चूँ चूँ के मुरब्बे वाली सरकार से क्या देश का कोई काम बन सकता है ? असलियत तो यह है कि प्राप में शक्ति नहीं है, प्राप में साहस नहीं है और संगठन व एकता नहीं है । जब तक कि यह बातें प्राप में न आ जायें उस समय तक विरोधी दल वालों का इस देश में सरकार बनाने का स्वप्न देखना प्राकाश में कुसुम देखने के समान है । इस प्रकार की बातों से विरोधी दल स्वयं अपने को ही नुकसान पहुंचायेंगे, अपना सिर नीचा करवायेंगे और अपने सम्मान को क्षति पहुंचायेंगे । कांग्रेस दल का सम्मान ऊंचा हुआ है इस बात के कहने में मुझे तनिक भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं है ।

जहां तक स्वतंत्र पार्टी का सवाल है उस ने बेशक इस समय पर एक बात अच्छी की और वह अकल की बात उसने सोची कि इस शास्त्री मंत्रिमंडल को जोकि अभी नया है,

केवल तीन महीने का ही है उस को समय दिया जाय और उस के कामों को अभी देखा जाय । मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली मर्तबा यह अकल की बात उनकी तरफ से हुई है लेकिन इन के बारे में भी हर कोई यह अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी स्वयं में एक चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा है । उस में एक तरफ मसानी साहब हैं तो दूसरी तरफ श्री मुंशी हैं । एक तरफ राजाजी हैं तो दूसरी तरफ श्री यशपाल सिंह जैसे विचारवान व्यक्ति हैं । इसमें अभीब अभीब प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं जिनका कि प्रापस में कोई ठीक तरीक से सामंजस्य नहीं है । फिर इसमें दांडेकर साहब प्राये हैं । वे प्राई० सी० एस० अपने को कहते हैं लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि दूसरों को तो समझना और परखना दूर रहा वे खुद अपने को ही नहीं समझते । जो मैडन भाषण इस लोक-सभा में अभी उन्होंने उस दिन किया था उस में कोई सार अथवा तत्व नहीं है । जो चीज उनकी उस अपनी पहली मैडन स्पीच में होनी चाहिए वो वह हमें सुनने को नहीं मिली ।

प्राचार्य कृपलानी ने बहुत सी बातें कही और यह कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् बहुत से लोग ऐसे आ गये हैं जोकि तथाकथित पैट्र्याट्स हैं । लेकिन मैं उन से नम्र निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस में एक क्षमता है कि जब कभी भी लोग अपने विचार बदल कर राष्ट्र में विश्वास रखते हैं और राष्ट्रीय हित से सोचना शुरू कर देते हैं तो उनके वास्ते कांग्रेस का दरवाजा खुला रहता है । कांग्रेस एक रिजिड संस्था नहीं है । वह एक कठोर संस्था नहीं है । उस के दरवाजे ऐसे सभी लोगों के लिए खुले रहते हैं जोकि राष्ट्रीय हित की बात सोचते हों और उस के लिए अपना योगदान देना चाहते हों । क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि प्राज विरोधी दल के लोग क्यू बना कर कांग्रेस में शामिल होने के लिए खड़े नहीं हो रहे हैं । चाहे वह स्वतंत्र दल हो, प्रजासमाजवादी दल हो, कोई भी दल हो, सभी विरोधी दलों के कुछ न कुछ

[श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी]

लोग आज क्यूँ सगा कर कांग्रेस में शामिल होने के लिए खड़े हो रहे हैं। यह एक दूसरा प्रमाण कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस के पक्ष में है। जिस कांग्रेस दल में शामिल होने के लिए आज सभी बिरोधी दलों के लोग क्यूँ बना कर खड़े हों वह दल मानना पड़ेगा कि शक्तिशाली है और वह काम करने की अद्भुत क्षमता रखता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हम में कमजोरियाँ हो सकती हैं। हम अपने को दूध का घोया हुआ नहीं कहते। हम में अनेकों कमजोरियाँ हैं लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि हम उन कमजोरियों पर काबू पाना चाहते हैं ताकि हम देश और जनता की ठीक तरीके से सेवा कर सकें। जहाँ कहीं हम में कमी होती है उस का हम आत्मनिरीक्षण करना चाहते हैं ताकि हमारी जो कमजोरियाँ हैं वह हम से दूर हों और हमारा यह विश्वास है कि शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम अपनी कमजोरियों को दूर कर लेंगे।

श्री नंदा ने अष्टाचार के निवारण की दिशा में सदाचार समिति बनाई है। उस के सम्बन्ध में आचार्य कृपलानी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस ने सदाचार समिति इसलिए बनाई है क्योंकि कांग्रेस में अब सदाचार नहीं रहा है। मैं उन की इस बात से कतई सहमत नहीं हूँ। क्या वे यह भूल गये कि यह वही कांग्रेस है जिसके कि वह कभी अध्यक्ष होते थे? क्या आज वह कांग्रेस बदल गई है? मैं वही पुराना कांग्रेसमैन हूँ। शास्त्री जी भी वही पुराने कांग्रेसमैन हैं और जगजीवन राम भी वही पुराने कांग्रेसमैन हैं। क्या आज कांग्रेस केवल इसलिए बिगड़ गई है क्योंकि वे उसे छोड़ कर चल दिये हैं? स्वतः आचार्य कृपलानी ने कितने दल छोड़े हैं इस पर भी वह ज़रा विचार करें। उन्होंने कितने दल छोड़े और आज वह किस दल के साथ हैं इस बारे में भी वे आत्मनिरीक्षण करें। बरारबी कांग्रेस दल में है या उन में है या दूसरे दल में है

इस पर वे ज़रा विचार करें। जो बात मैं कहता हूँ वह पते की कहता हूँ और जाहिर है कि जब मैं सच्य की बात कहता हूँ तो आप को शर्म आती है और दिल में एक बहराहट होती है।

Shri J. B. Kriplani: I can tell this friend that more people respect me in the Congress than they respect him.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं मानता हूँ। हम उनकी श्रद्धा करते हैं, उन की रेस्पेक्ट करते हैं और सादा करेंगे, क्योंकि जिसको हमने एक बार अध्यक्ष बना लिया है, हम सदा उसकी श्रद्धा और आदर करेंगे। लेकिन वह इसका गलत फायदा न उठाएँ।

एक बार इंग्लैंड से मार्ले साहब आये हुए थे। कुछ लिबर्ल सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम तो देश के इंजिन हैं, हम राजनीतिक विचारधारा के इंजिन हैं। तो मार्ले ने पूछा कि अच्छा, आप साहब इंजिन हैं, तो गाड़ियाँ कहाँ हैं। अगर हमारे भाई शंटिंग इंजन बन कर "भा भा" करते हुए शोर मचाने की बात करते हैं, तब तो यह बात सत्य है कि वे इंजिन हैं, लेकिन जिन इंजिनों के साथ डिब्बे हैं, जो सवारियाँ और माल ढोने की क्षमता रखते हैं, वे इस वक्त कांग्रेस में हैं। हमारा इंजिन एक है और बाकी हम सब कैरिजिज हैं। उन में दस दस इंजिन मौजूद हैं, लेकिन कैरिजिज दो भी नहीं। इससे विचित्र बात और क्या ही सकती है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारी योजना मिसकन्सीड है। आचार्य कृपलानी ने कहा कि मेहता साहब प्लान का समर्थन करते थे और आचार्य साहब उसका बिरोध करते थे और इसीलिए उन्होंने प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन जब

मेहता साहब विरोधी दल को छोड़ कर प्लानिंग कमीशन में आए, तो वह प्लान की त्रुटियां बता रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेहता साहब ने प्लान की त्रुटियों को देखा, तो उन त्रुटियों का सुधार भी किया जायेगा। अगर प्लानिंग में कुछ कमजोरी है, तो उसको दूर करना है। हमने पहली योजना बनाई और उसके बाद दूसरी योजना में कुछ सुधार किया। इसी प्रकार तीसरी योजना में और भी सुधार किया और मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि चौथी योजना उससे भी अधिक अच्छी होगी।

मेहता साहब विरोधी दल के सदस्य थे, लेकिन हम ने प्लानिंग उनके सुपुर्द कर दिया। आप कांग्रेस की उदारता देखिये कि जो विरोधी दल के लोग कांग्रेस की विचारधारा को अपनाते हैं, हम उनको ऊंचे से ऊंचा पद देने और उनके मार्ग-दर्शन में चलने के लिये तैयार हैं। ऐसी उदारता कहां मिलेगी? ऐसी उदारता न इंग्लैंड में मिलेगी, न अमरीका में मिलेगी और न किसी और देश में मिलेगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य पाकिस्तान में होते तो वह जेल के सीखघों में बन्द होते। इस देश की उदारता और इस देश की प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली को देखिये कि माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, हम उसको शान्ति और धीरज से सुन रहे हैं। हम माननीय सदस्यों को मौका देते हैं कि वे जो कुछ क्ना चाहते हैं, कहें। अगर उनकी बातों में कोई तथ्य है, कोई बल है, तो हम उससे सीखना चाहते हैं और अपने कार्यों में सुधार करके देश की नैया को प्रागे ले जाना चाहते हैं। केवल विध्वंसक तरीके से बात करना और खामोशी से बैठ जाना हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। मुझे कोई बताये कि कौन सा विरोधी दल है, जो देश में रचनात्मक कार्य कर रहा है। कौन से विरोधी दल ने चर्खा चलाया? किस विरोधी दल ने सड़क के बनाने में फाबड़ा उठाया? किस विरोधी दल में यह सामर्थ्य

है कि जब देश पर संकट है, तो हाथ में हल की डांडी पकड़ कर बैलों को हंक कर दिखा दे कि हम भी अन्न पैदा कर रहे हैं? यदि आज विरोधी दल बेटों में गये होते, तो वे कांग्रेस के प्रत्येक सदस्य को ही नहीं, अपने हजारों साथियों के साथ उसे बेटों में देखते। लेकिन विरोधी दल के पास कोई रचनात्मक कार्य नहीं है। केवल विरोध करना और झूठा बकवास करना, इसके अलावा विरोधी दल के पास और कोई काम नहीं है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छवाप (देवास) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह माननीय सदस्य को उपमंती बना दें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member has said 'Jhootha bakwas'. That is unparliamentary, and he should withdraw that expression.

Mr. Chairman: I would advise the hon. Member not to use such expressions. He can use better language. He is a good Hindi pandit, and he can use a better phrase.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं "झूठा बकवास" शब्द वापस लेकर फिजूल बकवास करता हूँ। सब माननीय सदस्य मेरे मित्र हैं। वैसे "झठा" शब्द पार्लियामेंटरी है, लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्यों को आपत्ति है, तो मैं फिजूल की बकवास, निरर्थक बकवास, अनगल बकवास कह सकता हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य इसकी आडम्बरपूर्ण बातों से देश में सस्ती किस्म की लोकप्रियता हासिल करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या वह मिल सकेगी? नहीं मिल सकती है, यह विश्वासपूर्वक कहा जा सकता है।

शास्त्री जी के प्रति, जिन्होंने केवल हमारे संसदीय दल का ही नहीं, बल्कि सब का मागदर्शन किया है, इस प्रकार का अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि माननीय सदस्य इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें और इस सरकार को

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

शान्त हो कर कुछ दिनों के लिये काम करने का मौका दें। अगर साल, डेढ़ साल तक ठीक काम न हो, तो वे भविष्यवास प्रस्ताव ला सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस भविष्यवास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्रि-परिषद् के प्रति भविष्यवास-प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

यो न जानाति यस्य गुणप्रकर्षं
सः तं निन्दति नास्त्रिभ्रं
यथा किराती करि कुम्भ जातां
मुक्तां परित्यज्य विभति गुंजाम।

अर्थात् जो जिसके गुणों की प्रकर्षता (खुबी) को नहीं जानता, वह उस की निन्दा करता है, इसमें कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है, जिरा प्रकार जंगल की भीलनी लाल और च्यूटनी में (जिससे सोना तोला जाता है) भेद नहीं करती है और वह लाल को छोड़ कर च्यूटनी को ले लेती है।

विरोधी दल के जो भाई यह भविष्यवास-प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, उन्होंने ऐसा ही प्रदर्शित किया है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मृत्यु के पश्चात् हमारे जनप्रिय नेता, श्री लाल बहापुर शास्त्री, आज देश की सरकार के अग्रगनी बन कर खड़े हैं।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : शास्त्री जी सब का नाम नोट कर रहे हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : यदि माननीय सदस्य जरा भी सोचते विचारते, तो इस प्रस्ताव को लाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती। यदि इस साल बहापुर सरकार को लाल सरकार कहा जाये, तो उसमें कोई मुजायका नहीं है।

अभी उनकी लाल सरकार कायम होने में बहुत दिन लगेंगे और वह करीब करीब नहीं आ सकती है, लेकिन यह लाल सरकार लोकतंत्र पर आधारित है। जिस मुख्य द्वार से हम इस भवन में प्रवेश करते हैं, उस पर यह वेद-मंत्र लिखा हुआ है : लोक-द्वारमपावा ३१३३ परश्वेमत्वा बयं वैरा ३३३३ देवो, यह लोक द्वार खोल दिया है, लेकिन इसमें वही षुसंगे, जो अधिक तादाद में भाते हैं। वही सरकार कायम करते हैं, जिनको बाहर जनता का अधिक विश्वास और मत प्राप्त है। जनता के मत और विश्वास तथा लोकतंत्रीय परम्पराओं पर आधारित यह जो सरकार है, वह आपके सामने है। माननीय सदस्य अगर उसको कुछ काम करने का और भवसर देते, तो अच्छा होता। उसके प्रति एकदम इस प्रकार का भविष्यवास-प्रस्ताव लाना कोई बड़ी भारी प्रेरणा पैदा नहीं करता है।

देश पर संकट है और अब भी संकट-कालीन षड़ी है। चीन का रुख अच्छा नहीं है। पड़ोसी देशों का रुख अच्छा नहीं है। यद्यपि इस देश में प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। देश में भी हालत कुछ इस तरह की है कि हम दूसरे तरीके से नहीं सोचते हैं। हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई भी उसमें अधिक से अधिक पार्ट भेदा कर सकते हैं मैं उन भ्रादरियों में से नहीं हूँ, जो कटाक्ष करते हैं या कटाक्ष-पूर्ण भाषा बोलते हैं। लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि ऐसे वक्त में, जब कि देश पर संकट है और देश के लिये उत्तरदायित्व की आवश्यकता है, माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग की भी आवश्यकता है। सरकार वही है, जो कि लोगों के दिलों और विचारों को जीते, जो लोगों के दिमागों में जगह पैदा करे। उसी के अनुसार हम लोग यहां आए हैं। लेकिन देश में उत्तेजना, केन्द्रास और गड़बड़ी के बाद भी कोई सरकार चल सकती है, ऐसा नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य समझें कि अगर

कोई एक आधार हो सकता है सरकार चलाने का तो वह लोकतंत्रीय आधार है, जो कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन, उसकी परम्परा और उसके प्रति विश्वास पर आधारित है।

भाज सदन से बाहर का वातावरण ऐसा है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई, कुछ विशेष भाई, कुछ विश्वास दल के लोग, उत्तेजना, गड़बड़ी, भ्रराजकता पैदा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या भाज की स्थिति में उत्तेजना और भ्रराजकता से कोई शासन चल सकता है ?

शासन के तबल के पायों को भ्रगर तोड़ा जाएगा और भ्रगर तोड़ा जा सकता है तो केवल जनता के विश्वास पर, जनता का मत प्राप्त करके, जनता का धैर्य जीत कर। इसका और कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। इलैक्शन होते हैं चुनाव होते हैं और उन चुनावों में खड़े होने का हर किसी को समान अवसर मिलता है। केवल चुनाव में बहुमत प्राप्त करके लोग सरकार को बदल सकते हैं और आप भी बदल सकते हैं। जिस तरह की बातें आपने की हैं, जिस तरह से देश के भ्रन्दर हड़तालें आप करवाते हैं, जिस तरह से खास तौर पर आगजनी के केस आप करवाते हैं, जिस तरह से बाबेला आप पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े जलूस आप निकालते हैं, उससे तो भ्रराजकता ही फलती है और कोई काम नहीं बनता है। उनसे तो गड़बड़ी ही होती है।

जो समस्याएँ भाज बिकट रूप धारण किये हुए हैं, उनके निराकरण के रचनात्मक उपाय हमें सोचने चाहियें। इस तरह की तोड़ फोड़ की बातें उन समस्याओं का निराकरण करने में सहायक नहीं होती हैं। इससे

इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि देश में भ्रभ्र और गल्ले की कमी है। यह भी सही है कि और भी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं। रोजाना की आवश्यकता की जो चीजें हैं, जो जरूरियात जिन्दगी हैं, यह सही है कि उनके दाम बेहद बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके लिये आवश्यक यह था कि उन समस्याओं को हल करने के सही उपाय बतलाये जाते, किन्तु वह बात नहीं की गई है। देश में पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। उसमें आप सहयोग दे सकते हैं। योजनाबद्ध अर्थ नीति में सहयोग दे कर, देश के दूसरे कल्याणकारी कामों में सहयोग दे कर, हम और आप देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। यही तरीका है देश को आगे बढ़ाने का, यही तरीका है देश की उन्नति करने का, देश को प्रगति-पथ पर भ्रभ्रसर करने का।

आज कहा जाता है कि राजनीति भ्रभ्र और जोर पकड़ती जा रही है। जब लोगों के भ्रन्दर प्रजातंत्र की भावना, लोकतंत्र की भावना जागृत होती है तो ऐसा होता ही है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो जनसाधारण को या आम लोगों को राजनीति से दूर रखना चाहते हों। लेकिन मैं गंधी राजनीति के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, दूषित राजनीति के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, भ्रविश्वसनीय राजनीति नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं स्वस्थ राजनीति चाहता हूँ, वह राजनीति चाहता हूँ जिस में उच्छता होती है, जिस में उच्छतम भावना होती है शासन को कायम रखने की। गड़बड़ी पैदा करने वाली राजनीति में नहीं चाहता हूँ। सदियों पहले की बात है कि मर्य के लिए, सुशासन के लिए और सुव्यवस्था के लिये एक उच्छ महामानव ने एक जनसाधारण में से उभरे हुए साधारणजन ने जहर का प्याला पिया था, सकुरात ने ? जहर का प्याला पिया था जब क्राइटो से उसकी बातचीत हुई थी। यह ठीक है कि आज की व्यवस्था तथा शासन प्रबन्ध के पीछे दोष हैं और उसके भी कई कारण हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं भ्रव्यवस्था नहीं चाहता हूँ,

[श्री शाल्मीका]

मैं गड़बड़ी नहीं चाहता हूँ जिस प्रकार सकुरात ने सुव्यवस्था के हित चुपके से जहर दिया था और आज तक उसका नाम अमर है, उसी प्रकार हमें भी जहर का बूट पीना है। हमारे देश की परम्परायें भी उसी प्रकार की रही हैं :

जड़ चेतन गुण दोष विष्व कीन्ह करतार
संत हंस सम पय पियें परि हर दोष विकार

इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि दोष और गुण हर चीज में होते हैं। लेकिन दोषों को त्याग करके गुणों को लेना आवश्यक होता है। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ सद-असद-विषेक गुण-निर्णायत्मका बुद्धि में विश्वास रखने वाले लोग हों। इसी को आज सर्वोपरि आवश्यकता है। आज इस तरह की नुक्ताचीनी की जरूरत नहीं है कि जिस तरह की सदन में की जा रही है, बल्कि सहयोग तथा सद्भावना का वातावरण लाने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि पंडित जी की मृत्यु के पश्चात शास्त्री जी साधारण लोगों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे और अपनी इन कोशिशों में वह सफल भी होंगे। लोगों को आज बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और गल्ले की कमी के कारण कपटों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन समस्याओं को हल करने की हमारी सरकार कोशिश कर रही है, यह प्रसन्नता की ही बात है।

एक अखबार मेरे सामने है। उस में मैंने देखा है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि मैं गांवों में किसानों के साथ काम करूंगा। यही बात उन्होंने अपने मंत्रियों से भी कही है कि वे गांवों में जायें और किसानों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। ये क्रियात्मक जो बातें हैं, इनको करने की आज आवश्यकता है। जहां आप आज धीरोगीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं, उद्योगों धंधों को बढ़ाने पर अपनी

शक्ति लगा रहे हैं, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, वहां यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के जो किसान हैं जो सच्चे देश के निर्माता हैं, जो देश का निर्माण करने वाले हैं, हमारे देश में जो मजदूर हैं, जो अपनी मेहनत से इस देश को बना रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए। इन्हीं लोगों में हरिजन भाई भी आते हैं, हमारे देश के भ्रष्टपूष्य भाई जिन को आप कहते हैं वे भी आते हैं। इन सब की तरफ अगर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जाए तभी देश का उद्धार हो सकता है। उनका उद्धार हो सकता है इसी सरकार के हाथों से, ऐसा कुछ विश्वास उनका है। मैं बिरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मस्तिष्कों के अन्दर भी वेदना है; खिन्नता है, दुःखजनक स्थिति है। जिस प्रकार भगवान शंकर ने विष पान किया है, और वह विष पान करके भी अमर हैं, यह एक अलग बात है। इसी प्रकार से हम भी विष पान करते हैं, हमें भी पूरा यकीन है कि हम देश का नक्शा बदल देंगे। देश की जो परम्परायें रहीं हैं, देश के अन्दर जो प्रजातान्त्रिक भावना है, उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि निराशा होने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी जमात है, कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी संस्था है, कांग्रेस शासन ही ऐसा शासन है, जो देश का उद्धार कर सकता है, इन लोगों का उद्धार कर सकता है। इसी संस्था के प्रति लोगों का पूर्ण विश्वास है।

हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि प्रशासन में तबदीली हो, हकूमत में तबदीली हो। यह उन माननीय सदस्यों का विचार हो सकता है, लेकिन जन-साधारण का ऐसा विचार नहीं है। जन साधारण यही चाहता है कि यह सरकार कायम रहे और उसके भले के काम करती रहे। मामूली मजदूर जो हैं, किसान लोग जो हैं, मामूली हरिजन लोग जो हैं, उन सब का इस सरकार में पूर्ण विश्वास है और उनका पूरा यकीन है कि उनकी

समस्याओं का निराकरण इसी सरकार के हाथों हो सकता है। उन के मस्तिष्क में भी वही बात है जो हमारे मस्तिष्क में है।

इस सब के साथ साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि जो प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं उनके उद्धार के, उन में तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। हमारे प्रयत्नों में एक मुद्दागी सी है, और उनको हमें प्राणावान बनाना है। उनको नया जीवन देना है। लैंडलेस लेबरजॉ को हमने जमीन देने का वायदा किया था भूमिहीन लोगों को और विशेषकर हरिजन भाइयों को भूमि देने की बात हमने की थी जो अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है उसको हमें पूरा करना है। इसको हम पूरा करेंगे इस में कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। हमारे दिमागों के अन्दर कोई अंधेरा नहीं है, हमारे दिमागों में रोशनी है, आशा की किरण है। हम पूरी तरह से आशावान हैं कि इस अपने प्रयत्न में हम सफल होंगे, यदि सरकार इस दिशा में जागरूक है।

अगर कोई समस्या हमारे सामने आती है और उस पर हम विचार करते हैं तो दोषारोपण करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। "गुणना हिराना गुणप्राहक हिराना है"—दोष गुण का नहीं, गुण को लेने वाले का है हम तो साफ साफ बात कह देना चाहते हैं जो कमियाँ हैं, उनको भी बता देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम दोषारोपण नहीं करते हैं एक दूसरे को कोसते नहीं हैं। अगर आपका भी विश्वास हमें प्राप्त हो तो हम और तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हम कुछ कम आगे बढ़े हैं अपने प्रयत्नों में, लेकिन हलके हलके हम आगे ही बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। और हलके हलके जनता का उद्धार करते जा रहा है।

हम जो यहाँ सपने में बैठे हुए हैं, जन साधारण का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। प्रजातंत्र का यह नियम है कि हम जन साधारण का आवाज रखें, उसकी दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न

करें। जब हम जन साधारण का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, तो जनसाधारण की जो भावना है उसका भी हमें धादर करना होगा। आज यह देखना है कि जन-साधारण की आवश्यकता की चीजों को, चाहे वह अन्न हो कि जिसकी कमी है, चाहे वह किसी भी कारण से है तथा और भी इस तरह की दूसरी आवश्यक चीजें हैं, और जिन के भाव अधिक बढ़े हुए हैं उनके हल के लिए उपाय सोचें। मैं यह कोई नुकताचीनी करने की भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन जो समस्याएँ आज हैं उनको हल करने के जो हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उन प्रयत्नों में बल लाने की जरूरत है विश्वास पैदा करने की जरूरत है। मैं अपो-जीशन वाले भाईयों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो सोचने का ढंग है वह भी इसी तरह का होना चाहिये। केवल दोष ही उनको नहीं निकालते रहना चाहिये। जब तक सही रास्ता नहीं दिखाया जाता है तब तक कोई बात नहीं बन सकती है। अनर्गल बातें करने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है, व्यर्थ असाप करते रहने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। जिस तरह से बूढ़ी मातायें छोटे बच्चों को गाना सुनाया करती हैं और उस गाने के अन्दर भी आनन्द होता है, उसी तरह से आपको भी कभी कभी ऐसी बातें कहनी चाहियें जिन को सुन कर हम आनन्दित हों, हमारा हाँसना बढ़े और देश में उत्साह बढ़े

यह सही है कि देश के अन्दर महंगाई है, अन्न की कमी है, जमाखोरी की कुप्रवृत्ति है, चोर बाजारी व अधिक लाभ कमाने की कुप्रवृत्ति पाई जाती है। दाम घटाने की बात भी है इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों पर हम रोक नहीं लगा सके हैं, इसके बारे में खिन्नता मेरे दिमाग में भी है, विरोध की भावना मेरे मस्तिष्क में भी है, मैं भी यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई इस दिशा में बड़ा कदम उठाये। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कुप्रवृत्तियों को दूर किया जाए, इन पर

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

कड़ी रोक लगाई जाए और जो कमी है उसको पूरा किया जाए। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति से कोई राजनीतिक लाभ उठाया जाए, राजनीतिक झूठे कायम करने की कोशिश की जाए। मैं केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को सक्रिय सहयोग दिया जाए ऐसी बातों की जायें, जिन में कुछ जान हो ऐसी बातें बतलाई जायें, निज से कुछ काम बने, कुछ बात बने।

और बातों की ओर न जा करके एक बात में भ्रवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यह अपनी जो सरकार है, यह कागजी काम अधिक करती है, क्रियात्मक काम कम करती है। मैं यह बात कोई विरोध की भावना के बगीभूत हो कर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश में कोई निर्माण कार्य ही नहीं हुए हैं बहुत से हुए हैं। अगर आपको उनकी झांकी देखनी हो तो आप देश में घूम घूम कर सबंग देख सकते हैं। पंच वर्षीय योजना का प्रभाव, सामुदायिक विकास का प्रभाव साफ तौर से नजर आ रहा है। श्रौचोगीकरण भी हमारे देश का हुमा है। और भी बहुत से विकास के काम हुए हैं। लेकिन किसान की ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं दिया गया है, यह मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ अगर किसानों की ओर मजदूरों की ओर, हरिजनों की ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था, उतना दिया जाता तो आज इस तरह का अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव यहां नहीं आता। निन्दा की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ काम हुए हैं, काफी हुए हैं और हमारा देश आगे भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन हमारे देश की जो विभीषिका है सब से बड़ी, वह बढ़ती हुई आबादी है। बढ़ती हुई आबादी के सामने यह काम थोड़े नजर आते हैं क्योंकि आबादी बढ़ रही है 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 के हिसाब से और उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 के हिसाब से। हमें अपने उत्पादन को तिगुना और चौगुना करना है और वह तभी हो सकता है कि जब किसानों, मजदूरों, हरिजनों, गरीबों और मेहनतकशों को आप साथ लें और उनका सहारा लें इस तरह से आप चले और उत्पादन को बढ़ायें साथ में बढ़ रही आबादी को भी कंट्रोल करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ हो रहा है उस में दोष हमारी सरकार का नहीं किसी और का भी नहीं, सब से बड़ा दोष खाद्यान्न तथा ऐसी वस्तुओं की वितरण प्रणाली का है उसी के कारण यह बातें हो रही हैं। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस वितरण प्रणाली में चमत्कारिक सुधार करे। और सरकार को इधर ध्यान देना है, चाहे विदेशों से आने वाला गेहूँ हो चाहे खेती का उत्पादन तिगुना चौगुना करने की बात हो। विशेष कर खेती पर ध्यान दे कर और किसान को हर प्रकार की सहूलियतें दे कर बीज की, खाद की, पानी की तथा प्राधुनिक औजारों व रसायनिक खाद की चीजों को सहूलियत देकर सरकार काम करें तो हमारा उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सकता है।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार फटिलाइजर की तरफ तो ध्यान दे रही है लेकिन साधारण देशी खादों की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shrimati Lakshminkathamma (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir the opposition Members, while speaking on this motion, have been denouncing themselves. It makes our task easier. It is more of distrust and fear against each other that made them bring this motion. Mr. Dandekar expressed the fear that Congress may go towards socialism and Mr. Hiren Mukerjee expressed the fear that the Congress may give up the policies of our beloved

leader, who is physically no more here. But I can assure Mr. Mukerjee that we follow neither the dogmatic communist way nor the die-hard capitalist way. We follow the ways of the people, of Jawaharlalji and of Gandhiji.

Last time when Acharya Kripalani brought this motion, it was when the Kamaraj Plan was in vogue. Acharya Kripalani left the Congress on the plea that organisation was not given importance. But when the Kamaraj Plan was in vogue, when everybody was thinking of giving importance to the organisation, then he brought the no-confidence motion. At that time, Mr. Mukerjee himself said, the camp of which Mr. Kripalani is the spokesman, is against our Prime Minister, against socialism, against our policy of non-alignment and against planned development. So, he said, "We have no truck with them". But now Mr. Mukerjee has trucked himself with this group. Last time Mr. Mukerjee said that CDS must go, that State-trading in foodgrains must come gradually, etc. All these things have been done. I do not find any reason why Mr. Mukerjee should now truck himself with these reactionary forces. The reason is probably frustration.

By bringing this sort of non-confidence motion often, they are not only doing great injustice to this motion, but also making it stale and ineffective. It is time that the opposition thinks of other innovations in parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Mukerjee again said something about our present Prime Minister. Our beloved Jawaharlal, for whom Mr. Mukerjee has so much love and respect, has paid high tributes to Shastriji.

He said:

"No one can wish a better colleague in any undertaking. Mr. Shastri is a man of high integrity, loyalty, devoted to ideals, a man of conscience and a man of hard work."

These are the tributes paid by Jawaharlalji to our present Prime Minister. The other day, Shri Chatterjee was saying that the Congress Party is bossed by businessmen. From the son of a school teacher to the Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy, Shastriji made it through service, sacrifice, loyalty to the ideals of Gandhiji and Nehru. The head of the Congress organisation himself comes from an ordinary family of farmers. There may be some businessmen in the Congress. The Congress does not stop any person provided he accepts the principles of the Congress. We have no class hatred. I remember what Gandhiji said about women. If physical strength is supposed to be the real strength then the women are weak, but if will power and moral strength form the real strength, then the women are stronger than even men. If you consider Shastriji from the point of view of his physical strength he may be weak, but he is stronger than the strongest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are comparing Shastriji with women; you should not do that.

Mr. Chairman: Her argument is that women are stronger than men.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: May hon. friend is a Communist and still he believes in the inferiority of women.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have great regard for them.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: This House, Shri Mukerjee and everybody in this House, knows that our present Prime Minister is not attached to power. Is being not attached to power a weakness, I want to ask Shri Mukerjee. Everyone in this country knows the work he has done as Home Minister in tackling intricate and controversial problems. Everybody knows how he tackled the language riots in Assam, the language problem in the South and the problem connected with the theft of the holy

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

relic in Kashmir and several other problems. How can we forget all these things so soon and say that he is weak, will drift from the policy that is laid down.

As far as our foreign policy, of which he has expressed concern, there have been efforts to strengthen our relationships, more than ever before, with every neighbouring country. Our President is now touring in USSR. He has already expressed in clear terms that there will not be any change in our policy of non-alignment and other things.

No doubt, with the passing away of a towering personality like Jawaharlalji the image of the country has tended to get blurred. The personality of our present Prime Minister is

yet to be felt in other countries and other countries, especially the big powers, would like to be sure about the orientation of our foreign policy. Our efforts should be to this end so that substantial results be achieved in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member finish in another five minutes?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I will finish tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: She may continue her speech tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 16, 1964/Bhadra 25, 1886 (Saka).