

Third Series, No.4

Thursday, February 13, 1964
Magha 24, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 13, 1964/Magha
24, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिना चिकित्सक वाले अस्पताल

+
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
*६१. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 { श्रीमती विमला देवी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२
के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ४४९ के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण
क्षेत्रों में स्थित ऐसे अस्पतालों की स्थिति में,
जहाँ चिकित्सक नहीं थे, कोई सुधार हुआ
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चिकित्सकों की कमी
को कहाँ तक पूरा किया जा सका है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा०
ब० स० राजू) : (क) और (ख). नये
प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं और
इस प्रकार धीरे-धीरे इन केन्द्रों की संख्या
बढ़ रही है। ३०-४-१९६२ को २५७१ केन्द्रों
में डाक्टर थे। ३०-९-६३ को इन डाक्टर-
युक्त केन्द्रों की संख्या ३०४२ हो गई। केन्द्रों
के खुलने और उनके लिये डाक्टर प्राप्त करने
के बीच समय लगता है। ज्यों-ज्यों डाक्टर
अधिक संख्या में प्राप्त होते जायेंगे यह कमी
दूर होती जायेगी।

2045 (ai) LS—1.

[(a) and (b). The number of
primary health centres is steadily in-
creasing with the establishment of
new centres. On 30th April, 1962
there were 2571 centres with doctors,
the number of centres with doctors
on 30th September, 1963 was 3042.
There is a lag between the establish-
ment of centres and the finding of
doctors which is likely to be reduced
as the output of doctors increases.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री
जी के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि
उन्होंने जो संख्या बताई है वह संख्या कुल
मिला कर सारे देश की है कि कितने अस्पतालों
में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
सब से कम डाक्टर ऐसे अस्पतालों में किस
प्रान्त में इस समय हैं ?

डा० ब० स० राजू : कई राज्यों में नहीं
हैं। मद्रास, बंगाल, केरल में बहुत कम
कमी है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी वह स्टेट है
जिस में सबसे कम हैं ?

डा० ब० स० राजू : वेस्ट बंगाल में
निल है। (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What
does he mean by 'nil'? No doctor
at all?

डा० ब० स० राजू : पूरे डाक्टर उस में
हैं और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देख कर जल्दी
बता सकते हैं तो बता दें वर्ना . . .

डा० ब० स० राजू : केरल में चार
डिसपेंसरीज में कम हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर में
तीन डिसपेंसरीज हैं, उन में कम हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह काफी होगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारतवर्ष में कई राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ जो डिस्पेंसरीज हैं वे बिना डाक्टरों के हैं और वहाँ छः छः वर्ष से केवल कम्पाउंडर ही काम कर रहे हैं । जब सरकार के पास कुछ इस प्रकार के डाक्टर हैं जिन्होंने आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी दोनों की मिश्रित चिकित्सा पद्धति का अध्ययन किया है । मेरा इशारा बी० आई० एम० एस० और ए० एम० बी० एस० की ओर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के डाक्टरों को उन अस्पतालों में क्यों नहीं रख दिया जाता है जहाँ केवल कम्पाउंडर ही काम कर रहे हैं ?

डा० द० स० राजू : यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है । वे उन को ले सकते हैं । आयुर्वेद डाक्टर वे ले सकते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि सिर्फ विल्लेज अस्पताल ही ऐसे हैं जहाँ डाक्टर जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं ? अगर यह बात आई है तो क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई रूल बना रही है जिसके तहत हर एक डाक्टर जो हो, उसके लिए शुरू शुरू में देहात में काम करना जरूरी हो ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are certain primary health centres which are receiving assistance from UNICEF and they are not supposed to have doctors qualified in indigenous system of medicine. But there are so many rural dispensaries which are run by the Zila Parishads who can take these doctors of integrated system of medicine.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a proposal to make it compulsory for the new graduates in medicine to go and serve first in villages before they take up any assignment in urban areas.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Some State Governments are taking steps in this direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do Government take solace from the fact that in our young Republic if there are hospitals without doctors and there are schools without teachers and courts without judges? Particularly in the matter of hospitals without doctors, is it really shortage, as the Deputy Minister has said, of qualified and trained personnel or is it due to lack of amenities and incentives for rural service, and if the latter be the case, what adequate incentives and amenities are being offered or are proposed to be offered by Government to attract doctors to rural areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Among the doctors who are qualifying from the medical colleges, every year, many of them go for private practice, and only about 30 to 40 per cent of those registered enter Government service. That is one of the factors. Another factor is that the amenities are also not very satisfactory. Further, their pay scales are low, and the rural allowances also are not attractive. But the State Governments are taking steps to provide them with housing accommodation and also give them rural allowance and such other facilities. Besides, facilities for post-graduate studies are also being given to the rural doctors now. So, in course of time, I hope that the conditions will improve, and most of the rural dispensaries will be manned by qualified doctors.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : प्लीडर जो होता है अगर वह एडवोकेट बनना चाहता है तो उसको एक बरस तक कैंडीडेट करना पड़ता है । इस रीति से जो डाक्टर निकलते हैं वे प्रैक्टिस करने से पहले दो बरस तक देहात में काम करें, ऐसा क्यों नहीं सरकार जरूरी कर देती है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि डाक्टर जिस तरह के साधनों से पढ़ते हैं उस तरह के साधन गांवों के अस्पतालों में मौजूद नहीं रहते हैं, इसलिए वे वहां जाना नहीं चाहते हैं ? दूसरे यह कि डाक्टरों को कम तनखाह मिलती है, इसलिए नहीं जाना चाहें, क्या यह सही है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Most of the doctors who are qualifying now get some rural orientation training in some of the orientation centres, and now they will be fit to carry on work in the rural areas.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to be informed, if such information is readily available, how many rural hospitals and dispensaries there are in the Punjab where buildings and equipment exist but where there are no doctors in charge of them.

Mr. Speaker: If each State is to be taken up, their sixteen States would have to be covered and that would take a lot of time.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not asking about all the States, but I merely want to know about the Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: He may ask about Punjab, while some other Member will ask about Bihar and so on.

Shri Kapur Singh: But you are strong enough to prevent them from asking.

Shri Hem Barua: Punjab and Assam are the two States where such a position obtains.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पिछली बार इस सदन में बताया गया था कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई है श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता के चेयरमैनशिप में। क्या उस कमेटी ने कोई इस सम्बन्ध

में रिपोर्ट दी है जिससे देहाती इलाकों में डाक्टरों की जो कमी है, वह पूरी हो सके ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have made various recommendations, and these recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments and they are implementing them.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to bring to your specific notice the fact that the original question itself stipulates that the information to be supplied should relate to States, and, therefore, my question is not altogether off the mark. You may kindly read the question yourself, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him that it is not altogether off the mark, but to a certain extent it is, and, therefore, I had disallowed it

Deaths due to Exposure in Delhi

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*62. {
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several shelterless people died as a result of exposure to cold in the Capital during the last week of December, 1963 and January, 1964;

(b) if so, what is the number of such deaths; and

(c) whether any measures are being taken to guard against recurrence of such deaths?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes, but the number is not known.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Bharat Sevak Samaj maintain six Night Shelters throughout the year. During the winter season, the Delhi Municipal Corporation also provide additional temporary Night Shelters. Twelve such temporary shelters were provided in December, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, we covered only a very small number of questions. On the first day, we covered seven questions and on the second day, we covered eight questions. Therefore, I would ask for the cooperation of hon. Members so that we may move faster.

Shri Hem Barua: But thoroughness is also a thing to be taken into account.

Mr. Speaker: Not during the Question Hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have to strike a balance.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the hon. Minister say at least whether it is a large number or a small number. He says that the number is not known.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow him an opportunity to ask that supplementary question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your protection, Sir. The number must be known. Either it is one or two or more. How can he say 'Yes' and at the same time add that the number is not known?

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him give us some idea of the number.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what has perplexed the hon. Members. If the hon. Minister says 'Yes', it means that there are certain persons who have died certainly, but the number is not known.

If the hon. Member wants to know the approximate number, I have said already that I shall allow him to ask that supplementary question. He cannot start asking supplementary questions straightway in this manner without being called.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question itself is: 'If so, what is the number of such deaths?' If he does not know, let him say so.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Tyagi: Was any attempt made to ascertain the number?

Mr. Speaker: These are supplementaries that can be put. Shri Dubey.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Have Government arranged for a kind of census to ascertain the number of shelterless people in the city of Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: According to my information, there are 6 permanent night shelters; 12 were put up temporarily during December 1963.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of those who are shelterless.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: According to my information, everyone who has sought shelter has been accommodated (*Interruptions*). I have to collect the information from the Corporation and the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and I have been told that no one who wanted accommodation in a night shelter has been refused admission.

Mr. Speaker: The question is concerning those who are shelterless. If they seek it, that is a different thing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of shelterless in Delhi must be running into thousands.

Mr. Speaker: Not known.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Have Government a proper scheme under which the shelterless could be afforded shelter and also work for their livelihood?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have got a scheme in Delhi to provide accommodation to the dwellers of *jhuggis* and *jhompri*s, but we have no scheme for providing accommodation to the shelterless. This is a migratory population. They come into Delhi all times of these seasons, they get some work here and then go back. It will be a very difficult problem to tackle.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब कैपिटल के इस तरह के फिगर्स सरकार नहीं दे सकती . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सप्लीमेन्टरी की जाय तो दुःख की जरूरत नहीं होती, सप्लीमेन्टरी की जरूरत होती है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कितने आदमी मरे और कितनों का इन्तजाम सरकार ने किया, और आगे वह क्या करने जा रही है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक मेरी इन्फार्मेशन है, ३५ आदमी दिल्ली में दिसम्बर के महीने में कुल मरे, जिन के कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं थे । उन में से इन्द्रप्रस्थ सेवा मंडली ने १४ की, सुन्नी मजलिसे औक्ताफ ने ६ की और कारपोरेशन स्टाफ ने १५ आदमियों की इत्तला दी । कुल ३५ केस हुए जिन में से एक का भी पोस्टमार्टम नहीं हुआ । इसलिये यह कहना कि वह किस हालत में मरे, कैसे मरे, मेरे लिये मुश्किल है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Does this scheme include the construction of smaller night shelters in different parts of the country instead of building big shelters in the capital areas?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with Delhi in this question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Do Government propose to participate in the building of such centres in future so that this problem may not occur?

Mr. Speaker: He says none has been refused admission.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा, जिन लोगों के किच एंड किन नहीं थे, उन का पोस्टमार्टम करने की जरूरत सरकार ने महसूस नहीं की । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समाजवादी स्टेट होने की वजह से उन को छोड़ दिया गया ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इस का कोई ताल्लुक हम से नहीं है । पोस्टमार्टम करता है दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, या दिल्ली कारपोरेशन करता होगा । मेरा इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कारपोरेशन से खबर मिली कि कुल ३५ आदमी मरे । उन के कहने से यह भी मालूम हुआ कि उन को कारण नहीं मालूम है कि वह क्यों मरे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आया वह घर में लेटे हुए मरे या सड़कों पर मरे हुए पाए गए, और उन की मृत्यु का कारण क्या था । आखिर उस का कुछ कारण तो होगा । वे लोग घर में थे या बाहर ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They were picked up from the roadside. They were possibly exposed to cold and may have been shelterless. All the deaths, 35, were during the month of December. But as no *post mortem*

examination was held, it will be very difficult for me to say whether they died of exposure or not.

Shri Kapur Singh: The House seeks a very simple piece of information, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us, approximately—in tens or twenties—the number of those people who died because they were exposed to cold. He has said that a number of people were found dead, but no post mortem was performed. This is no reply to our question. Is the information available or is it not available, and was any attempt made to collect the information?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will read it in English, so that it is clear to the hon. Member.

According to the records of the burial and burning grounds, 35 corpses of unidentified and unclaimed persons were brought by the voluntary organisations, by the Corporation staff and by the police during the month of December, 1963.

The details thereof I have already given. As no *post mortem* examination was held in each case, it is very difficult to say whether they died of exposure or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why was it not done?

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek your guidance? He has been repeating the same story that *post mortem* was not held. At the same time, he does not know the number and the cause of the death of these people. Since dead men tell no tales, it is the job of this Minister or the Government to ascertain the reason because of which these people were dead.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come that 35 bodies were recovered. They were found in the open, on the streets. Now the reason can be cold; or, some disease might have been the cause of the death of some of them.

That is not known. He says he cannot say why *post mortem* did not take place. Therefore, it is not possible to say how many out of the 35 died actually of exposure, and how many died of other causes.

Shri Kapur Singh: This House should be taken into confidence as to whether, apart from these 35 deaths, there were any other deaths which can reasonably be ascribed to exposure to cold, and whether any attempt has been made to collect the information.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question does not arise at all. When six or seven Members stand up, it is not possible to keep order. The first rule that has to be observed is that as soon as one is called, all the others must sit down, and unless he is called, no one should begin to speak. After two years of experience in this Parliament, now we should at least try to conform to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is correct that unless you call we should not rise, but sometimes we try to catch your eye, that is why we rise.

Mr. Speaker: And it is not yet over. It is not necessary that all those names that are there must be called.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ३५ आदमी मरे हैं वे किस काम में लगे हुए थे, मजदूर थे या बेकार थे, किस तरह के लोग थे ।

Mr. Speaker: This question cannot be answered.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I have collected some figures from newspaper reports, and it shows that over 100 people have died in the different States and in Delhi. And the Minister says just now that 35 people have died. I have figures from other sources as well. Most people in the

rural areas at least have died because their homes had been washed away and they had no shelter.

Mr. Speaker: I did not want him to make a speech.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I want to know why the Minister and the Government, having known that quite a number of people in the rural areas lost their homes, did not take some action to provide them shelter.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about Delhi alone. I do not allow it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that nobody has been refused shelter. May I know the source of his information? Does he maintain any record for it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My source of information is the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Bharat Sevak Samaj who run these shelters.

May I add for the information of the House that I propose to call a meeting of the representatives of the Delhi Corporation, NDMC, the Delhi Administration as well as the Bharat Sevak Samaj, to go into this question a little deeper and see what best can be done in the circumstances?

I may further add that every one who goes into a night shelter is provided with blankets and mattress, and the only charge, according to my information, is 25 nP. So, accommodation is there. If people do not want to go and take advantage of that accommodation, we cannot force them to go inside night shelters.

L.I.C. Housing Scheme

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- Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 - Shri Yashpal Singh:
 - Shri Maheswar Naik:
 - Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - *63. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 - Shri Mohan Swarup:

- Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
- Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
- Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I.C. has started a new "own your home" scheme;

(b) if so, what are its broad features; and

(c) whether the scheme in any way restricts any individual policy-holder from its advantages for certain reasons?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2275/64].

(c) The conditions which have been imposed for the grant of loans under the scheme are deemed necessary by the L.I.C. for the protection of its interests. There seems to be no particular reason to believe that the scheme will not be attractive from the point of view of the policyholders who desire to build or purchase houses.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has any amount been set apart in this category or any applicant will get a loan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No amount has been set apart. At present the scheme has been extended to 26 cities and it is proposed to extend it to 30 more cities; later on to other cities. Each application will be considered and decided on merits as and when it comes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the necessity for housing to the lower middle-class people do Government propose to recommend to LIC that not only in 26 big cities but at least in all divisional towns this scheme should be extended?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is already covered under a different scheme under which the State Government and LIC help co-operative schemes for the low-income, middle-income groups and others.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि शहरों का विकास जिस तेजी से हो रहा है गांवों का विकास उस तेजी से नहीं हो रहा। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने कुछ ऐसी रकम निश्चित की है कि इतनी प्रतिशत रकम गांवों के विकास पर खर्च की जायगी और इतनी प्रतिशत रकम शहरों के विकास पर खर्च की जायगी? यदि हाँ, तो इस का विवरण क्या है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो बड़ा सवाल है। इसकी अलग सूचना मिलने पर इसका जवाब दिया जा सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसे कि प्रेजेंट रूल्स बने हैं, उनके अनुसार जो जमीन खरीद लेता है उसी को सरकार लोन देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी भी योजना है कि लेडलैस लोगों को जमीन देने का इन्तिज़ाम किया जाय इस स्कीम के तहत?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो बेजमीन लोग हैं और जिनको घर बनाने की जरूरत है उन को राज्य सरकारें जमीन देती हैं और दूसरी मदद देती हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the scheme has been restricted only for policy-holders who have got a policy for over Rs. 10,000 and, if so, what about the other policy-holders of less than Rs. 10,000?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This scheme is restricted to the policy-holders who have taken policies under this scheme. The amount is actually not 10,000; it can also be less than that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it is stated that the rate of interest is 6.5 per cent for prompt payment. In other cases what is the interest?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They will not be entitled to the loan itself.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My point is about loans sanctioned already. For people not paying interest promptly, what is the rate?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It would be one per cent more—7.5 per cent.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने तक की पालिसी कराने वालों को फायदा मिलेगा और उन को कितने हजार तक के नक़दान बना कर दिए जायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने को मिलेगा, यह तो हिसाब की बात है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : जिसने दस हजार की पालिसी करायी है उसको कितना फायदा मिलेगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पालिसी का ८५ प्रतिशत तक मिलेगा। ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक लाख और कम से कम रुपया कर्ज के लिए दस हजार होगा, और कुछ खास हालात में साढ़े सात हजार तक भी है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know to what extent this class of policy-holders with an assured income will be extended? Will it be extended to the employees of the ordinary merchants and to the Government employees?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At present the intention of the LIC is to cover cases of Government employees, employees of Corporations or of the local self-Government bodies and also employees of some of the organised business houses.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement says that loans could be obtained under the scheme for 26 major cities. On what basis or by what criteria has this selection of 26 cities been made? Has there been any fixed, proper principle, or is most-favoured treatment given to some cities, that is, is it just an arbitrary selection?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The selection is not arbitrary. Major cities are major cities. But the main criterion is that because in such cases a lot of legal and other work has got to be gone into—mortgages and other things—and therefore the LIC has very well-equipped staff and offices there, these cities have been selected. At present, the intention is that from 1st April, two months after, 30 more cities will be included, so that as and when the LIC is having its staff and organisation, they extend this scheme to these cities.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the total sum set apart by the LIC towards the construction of the houses for the low-income and middle-income groups?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How much money is earmarked for this scheme?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

High-Powered Committee on Dandakaranya Project

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- *64. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered committee, including experts from various Ministries is being set up to make recommendations about the further development of the Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) what time limit has been fixed for the committee to submit their recommendations to Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The setting up of such a Committee was in hand, but in view of the recent developments, as a result of which a decision has been taken to resettle in Dandakaranya members of the minority community who migrate to India from East Pakistan, the setting up of this Committee is being deferred for the present.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the present influx of refugees from East Pakistan due to the communal holocaust there, may I know whether the Government propose to develop Dandakaranya scheme on a war footing?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the number of refugees coming from East Pakistan without valid documents is much larger than the number coming with valid documents—it is said that only 14,500 people with valid documents have come whereas 46,000 have entered into Assam alone—may I know whether Government propose to develop Dandakaranya so as to absorb all refugees coming from East Pakistan as a result of the recent communal holocaust there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This question has no relevancy to the present question, but I would like to answer it, if I may.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very relevant in the present context.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether only those that would have valid certificates would be absorbed or others also would be absorbed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will answer it. There has been the migration from East Pakistan into India in two States at the present moment. One is West Bengal and the other is Assam. As regards West Bengal, people are coming from two routes, Dacca and Narayanganj. There, the migration certificates have been issued, and there is no difficulty. But for those who are coming through the open West Bengal border, they naturally cannot come with valid documents because they have got to go a long way to Dacca. So, the arrangement that has been arrived at between me and the Chief Minister of West Bengal is that for those who come through the open border into West Bengal, who come after the 3rd January, 1964, that is, after the date when the disturbances started, it would be certified by the Government of West Bengal that they are valid migrants and they will be considered for rehabilitation purposes. Secondly, as regards Assam, according to newspapers, about 50,000 people have already come and they have gone into the Garo Hills. I have sent two officers to Calcutta.....

Shri Hem Barua: That is the official version, the Shillong officers' version.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have also had a talk with the Finance Minister of Assam who came here hardly two or three days ago. I am awaiting the report from my officers. Then I will send other officers and go myself if need be to look to the arrangements and see how many of them can be rehabilitated in Assam and to what extent we can take them in Dandakaranya. I might inform the House that after all Dandakaranya has got limited

resources. I propose to take as many there as I can rehabilitate there. My present intention is to do the work on an emergency basis to see that the least inconvenience is caused to these unfortunate people who are coming from East Pakistan in the wake of these disturbances, where looting, murder, killing and arson have taken place.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: After this long statement by the Minister, do hon. Members want to ask further questions?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बनला सकेगी कि दंडकारण्य की कैपेसिटी कितनी है और जिन रैफ्यूजीज के डीक्यूमेंट्स रास्ते में डिस्ट्रीब्यू कर दिए गए हैं कि वह कितने लोग दंडकारण्य में बसाये जायेंगे ?

श्री मेहरचंद खन्ना : दंडकारण्य की कैपेसिटी इस वक़्त तो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है हां ८००० परिवार वहां ले जाये जा चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तीन, चार रोज़ हुए एक मीटिंग हुई थी दिल्ली में जिसमें मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र इन चारों स्टेट्स के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स उस में आये थे। उन से सलाह मशविरा किया गया। उन से दर-इवास्त की गई कि चूंकि इस वक़्त बहुत रैफ्यूजीज आ चुके हैं इसलिए आप को उन के बसाने में हमारी सहायता करनी चाहिये। उन्होंने इकरार किया वह ज़मीनें देंगे और उन ज़मीनों के बिहाज़ से जितना हम काम बढ़ा सकते हैं वह जरूर बढ़ायेंगे।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is known that Dandakaranya was meant for absorbing the agriculturist refugees. The riots that have taken place now in a large number of places in East Bengal are in Dacca, in the mill areas of Narayanganj and in the town of Khulna. It is stated that the refugees would be taken straight from the border to Dandakaranya. May I know what arrangements are

being made to rehabilitate and economically help these city people who have been the worst affected in these riots?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We intend to take up this question and divide it into two parts: One is the resettlement on land and the other will be the setting up of small-scale and cottage industries. For that too no efforts shall be spared.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It was stated last year that only a certain part of Dandakaranya has been developed. Even ten days back it appeared in the Calcutta newspapers that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had said that immediately Dandakaranya will not be able to absorb the new people who are coming from East Bengal. May I know what actually is being done to develop speedily the land in Dandakaranya, so that the agricultural population who are coming from East Bengal can be immediately resettled without their being kept in transit camps or other relief camps in the area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Till not long ago, our problem was only of a limited nature and we were working on that basis. As the problem has now intensified on account of the migration from East Pakistan into India, we are taking all possible steps, and may I assure the House that as far as the Finance Minister of India is concerned, he has told me that money shall be found for the projects that have to be undertaken?

Shri Basumatari: The hon. Minister said that he met the Finance Minister of Assam. Did he give the number of persons who have come from East Pakistan as assessed by him and what is the proposal to rehabilitate them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number he gave me was roughly the same as what appeared in the newspapers. Beyond that he had no information. But I am waiting to get full information from the officers I have sent there. In fact, the problem may

have to be divided into two parts—tribals who may have to go to NEFA and others who may have to be rehabilitated. Whether they will be rehabilitated in Assam is a matter to be examined. If need be, we can also consider them for allotment in Dandakaranya.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: In view of the fact stated by the hon. Minister that the resources in Dandakaranya are limited, may I know whether the Government are trying to find out other 'aranyas' for rehabilitation of the migrants from East Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has assured us that he will take 10,000 families, and rehabilitate them. The Chief Minister of Andhra has agreed to take 2,000 families in the beginning. I have written to the Chief Ministers of Bihar and U.P. to take at least 5,000 families each. Whatever is possible under the circumstances is being done. I also want to take up this matter with the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Madras.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद अग्नी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि दंडकारण्य में करीब ८००० परिवारों को बसाया जायगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक, एक परिवार को क्या फैसिलिटीज दी जायेंगी ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : वह तो हमारी रिपोर्ट में है, जिससे कि आम तौर पर जाहिर होता है कि हम हर एक फैमिली को ७ एकड़ जमीन देते हैं ।

Irrigation and Power Projects

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- *65. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and

Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to take over certain big multi-purpose river valley projects from the State Governments for execution;

(b) if so, the names of such projects; and

(c) the main criteria for the selection of such projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In the course of the discussions in the last meeting of the National Development Council, a suggestion was made that large irrigation and power projects should be taken over by the Centre. National Development Council observed that the execution of a number of large Projects specially in irrigation and Power, was being spread over long number of years and every effort should be made to speed up the completion of projects likely to yield early benefits. The earlier suggestion was repeated in the recent meeting of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power. It is receiving consideration.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इनएफिशिएंसी जाहिर की है जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह प्रोजेक्ट्स अपने हाथ में लेने पड़े ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not a question of inefficiency at all, it is a question of finding finances by the State.

Mr. Speaker: माननीय सदस्य का "इनएफिशिएंसी" से मतलब "इनएबिलिटी" से है। He wants to know whether they have expressed their inability?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They have not expressed either inability or inefficiency.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस काइटेरिया से आप ने इन चीजों को हैंडिल किया है? जो चीजें प्लड रिलीफ के लिए बाढ़ कंट्रोल के लिए जरूरी हैं उन को प्रायर्टी दी गई है या नहीं दी गई है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The criteria for selection of these projects for being considered to be taken over by the Centre are still to be laid down. But essentially it will be in the nature of financial assistance for those very big projects which will yield early benefits and for which it will not be possible to find sufficient amount of finance to complete them in time from out of the State ceilings.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Central Government at least has made up its mind on this subject or whether the matter is still under consideration because it is considered to have the consent from the State Governments and the Centre itself has not been able to make up its mind? If the Centre has been able to make up its mind, may I know why it has not taken over all those projects which the States are pressing for being taken over by the Centre such as the Rajasthan Canal project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a broad question. The main point which we are concerned about is the resources. In the State Plans every State is given certain ceilings. These big projects are assigned certain amounts of money to be spent only on those projects. For projects like the Rajasthan Canal, as the hon. Member has mentioned, which require a very large investment and for which it has not been possible for the State to find sufficient finances to complete the work in time, consideration is being given to see whether it is possible to allocate any finance separately from the Centre in the next Plan to see if these projects could be proceeded with most expeditiously. But this is essentially connected with the resources and the matter has got to be considered very carefully.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Recently, for the Tikkerpara Dam project in Orissa the foundation was laid by the Prime Minister of India. May I know whether this project has been taken up by the Centre, whether the resources would be made available from the Centre and whether this project has been examined by the Centre?

Dr. K. L. Rao: About Tikkerpara Dam, Sir, I submitted yesterday in the Rajya Sabha.....

Mr. Speaker: That need not be referred to here.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding Tikkerpara Dam, the detailed investigations have to be done and the report has yet to come to the Centre before any action can be taken.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Before the investigation was done the Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of that dam.

Shri Ranga: The foundation was laid even before it was sanctioned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I submit that no foundation-stone was laid and only a commemoration stone was unveiled?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is a commemoration stone in this context? Commemorating what?

Shri Hem Barua: Commemoration of what?

Mr. Speaker: I have already requested the hon. Members that they should not start shooting questions on me like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are shooting it at him through you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, that is a mistake committed because every shot should be directed against me. Every speaking that has to be done here must be directed towards me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification. When the Minister says it is a commemoration stone, how can we ask him about it unless it is through you?

Mr. Speaker: The only way is that the Members might stand up in their seats. I will identify someone who might put the question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What happens is, when so many members get up in their seats those who sit down do not get any chance. Sir, it will help you if you give chance more to those who obey you than to those who always stand up and shout.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with him. I will certainly call only those who go according to the rules. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

Shri Hem Barua: That will be very hard.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is transgressing the rules. I have already called Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : राजस्थान कैनाल के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार के दो मुद्दाव हैं—एक तो यह है कि भारत सरकार इस को ले ले और दूसरा यह कि यदि यह संभव न हो, तो फाइव-यियर प्लान के बाहर उस को रुपया दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इन दोनों मुद्दावों के बारे में कब तक निर्णय करेगी। वहाँ पर जो वेस्टेज हो रहा है, क्योंकि रुपया उन के पास नहीं है और काम धीमे चल रहा है, इसलिए क्या इस बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हमारा बड़ा कंटी है और सोलह स्टेड्स हैं, जिन में कई प्राजेक्ट्स हैं। अगर हर एक माननीय सदस्य अपनी अपनी प्राजेक्ट को ले कर क्वेस्टियन आवर में उस के बारे इन्क्वेशन चाड़ेगा, तो मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान कैनाल के बारे में स्वयं मंत्री महोदय बता चुके हैं।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding Rajasthan Canal may I submit that it is one of the important projects with a heavy capital investment and the earlier it is finished the better for the country? The question of taking it over by the

Centre or giving extra financial assistance will be considered in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question of commemoration may be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Investment Guarantee Agreement with West Germany

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Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Warrior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Shri Dhaen:

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Shri B. P. Yadava:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to arbitration for settling disputes that may arise over the quantum of compensation due to private West German investors in the event of nationalisation of their assets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The question of an investment guarantee agreement between India and the Federal Republic of Germany has been under discussion for some time now. The particular point regarding arbitration is also under discussion.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this question was brought before the Government by the investors from West Germany?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No. The discussion is going on between the representatives of West Germany and the Indian Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How long will it take to come to a decision?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Our representative abroad, Shri Lal, is

discussing this matter with the representatives of West Germany and I hope some decision will be taken very soon.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What is the amount involved in this?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not a question of amount but a question of agreement for guaranteeing the investment. That is why it is called Investment Guarantee Agreement.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government propose to adopt an identical policy with respect to other countries also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, that is so.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the clarification given by the Government of India about arbitration for settling disputes on quantum of compensation relating to West German assets is likely to increase economic aid from that country?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We have already conveyed to them that we are going to follow more or less a similar pattern of agreement that we have entered into with the United States for the American investment. Therefore there is no question of any increased commitment on the part of the Government of India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Am I to take it that such an arbitration agreement is a pre-condition for further investment by private German investors in this country? If so, I would also like to know which are the other countries, barring the USA, with which we have similar arbitration agreement at present.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The whole thing is under discussion. There are certain differences in our views. We have entered into an agreement with the United States. That forms the broad pattern to which the Government of India can agree. There are differences in regard to what the German Government wants. Whether German in-

vestment will come only if these conditions are subscribed to is somewhat premature to say.

Shri Nath Pai: What was the nature of the discussions which the hon. Finance Minister had with Dr. Scheel, the Economic Minister, when he was here and may we know whether (a) the present guarantees available under the practice of this country which has never expropriated anybody's property, and (b) the guarantees given in the Constitution are not adequate for the German investor who wants to come to this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Member will surely not expect me to give details of the discussions when these matters are still under discussion. But the House may be well assured that the Government of India will not commit itself to any kind of agreement which will be detrimental to the self-respect and honour of this country or which will be in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the policy that may be forged after these discussions will be applicable to investments already made in the country or to the investments that may follow hereafter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That again must be the subject-matter of the agreement. Normally if an agreement is made, it will have a wide coverage.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if this principle of investment guarantee and arbitration will be taken up with each foreign Government separately and agreed to by bilateral agreements or whether there is a general principle which the Government has already arrived at?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There will undoubtedly be one principle guiding bilateral discussions. At the

moment I do not think there is any scope for multilateral discussions on this basis.

Gandak and Kosi Projects

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*67. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 115 on the 21st November, 1963 and state:

(a) the steps taken to give effect to the programme of river training works in respect of the Gandak and Kosi Projects which was agreed upon at a conference held in New Delhi on the 19th October, 1963;

(b) the difficulties, if any, in the way of full implementation of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken to remove such difficulties?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The required land for protection works on the Western Kosi Embankment at Dalwa was made over to the Bihar Government authorities on the 20th January, 1964 and works on the ring bund and the road bund have been started. The land required for the construction of Nepal Bund and other river training works on the Gandak has not yet been made over to the Uttar Pradesh Government authorities. The matter has been taken up at a high level for expediting the delivery of land in Nepal. In the meantime work is completed on the construction of the cross bunds as decided at the Conference held in New Delhi on the 19th October, 1963.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the position with regard to the land to be acquired for the Western Kosi Canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In regard to the Western Kosi Canal, there was a certain alignment for which the Government of India has given the sanction but that alignment has not been approved of by the Nepal Government. So, negotiations and discussions are being held with regard to the finalisation of the alignment in Nepal territory.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What time will it take to come to a final decision in regard to the Western Kosi Canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are completely aware that a decision must be arrived at very early but as His Majesty's Government of Nepal is concerned in this, it is very difficult to state the time.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न संख्या ६५ का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंडक योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत ला कर उस को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Gandak is one of our best projects in the country and probably with the least amount of cost per acre. Naturally it will claim the highest priority when consideration is being given for giving extra assistance.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether the Central Government would take it up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That will be taken up, as I said, for consideration in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of unavoidable delays due to various reasons may I know whether construction of the barrage and the dam on the Gandak River will be completed within the scheduled time and, if so, when?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Gandak Barrage is scheduled to be completed in four years' time. The matter is pending with the Nepal Government with respect to the land being given on the right side of the river.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि फाइनेन्शियल डिफिकल्टीज़ की वजह से जितनी जल्दी गंडक प्राजैक्ट का काम होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है और उस में रुकावटें आ रही हैं? अगर हां तो कब तक फायनेन्शियल डिफिकल्टीज़ रिमूव हो जायेंगी?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that it is not possible to allocate sufficient amount of finance to this work. We hope that consideration will be given in the Fourth Plan and the work will be completed in the Fourth Plan.

राष्ट्रीय प्राय

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- श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 - श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 - श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 - श्री प्र० जं० बहगवा :
 - श्री सरजू पांडेय :
 - श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
 - श्री कोल्ला वैदंघ्या :
 - श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 - श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :
 - श्री उमानाथ :
 - श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 - श्री बसुमतारी :
 - श्री किशन पटनायक :
 - श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 - श्री बागड़ी :
 - श्री राम हरल यादव :
 - श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 - श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 - श्री १० आर० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय प्राय

के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में महलानवीस समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The study of the Committee is of technical nature and relates to extraordinarily difficult and complex subjects. The Government has not therefore prescribed any time limit for submission of the report. The Committee is due to meet in mid-February after which the report is likely to be submitted to Planning Commission.

[(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) समिति का अध्ययन तकनीकी किस्म का और असाधारण रूप से कठिन तथा पेचीदा विषयों से संबंधित है। आतः साकार ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कोई अवधि निश्चित नहीं की है। फरवरी के मध्य में समिति की बैठक होने वाली है, जिसके बाद योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है।]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रिपोर्ट देने में दिक्कत इसलिए हो रही है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, उनके जिम्मे बहुत सा रुपया चला गया है और उनकी ही वजह से इस काम में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है और यह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में लाचार है ?

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बीजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। इस कमेटी में कोई बड़े पूंजीपति तो हैं नहीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी में नहीं, लेकिन उनका असर उस पर है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नहीं है। ऐसा समझना और कहना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अभी तक इस कमेटी की तो मीटिंगें हो चुकी हैं और २८ बार वह कमेटी बैठ चुकी है। यह कमेटी अब इस महीने में बैठने वाली है। जो बहस हुई थी, उसके आधार पर मेम्बर-सैक्रेटरी ने एक ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार की है और उस पर मेम्बर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह खयाल किया जाता है कि इस महीने के अखिर तक यह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई थी जिस को महलानवीस साहब ने पेश किया था लेकिन बाहर और भीतर से ऐसा पुल हुआ कि उन्होंने रिपोर्ट देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की और यह तय हुआ कि फिर से इस पर विचार किया जाये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ये जो बाहर की खबरें हैं, इनके ऊपर माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाहर की जो खबर है वह दुस्त है या गलत, इसकी मिनिस्टर साहब को साफ करना चाहिये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा है कि उस पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजाय इसके कि आप कहें विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये, आप कहें कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा है कि ठीक नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछले सेशन में माननीय होन मिनिस्टर साहब मान चुके हैं कि उनकी सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई निश्चित डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है जो पर-कैपिटा इनकम कायम कर सके। जब वह खुद एडमिट कर चुके हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महलानोबिस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने पर पता चल जायेगा कि कैसे हो।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है, ऐसी सूत्र में रिपोर्ट अगर आ भी गई तो आने के बाद भी वह बेकार रहेगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government have considered the draft report of the Mahalanobis Committee and, if so, to what extent its recommendations are going to guide the future policies of the Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The draft report is before the Committee. The Government will consider it when the Committee submits the report.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : जब रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जायेगी तो क्या उसको हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ताकि हमारे देश के दूसरे लोग भी उसका पढ़ सकें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव का खयाल जरूर किया जायेगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In reply to my question in the last session, the Planning Minister said that it will be placed before the House in the next session. May I know if this commitment of the hon. Minister will stand or will the time be again extended?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The commitment will stand.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the Chairman and the Members of this Committee have their hands so full and are touring abroad so often that they do not find any time to look to the interests of the Committee and, if so, will the Government see to it that this obstacle is overcome?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The inference drawn by the hon. Member is not correct. Some of the members of the committee are very eminent men, and they have their commitments in the country and outside . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister is contradicting his own statement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let me complete what I have to say. But, as I said, the committee had already nine sittings.

Mr. Speaker: The grouse is that they are eminent men and they have their hands full.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, the inference drawn is not correct, because the committee did sit for nine times and had 28 sessions. . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: For how many years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: And they are finalising their report now.

Some Hon. Members: Why has there been such a long delay?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would request hon. Members to appreciate that it is not due to lack of time devoted by the Members that delay has taken place but it is because of the complexities of the problem. Enormous data had to be collected and they had got to be evaluated, and all sorts of things had to be gone into. All this has led to delay, but as I said, now, the committee are having their final sitting, and I expect that

they will submit the report within this month. I think that that should satisfy hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find that the contagion is spreading every day. The House should always remain pleasant to the eye and agreeable to the ear. But I hear so many voices at the same time. I would appeal to hon. Members to observe some restraint.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is because the expectancy has been announced so many times but nothing has been delivered. Therefore, we were so very eager.

Shri Tyagi: How could it be delivered? It is abortion.

Mr. Speaker: But the expectancy should not result in unexpected delivery.

Hon. Members ought to control themselves. They should exercise some restraint. They are responsible Members of Parliament.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की है उसमें यह बात कही गई है कि पिछले पंद्रह सालों से सम्पत्ति का बेवर्दीकरण बड़े पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में हुआ है ? यदि हाँ तो क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सरकार जानबूझ कर इस रिपोर्ट को छिपाना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात कही जा चुकी है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the hon. Minister, the report is likely to be submitted by the end of this month or within this month. Since it is already known, right from the Prime Minister to every member of the Cabinet that there is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, what positive steps have been taken to see that that is minimised at least?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A number of measures have been taken. It has been the policy of Government not to allow concentration of wealth. To that end, a number of steps have been taken. But it is difficult for me to detail them at this moment.

Social Security Measures

*69. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Central Government have advised the State Governments to adopt social security measures announced by Finance Minister to give relief to widows and minor children of deceased Government servants as to old and other persons needing assistance; and

(b) What is the position in this regard of the public sector enterprises?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The terms and conditions of service of State Government employees concern primarily the State Governments themselves. Copies of the Government of India's orders relating to the family pension scheme recently announced for Central Government employees have been forwarded to all State Governments. This subject was generally discussed at a conference of State Ministers of Finance and they were requested to give some more thought to these measures. The initiative is now with the State Governments.

(b) The public sector enterprises are autonomous undertakings working as joint stock companies. The matter has to be considered by the respective managements and Boards of Directors and in relation to what is being done in the field of joint stock companies to its employees.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have Government drawn up any comprehensive scheme or programme for social security, and this is only just the first instalment? If so, what is the nature of that programme and what are the financial implications of this small instalment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Government is deeply concerned about this matter. The drawing up of programmes would depend upon certain facts being elicited. A committee of officials are now engaged in looking into the matter further. But what has been done is an initial step which would not affect in any sense, as far as I can conceive it to be, any comprehensive scheme to be adopted later.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What note, if any, has Government taken of the resolutions passed at Bhubaneswar by the Congress Party regarding furthering social security and socialism in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government formed as it has been by the Congress Party, naturally has to take note, not only take note of, but constantly keep before it, the mandate that the Party gives to it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What note has already been taken? Has a machinery been set up to examine the matter....

Mr. Speaker: Even if there is anything, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वे संयुक्त अध्ययन दल

{ श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री यापान सिंह :
 *७०. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
 श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
 श्री शा० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
 श्री सरजू पांडेय :
 श्री रा० बरग्रा :
 श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरग्रा :
 श्री हेनराज :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्रीमती सवित्री निगम :
 श्री रामेश्वर दांडिया :
 श्री क्यामनाल सराफ :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
 श्री दे० जी० नायक :
 श्री बृजराज सिंह :
 श्री स० पी० बनर्जी :
 श्री उनाथ :
 श्री जन सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त अध्ययन दल ने, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पूर्वी जिलों का दौरा कर रहा था, इस बीच सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन को मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने सिकरियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
 (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण पर्यवेक्षणों (observations) और मुख्य सिफारिशों के सारांश का एक प्रति सदन के पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन० टी०—२२७१/६४]

(ग) रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है ।

Messrs. Skoda (India) Private Limited

- *71. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 401 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether investigation against Messrs. Skoda (India) Private Limited, an East European firm has since been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the office of the Trade Commissioner of Czechoslovakia was searched in this connection and some papers have been seized; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the firm or any other persons connected with this affair?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The investigation is proceeding.

(b) The office of the Czechoslovak Trade Commissioner was not searched. However, certain documents belonging to Messrs. Skoda (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, which had been kept in the office of the Trade Commissioner, were handed over by the Company to the Bombay Customs authorities.

(c) Show-cause notices have been issued by the Calcutta Customs authorities, in respect of certain alleged offences by the Company and two of its officials and Messrs. India Refractories Ltd. and one of its officials.

Family Planning Day

- *72. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Family Planning Day' was observed during December, 1963, throughout the country;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the total amount spent on the 'Family Planning Day' celebrations; and

(d) the steps taken to make Family Planning more effective throughout the country on a national basis?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2272/64].

Experimental Housing Assessment Committee

- *73. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has constituted an Experimental Housing Assessment Committee for urban areas only; and

(b) if so, the nature and functions of the Committee?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2273/64].

सामाजिक सुरक्षा

- *74. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथूर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिशा में अपनाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उपायों का इस बीच अध्ययन कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारहेश्वरी सिंहा): जैसा कि सभा को मालूम है, भारत सरकार ने पहली जनवरी, १९६४ से पारिवारिक पेंशन की एक नई योजना लागू की है जिस के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन कर्मचारियों ने कम से कम एक साल तक नौकरी कर ली हो, वे चाहे स्थायी हों या अस्थायी, उन की मृत्यु होने पर उन की विधवाएं जिंदगी भर पेंशन पाने की हकदार हो जायेंगी। विधवा के न होने पर या उस की मृत्यु हो जाने पर नाबालिग बच्चों को भी तब तक पेंशन मिलती रहेगी जब तक वे बालिग न हो जायें। यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि सभी तरह की पेंशनों की कम से कम रकम, जिस में पेंशनों में की गयी वर्तमान अस्थायी वृद्धि शामिल है, २५ रुपया होगी।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली दूसरी समस्याओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Prohibition

- *75. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team on prohibition has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, its findings and recommendations;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

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

Price Line

- *76. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. U. Misra:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on the 21st November, 1963 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to stabilise the price line; and

(b) with what result?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). I place a statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2274/64.*]

Smuggling of Gold

- *77. {
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the smuggling of gold following the relaxation of Gold Control Order; and

(b) if so, what are the indications and what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government are alive to the possibility of an increase in smuggling of gold following the relaxation of the provisions of the Defence of India Rules relating to gold control, but there is no reason to believe that there has been any significant increase in its smuggling consequent on the relaxation of the aforesaid provisions.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids on Foreign Firms in Calcutta

- *78. {
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the offices of some foreign firms in Calcutta were raided and searched on the 18th December, 1963 and subsequent days on suspicion of violation of foreign exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms involved and nature of their offences; and

(c) steps taken against the offenders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha): (a) to (c). The officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance, searched the premises of certain companies in Calcutta on the 18th and 20th December, 1963. The documents seized from these companies are under scrutiny by this Directorate. As the case is still under investigation, it is not desirable to disclose further details at this stage.

Search of a Calcutta Firm

- *79. {
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the factories and business premises of an electric fan and sewing machine manufacturing firm in Calcutta and Delhi were searched by the officers of the Customs Department on charges of under invoicing and violation of foreign exchange regulations in the first week of January;

(b) if so, whether papers and incriminating documents have been seized in course of this search; and

(c) what action has been taken against the offending persons or the firm concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha): (a) and (b). Certain documents were taken over by the Cus-

toms authorities at Calcutta in the first week of January, 1964 from the factory premises of a firm in Calcutta manufacturing electric fans and sewing machines, the main office of the firm's sole agents, and the residence of a person handling the affairs of the firms. No formal search was found necessary. In Delhi, the business premises of the same firms were searched by the Delhi Customs authorities on the 4th January, 1964, and some documents were seized. The firms were suspected of foreign exchange violations.

(c) The case is under investigation.

L.I.C. Investment in Malaysia

- *80. {
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement by the Chairman of L.I.C. in which it has been stated that L.I.C. proposes to invest in industrial concerns in Malaysia;

(b) if so, details of the proposed investment; and

(c) whether investment will be in public sector or private sector?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation in a statement made at Singapore in January 1964 indicated that the Corporation would explore the possibilities of investing its funds in industrial con-

cerns or in real property or in mortgage loans. As no definite proposals were made or discussed, and as the investments in Malaysia will have to be made in accordance with the provisions of the local laws and the Corporation's own statute, it is not possible to indicate any details at the present stage.

Central Soil Mechanics and Material Testing Laboratory

- *81. {
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether a central soil mechanics and material testing laboratory has been set up in the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the object of setting up the laboratory; and

(c) the expenses to be incurred and how these will be met?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. The laboratory was set up in 1954. It is being expanded.

(b) To assist the Central and State Governments in the investigation and quality control during construction of river valley projects and flood control works.

(c) For the expansion programme an expenditure of Rs. 19.75 lakhs is proposed to be incurred over a period of 5 years for the site, building, staff and running of the Laboratory. This amount will be met by the Government of India. In addition, equipment worth Rs. 16.00 lakhs is being obtained under the U.N. Special Fund Assistance.

Deposit Insurance Scheme

- *82. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has taken steps to extend the scope of the Deposit Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, in what direction; and

(c) whether this scheme will be made applicable to co-operative banks facilitating the increase of deposits in the same?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The question is under consideration.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

- *83. {
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Jedhe:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri S. B. Patil:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goldsmiths in the country have been given the choice either to become self-employed or to claim rehabilitation grants;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be brought into force; and

(c) what has been the response, if already introduced?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme for rehabilitation has already come into force and liberalised terms of financial assistance were communicated to the State Governments on 26th December, 1963.

(c) On the whole, the response to the liberalised scheme for rehabilitation has been satisfactory.

Review of Sales-tax Structure

- *84. {
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have suggested to the State Governments to undertake a comprehensive review of the sales-tax structure;

(b) if so, the various aspects which the suggested review will cover; and

(c) the reactions of the State Governments to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

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

Aid from U.S.A.

- *85. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Karni Singhji:

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

(a) whether the U.S.A. has agreed to give economic aid to the tune of \$435 million during the ensuing year;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the manner in which this amount will be allocated to different projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

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

Flood Control Schemes in Assam

- *86. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri J. N. Hazarika:

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

(a) whether long term measures to control floods, in two major rivers viz., "Brahmaputra" and "Barak" in Assam have been discussed by the Central Flood Control Board; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) While no specific proposals were discussed, the Flood Control problem of Assam was generally reviewed at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held on 18th January, 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic and Industrial Policy

*87. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify its economic and industrial policy as well as its planning programme in the light of the resolution adopted by the Congress party at Bhubaneswar in January 1964; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is considering in consultation with experts the implications of providing the minimum standard of living and of changes in the strategy of economic growth and income distribution.

General Insurance by L.I.C.

- *88. { Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether general insurance companies have decided to close their business since the decision of the L.I.C. to enter the field of general insurance has been announced; and

(b) whether the question of taking over the business of such companies and their staff has been considered by L.I.C. subsidiaries like Oriental and Jupiter?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Greater Calcutta

*89. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 385 on the 5th December, 1963 and state the progress made in the finalisation of the scheme for the development of greater Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The Schemes are substantially in the same stage as they were in December, 1963.

Water Rates in N.D.M.C. Area

*90. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates for supply of water for various purposes within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee are proposed to be raised with effect from next year;

(b) whether the Union Government have approved of the higher imposition; and

(c) if so, what is the justification?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There was a proposal to raise rates for supply of water for various purposes but the New Delhi Municipal Committee decided on 27th December, 1963 that the consideration of the case be postponed.

(b) No such proposal has been received. Under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as extended to Delhi, only the sanction of Chief Commissioner is required for water rates for domestic purposes.

(c) The N.D.M.C. is losing on water and hence the proposal for enhancing the rates.

योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्रायें

१२८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद-क्या योजना मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६२-६३ और १९६३-६४ में अब तक योजना आयोग के जो उच्चाधिकारी/सदस्य विदेश गए क्या उन्होंने जिन सम्मेलनों/चर्चाओं में भाग लिए उस की रिपोर्ट भी दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की सूची क्या है;

(ग) इन में से कितनी रिपोर्टें पूर्णतः/अंशतः किस रूप में प्रकाशित की गई हैं अथवा की जाने वाली हैं; और

(घ) इन की सिफारिशें क्या रही और उन के प्रति आयोग/सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
(क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० २२७६/६४]

Homoeopathic Institutions

129. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1512 on the 12th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the amount of grant/loan advanced during 1963-64 upto December, 1963 to each of the Homoeopathic Institutions state-wise; and

(b) the names of members of Homoeopathic Advisory Committee and the date and the basis of its constitution?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Grants-in-aid have been given to the following Homoeopathic Institutions upto December, 1963:-

Andhra Pradesh

1. The Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College, Gudivada Rs. 33,433

Kerala

2. The **Athurasramam** Homoeopathic Medical College, Kottayam Rs. 24,725

Maharashtra

3. Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Bombay. Rs. 50,000

West Bengal

4. D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical College, Calcutta Rs. 20,000

(b) To advise the Ministry of Health on matters relating to the development of Homoeopathy, a Homoeopathic Advisory Committee was originally constituted in September, 1954. The present composition of the Committee is as under:

Chairman

1. Secretary, Ministry of Health.

Members

2. Director General of Health Services.

3. Dr. C. G. Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research.

4. Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Health.

5. Dr. J. N. Majumdar, Calcutta.

6. Dr. N. Z. Nandurkar, Yeotmal

7. Dr. M. C. Batra, Bombay.

8. Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Delhi.

9. Dr. S. N. Chadda, Allahabad.

Member-Secretary

10. Dr. K. G. Saxena, Honorary, Adviser in Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health.

The non-official representatives on the Committee have been nominated on the basis of their service to the homoeopathic system of medicine.

Quarters of Panchkuin Road

130. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. C. Boroobah.

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 535 on the 12th December, 1963 and supplementaries raised thereon and state:

(a) the dimensions of the two-room quarters under construction on Panchkuin Road;

(b) whether any minimum furniture will be provided and if so, what;

(c) whether there will be windows, kitchens and stores. and

(d) what rent will be charged, inclusive of electricity and water?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Each of the two rooms is 12' x 9', having a window and a jali opening. One of these is a multi-purpose room and will serve as kitchen and store as well. There will be an independent bath and W.C. with each quarter. No furniture will be provided.

(d) Rent will be recovered according to the rules limited to 7½ per cent. of the emoluments of the allottees. Electricity and water charges will be paid by the allottees directly to the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the basis of actual consumption.

Demolition of Constitution House

131. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the person who has been assigned the contract for demolition of Constitution House;

(b) the terms and conditions of the contract;

(c) what is proposed to be built on that site, and when; and

(d) whether it has been decided to put up a plaque some-where on the site commemorating the historic landmark that was Constitution House?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Messrs. Hariyana Dismantling Co., Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi.

(b) The value of the salvaged materials had been assessed and a reserve price of Rs. 1.88 lakhs fixed. The highest bid of Rs. 2.32 lakhs against this reserve price of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was made by this firm and has been accepted. The agreement for the demolition has been drawn up on P.W.D. Form-47, which *inter alia*, provides as follows:

- (i) The work shall be completed within a period of four months from the 13th November, 1963.
- (ii) No demolition shall take place before the full amount of the bid has been paid by the contractor.
- (iii) The contractor shall demolish the building to the ground level remove the malba from the site and leave the site level, cleared and tidy at his own expense.
- (iv) The contractor shall be responsible for any damage done in the demolition and shall indemnify Government against all claims on this account.
- (v) The contractor shall acquire no interest comprised in the said property in the land.

(c) A multi-storeyed hostel. Construction will commence soon after the clearance of the site.

(d) Yes.

Kolar Gold Mines

132. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 404 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee set up to go into the question of high cost of production in Kolar Gold Mines has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Sub-Committee has since submitted its report to the Finance Minister, who is the Chairman of the Board of Management of Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings. The recommendations made by the Sub-Committee will be considered in a meeting of the Board of Management. On receipt of the recommendations of the Board of Management, Government will take suitable decisions

(b) The main recommendations of the Sub-Committee are amalgamation of two of the three mines, centralisation of purchases and centralisation of certain workshop, civil engineering and sanitary services. Regarding surplus labour, they have suggested (i) a voluntary retirement scheme with normal retirement benefits and certain retrenchment benefits to workmen nearing the retirement age, (ii) alternative employment near about the Kolar Gold Fields to as many workmen as possible and (iii) phased retrenchment of the remaining surplus workmen. Action on these recommendations will be taken on receipt of the formal recommendations of the Board of Management.

Research Schemes in Punjab

133. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the research schemes sanctioned in Punjab by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power during 1963-64; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the schemes and the location of the centres?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No new research scheme was sanctioned during the year 1963-64. However, the following two Organisations in the Punjab continued research on the problems already allotted to them:—

- (1) Land Reclamation Irrigation and Power Research Institute, Amritsar.

Basic study on 12 problems pertaining to River Valley Projects.

- (2) Directorate of Inspection and Control, Bhakra Dam, Nangal Township.

Basic study on the problem pertaining to sedimentation in streams and reservoirs.

- (b) (1) Land Reclamation Irrigation and Power Institute, Punjab.

Half yearly release of grant so far made in 1963-64 is Rs. 50,000/-.

- (2) Directorate of Inspection and Control, Bhakra Dam, Nangal Township.

The Bhakra Dam authorities have agreed to meet the expenditure on the studies by the Directorate of Inspection and Control, Bhakra Dam.

During the year 1963-64 the amount provided for study of the problem in the Directorate is as follows:—

	Rs.	
(1)	172,420	Provided by the inter-State Soil Conservation Board & to be shared by the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the ratio of 3:4.
(2)	85,000	To be borne by the Bhakra Dam Project.
Total	2,57,420	

Family Planning Clinics in Punjab

134. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of family planning clinics (rural and urban) functioning at present in Punjab?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The number of Family Welfare Planning Centres (redesignated) functioning at present in Punjab is given below:—

	Rural	Urban	Total
State Govt.	43	15	58
Voluntary Organisations	122	24	146
Local Bodies	..	3	3
	<u>165</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>207</u>

Besides these, there are 148 Contraceptive Distribution Centres—139 in rural areas and 9 in urban areas.

Kusht Ashram of Rajghat, New Delhi

135. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kusht Ashram of Rajghat, New Delhi had approached Government for suitable help; and

- (b) if so, the details of the help, if any, given to the Institution by the Government?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

136. Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a Member of Planning Commission, has written to the Chief Ministers of States, emphasising the need for providing adequate opportunities for education, training and employment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

- (b) if so, the reactions of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A letter was sent by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao not to the Chief Ministers of States, but to the State Ministers incharge of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes requesting them to attend the Seminar on the employment problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, held in New Delhi from 30th January, 1964 to 1st February, 1964. The Seminar was attended by Ministers incharge of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; Minister for Finance Manipur; Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Rajasthan; Officers from all State Governments; Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri B. S. Murthy, Deputy Minister for Community Development, Shri U. N. Dhebar, Shri Jaipal Singh and Prof. M. N. Srinivas of Delhi University. A report of the Seminar is under preparation and will be sent to the State Governments for assessing their reactions.

Awards for Central Excise Officers

137. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are planning to give awards to Central Excise Officers;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) by what time it is expected to be given effect to?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A scheme for grant of awards to Central Excise Officers was introduced in 1962.

(b) A copy of the Scheme is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2277/64].

(c) Awards to 9 officers were announced under the Scheme on the Republic Day, the 26th January, 1964.

Cancer killing Herb

138. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 12th September, 1963 regarding cancer killing herb and state the further progress made with regard to the researches and popularising the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Clinical trials with the drug have been arranged by M/s Sandoz in six institutions in the country, namely, the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; G. S. Medical College, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras; the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore; the Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta. These trials are still in progress and have not yet been completed. The potentialities of this drug can be confirmed only after the results of the above trials are available. The question of taking steps to popularise the drug does not therefore arise at this stage.

It is, however, understood that a drug based on the active principles from *Podophyllum hexandrum* was marketed in Switzerland in early 1963. The drug is not commercially available in India yet.

Skin Diseases by use of Nylon

139. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have reached the conclusion that the use of nylon acetate, terylene produces skin diseases; and

(b) if so, what preventive measures Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No investigation has been carried out in this country. Information from other countries is not conclusive as to whether the cases reported are due to nylon itself. In tropical countries it

is possible that its non absorbent character may be responsible for the cases of prickly heat and skin irritations especially among those with very sensitive skin.

Small Units in Chemical Industry

140. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has recently stressed the need of forming smaller units in the chemical industry as they would spread entrepreneurship, help to diversify the economy in many regions and provide more employment; and

(b) if so, what positive steps are being taken by Government towards the implementation of the said policy?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In his inaugural address at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, Deputy Chairman expressed the view that while in the production of primary and basic chemical materials, utmost attention should be paid to economies of scale, in further conversion and processing, small units should be favoured. A copy of the address delivered by the Deputy Chairman is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2278/64.*]

(b) Assistance for the development of small scale chemical industries is being given by the Development Commissioner for Small-scale Industries. In order to ensure availability of raw materials for these small units, care is taken that the producers of basic and primary chemicals are given processing capacity only to a limited extent.

Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

141. { **Shri Warrior:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) where Government have sanctioned the amount asked for by the Kerala State to complete the major irrigation schemes of the State included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Chanda Committee Report

{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
 { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
 { **Shri Dhaon:**
 { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 142. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 543 on the 12th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the decisions since taken in the light of the Chanda Committee Report on excise levy and collection system; and

(b) the main modifications to be made in the system in view of the decisions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement of the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee was placed on the Table of the House on 19th December, 1963. The recommendations accepted by the Government in regard to levy and collection of excise duty are at S. No. 15 to 26 of statement I.

Houses on hire purchase basis

143. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 386 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the houses under hire purchase basis;

(b) the types of houses being constructed under this scheme and the estimated cost of each tenement and how the cost will be realised from the allottees;

(c) whether the land pertaining to these houses will be held by the allottees on lease and if so, what will be the terms of the lease; and

(d) the category of people for whom these tenements are meant?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Out of the 10 pilot projects sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of 346 double-storeyed houses (692 dwelling units), execution of two projects for construction of 82 houses (164 dwelling units) was entrusted to the Central Public Works Department who have awarded the work to the contractor. The remaining 8 projects for construction of 264 houses (528 dwelling units) are being executed through the agency of private architects whose preliminary plans for these houses have been approved and detailed drawings and estimates therefor are under preparation.

In addition to the 10 pilot projects, construction of further 2,500 dwelling units under this scheme is being undertaken and the matter is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The pilot scheme provides for construction of double-storeyed houses (with two/three rooms in each dwelling unit) on plot sizes of 80 to 200 sq. yads. at an estimated cost varying from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 49,000 each. A part of the cost would be recovered in lump sum at the outset and the balance in suitable monthly instalments.

2045(ai) LS-3.

(c) The land will be held by the allottees on perpetual lease according to the standard terms and conditions for lease of developed land prescribed by Government.

(d) The houses are intended to meet the needs of persons in the low and middle income groups.

Ashoka Hotel

144. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**;
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 747 on the 28th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the points of disagreement between the views of the Managing Director and those of some of the Directors of the Ashoka Hotel;

(b) whether efforts were made to reconcile them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The disagreement of views mainly pertained to the following questions:

(i) whether foreign exchange should be allowed for himself and his wife to undertake a world tour to study the latest development in the hotel industry notwithstanding the fact that the Manager of the Hotel was undertaking a similar tour with a study team sponsored by the National Productivity Council;

(ii) whether he should be permitted to draw sitting fees for the meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees, notwithstanding his being a whole-time paid Director of the Company; and

(iii) whether the Comptroller and Auditor-General was correct in making the observation in his comments on the Audit Report on the Hotel for 1962-63 that he had been allotted board and lodging facilities valued at Rs. 6,150/- per month on payment of Rs. 500/- per month only.

पोस्ट की खेती वाली जमीन

१४५. श्री विश्वाय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में पोस्ट की खेती होती है और इस में से कितने एकड़ भूमि उत्तर प्रदेश में है;

(ख) प्रति एकड़ कितना पोस्ट होता है;

(ग) यह प्रति किलो कितने मूल्य पर किसानों से खरीदा जाता है; और

(घ) क्या इस का विदेशों को भी निर्यात किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस किस देश को ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) से (घ) : आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।
(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल०डी० २२७६।६४)

Government Pensioners

140. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government pensioners have demanded a revision of the pension rates and the appointment of a Pension Commission to inquire into the hardships and disabilities of pensioners; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations to this effect have been received from individual pensioners from time to time.

(b) Orders were issued on the 16th October, 1963 granting an *ad hoc* increase in pensions. The appointment of a Pension Commission is not considered necessary.

Health Targets for Delhi

147. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the Third Five Year Plan for Delhi for the following:—

(i) medical inspection of schools;

(ii) construction of a food laboratory;

(iii) hospitalisation or domiciliary treatment of T.B. Patients;

(b) the progress made in these projects and how much provision has been utilised so far; and

(c) whether the targets provided in the Third Five Year Plan are likely to be achieved?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2282/64].

Hospital in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

148. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land in Gulabi Bagh has been earmarked for a hospital;

(b) whether it is a fact that the land was notified for acquisition and if so, when; and

(c) whether the land has been acquired and handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

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

(b) The land was notified for acquisition in November, 1962.

(c) The land has been acquired but possession has not been made over to the Corporation yet.

Redevelopment Scheme of Kingsway Area, Delhi

149. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government agreed to finance the Delhi Municipal Corporation to carry out the redevelopment scheme of Kingsway area, Delhi and rehabilitation of displaced persons living in barracks; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and paid by Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 to the Corporation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Against the loan of Rs. 190.23 lakhs approved for the scheme in August, 1962, Rs. 26.37 lakhs were paid to the Corporation in 1962-63.

Production of Building Materials

150. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any loans, grants or subsidies to the firms or cooperative societies for the production of building materials; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Citizens' Council has strongly recommended that the production of the building materials should be taken up in public sector or cooperative sector in order to find out quick solution for scarcity of houses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) State Governments give loans/grants/subsidies through their Director of Industries to those Building Materials Industries, which come within the purview of Small Scale Industries and whose investment is less than Rs. 5 lakhs. The other industries viz. medium scale (Investment between Rs. 5 and 10 lakhs) and

large scale (investment over Rs. 10 lakhs) generally secure loans from the State Industrial Finance Corporations.

(b) Government have no information.

Central Housing Board

**151. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 392 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the working group, set up to consider the feasibility of having a Central Housing Board, has been considered; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). This matter is being examined as part of the general pattern of housing finance by a Sub-Group appointed by the Working Group on Housing and Urban and Rural Planning set up by the Planning Commission for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

C.G.H.S. for Government Pensioners

**152. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 250 on the 28th November, 1963, and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in regard to the extension of C.G.H.S. to Government Pensioners residing in Delhi area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The details of implications of the proposal are under discussion with the Ministry of Finance.

Committee on Relationship between Cities and Villages

153. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 742 on the 28th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the interim report of the Committee on Relationship between Cities and Villages; and

(b) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted either an interim or a final report relating to Relationship between Cities and Villages.

(b) Does not arise.

D.V.C.

154. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what were the power requirements of the West Bengal Govern-

ment from the D.V.C. Power System intimated to the Corporation from time to time right from the beginning upto the end of the First and Second Five Year Plans and to what extent it was possible for the D.V.C. to meet the same from the capacities sanctioned for that purpose; and

(b) what is the requirement indicated by West Bengal to the D.V.C. about power requirement of the State during the Third Five Year Plan and what steps have been taken to sanction requisite additional capacities?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):

(a) *First Five Year Plan.*

In June 1952, the West Bengal Government informed the D.V.C. that they would require supply of power at five sub-stations of the Corporation and their requirements at those places after five years from the date of commencement of supply would be of the order of 21,000 KVA. The State Government thereafter intimated their modified requirements to the D.V.C. from time to time when the latter correspondingly adjusted its scheme to meet the same. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, i.e. 1955-56, the State Government were taking supply from the D.V.C. system at three places, details of which are given below:

	Point of supply	Date of commencement of supply	Contract demand in KVA	Max.-demand in KVA during the year
1.	Durgapur	21-11-1955	100	144
2.	Burdwan	9-3-1956	1000	520
3.	Pandaveswar	21-5-1954	400	538
	TOTAL		1500	1202

Second Five Year Plan

The West Bengal State Electricity Board wanted the D.V.C. to supply 18,500 KVA of power to them at six places and the Corporation agreed to

meet the demands. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e. 1960-61, the West Bengal Electricity Board were taking supply at five places, details of which are given below:

Point of supply	Date of Commencement of supply	Contract Demand in KVA	Max. demand in KVA during the year.
1. Durgapur	21-11-1955	927	2120
2. Burdwan	9-3-1956	1000	2409
3. Kharagpur	4-1-1958	3500	2533
4. Benachitty.	6-5-1960	100	180
5. Pandaveswar	21-5-1954	970	2020
TOTAL		6497	9253

With the availability of additional power from 75 MW generating units at Bokaro and Durgapur, 18,500 KVA of power was released to the West Bengal State Electricity Board in April, 1962. Besides this, an additional quantity of 3,000 KVA of power was also released to the Board, thus bringing the total allotment to 21,500 KVA. The Board had informed the Corporation that they would require 19,800 KVA of power from the D.V.C. system at six places, which was in fact less than the allotment made by the Corporation.

(b) The West Bengal State Electricity Board intimated in 1960 that their requirement of power from D.V.C. during the Third Plan period including railway electrification would be about 80,000 KVA. However, later on, this demand has been modified to about 70,000 KVA. About 35,000 K.V.A. of power is now being supplied by D.V.C. to West Bengal. The balance can be made available on commissioning of Chandrapura Thermal Power Station by about end of 1964.

Neemuch Opium Factory

155. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The number of employees in the Neemuch Opium Factory who have put in more than 15 years of service;

(b) the number out of them who have been confirmed and since when; and

(c) the reasons which led to their continuous employment as temporary hands for more than three years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 28.

(b) 11 as under:—

1	1952
1	1959
9	1960.

(c) Before 1954 the entire labour Establishment was temporary and paid from contingencies. There was, therefore, no question of confirming them till then. Their service up to 1954 did not also count for seniority. In 1960, a limited number of permanent posts were sanctioned. The posts in the factory form part of a

combined cadre with other field establishment in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, for the purpose of confirmation. These permanent posts were, therefore, not exclusively available to the employees of the Factory and persons with a greater length of service, though not actually serving in the factory, had to be given priority for this purpose.

Bhakra Dam

156. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum height to which the water has been stored in the Bhakra Dam Reservoir;

(b) upto what extent and how deep inside this storage has crept into the lands and houses of both sides of banks of the lake into the up-stream side and in the *nalas*, *khads* and *nalas* that feed it; and

(c) upto what height the villages have been displaced on the up-stream side?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 1640 feet above mean seta level and 495 ft. above the average bed level at site of dam.

(b) This water extended for a distance of about 50 miles up stream, including all *nalas* and *khads* on both sides, and upto Slapper Bridge on the main river.

(c) Upto 1700' above mean sea level.

Srisaillam and Pochampad Projects

157. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

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

(a) whether Government have given technical clearance for Srisaillam and Pochampad projects, whose foundations were laid by the Prime Minister; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes. The Projects have been technically cleared and the Planning Commission will be issuing sanction letters.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के दावे

१५८. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विस्थापित और गैर-विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा मूल सम्पत्ति की कीमत, सम्मिलित जायदाद में निष्क्रान्त के हिस्से और सरकारी बकाया के समाधान के लिये अपने दावों के साथ दूसरों के दावे साझे करने की तारीख ३१ जनवरी, १९६४ तक बढ़ा दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सुविधा का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) इस से कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) हां। ३१ जनवरी, १९६४ तक विस्थापित व्यक्ति अपने दावों का उपयोग दूसरों के दावों के साथ मिला कर मूल सम्पत्तियों को, मिली जुली सम्पत्तियों में निष्क्रान्त हिस्से को खरीदने के लिए और उनके नाम खड़ी सार्वजनिक देय राशियों का समंजन करने के लिए कर सकते थे। इस तारीख के बाद, अर्थात् १ फरवरी, से ३१ मार्च, १९६४ तक दावों को मिलाने की रियायत केवल प्रादेशिक आधर पर दी जायेगी।

(ग) किसी लाभ का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। यह तो एक रियायत थी, जो काम को शीघ्र समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से खत्म की जा रही है।

Limitations on Income and Property

159. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering imposition of limitations on individual incomes and urban properties; and

(b) if so, detail thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The imposition of limitations on incomes and properties is part of the wider question relating to avoidance of concentration of economic power. This has been accepted as one of the important objectives enunciated in successive Plans. Various steps have been taken from time to time to achieve the objective in view. But, precise measures directed toward placing of limitations on individual incomes and urban properties can be considered only after the basic objectives for the Fourth plan are defined in clear terms

Najafgarh Nullah

160. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether any dead-line has been fixed for the completion of the project for deepening and widening of the Najafgrah Nullah in New Delhi; and

(b) the details of the progress of the work on the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a). Efforts are being made to complete the work of phase II by June 1964. It is programmed to complete the earthwork. Structures are expected to be completed, except for two road Bridges (G.T. Road Bridge and Ashram Road Bridge) aqueduct on the Delhi tail

distributary and two foot bridges. Temporary arrangements for these structures will, however, be made for the monsoon season of 1964.

(b) The progress made on the main items of work is as under:

Earth work. Out of a total quantity of 619 lakhs cu.ft. of earthwork involved, about 348 lakhs cu.ft. has been excavated upto 15-1-1964. Further work is in progress.

Bridges. Two rail bridges have been completed. Work is in progress on four out of six road bridges, the progress ranging from 45 to 95%. Work on the remaining road bridges is expected to start soon. Out of four foot bridges, work is in progress on two, the progress being 20% and 80%. Work on the remaining two foot bridges has recently been taken up.

Other Structures. Remodelling of the Kakraula road bridge into a regulator has been completed. Remodelling of Aqueduct on the Delhi tail distributary, will also be taken up soon.

Gold Control Rules

161. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bullion merchants sent a deputation to place their views on the Gold Control Order before Government; and

(b) if so, what are their grievances and how far they can be removed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have submitted that Gold Control be withdrawn. If this be not possible, then,

(i) the concession to remake orna-

ments of over 14 carat purity from old ornaments be extended to them also;

(ii) dealers should be permitted to sell old ornaments freely;

(iii) Government or the State Bank should supply primary gold to licensed dealers and the latter authorised to sell it to permit-holders;

(iv) the side business of mortgage be allowed in the same premises;

(v) dealers should be assisted to take up other occupations and those uprooted given compensation; and

(vi) the licence fee should be reduced.

The question of abolishing Gold Control does not arise. It has not been possible to accept the points mentioned at (i) to (v). As regards point (vi), the fee for renewal of licences has been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25.

रामकृष्णपुरम

1६२. { श्री अंकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री इ० मनुसूदन राव :

क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार रामकृष्णपुरम में एक छोटा सचिवालय बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कौन-कौन से कार्यालय ले जाये जायेंगे ;

(ग) वहां कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करेंगे और क्या उन्हें उसी बस्ती में क्वार्टर दिये जायेंगे; और

(घ) यह निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (घ) तक. रामकृष्णपुरम में दस परम्परागत ढंग के खंड (ब्लाक) और आठ पूर्व-विरचित खंड बन रहे हैं, जिन में लगभग ११.६३ लाख वर्ग फुट फर्शी क्षेत्रफल होगा और जिन में लगभग २३,००० कर्मचारी समा सकेंगे। ये भवन अलग-अलग अवस्थाओं (स्टेज) में मार्च, १९६५ तक बन कर पूरे होंगे। इन नई इमारतों में कौन से कार्यालय भजे जायेंगे, इस विषय में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। रामकृष्णापुरम में रहने के क्वार्टर दिल्ली में सामान्यपूल के वास (ऐकोमोडेशन) के नियतन-नियमों के अनुसार दिये गये हैं। अब तक पहला पूर्व-विरचित खंड बन कर तैयार हुआ है, जिस में ६४,००० वर्ग फुट स्थान है और यह गृह मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को दे दिया गया है :

- (१) सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ करेक्शनल सर्विसिज ।
- (२) महापंजीकार, भारत ।
- (३) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ।
- (४) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय ।
- (५) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति-कमिश्नर ।

गर्भवती महिलाओं को नींद लाने की गोलियां

१६३. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अस्पतालों में गर्भवती महिलाओं को नींद लाने के लिये नींद की गोलियां देने से बच्चे-बच्चियों पर बहुत बुरा प्रसर पड़ता है और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य पत्रो (डा० सुतोता नायर)

(क) गर्भवती महिलाओं को सामान्यतः नींद की गोलियां नहीं दी जातीं और भारत में ऐसी औषधियां बहुत कम मात्रा में दी जाती हैं और वहीं दी जाती हैं जहां इन को देने का निर्देश हो। होने वाले बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य पर इस के कारण किसी दुष्प्रभाव की सूचना भारत में नहीं मिली है।

(ख) कोई जांच कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं मालूम पड़ती।

M/s. Mac Leod and Co.

164. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mac Leod and Co., Calcutta have not yet paid the fine of over Rs. 17 lakhs imposed by the Customs department; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Board of Revenue, in exercise of the powers vested in it under Section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962, had directed the Collector of Customs, Calcutta that, pending decision on the appeal filed by the firm with the Board, the fines and penalties imposed in respect of the company need not be collected in cash. However, suitable steps are being taken to safeguard the amounts due, by bonds executed by the firm and an authorisation to be executed by the firm in favour of the Collector of Customs, authorising him to receive certain amounts claimed to be due to the firm from the Iron and Steel Controller.

Rehabilitation of Refugees Evicted from Purana Quila, New Delhi

165. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families evicted from the Purana Quila, New Delhi in the month of October, 1963, have been now properly resettled at a new site;

(b) the number of families still in the transit camp, and yet awaiting rehabilitation; and

(c) how long it will take to settle them completely.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Out of the 1086 families evicted from the Purana Quila 355 families, who had been allotted plots in Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji as a rehabilitation measure, shifted to their plots and 126 other families made their own arrangements. The remaining 605 families were allotted camping sites of 25 square yards each at Madangir Khampur. Of these, about 300 who were enumerated in the census of June-July, 1960, will be allotted tenements/plots in due course under the Jhuggis and Jhonpris Removal Scheme.

Insanitary Conditions in Delhi Schools

166. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanitary conditions in most of the schools in Delhi area are hopeless and great risks to the health of the children are involved; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir, though improvement is possible in some cases.

(b) The Corporation authorities are being advised to ensure good sanitation in all the schools.

Madras as 'A' Class City

167. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the area taken, in and around Madras city for consideration of 'A'

class status for payment of special allowances to the Central Government employees; and

(b) the number of employees benefiting by the upgrading of the Madras city?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The area within the limits of the Corporation.

(b) The number on 31st March, 1961 was 69,809 according to the census of Central Government employees. This excludes Defence personnel.

अमरीका के निर्यात-आयात बैंक से ऋण

१६८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के निर्यात-आयात बैंक से विकास कार्यों के लिए सहाय्यता कितनी धनराशि अब तक निर्धारित हुई है ;

(ख) उन गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त बैंक से ऋण मिलेंगे ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक को कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) भारत सरकार और सरकारी व गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के दूसरे प्रत्यक्ष ऋण लेने वालों के लिए अब तक कुल ३४४४.३५ लाख डालर के ऋण मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) मांगी गयी सूचना के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० २२४०/६४]

Indian Pensions Act

169. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advisability of amending the ninety year old Indian Pensions Act has been considered;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The question of amending the Pensions Act, 1871 was considered during 1961 in connection with a proposal to provide for recoveries of Government dues from pensions. The proposal was, however, not pursued, since Government felt that the protection enjoyed by recipients of Government pensions for so long should not be tampered with.

River Boards

170. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 393 on the 5th December, 1963 and state when the six river boards proposed to be set up are likely to be constituted?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The matter is still under consideration.

Housing Projects in States.

**171. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kappen:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have urged on the Planning

Commission to permit the States to sanction housing projects to the extent of twice their total plan outlay on housing; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Planning Commission to this suggestion?

The Minister of Works Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Their reply is awaited.

Barauni Thermal Station

172. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the power plants have started working at the Barauni Thermal Station;

(b) what is the production capacity;

(c) whether the plant is using coal, oil or refinery sludge; and

(d) what arrangements have been made to ensure regular coal supply?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes. The first two Units of 15 MW each have been commissioned.

(c) The plant is using coal. It is, however, designed to burn furnace oil as well.

(d) Coal is being supplied regularly from the South Bihar coalfields.

Monkey Menace in M.Ps. Flats at New Delhi

173. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monkeys have time and again become a serious menace in the M.Ps. flats in the South Avenue, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps that Government propose to take to remove them from this locality or kill them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There have been a few complaints of monkey nuisance in M.Ps' flats in South Avenue. These complaints were promptly attended to by the N.D.M.C. and the monkeys found there were scared away by firing in the air.

(b) Catching of monkeys is a specialised job and in spite of all efforts it has not been possible to get expert monkey catchers to do the job. Killing of monkeys has not been resorted to due to the religious feelings and sentiments of the people.

Delhi Hospitals

174. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of indoor beds in the hospitals, at present run separately by Central Government and Delhi Administration in Delhi;

(b) the number of permanent nurses-in-attendance in each of these hospitals;

(c) whether the nursing service is adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

(a) No. of Indoor Beds.

Central Govt.	Delhi Admn.
1308	1068

(b) Central Govt.	Delhi Admn.
499	199

(c) & (d). Safdarjang Hospital has reported that it is not adequate. The matter is under examination. Proposals for strengthening the staff are under consideration.

Tibbia College, Delhi

175. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to sanction grant to Tibbia College, Delhi for its expansion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No. A proposal to give the Tibbia College a grant for repairs, renovations and essential equipment is under consideration.

Assessment Cases in Punjab

176. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessment cases dealt with and finalised by the Income-tax Officers in Punjab during 1962-63;

(b) the number of cases in which the assessee had gone in appeals against the decision of the Income-tax Officers; and

(c) the total amount to be recovered from assessee by the department in Punjab as on the 1st January, 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on soon as possible.

Thermal Station at Gangakhed

177. Shri Lonikar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1051 on the 21st March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether sanction has been accorded to the Thermal Station at Gangakhed in Parbhani District for completion in the current plan;

(b) what is its capacity;

(c) whether proposed original site near Gangakhed has been approved by State Government or Electricity Board; and

(d) when the project work will start and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have agreed in principle to the establishment of a 2 x 30 MW thermal station at Purli, about 18 miles from Gangakhed.

(c) No.

(d) Preliminary works on the Purli scheme are scheduled to be commenced during 1964-65. The station is expected to be commissioned by 1967-68.

Food Adulteration Act

178. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, four colours of coal tar dyes alone are permitted to be used in food;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other colouring matters have been examined and found to be injurious to health; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the foodstuffs imported from the United Kingdom where more than a thousand varieties of coal tar dyes are permitted to be used?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In accordance with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, in addition to certain coal tar dyes permitted for use in

specified food stuffs, a number of natural colouring principles whether isolated from natural colours or produced synthetically may be used.

(b) Various other coal tar dyes have been examined and found to be carcinogenic in nature and injurious to health.

(c) The import into India of any article of food in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the rules made thereunder, is prohibited. Government has no information to the effect that more than a thousand varieties of coal tar dyes are permitted in U.K. As such, the question of examining the foodstuffs imported into India from U.K. particularly for coal tar dyes does not arise.

अफ़ीम का तस्कर व्यापार

१७६. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६३ में देश में अफ़ीम की तस्करी के कितने मामले पकड़े गये;

(ख) जो मामले पकड़े गये उन में (राज्यवार) कितनी मात्रा में अफ़ीम पकड़ी गयी;

(ग) क्या यह तस्करी १९६३ में १९६२ के मुक़ाबिले में बढ़ी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या कारण है तथा इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णनाचारी):

(क) से (घ) तक एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है जिस में मांगी गयी सूचना दी गयी है। [उत्तकालय में रखा गया

देखिए संख्या एल० टी० २२८१/६४]

Floods in U.P.

180. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of floods in eastern districts of U.P. with special reference to rivers Gandak (Bari), Rapti, Rahin and Godhara; and

(b) how long it will take to establish a grid for supply of cheap electricity in the eastern districts of U.P.?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, 75 flood control schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1120.19 lakhs have been approved for execution so far since the First Five Year Plan. These are on the rivers Rapti including its tributary Rohin, Sarju (tributary of Ghagra), Gandhak (Bari and Chhoti) and Ganga. 55 schemes estimated to cost about 444 lakhs have been completed benefiting an area of about 9.3 lakh acres. The level of more than 4,000 villages has been raised above the flood level and three towns have been protected against erosion.

(b) Steps are already under way for establishing transmission grid in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed programme for this grid system will be progressively completed from 1965 to 1967. The existing and proposed lines are as under:

(1) Existing Lines

(i) Pipri-Robertsganj—132 KV double circuit—55 Km.

(ii) Robertsganj-Mirzapur—132 KV double circuit—76 Km.

(iii) Robertsganj-Mughalsarai—132 KV double circuit—72 Km.

(iv) Mughalsarai-Karamnasa—132 KV double circuit—38 Km.

(2) *Lines under construction*

(i) Mughalsarai-Mhow—132 KV double circuit—96 Km.

(ii) Mhow-Gorakhpur—132 KV double circuit—96 Km.

(iii) Gughalsarai-Varanasi—132 KV double circuit—17 Km.

(iv) Pipri-Obra Thermal Obra Hydrel—132 KV double circuit—34 Km.

(v) Mirzapur-Allahabad-Kanpur 220 KV double circuit (Initial operation at 132 KV)—282 Km.

(vi) Robertsganj-Obra Hydrel—132 KV double circuit—30 Km.

Diet of the Indian Villager

181. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a report for the U.N.I.C.E.F. wherein it is stated that the diet of the average Indian villager is "pitifully" poor in proteins and other body-building foods; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the conditions?

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

(b) As has been stated in the report, the most important need is to bring about a change in the food habits. Health education of the public is directed towards this end.

A programme of Applied Nutrition has been taken up in the country to cover 222 selected Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan period. The programme aims at promoting the increased local production of protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish, milk, poultry, etc., and consumption thereof by the particularly vulner-

able group of the population, viz., pre-school and school children and expectant women and nursing mothers. Training of villagers, members of Panchayati Raj bodies and Extension Workers and medical and paramedical personnel in the proper methods of production, and preservation and in the utility of the consumption of these foods, is an essential part of this programme. The programme is assisted by UNICEF, FAO and WHO with whom an agreement has been signed by the Government of India on the 28th February, 1963.

Under the Master Plan of Operations the W.H.O./F.A.O. will, on request, provide technical guidance and experts.

The UNICEF will provide to the training institutions and community development blocks participating in the programme as well as selected State and regional production centres in poultry, fisheries, horticulture, etc. equipment and supplies to the extent of \$10,000,000. This allocation is in addition to UNICEF allocation for the Expanded Nutrition Projects in Orissa (\$165,000), Andhra Pradesh (\$217,000) and Uttar Pradesh (\$285,000).

The commitments of the Government will be to provide (apart from the equipment, supplies and funds for stipends to be made available by UNICEF and technical services to be furnished by the F.A.O. and W.H.O.), all other equipments, supplies, personnel and staff necessary for this programme. The Programme has since been started in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh. The remaining States are expected to implement it in 1964-65.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, COMPULSORY DEPOSIT (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMENDMENT SCHEME AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LIC AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS THEREOF

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers:

- (1) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 3601 dated the 28th December, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.
- (2) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. SO. 3602 dated the 28th December, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2262/64].
- (3) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Scheme, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 78 dated the 10th January, 1964 under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2263/64].
- (4) Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period 1st January, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2264/64].

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI SALES TAX RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, AND CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE ACT

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to relay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.4(45)/68-Fin(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1963 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2091/63].

I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 1816 dated the 23rd November, 1963.
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 1891, dated the 14th December, 1963.
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 1892 dated the 14th December, 1963.
 - (d) G.S.R. No. 1916 dated the 11th December, 1963.
 - (e) G.S.R. No. 1985 dated the 28th December, 1963.
 - (f) G.S.R. No. 1986 dated the 28th December, 1963.
 - (g) G.S.R. No. 1990 dated the 31st December, 1963.
 - (h) G.S.R. No. 1991 dated the 31st December, 1963.
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 9 dated the 4th January, 1964.
 - (j) S.O. No. 12 dated the 4th January, 1964.
 - (k) G.S.R. No. 30 dated the 1st January, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2265/64].

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944,

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making further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Rules, 1960:

- (I) G.S.R. No. 1896 dated the 14th December, 1963.
- (II) G.S.R. No. 1959 dated the 28th December, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2266/64].

- (iii) a copy of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 dated the 1st January, 1964, under section 4 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2267/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE ACT, WEALTH TAX ACT AND INCOME-TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 dated the 1st January, 1964, under section 4 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2268/64].
- (ii) The Wealth-tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of Rulers) Amendment Rules 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 dated the 1st January, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2269/64].
- (iii) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 107

dated the 1st January, 1964, under section 296 of the Income tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2269/64].

12 03 hrs.

MOTION RE: COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN EAST PAKISTAN AND WEST BENGAL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nanda on the 11th February 1964, namely:—

“That the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East Pakistan resulting in heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West Bengal, be taken into consideration”.

along with the substitute motions moved thereon.

The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I shall resume the thread of my speech. I may reiterate my deep realisation of the gravity of the situation and the issues which emerge from it. May I confess, as I said last evening, that I feel a sense of awe—I feel awed—by the immensity of the problems, their urgency also and their baffling character? There are many questions, inter-related, complex questions, and I believe that in those questions is wrapped in considerable measure the destiny of this country. This tangled skein has to be unravelled some day, I hope it will be soon. On how it is done will, I believe, rest to a considerable extent, the future of India, and to an extent also the course of world events. Therefore, when we deal with these questions—say something about them make our suggestions, take a particular line—we have to be aware of this, that the course we take will

deeply affect our position, externally, and internally—our economic progress, our political structure, all these things.

I made a statement yesterday.

In that statement I have given a very frank, straight presentation of the facts relating to the situation. I am conscious of the fact that the speeches which were made, by and large, for the most part, were also based on an objective view of the facts of the situation and their implications. It was clear that the Members realised also that these things were a matter of deep national concern. We take these matters in that sense. I am glad that without any exception, all the Members of the House shared that concern.

Very large national interests are involved, and therefore no lesser interest should be allowed to creep in, to come in the way, and I feel again and state my appreciation of the course of discussion in the House, that this was also the approach of the Members. Their advice is valuable, their advice as the nation's representatives will be very useful to us.

What is the main question? The question is just one question, the question of minorities here and in the other country, in India and in Pakistan. If it were just that simple question, possibly we would not have been faced with the awful developments which somehow, keep on occurring because it is mixed up with other things, other motives, and that is what brings about motives, and that is what brings about the trouble.

Our approach is very clear and straightforward. We have a certain view of our responsibilities towards our minorities. There are several minorities in this country in small and large numbers, but we regard them all as part of the same texture of the nation. They are a part of us, all of us are one in the unity of the nation and integrity. I want to emphasize

that. And whatever the numbers, there should not be any handicap for a minority. Therefore, provisions have been made and sought to be made that weaker sections will be given special consideration. So, it is not a question of treating them differently in a way which will be to their prejudice. Their rights, their privileges, are all the same, culturally, economically, politically, in every way. They are indistinguishable from the rest of the mass of the nation. That is our stand, and we want to maintain that.

I am aware of the fact that there has been religious strife in this country, and this virus has been handed down to us from the past. All of us know that recently another thing happened, namely the partition, which has left its scars. It cannot be effaced completely immediately, and the consequences are still haunting us, but on our side there is the greatest effort, endeavour, to see that all that taint of communalism is wiped out completely. This has been our effort all along, and it will be so.

The question of religion, somehow, is imported into these things. I have deep appreciation of religious life, but I am also very emphatic that while there should be no encroachment on any religion, there should be no fanaticism, there should be no politics introduced into religion, and because the question of the national structure is involved, nothing should be done which will affect its stability. I am aware of the fact that there are individuals in various communities who, possibly, may not come up 100 per cent to those standards of patriotism. There may be small groups also. If it is a Muslim whose heart is not wholly with us, I will tell him that he betrays his community and the nation. He is doing no good to his community. Similarly if there is a Hindu who by anything he does or speaks or by the influence that he produces, if he creates tensions in this

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country, whatever may be the provocation for him, he is an enemy of the country, of the majority community also. Because, if disorders occurring in this country are not checked, quelled and eliminated what happens? It is our duty to see that they are put down. Today, it may be communal disorder between one community and another. Tomorrow it will be one caste and another or on economic and political issues. Where is the end? Therefore, we will not tolerate such disorders. If we did, it will be the break-down of the nation. We cannot afford it, whatever may be the provocations from any side. No reason can be strong and good enough to put up with any communal hatred spreading and leading to disturbances and exposing to danger in life and property of anybody in this country. Our officers know this. At the least sign of trouble they have to act strongly and if they do not do so quickly and strongly, we pay for it; there will be more destruction, more loss of life.

In the course of speeches there was some mention here of some people who by their attitude or action create trouble for us. I have already mentioned our own countrymen. Then there are people from other countries e.g. Pakistan. We have a generous attitude towards them. Now, there are Pakistani nationals going about here; they take up various employments and pursue their avocations. Actually nobody knows if it is a Pakistani or Indian; that is how we are going on. But they provoke trouble in this country sometimes and certainly we have to deal with them. For instance, in Calcutta some persons are employed in port trust and I was told that some of them signed some kind of application or some declaration saying: "we are not secure here" and they resigned. Let them resign and go.

I said yesterday when we started this motion, that I rose with a heavy

heart because at that time I felt depressed. Apart from the information and reports which I have to read, hour to hour, about happenings across the border, there were those harrowing experiences narrated here about what the minority in East Pakistan has to go through. I really felt very sad. The speeches of the hon. Members gave me a great deal of encouragement. One thing which arose prominently in the course of the speeches was the insistence and the emphasis of the Members on the integrity of the nation. I mean in the sense that we all feel our full responsibility towards the minority in this country. It was stressed again and again that whatever may be the provocation, that is not going to affect in the least degree our determination to protect the minority and give them full security. That was very encouraging and I feel very glad that that has happened. This is the nation's pledge to the minorities and this will be observed.

Then, may I also refer to another experience of the same kind? When I was in Calcutta, I had met some representatives of various parties there. Shri N. C. Chatterjee does not seem to be present here. He led them; he came on behalf of about more than a dozen parties. Their representatives were there. They had passed a resolution and each one of them spoke and each one of them prefaced his remarks with this: that while we are going to ask for certain measures for the help of the minority community in East Pakistan, we are, all of us—and that included, I believe, the Jan Sangh also, and I mention "also" because there was something else said about the Jan Sangh to which I shall refer immediately—are bound to see that the Muslims in India are fully protected; that is, all of them expressed themselves that whatever report or news comes about the atrocities perpetrated on the Hindus in East Pakistan, we have said that that can never be, in any sense, in the remotest

sense, any kind of justification for any tension being created in our country which might have any consequences to the detriment of the minority community in India. They said that that.

Then the question was raised about the Jan Sangh in the meeting which I had with them, with all the party representatives the next day. The previous meeting was on the same night when we reached there. It is true that the representative of the Jan Sangh said—he complained against me—“Why did I say that the life of every single Muslim is sacred and we will all go out to protect them, and why I did not say Hindus also?” Certainly, every citizen . . .

Shri Bade (Khargone): Why not every citizen be protected?

Shri Nanda: I said that also. I explained to him. It was part of what I had said. It was a part that was repeated. I mentioned that it is the entire responsibility of every member of the community, of every person in this country. But I referred specially again to the Muslims, because that was the context there. Then I explained that, and that was very clear to all those people present there. There was no kind of misgiving or misunderstanding about that.

I may also pay my thanks to the members of the Jan Sangh who were present. They had thought of a har-tal the next day or later, but they withdrew that.

So, this is our approach. I have mentioned that. This is embodied also in that document or agreement which is styled as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. On our side we are carrying it out completely and fully. It is not being carried out on the other side. It is being violated day after day.

Let us see what has happened in West Bengal. Did anything happen in West Bengal on the 3rd January? It was all quite peaceful there; absolute peace, reigned in that State and in that city, but on 3rd January

trouble started in Khulna and Jessore. It was not spontaneous. It was not as if there was some local cause, something which arose there inside that area. It was not that. It was generated; all the trouble in that part of East Pakistan was induced by responsible people in Pakistan. The ostensible cause was some kind of a protest being staged there in relation to the Hazratbal incident. The Hazratbal incident till that day had not led to any kind of communal discord in Jammu and Kashmir. There was complete communal amity and harmony in Jammu and Kashmir. If there had to be any communal discord, it should have been there, but it was not there. Yet, the leaders of Pakistan and the Press in Pakistan exploited that in a blatant fashion for the purpose of inflaming communal passions. I do not under-rate the intelligence of the leaders of Pakistan. When they were making those speeches and their Press was writing all these glaring headlines, was it that they did not know what the consequences would be?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Our Government kept mum.

Shri Nanda: I may not go further and say that all this was deliberately done by them. It was there and the consequences were inevitable in the situation in which particularly the people are living in East Pakistan, where the minorities are exposed to risk from day to day. Was it that there was an ulterior design in all that? Maybe. This was what the Press and the leaders there did.

But when the trouble started later on as a consequence of that in West Bengal; what did we do? How was our Press behaving? They were requested to take a sober line about both the happenings about West Bengal and Calcutta and also about what was happening in East Pakistan, and give unvarnished accounts. They accepted the advice. So far as the facts about Calcutta and West Bengal are con-

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cerned, they were given in a bald fashion; the truth of it was there. There was no effort to minimise it. The figures of casualties were also given; usually they are not given. Figures of casualties—how many Muslims and how many Hindus—were also given. So far as what was happening in East Pakistan was concerned, the advice was to see that it does not immediately have any kind of provocative effect. There is no attempt to suppress anything. But sometimes it happens that when you break a news, with human beings, it is sometimes better not to do that in that sudden way, because immediately the effect may be very bad. So, the whole effort was that it might not create immediate consequences of an untoward nature. The idea was that headings, photographs and pictures should not be of a provocative kind. Most of the papers abided by that advice; some possibly did not do it.

What did Pakistan do? It chose this moment to go to the Security Council. It was not content with creating trouble here in East Pakistan and therefore in Calcutta. It went further. Our main insistence was just this: There may have been occasions in the past for going to the Security Council and there may be occasions in future also. But this was not the time to go there, because if all that is happening in East Pakistan we bring it out—it would be risky. We made all the arrangements throughout the country. We took precautions in all parts of the country. We alerted the States and the whole organisation of administrative set-up, the police and the security, so that nothing untoward may happen. We did all that. But still there were grave risks and we did not want to be exposed to those risks of troubles being created and that leading to further reactions and repercussions. That was what we had in our mind. That was not heeded.

Well, at any rate, I am glad that we have succeeded in keeping our country calm and restrained. No trouble has arisen here. That is the difference between Pakistan and India. Some hon. Member there said that some deaths have taken place here and some deaths have taken place there. But in respect of deaths also there is no comparison. The figures have been mounting up there. Of course, even the loss of a single life is very bad, it causes agony and distress. But you have to compare the figures also.

The main thing is the approach, the attitude in Pakistan. Why is it that the trouble spread from Khulna and Jessore to Dacca and Narayanganj and then into the interior? We did not allow it to spread. That is where the test comes. Troubles can start, disturbances can start and something may be happening or simmering underground which we may not be able to deal with at once. But the question is, what happens afterwards. It takes two or three days to see that these troubles are quenched. But there it is allowed to spread. The other difference is in what the leaders do. What do our leaders do? What does our Government do? What do the representatives of public opinion do? How do they behave? What happens there? That is the contrast. Therefore, let not any kind of wrong impression be created that there are communal troubles here also and these are to be equated with the troubles there. They cannot be equated.

I would like to say something about the events in West Bengal—they were mentioned—and more especially in Calcutta. One or two misstatements of fact I would like first to clear. There was some mention of the police having left Bengal and gone to Bhuvaneshwar. I was rather surprised to

hear that. I have made enquiries. No such thing happened. There was no police force taken from Bengal or anywhere to assist in the arrangements in Bhubaneswar. That did not happen.

Then, Sir the main question about West Bengal, which I feel I will have to deal with, is that an impression is being sought to be created that there was a complete breakdown of the administrative apparatus. That was the charge that some hon. Members made. Then, also, it is linked up with my going there, with my visit to that place. Various interpretations were put on that. I shall state my assessment of the situation a little later, but so far as the role of the Government of West Bengal is concerned I must put the record straight.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You made them straight when you were there?

Shri Nanda: I shall tell you what little thing I had to do. What could I do? What could a single individual do in that state? I can tell you ultimately, if order came, if order was restored, it was neither by myself nor the Chief Minister nor the police nor the army, it was the will of the people of Calcutta that prevailed ultimately and the other things were just a little bit of stimulus towards that situation. I have sat with the Chief Minister for hours now. For two or three days I was with him. He has certain faults which I will disclose here. He did not sleep at all. He had practically very little sleep for two or three days. He was working round the clock. He would not allow any kind of rest for himself. He was so much perturbed with any little sign of anything happening. He was alarmed whenever any news came.

Of course, the army was called in and the police battalions were called in and they were air-lifted because there was no time. We did not want any delay to be caused in our preparation for meeting any eventuality.

The moment he saw trouble, he wanted to deal with it. Another person in his position might have said "All right, I will deal with it as it comes and face the consequences". But he was not of that type. He took abundant precautions. As one of the precautions, he asked me to visit Calcutta. I went there as it was my duty to do so. I was by his side and I saw that he was always thinking of taking every possible precaution and it is there that he exposed himself to some misunderstanding.

I moved about in Calcutta practically the whole day and I saw what was happening there. I met the people who were affected and they told me their views about the role of the police. It is true that some of the members of the police did not behave properly and did not give enough protection. But there were many affected people who have nothing but admiration for the police. But the Chief Minister was always thinking only of the failures. Possibly, he wanted to do things quickly, speedily, properly and effectively. So he only saw where the weakness was, where the default was. I put it to him that there is so much good that is happening, the police are doing their work exceedingly well; if some are not doing their work well let them suffer and pay for it.

The police is the sheet anchor of law and order in any State in normal times. Although the police force as a whole functioned well, there were some human failures. It is said that to some extent it was due to the fact that there were certain refugees in the police and they were affected by the tale of woe that the police heard from people coming from the other side. Whatever may be said about those particular police officials, by and large, they functioned well.

A reference was made to connivance in this connection. I may say here that I have studied the situation very closely. It was said that petrol and

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trucks and all that were unmistakable signs of the disturbances being organised. I could also see that there was some organisation; but I went deeper into it. I found there were gangs of hooligans who organised the disturbance. That was the only organisation. They were after loot. Maybe the *basti* owners had some greed of their own and they incited or helped them, but they were the only people who did it. I know there were some instances where about 500 or more people went to some Hindu factory owners and demanded Rs. 500 or 1,000 failing which they threatened to burn their factories. It was nothing but hooliganism. They rounded up the hooligans. They issued an ordinance which protected the rights of the persons affected to their homes and hearths from which they were displaced for the moment. They took all those steps.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal does not require any certificate from me. Only, I am giving my own testimony. Many people were involved in the disturbances including some political parties. A mention was made about the Congress Party in this connection. May I put it to the hon. Members that there may be within the Congress also some black sheep but in some parties the black sheep outnumber the others?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Did the people respond well to the appeal?

Shri Nanda: I am talking of the political parties in which the black sheep outnumber the others, whereas there may be an individual member here and there in the Congress also.

Shri Tyagi: I hope you do not mean me.

Shri Nanda: I may also add that taking advantage of the experience of those days the West Bengal Government has strengthened its arrangements. It has added to its police strength and procured more vehicles

for greater mobility. So, all the necessary steps have been taken. That was done while the trouble was on. All these things were thought of and done.

Some questions have been raised about what lay behind these happenings. A part of it is very clear, namely, the sequence of events of the causation which began with Hazratbal and then advantage was taken of it in Pakistan. From that the chain of events starts. It was asked here whether right on the spot the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan moved about. He did move about. That is true. It was not so much during the days when the trouble was on. But he is free to move about.

There was mention of what was supposed to be a fact that some arms were discovered in places of worship.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Quite correct.

Shri Nanda: I have got all the enquiries made. It has been ascertained that it was in one place and it was one revolver and one countrymade gun. That is all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are arms.

Shri Nanda: That is our information. There was no Chinese stamp on them though the Chinese are capable of doing anything. This is one part of the story.

There is another one and the bigger one and the more important one. The main question before us was: What do we do about the minorities in East Pakistan?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Please answer more about the movements of the Deputy High Commissioner. You said that he is free to move about. But is he free to take photographs, make tape recordings, spread rumours and incite the minorities?

Shri Nanda: No.

Shri Nath Pai: Did you enquire if he did it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Did you take any steps?

Shri Tyagi: Did our High Commissioner move in the area on the Pakistan side?

Shri Nanda: Yes; he also moved in Dacca.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I submit for your information that yesterday the hon. Home Minister said that our diplomatic personnel in Pakistan were not allowed to move about in the riot-affected areas?

Mr. Speaker: That was after the riots.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir; that is what we are interested in. Their diplomatic personnel move about here all right in the troubled areas of Calcutta even without our permission.

Shri Nanda: This is a big question and, I think, hon. Members should think of this because this is really what should occupy our minds, that is, the problem of the minorities in East Pakistan. This has engaged and exercised the feelings and the minds of hon. Members.

Shri Hem Barua: That is true; but at the same time we must not allow the diplomatic personnel of Pakistan to create mischief in our country.

Shri Nanda: I agree with the hon. Member. About the plight of the minority community in East Pakistan there are deep feelings. Feelings of sorrow, distress and anxiety about them were expressed in this House. Those feelings are shared by us. There is our natural impulse that we should try to do everything possible to relieve the sufferings of those people. No stone should be left unturned. Whatever may be the legal and the other aspects of it, we are answerable to man and God. If we can do anything at all possible to help them, we should not deny that help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not leave them to God.

Shri Nanda: Before I enter further into this question I must invite attention to certain basic issues and to certain limitations of what can be done by us. However regrettable it might have been, the fact of partition is there. A part of India was carved out and it became the sovereign country of Pakistan. Both countries have a majority and a minority community. Pakistan has its majority and minority; so have we and the minority become the nationals of that country, that is, the Mussalmans of India and the Hindus of Pakistan. That was the basis of the Partition. Now, it is clearly understood that the Muslims of India are going to be protected fully. The entire responsibility for their security is ours for giving them full equal rights with all members of other communities. Similarly it was expected that the Hindus will occupy the same position. In fact, that was the basis of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not just expected. You gave the pledge, didn't you.

Shri Nanda: Am I trying in any way, to deny that or to minimise that or to dilute our pledges or our responsibility?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We hope not.

Shri Nanda: No; not at all. The question is, what can be done? It was expected that the Hindus in East Pakistan will live with equal rights, equal status and equal security and safety. If Pakistan fails to discharge its responsibilities, those Hindus in East Pakistan do not cease to be the nationals of Pakistan. That one thing must be very clear. However much we may grieve over their fate, that fact cannot be ignored that they are the responsibility of Pakistan. Pakistan is failing in its responsibility and on human considerations we have to do something about it because, as I said, we cannot take purely the legal and constitutional view. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are the

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people who were part of ourselves, with whom we have ties of blood and who are our relations and friends, these who live there. We cannot turn our face against their sufferings, the torture of their bodies and spirit and all that they are undergoing there. We cannot do that. Therefore, instinctively our hearts turn to them and it is a question of the human impulse. We want to do our best. We cannot help doing that. But there it is. We want to give them whatever succour we might like to send them. We are faced with the situation that there is 'compassion'. That is a word which separates us from them; they are on the other side of the barrier and we hear their cries for help. But our hands cannot reach there. What else can we do? That is the question. There is the human obligation. Somebody has taken objection to the word 'compassion'. That is a word which has been used in the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. The human obligation is there. We emphasise the responsibility of Pakistan to look after their protection, relief and rehabilitation and it is for them to take back those people who have been affected and who are in camps to their homes and give them relief and rehabilitation. We welcome that. We will be very happy if they do that. If they do not do that, if they are not able to give them the new start, if they do not feel secure, if they find it impossible to breathe the air of security in their country and they feel that they must leave it, then we cannot bar their way. We have no heart to tell them, "You go on staying there and be butchered." We cannot say that. We have no heart to say that. We cannot just see that they are perishing in the flames of communal fire and let them perish. No. It will be inhuman to do so.

Then, there were certain provisions in the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. How to deal with the situation? Somehow they are not in operation now because that country does not respect those provisions at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a dead letter or has it been abrogated?

Shri Nanda: I am reminded of a saying in Persian:

"न जाय मादन, न राहे रफ्तन"

I will explain what it means. It means: No room to stay, no outlet for escape. Now that is their position and to the extent it is possible for us to enable them to come away, when they find that they are in complete peril, in an extreme state of insecurity, we have to see that they can come across. And this is what has been done, what we have tried to do. Mr. Chatterjee, representing a number of parties, who met me and the Chief Minister of West Bengal in Calcutta with the resolution, made this representation. They said, "We know that it is not possible, it is not proper, it is not feasible to put forward the idea of exchange of population." They said that. It was very reassuring to learn from them that the exchange of population idea is something which is unthinkable with all the horrible consequences of it. They said, "Let us discard it completely." They said that. It was very good. Then, what they said was, "We may not ask for that. But can't we ask for something which you can do? That is, there are those migration restrictions. Why not relax them?" We said, "We will try to ease the conditions." And then we have tried to do that. But let me again emphasise this one fact that although they will come and we will give them the certificates and they will enter our country—we will provide for relief and rehabilitation also—it is not a cheering prospect for them who come from there. It is not we can easily reproduce the conditions in which they live there, the environment in which they have been living there. It is uprooting and, therefore, nobody would like to come and nobody would like them just to take it lightly and come because here, in spite of all that we can do, all that we can provide, things will be hard and it is not going to be easy to settle down with normal life. Therefore, when

the question is raised by Pakistan that we are facilitating their entry and inviting them, how can we invite them, what can we do to invite them, the millions of people to come here? It is not possible. But it is only those who find it impossible to stay there. We have not got much land which can be given to them. There is the difficulty in finding more land for settling new persons in the country. But whatever we have, we will share with them. There is no escape from that. That is what we are trying to do and that is what the Chief Ministers of various States who came agreed to do. They also fully entered into the spirit of the situation and they tried to help . . .

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Why don't you ask Pakistan for more land for these people?

Shri Nanda: We can also go further and try to secure land from other areas also.

Shri Tyagi: After all, they are Pakistan citizens. They are coming here. We have given them protection. Why can't we ask the Pakistan Government to give us some extra land for them?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member can make that suggestion to Pakistan. I cannot.

Then, about the question of liberalising the migration restrictions, there were some points made that it was not enough. I would like to state that when you take the earlier relaxations made, the various categories which had been made earlier for the purpose of granting of migration certificates and the new relaxations that we add to them, then practically all the needs of the situation are met. It is not because they are not able to obtain migration certificates that the trouble arises for them. It is because of some harassments that are still there. They are being subjected to harassments. They are not allowing them to stay there. Even in the camps they have been subjected to

severe ordeals and hardships; neither food nor medicine nor any kind of other needs are being provided. Therefore, there is nothing for them either to stay in camps or to go back. That was the situation there. Now, we have learnt that income-tax clearance certificates and some municipal certificates are required from those coming at the border. What have they got? They have left everything, and still income-tax clearance certificates are required from them. That may be a normal obligation, but here when the people are fleeing because of insecurity, why is this being done?

I said that so far as migration certificates are concerned, they would apply to the new categories plus the old. The question was raised: 'You have said about girls of marriageable age. But why not women?' Here it is: 'Unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan'. That is also one of the categories.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): The hon. Minister has allowed girls of marriageable age to come away. But what about young married women? He is preventing them. If a woman is married, she is not allowed to come.

Shri Nanda: If they come as part of a family, that is one thing. If there is a woman who has lost her husband she can also come. So, both ways, it has been provided for.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): But why this categorisation?

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): In all humility, may I request the Home Minister to relate something of the terrible happenings which have affected the lives, liberty, honour and properties of West Bengal Muslims? He has referred to the tortures and killings on the other side. But I may request him to make some reference to the terrible sufferings that have taken place in West Bengal.

Shri Tyagi: They have killed a few Hindus also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Suppose the entire family is not able to come over because of various reasons. Why is it not possible for the married women of that family to be given migration certificates so that they can come over?

Shri Nanda: There is another clause where the Deputy High Commissioner has got discretion, and such cases could be covered under that clause.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why should there be any clauses? Why should it not be possible for everyone to come over? Why should there be clauses like this? And why should there be separate categories?

Mr. Speaker: Because everything cannot be written in one clause, therefore, there are two clauses.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why these clauses? The migration certificates should be open to all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I would like to know whether Government would be prepared to sit with all the West Bengal Members and see if they can revise the migration conditions, after the debate is over. They cannot do it offhand. But will the hon. Minister be prepared to sit with all the West Bengal members, irrespective of party affiliations, and seek their suggestions and consider if the migration conditions could be revised?

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): Why only West Bengal Members? This has nothing to do with West Bengal. Something is happening in East Pakistan, and the Government of India have to tackle it. It has nothing to do with West Bengal only. West Bengal will share its responsibility with other States.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has offered certain facilities to refugees coming from East Pakistan with migration certificates. I am just interested in knowing whether he is going to allow facilities to those

people who have come as refugees to our country, because of insecurity there, without migration certificates.

Shri Nanda: May I proceed and answer this as well as the other questions? The larger proportion of those who have entered India from East Pakistan, I believe, so far as West Bengal is concerned, consists of those who have come without any migration papers, and we have accepted them, and we are going to accept them, certificate or no certificate.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): About 50,000 tribal refugees have come to Garo Hills. What about those people?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not giving way. So, no hon. Member should try to interrupt now.

Shri Swell: The whole thing has been related only about West Bengal. What about those in the Garo Hills area?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is not giving way. So, no Member should interrupt him.

Shri Nanda: I have tried to meet both the needs of the situation, so far as Government are concerned. If there is any aspect which requires any further consideration, certainly we can meet and discuss it. I believe the things as they are, make full provision for all contingencies. If there is anything more, we can discuss it. So, I shall leave it at that. There are about 46,000 people who have entered Assam. . . .

Shri Swell: 50,000 people, and more are coming every day.

Shri Nanda: And more are coming every day. Although we have no dearth of man-power here, certainly, we have to prepare to receive these others also. Also, on this side, in West Bengal, I think the number has reached 22,000 or so.

Now, this is what we can do on our side: we can make arrangements for their relief, we can receive them and make it easier for them, so far as we are concerned, so that they can have the migration certificates, and we may simplify whatever the procedures are and make them quicker. All this is being done, and then, we can take them to wherever they can be re-settled. This is a difficult task, a very very difficult task, but we shall try to do that.

Then, there are one or two other points.

Shri Nath Pai: May we know what the orders are when news comes of riots in Bengal?....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri Nath Pai: This is very important. I think the hon. Minister is giving way.

Mr. Speaker: He is not.

Shri Nanda: I am standing. So, how am I giving way? The hon. Member may ask his question afterwards. I also feel some kind of a sense of uneasiness about the time that is being taken by me, because you have got other work also on the Order Paper.

There are just one or two points about the future. Apart from this, how do we tackle and solve this problem? Everybody thought that enough was not being done on that score. I looked expectantly, anxiously and eagerly for some kind of a very positive and constructive suggestion, but after having scanned all the things that came out, I found that they reduced themselves to just one suggestion,

namely, take things to the UNO. We have already got something at the UNO. It is said, take things to the UNO. We are doing whatever we can to put out our case. But, is there anything else that could be done? I believe still that although the UNO may not be the remedy, yet, the nations are. The facts of the situation here and in East Pakistan, the failure there, and our effort to do our best and our having succeeded in doing that etc. must be brought to the notice of the people in the world, because that will create a world opinion, and we would like to do it, and we are proceeding to do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But your 'proceeding' is weak.

Shri Nanda: There is one more thing which I would stress at the end, and that is that we shall be concretely assisted in successfully performing that duty and carrying out that task if in this country we maintain total peace and total tranquillity.

Shri Tyagi: Beware of your British friends; the British power will go against you.

Shri Nanda: If we are able to demonstrate that whatever happens there, on our side, there is complete and full determination to do our part, and that irrespective of any provocation we will maintain peace, then our voice will be heard very much better than it could otherwise be. Therefore, that is the positive thing that we shall create the conditions here which will enable us to raise our voice everywhere in the world.

An hon. Member wanted me to tell him what happened to the Muslims there. We have not hidden any fact. We have not hidden their sufferings. Whatever happened in West Bengal was in the papers. And more than anybody else, the West Bengal Chief

[Shri Nanda]

Minister was giving out every day everything that happened there, and all the occurrences there.

Shri Badrudduja: There have been more harrowing tales. There have been more terrible sufferings. There have been more serious developments. The press has suppressed them. The press has poisoned the atmosphere. Papers like the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, *Jugantar* and others have suppressed those things. They have maximised the sufferings there and minimised the sufferings of the West Bengal Muslims who have been tortured with every refinement of cruelty.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have asked other hon. Members not to interrupt the hon. Minister, and certainly, the hon. Member is also included among them.

Shri Badrudduja: I wanted only a clarification.

Shri Nanda: Everything that was known to us was recorded by us and has been made known. It may be that there may be an isolated occurrence somewhere which might not have come to our notice.

I would then ask the hon. Members to look at the efforts that are being made for the relief and rehabilitation of these persons. How much money is being spent on relief both in rural areas and in Calcutta? Every possible consideration is being given. I can say this with authority that everything possible is being done.

13.00 hrs.

I must make one thing clear. There was some insinuation that some Muslims were responsible for the occurrences in West Bengal.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Nanda: It is not so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not the Muslim community—they behaved very nicely—but it is the Pak agents.

Shri Nanda: They may have a finger in every ugly pie. That is not any defence of that statement. But I am talking of the Muslims. Actually when things were taking place, some of them possibly may have become aggressive.

Shri Hem Barua: They put up a pitched battle.

Shri Nanda: The genesis of the trouble was not that. It was not done by the Muslims there.

The hon. Member mentioned the press, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, *Jugantar* and *Basumati*. I have my own grouse against these papers. I went there at the instance of the Chief Minister. Then they start saying that we have gone there to take over Calcutta. We have seen all kinds of things. Sometimes, I was also asked, why not take these newspapers to task, why not do something about them? Well, we have democratic traditions in which we function. We give the fullest latitude to the press. We give them advice. We make appeals to them. But sometimes if it becomes necessary, and some national interest is endangered, then something may be done about them also. But we give them the fullest latitude, as far as possible. They said I had gone there in order to suppress the Government of West Bengal and take over. These are all fantastic things which were being spread there. They had absolutely no meaning at all.

I would not like to take more time. I am very grateful to you and the House for affording me an opportunity and privilege to explain all the facts of the situation and the implications.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a small point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I will begin from one side. Questions should be only by way of clarification. I would not allow any speech. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not make any speech. Why should you think that I am always wrong?

Yesterday, the hon. Minister was pressed by many Members to announce the names of those who were apprehended in connection with the theft of the sacred relic from the Hazratbal shrine. I want to know why he does not mention the names.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then what is relevant? The whole trouble started because of the theft.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it is not relevant here. On a different occasion during the day, he can ask that question.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister was talking about liberalisation of the certificates to be given to intending refugees from East Pakistan. May I know what are the permanent orders to the Indian border posts? When news comes from East Pakistan that that State is once again engulfed in a flame of communal frenzy, are the orders to these posts to insist on these certificates or are there to be no requirement of certificates being produced and all of them would be allowed to come in? What is the true position.

Also . . .

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Nath Pai: The affected people could not reach Dacca because it was surrounded by riot-affected areas. That being so, how could they proceed to our High Commission to get permission?

Mr. Speaker: He is making a speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request the hon. Minister to throw light on an obscure point? When the situation was so serious in Calcutta, why was it that neither the Minister of State nor a senior officer of the Home Ministry was sent out there as a representative of the Central Government—as it was their duty to do—but the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation was left in charge of the situation?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that some of the Muslims in Calcutta put up a pitched battle, which they ought to have done—it is good that they did it because that is a demonstration of the democratic character of our State . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow any speech or comment. If he has a short question, he may put it.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is whether they put up a pitched battle.

Shri Swell: Apropos of reports of firing on the evacuees entering Garo Hills and reports of deaths, may I know whether any instruction has been given to the border security force to give protection to these evacuees entering India when they were fired upon by Pakistan personnel?

Shri Hem Barua: Killing children and injuring women.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) में दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ते में क्या हुआ। पाकिस्तान का तो बहुत कुछ रोना मेम्बरान ने रोया है जाहिर है। मैं तो वह जानना चाहता हूँ जो कि कलकत्ते में हुआ। और जो कुछ आपने अपनी मौजूदगी में देखा उसका भी आपने कुछ इजहार ख्याल नहीं फरमाया मैं पुछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सामने क्या हुआ और आपने अपनी आंखों के

[श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन]

सामने क्या देखा? आपने कितने लोगों को मुसमानों पर मजालिम करते हुए देखा ?

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): When the hon. Home Minister was in Calcutta during those terrible happenings, the extent of the plight and sufferings of the people was explained to him. There has been a systematic policy working there of producing scorched earth . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is also making a speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Hundreds of villages have been demolished and the people affected have all come to Calcutta or rushed to some other place, having no other place to go to. It was promised . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is making a speech which I have not allowed to any Member.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I am speaking of the necessity for immediate relief which has to be given to these people. It was promised . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one question is allowed. I cannot allow a speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I want to know whether arrangements for at least temporary measures have been completed so that the people affected might go back to places wherein were their original homes. The complaint is that there has not been . . .

Mr. Speaker: No further question.

Shri Nanda: Taking the last question first, as I repeatedly stated, there has not been any kind of attempt to under-estimate, under-rate or minimise the sufferings and losses to the Muslim community. Now, if the hon. Member wants us to publish a brochure on that, and if it will be of any help, let it be done. But there has been no effort of that kind, deliberately to suppress the facts. I

have seen houses burnt, I have seen arson before my eyes. What does the hon. Member want us to do? These things have occurred. There were a number of cases of deaths, a number of houses and property were lost—all these things are there. But why are we trying to emphasise that again and again? Those facts are there. I have said that. Before my eyes, efforts at relief and rehabilitation were started. There were some difficulties on the first day; on the second day, things were very much better. 90 per cent of the people displaced and affected in rural areas are back to their own places. So also is the case with a very large number of people in Calcutta. That Ordinance was passed in two or three days in order that they might be able to go back and live in their own houses. Loans have been given, corrugated sheets have been provided; whatever else by way of materials and other facilities is possible is being given. This is a poor nation. It is doing its best to give relief and rehabilitate the affected people.

The second thing was about an officer having been sent there from here. That officer there has a background and experience of this kind. He proved very valuable there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is his background?

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough.

Shri Nanda: We would not pick out a person if he is not useful for us. In those conditions, naturally we thought of the best person.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means they have no competent officer in the Home Ministry itself. It is a serious reflection on the officers of the Home Ministry.

Shri Nanda: He has had Home Ministry experience, and he was available to us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there no senior officers in the Ministry available?

Shri Nanda: Those people who want to come in are not being detained or deterred by the lack of migration certificates. They are coming in without migration papers, they are allowed to come in, and therefore the difficulty is not on that account at all. Therefore, that is not the trouble.

Mr. Speaker: On what has not been answered, I cannot allow further questions.

Now I shall put Shri Kamath's substitute motion. First I may ascertain from the House that the House agrees that it should be put straightaway.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East Pakistan resulting in heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West-Bengal, regrets the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the Government of India to deal with the unprecedented situation created by the communal holocaust in East Pakistan." (1)

Those in favour may say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The party whips might take care to see that if any of their Members are out, they might be brought in, because I would not allow the gates to be opened till all the substitute motions have been put one after the other. The gates shall remain closed. Once they have been shut, they would not be opened till all these motions have been put to the House and disposed of.

Thee question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East Pakistan resulting in heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West Bengal, regrets the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the Government of India to deal with the unprecedented situation created by the communal holocaust in East Pakistan." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I am sorry there has been some mistake. I have not abstained, but I have voted in favour of the motion.

Mr. Speaker: One thing that I might just suggest to the House is that now that we have been here for two years working on this, if the machine fails, of course that should be corrected, but if it is still a failure on our part, the statement of the Member would be recorded that it has not been correctly recorded, but in the announcement of the result, I would not take it into account unless the result is going to be affected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have done that before.

Shri Yajnik: I voted for "Aye", yet it appears here as abstention.

श्री विश्वामप्रसाद (लालगंज) : बिना
आदमी के वह मशीन चल रही है।
हालांकि वहाँ कोई आदमी नहीं है लेकिन
बोर्ड पर एक लाल निशान ऐड हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य शायद
अपनी जगह से बैठे हुए वायर्स पुल कर रहे
होंगे।

Division No. 1]

I have to add one to the Ayes for
Shri Yajinifi It has been ascertained
that there was one "No" there with-
out any Member, and one has to be
deducted from the Noes.

Ayes: 35; *Noes:* 194.

Shri Tyagi: This one abstention has
gone to that side, not from 195.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐबमेंटी भी हो,
रेकार्ड में तो आ गया।

[13.17 hrs.

AYES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Alyares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Beel, Shri P. H.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gokaran Prasad, Shri

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kobor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi Dr. L. M.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Verma, Shri S. L.
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yainik, Shri
Yaspal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bastmatari, Shri
Haswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagar, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bis t, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri

Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri K. G.
Elavaperumal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Hajarnavia, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hem Raj Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedarja, Shri C. M.
Khadiolkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Ch...
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Lalit Sen, Shri	Pand , Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Pandey, Shri R. S.	Samnani, shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sarma, shri A. T.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Paramasivan, shri	Sen, Shri P. G.
Mahtab, Shri	Patel, Shri N. N.	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Patel, Shri P. R.	Shankaraiya, Shri
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Malaichami, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra	Patil, Shri T. A.	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Manaan, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Manda', Shri Yamuna Prasad	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Shinde, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri	Pillai, Shri Natraja	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Mantri, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Marandi, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Masuriya Din, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Siddananappa, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Raja, Shri C. R.	Singh, Shri R. P.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Rajaram, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.
Mehta, Shri J. R.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raju, Dr. D. S.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Minimata, Shri	Raju, Shri D. P.	Sinhanan Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Sewak, Shri	Sivapraghassan, Shri K.
Mohiuddin, Shri	Ram Singb, Shri	Sonsvane, Shri
Mohsin, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Morarka, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
More, Shri K. L.	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rane, Shri	Tiwary, Shi D. N.
Murli Manohar, Shri	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Tyagi, Shri
Musafir, Shri G. S.	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Uikey, Shri
Muthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri	Rawandale, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Nallakoya, Shri	Reddi, B. Gopala	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Nanda, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Vyas, Shri Redheial
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Wadiwa, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Niranjan Lal, Shri	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Oza, Shri		
Paliwal, Shri		

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सन्तीच्यूट मोशन अभी तक अंग्रेजी में है। हम ने हिन्दी में अपना प्रस्ताव दिया था। उस हमारे हिन्दी प्रस्ताव का अंग्रेजी में जो तर्जुमा हुआ है वह ठीक तरीके से नहीं हुआ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना हिन्दी का प्रस्ताव पढ़ दीजिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हमने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

“हिन्दी-पाक मामले में और दोनों देशों के अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में

नेतृत्व विहीन हो कर भारत सरकार पूर्व बंगाल के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरी प्रयत्न नहीं कर पाई, जिस से न सिर्फ मनुष्य धर्म का नाश हुआ है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों को भी जब तब खतरा हुआ है, और पाकिस्तान के मोर्चे पर तनाव जारी रखते हुए देश पर दो-सामना वाले युद्ध का खतरा डाल दिया है।”

Mr. Speaker: Do they want that to be put to vote?

Shri Ram Sewak Padav (Bara Banki): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some seriousness. I have no objection and they have also the right to demand a division on each one of these motions. I can only appeal to them. Now, the question is:

“हिन्दी-पाक मामले में और दोनों देशों के अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में नेतृत्व दिहीन हो कर भारत सरकार पूर्व बंगाल के अल्प-

संख्यकों की सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरी प्रयत्न नहीं कर पाई, जिससे न सिर्फ मनुष्य धर्म का नाश हुआ है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों को भी जब तब खतरा हुआ है, और पाकिस्तान के मोर्चे पर तनाव जारी रखते हुए देश पर दो-सामना वाले युद्ध का खतरा डाल दिया है।” (२)

*The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 20;
Noes 197.*

Division No. 2]

13.21 hrs.

AYES

Alvares, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishau

Kapur Singh, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastry, Shri Praksah Vir
Sighvi, Dr. L. M.
Verma, Shri S. L.
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

N OES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Basappa, Shri
Basumateri, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhat, Shri J.B.S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Bai Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotena
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Charurvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh. Shri Atulya

Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthjuman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaris, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshmi Kantamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malaichami, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Ramachandra
 Manasa, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murli Manohar, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Niranjana Lal, Shri

Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Ramana, Shri
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rawandale, Shri
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.

Samnani, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shinde, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri M. P.
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyamkali Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananappa, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sivapraghassan, Shri K.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ukey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put to vote Shri Mukerjee's motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East Pakistan resulting in heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West Bengal, is of opinion that the Government of India has failed to—

(a) take adequately strong measures to compel the Pakis-

tan Government to respect the rights of the minority community in East Pakistan;

(b) liberalise adequately the migration facilities to enable all those to come over from East Pakistan who want to;

(c) rehabilitate about 1½ million refugees who had earlier come over from East Pakistan, thereby making them a prey to frustration and discontent;

(d) curb reactionary communal forces in India who, by

[Mr. Speaker]

advocating a policy of retaliation against the Muslim minority in India as a reply to Pakistani oppression of Hindus, strike at the root of India's secular and democratic principles; and

(e) ensure timely and effective protection by the West Bengal State administration of lives and property of the Muslim minority in Calcutta and other places, thus necessitating deployment of the army there." (3).

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 12;
Noes 195.

Division No. 3]

[13.24 hrs.

AYES

Chakravarti, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Manoharan, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid Shri T
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari,
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.

Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanada, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman, Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati

Mahadeo, Prasad Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaiichami, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masva Din, Shri
Matchara, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mobsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Mhony Shri B. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.

NOES—contd

y, Shri R. S.	Rane, Shri	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Singha, Shri G. K.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Patel, Shri P. R.	Rawandale, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri S. B.	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala	Sivapraghassan, Shri K.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Reddiar, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Patnaik, Shri B. C.	ReJdy, Shrimati Yashoda	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	oy, Shri Bishwanath	Sumat Prasad, s
Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Swaran Singh, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sammani, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Raghuramaiah, Shri	Sarma, Shri A. T. J	Tyagi, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Uikey, Shri
Raja, Shri G. R.	Sen, Shri P. G.	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	Valvi, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Shankaraiya, Shri	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Ram Sewak, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Shinde, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Shinkre, Shri M. P.	Yadaba, Shri N. P.
Ramdhani Das, Shri	Shree Narayan Das, Shri	Yadava, Shri B. P.

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, In view of the hon. Minister's assurance, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw her substitute motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, I do not press my motion.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brij Raj Singh is not here.

Shri Bade: It may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: It has to be put to vote once it has been moved, as the hon. Mover is not here. The question is:

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East

Pakistan resulting in heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West Bengal, is of opinion that the Government of India has utterly failed to—

(a) take effective steps to fulfil the solemn assurances given to the minority in East Pakistan at the time of Pakistan that the life, property and honour of Hindus left there will be protected and they will be ensured equal treatment;

(b) ensure safe transit to the intending Hindu emigrant to India;

(c) remove all restriction on the entry of Hindus from East Pakistan to West Bengal;

(d) educate and mobilise the world opinion against the persistent genocide of Hindu minority in East Pakistan, whose number has been reduced from 16 million to 9 million;

[Mr. Speaker]

(e) take reciprocal action against the closure of India's Deputy High Commissioner's Office at Rajshahi;

(f) abrogate agreement to transfer Beruwari to Pakistan which amounts to destruction and sure death of ten thousand Hindus of that area;

(g) curb the activities of pro-Pakistan elements in Calcutta and other neighbouring areas in West Bengal who instigated communal riots there; and

(h) get rid of the Pakistani Nationals serving in Dockyard and other key services of West Bengal."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 8; Noes 196.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[13.38 hrs.]

Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu]

Bheel, Shri P. H.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri]
Reddy, Shri Nerasimha

Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Verma, Shri S. L.

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati]
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.

Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganspati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jomunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Jgshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shanker, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshminathanamma, Shrimati]

Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malajchami, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mtshra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohaz'y, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Neidu, Shri V. G.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan

NOES—contd.

Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Ntgam, Shrimati Savitri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Paremasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Ramana, Shri C. R.
 Pallai, Shri Nataraja
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raja, Shri G. R.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramdhan Das, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rawandale, Shri
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddijar, Shri
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shinde, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri M. P.

Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sindhuan Singh, Shri
 Sivapraghasan Shri K.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikay, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I need not put the original motion. We take up the next item of business.

13.28 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal): I beg to move:

“That an Address be presented to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1964.”

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is the allocation of time for the debate?

Mr. Speaker: We will see to it later on.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: While moving this motion, I wish to add my personal gratitude for the gracious Address that the Vice-President has been pleased to deliver.

Sir, I wish to add my own personal thanks also to the Vice-President for the gracious way in which it has been his pleasure to review the happenings of the last year and to invite us to our duties in Parliament. The speech has been distinguished for its clarity and its succinctness, and it is an entirely objective approach to the problems which are before us. There has been a warning that we have passed through difficult times and further difficulties are ahead of us. Equally, there has been a quiet optimism of the performances of this country and this Government. He has

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put before us and has rather reminded us that we are a democracy, a democracy which is wedded to socialism. Socialism can be given any meaning that we wish to, but the meaning I understand by socialism is this: that it is not enough that the means of production should be in the nation. In fact, it is not necessarily that they should be; there should be a more egalitarian approach between man and man. There should be equality of opportunity, and where it is a question of commodities, there should be a fair and equal distribution of commodities. In order that there may be a fair and free distribution of commodities, there has to be production. That production can be made either by the public sector or by the private sector or a combination of the two. In our country, we have accepted the amalgamation of the private sector with the public sector for the greater benefit of the people of the country and the country itself.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Certain effects do arise when you give power or more power to a small group of people. It is almost a corollary to allowing only a small body of people to function in the field of economics of the country: that there will be more concentration of power concomitant with the means of production in their hands. And in order to stop that means have got to be organised and means have got to be thought of. But if production particularly in our country has got to be maintained, then in that case, we have to think not only in terms of the position of the means of production—after all if you have got the money you can buy the machinery—but the administration of the business of production, the technical men and the technical know-how and the experience which is behind it. If we find that in this country which is meant for all alike, there

are some people in the private sector who can give us that experience, who can give us that technical know how and who would conform to the socialist principles of this country, I see no objection in their being entrusted with that task. By that I do not mean that the Government is to abdicate its function; I only relegate or delegate my powers to the private sector and do nothing more. The heavier means of production have to be in the hands of Government, and if Government needs assistance of the private sector, the private sector comes in with its assistance with this knowledge that if there is anything more left in its hands than is just as remuneration for its stewardship of the nation's wealth it has to be taken out. And having taken it out, it has got to be used for the purposes of the State.

When we think of production, the hon. Vice-President has told us that in the field of production, industrial production, we are better off than last year by seven to eight per cent. I do not wish to go into statistics in this matter. Statistics is not necessary. I accept that there has been progress in the matter of production. But I will also have to express my difficulties in this particular direction. That is, at what cost? Being a person concerned in commerce in an indirect way it always occurs to me that if I am to produce something, I would like to know if I am doing it at the minimum possible cost. If you produce coal, steel—other countries in the world also produce them—how do our prices compete or compare with those elsewhere? Are they competitive or are they not? Also, if they are being produced not for export but for the purpose of this country, do we with our national income have enough to be able to buy that which is produced? It is no use producing a ton of steel for Rs. 2,000 if the national income is not more than Rs. 500 a year. And in that, we do not know what the position is, whether the production is or is not

competitive. One of the reasons for which the price may go up, of any commodity, would be the absence of indigenous materials. By indigenous materials I do not mean only raw materials which come either from the mines or from the fields but also such manufactured materials as are necessary for the final fabrication of any product. If they have got to be imported, then in that case, the cost rises. Again, if we buy machinery along with spares, further spares should be necessary, and if you have got to go out to foreign countries to get those spares, our cost will go up; if you have got to get a higher technical know-how it will go up. How much of the technical know-how, how much of the spares and how much raw materials are being imported? I wish the Government, particularly, the Ministers in charge of this would give their attention more to the indigenous production, more to the production in smaller units for the purpose of feeding larger units than is probably done at the moment.

This brings me to the other aspect, namely, export. In the matter of export we have been told that our export situation is somewhat better than last year. Again, the question arises, and I am happy that that is so, and I thank the Government for that, and that is, at what cost are we exporting. We have got export bonuses, and export incentives and perhaps a certain amount of price support in the matter of export. All that costs money. The community contributes the money by way of taxation. If that money is expended for the purpose of earning the hard-earned foreign exchange, in that case, the foreign exchange is bought at a stiff price. Then again we come back to the same question: can we have production which is cheap enough to compete, and good enough to compete in the other markets by virtue of their own intrinsic quality rather than by reason of any pressure that is given to the sales by these inducements or incentives?

After the question of export, the question of the third Plan comes. And here a warning has been given by the hon. Vice-President. In the third year, still, in certain directions we are lagging behind. I am not pessimistic about it. When we plan, we plant forward and we plan for things which we have not seen or visualised. There may be a little defect here or there in planning. For that the Planning Commission cannot be blamed, nor need we turn our faces in the other direction simply because we find that we are lagging behind. Efforts and endeavours have got to be made, but along with that, may I suggest that we might also, if necessary, prune our Plan, cut off dead-wood, so that even the plant of the Plan may grow healthily? It may be that we shall not have the full achievement of what we had planned for, but at least it will be a healthy achievement which will not fail all along the line and which will not make any encroachment on the plans as we consider the fourth Five Year Plan.

In the field of production in agriculture, the position does not seem to be very happy. Of course, it is not necessary for me to say that agriculture is largely dependent on natural forces and blessings of nature in the shape of rain equable climate, absence of pests, and so on. But human ingenuity can help us there. As I represent a rural community given to agriculture, I may say what are the wants which are put forward by the agricultural community and I believe this is true all over India—irrigation, fertilisers, storage of crops and marketing of crops. We have got the largest scheme of irrigation where I come from, but this largest scheme will not bring any water into the fields for another three or four years. In the meanwhile the fields do not produce that much which we want to produce and the trouble is we have not got any scheme of irrigation. Can it be suggested that smaller schemes of irrigation which might

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come into being and which might be useful in the course of next year or so be thought of? If certain money is expended on that, at least we shall be free from this chronic difficulty about food.

So far as fertilisers are concerned, we are putting up further fertiliser plants. In the meanwhile, what have we to do about it? Having regard to the fact that the slant has now gone from industry to agriculture to a certain extent, may it be suggested that if importation of fertiliser is necessary, that should be done? So far as storage is concerned, again difficulty has come. We have got to provide storage. Although the warehousing schemes are there, I do not know if the benefits of these schemes have actually reached the remoter villages.

Above all, there is the question of finance. In my humble knowledge, not very great in matters of finance it seems that so far as rural credit is concerned, it has got to be based on the cooperative system. If we can have agricultural banks, so much the better. After all, the modern farm implements have got to be obtained and we are reducing the holding. It will not be possible for one individual farmer to pay for a large quantity of modern farm equipment. So, the cooperative movement, in my humble submission, is rightly conceived of and it should be pushed forward with greater vigour in the rural areas.

On the question of distribution and production, we have seen over and over again in this country that production might be sufficient, but there is no proper distribution. To illustrate my point, let me take sugar. There has been sufficiency in sugar production in this country. Maybe it is 4 per cent less this year than last year, but there has not been such a shortage that people could not have sugar. Yet, at one time last year, we were all here clamouring about proper distribution of sugar. If an as-

essment is made of what the production is likely to be and before the trouble comes, if some control or some direction is given as to how the commodity is to be distributed, perhaps we might escape the evils of sudden shortages.

So far as production is concerned, undoubtedly I agree with the most respect with the hon. Vice-President that after all, the ultimate end must be larger production. Larger production would facilitate the purveying of commodities to the community—agreed. But however large the production may be, if the production is not properly channelled, it will not reach the other end. So, distribution is a factor which has got to be taken care of.

An unhappy note is there in the speech—correct, but unhappy. I mean the question of corruption. Corruption, in order to be checked, has got to be considered from two aspects. One is remedial and the other is uprooting corruption altogether. This disease of the body politic today, having regard to the rumours we hear, has got far deeper roots and the cankerous growth in the body is far greater than is imagined or that can be eradicated by setting up a committee for the purpose of getting rid of corruption. A committee might function, but when it functions, it only has its attention directed to one, two, three or four individuals and in their cases they say "Aye" or "Nay", whether the person has been corrupt or not. But when we say that Mr. X or Mr. Y is corrupt, we forget that they are the people of the country. X is our brother, son or relative. Where is the wrong really? It is this in my humble submission that has brought down our national pride. Also, the vast differences in the resources of the people in this country makes for corruption. If one goes back into history, it will be found that never has there been a time at least in my memory which goes back for 50 years, when you found that an individual has the large means of production, the

large installations at his disposal where he can live like a prince. Nor do we find at any time this vast difference being exploited for the purpose of subordinating those who have been entrusted with public duties. Where that happens, it is not enough to punish the person who has been corrupted, but it is also necessary to punish the person who has been corrupt. One has got to think of instilling in our young men now a sense of national pride and a sense of integrity, which seems to have disappeared from most of them. It is a horrible confession we have to make, a confession which pains, but unfortunately if one hears the rumours, which if true even in part, this confession would be justified. Personally speaking, in my association with people, I have not found that much of corruption which makes me feel that it is a disease which is ineradicable. I feel it can be eradicated and every endeavour should be made to do so.

It is a matter of happiness that certain parts of the country have been given a larger measure of the democratic way of life by constituting them into States and giving them their own local parliaments. Equally happy am I that certain of our brethren in Africa have attained freedom and we welcome them to the brotherhood of nations of free people. May they prosper.

There is one thing which has been agonising us for over a year now. Friends turned into traitors—I mean the Chinese threat. The Chinese are there poised for an attack. We do not know what is there in their mind. Nor would they come and help us despite our holding out our hand of peace. But what one has not considered is this. Is there a sense of urgency or is it a cold war? If it is, then why do we have the curtailment of individual freedom by maintaining the Defence of India Act and the Defence of India Rules? If it is not, why do we not have that feeling of urgency which we had before, which

made everyone get together for the purpose of repelling the Chinese?

And, in this connection, we have to congratulate the Minister of Defence for stepping up the production of warlike materials and for having enlarged and made more efficient the army.

We are a peaceful nation, and we ask for nothing more than to be left alone to work out our own solution in the way we want to. We hold our hand of peace to every nation on this earth unaligned to any particular bloc or dogma or doctrine for the purpose of betterment of humanity. But while we do that, unless we do it from strength, if we do that with weakness, whatever we say would be considered to be the wail of a weakling nation. A nation of 440 million is not weak if it organises itself; not are we weak. We are happy that we are progressing in the proper path in the realisation that *बहिमात्मा बलहीनेन लभ्यते* our freedom, our liberation cannot possibly be obtained except through strength, not for the purpose of oppression of others but strength for the purpose of giving ourselves and others protection when need be.

That, Sir, brings me to another rather sad state of things. I am talking of Pakistan. It has been debated so much here and at great length that it is hardly necessary for me to add anything more than to say that I congratulate the people of Kashmir who suffered from that heinous offence, the attempted desecration of the Holy Relic, and yet who in true Indian tradition did not seek to turn their sorrow into hatred. Unfortunately, it had the opposite reaction in some parts of Pakistan, I mean in Eastern Pakistan. No words of condemnation are sufficient for any nation, which says that they are the followers of that egalitarian, magnanimous religion of Islam, to try and pervert that Islam which shows forbearance into a machine for oppression, a machine

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which is used against the innocent, a machine which forgets that the duty of a State is to protect its citizens and not to set one set of citizens against another. The problem that is created for us has been debated here at great length. One thing seems to be absolutely certain. Certainly, it is not a problem for any particular part of India; certainly not West Bengal. It is a national problem, because these people who suffered today were offered up for the purpose of getting our freedom. Whether there was any written assurance given or not, one thing is certain, and that is, that we have a duty by them as human beings. When you find that the spirit of Cain is abroad, when you find that Abel is being murdered even today, the spirit of God will have to rise and settle it; not the vindictive God, not the God of passion, but the God that is kindness, the God that is human.

Talking of that, I must not omit to make a reference, if you will permit me to make a reference, to that little great man sitting there, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who went to Kashmir and with such patience, with such kindness settled the difficulties there and established to the world that the Government of India was with the Government of Kashmir in restoring the sacred relic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well done.

An Hon. Member: Why do you call him "little"?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I said: "little great man", little in stature and great in soul. I did not say: "little man", I said: "little great man". That spirit which our Government shows through its individual members, I am quite sure, is there in every member of Government, and when occasion arises, be it the Home Minister, be it the hon. Minister without portfolio or be it the Food Minister, be it anyone, I am sure in the

national cause such patience would be shown.

With that I feel in mind that we are all for the service of the nation, we work for the nation, we work for a society which is egalitarian, a society which does not seek any assistance in the spirit of begging but a society which seeks assistance and is offering assistance by way of friendship. We, Sir, progress with our task in this Parliament.

There is one final point which I feel I must make a reference to. That is, a time has come, when we are talking of aid and are thinking in terms of aid, for thinking in terms again of reorganising our house so that we do not have to depend more and more on foreign aid. We build things with foreign assistance, not only in technical assistance but also in the shape of money. If we have to go on depending on this it would depend on the mood and climate of those that assist us as to whether we get it or we do not get it or what is the quantum that we are to get. If we bank too much on this bank which is rather precarious, our material progress would probably be in some way or the other retarded.

Therefore, self-reliant, with the concept of the Vedanta, the body of Islam, the charity of Christianity and the calm compassion of Buddha in us let us combine together to perform the task that we have before us in this, in the next and in the years to come hereafter.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है राष्ट्रपति का कार्य निर्वहन करते हुए उप-राष्ट्रपति को धन्यवाद पेश करने का, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

उन्होंने अपने छोटे से अभिभाषण में तमाम वे चीजें सामने रखी जो बतलाती हैं कि पिछले साल में हमारी सरकार ने मुल्क की कितनी तरक्की की। जिस कदर हम लोग आगे बढ़े उसका उन्होंने अपने अभि-

भाषण में जिक्र किया, और जो कमियां रह गयीं उनका भी जिक्र करने की कोशिश की। उस अभिभाषण से हमारी सरकार की माइस्ट्री और अपनी कमी को मानने की नीति साफ जाहिर हाती है, और साथ ही जो हमारा आगे बढ़ने का डिटरमिनेशन है वह भी साफ जाहिर होता है।

इसके पहले कि मैं देश की और बातों का जिक्र करूं, मैं यह जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में इस बात पर अफसोस जाहिर किया गया है कि हमारे मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी की बहुत कोशिश करने के बावजूद—हम उनको, जिस तरह से उन्होंने बातचीत की, ट्रिब्यूट देते हैं—पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात बँसे नहीं हो पाए जैसी कि हम तबक्को करते थे और पाकिस्तान का एटीट्यूड इस मामले में अच्छा नहीं रहा।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारी सरकार को यह भी कोशिश रही कि दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारी सम्भावना बढ़े और हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे होते जाएँ। इस बात की भी हमें खुशी है कि चीन का जो हमसे झगड़ा हुआ और उसने जो हम पर अटैक किया और जो सवाल उठे उनका हम लोगों ने मजबूती से सामना किया।

इस बात के लिए मैं अपने नए मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी, को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने जल्दी ही इस बात को नाटिस कर लिया कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में उन देशों ने जिनको हम मित्र समझते रहे हैं, जैसे ब्रिटेन और यू० ए० ए०, हमारे प्रति अच्छा रुख नहीं दिखाया। चाइनीज आक्रमण के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता था कि ये देश हमारी मदद करना चाहते हैं, और बहुत कुछ उन्होंने मदद की भी, पर पाकिस्तान के साथ जहाँ तक हमारे सम्बन्ध हैं उस बारे में इन दोनों देशों का

शुरू से ही, जहाँ तक मेरा विचार है, बहुत अच्छा रवैया नहीं रहा है।

जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से गये तो देश के दो टुकड़े करवा कर गये। जो जखम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के लगे हैं वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

14-00 hrs.

उसके बाद जब चीनी हमला हुआ तो फिर जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक था, हम लोगों ने देखा कि अंग्रेजों का उस मामले में एक सौफ्ट कोरनर था और बहुत खुले दिल व दिमाग से वे हम लोगों की तरफ से नहीं बोलते थे। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि अभी तक उन को यहाँ से जाने का अफसोस है और अभी तक वह हमको ऐसा ही समझते हैं जैसा कि पहले हम लोग गुलाम थें। अभी तक उन्होंने हमें गुलाम समझना बंद नहीं किया है। इसी तरीके से जब फिर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में फसाद करवा दिये गये तो ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि जैसे इन महान शक्तियों के सिर पर बोल कर, उन की हिमायत पर चल कर पाकिस्तान वही नक़शा पैदा करने की कोशिश में था जो कि सन् १९४७ में पाठिशन के समय पैदा हुआ था। दोनों देशों में ऐसे-ऐसे वाक्यात हुए जो कि दोनों देशों के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है।

हमारे यहाँ कुछ साधियों ने कहा कि ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ जो कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं हम लोग उन को कहना नहीं चाहते हैं या बताना चाहते हैं। मैं ने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कल भी अर्ज किया था और आज फिर अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि हम दोनों देशों का कोई मुकाबला नहीं करते हैं पर हमारी नीति इस प्रकार की है कि अगर यहाँ पर एक भी अल्पसंख्यक मनुष्य के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है तो हम उसे अपने देश के लिये एक शर्म की बात समझते हैं। हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि जहाँ तक हो सके उस चीज को रोकें। मैं यहाँ पर अपने उन अल्पसंख्यक

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

भाइयों और दूसरों को यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह माइनरिटी, मेजरिटी का सवाल या फिरकेवाराना सवाल नहीं है। यह उनका अकेला सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह सारे देश का सवाल है। अगर फिरकेवाराना ज़हनियत वाले लोगों के साथ मुकाबला करने का सवाल है तो देश के तमाम लोग उन के साथ हैं। गांधी जी ने सुप्रीम सैक्रीफाइस करके इस देश में इस बात को इस्टैबलिश किया कि हम लोग फिरकेवाराना ताकतों का मुकाबला करने के लिये सब उन के साथ हैं। यह कोई सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों की बात नहीं है।

मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि यूनाइटेड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का, जहां तक अमरीका के भाइयों का सवाल है, उनका भी एटीच्यूड, कश्मीर के सवाल को लेकर, सिंब्युरिटी कौंसिल में जो बहस हो रही है, उसमें अच्छा नहीं है। पहले भी जब यूनाइटेड नेशंस में काश्मीर का मामला चला था तो हमारे देश के लोग हम से पूछते थे और आज तक पूछते हैं कि यह काश्मीर का मामला वहां पर सुरक्षा परिषद् में क्यों भेज दिया? भारत सरकार ने अगर यह मामला वहां पर न भेजा होता तो शायद यह कश्मीर की समस्या इस रूप में खड़ी नहीं होती और होती भी तो उसका जल्द इलाज हो गया होता।

आज सुरक्षा परिषद् में कश्मीर के मामले को लेकर फिर बहस करायी जा रही है आज भी मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे पश्चिमी मित्र राष्ट्रों अर्थात् ब्रिटेन व अमरीका का रुख भारत के प्रति अमैत्रीपूर्ण और द्वेषपूर्ण होकर पाकिस्तान जो कि वास्तव में एक हमलावर की स्थिति में है और जिसने कि जबरदस्ती और गैर कानूनी ढंग से कश्मीर के एक हिस्से पर जो कि भारत का एक टुकड़ा है, अपना कब्जा जमा रखा है, उसके प्रति वे अपनी हमदर्दी जाहिर कर रहे हैं।

जब पिछले साल हमारे देश पर चीनी आक्रमण हुआ था तो उन लोगों ने अर्थात् ब्रिटेन व अमरीका ने चीनी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिये हमको हथियार व अन्य आवश्यक सैन्य सामग्री आदि दी और ज़रूरत पड़ने पर और भी मदद देने का हमसे वायदा किया था। उस वक़्त से मालूम ऐसा हुआ कि जैसे पाकिस्तान का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वह हमारे देश के साथ रिजर्वेशन के साथ बात करते हैं। अब बाहरी सहायता लेने के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार की नीति यह थी कि उन्होंने बाहर से जो मदद या हिमायत ली उस के साथ भारत सरकार ने कोई स्टैंडिस स्वीकार नहीं कीं। उस विदेशी मदद के साथ हमारी सरकार ने यह नहीं स्वीकार किया कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर की या बाहर की पालिसी बदलें। मैं अपनी सरकार को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देती हूँ और मैं उन जमातों से उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सविनय निवेदन करती हूँ, मैं प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जनसंघ के लोगों और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोगों से, जो कि कहते थे कि अमरीकी फौजी हिन्दुस्तान में बला लेने चाहियें (इंटरप्शंस)

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): She must withdraw it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have never said it. (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We have not said anything like that at any time.

Shri Nath Pai: She should not be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I must first see what she said.

Shri Bade rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member please resume his seat? Let me first see what she said.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : हमारी ओर से कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

श्री नाथ पाई : हम ने आज तक कभी यह नहीं कहा कि अमरीकन फोरसेज यहां पर आ जाय।

What is this? This is slander. Our party has never demanded any foreign forces to be stationed in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then she will apologise to this House.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैंने किसी जमात का नाम गलती से ले दिया है तो मैं उस जमात से क्षमा चाहती हूँ।

श्री नाथ पाई : जमात के नाम का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि अमरीकी फौजें रखने की यहां तजवीज कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। या तो वह बतलायें कि वह कौन पार्टी है जिसने यह कहा है या अपने इस रिमार्क को फौज वापिस लें।

We do not want any lessons from her.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं किसी जमात का नाम गलती से ले गयी तो मैं इस के लिये क्षमा चाहती हूँ लेकिन मह हाउस में कई बार कहा दि है और कई लोगों ने कहा है, कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि भारत सरकार की यह नौन एलाइन्मेंट की पालिसी गलत है.....

Shri Nath Pai: After accusing us, we do not want any lessons from her. हम आप से देस भक्ति में सबक नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाम) : माननीय सदस्या को यह समझना चाहिये कि यह कोई स्त्रियों की जमात नहीं है जिसको

एड्रेस कर रही हैं बल्कि यह भारत की लोक सभा है इसलिये जरा सोच समझ कर बोलें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should be treated as closed when she has apologised.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : यह कहा गया कि खाली बाहर से हथियार मंगाना और उनको चलाना सिखाना ही काफी नहीं है बल्कि उन की फौजों को भी हमें भारत में मंगवाना चाहिये। यह बात कही गई इसमें कोई गलती नहीं है.....

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह कहां कहा गया बिल्कुल गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात कह रही हैं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very serious matter. We want to know whether in this House, in this Parliament whenever we have discussed the question of the defence of our country, any member of this House has ever made this remark that we want foreign forces to be stationed in our country. She says that this remark has been made by some Member. We want to know whether any single member has made this suggestion or not.

श्री बड़े : माननीय सदस्या ने बिल्कुल गलत बात कही है। कोई भी यह बात नहीं कह सकता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member will withdraw her words. She has already apologised to the House. What more do they want?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Never was such a demand made by any member. It is a slur on the country. No patriot has ever made that remark.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has apologised to the House. So, it should be treated as closed. There should be some finality for it.

श्री नाथ पाई—

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मुझे यह अर्ज करना है.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may resume her seat.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the courtesy that is due to a lady Member of this House is not a licence to be used to malign other parties in this House. May I point out it is nothing but political slander to speak in this House that a political party has demanded the stationing of American forces in this country. We want her to identify that party and state the occasion when it was made. If she is not in a position to do so, she should not proceed with her slanderous remark.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भाननीय सदस्या ने यह शर्मनाक चीज कही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has apologised for that.

Shri Nath Pai: She has not.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : फिर से वह बात दुहरा रही हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can the hon. Member name the party or the member who has made that remark? Otherwise, I would ask the hon. Member to withdraw that remark.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैंने पहले ही बाअदब अर्ज किया है कि मैंने जिन जमातों का नाम लिया है, अगर उन में से किसी जमात ने यह बात नहीं कही तो मैं उस पार्टी से पहले ही माफी मांग रही हूँ लेकिन यह कहना कि हाउस में किसी ने यह बात नहीं कही, यह बात सही नहीं है । अगर आप मुझ को मौका देंगे तो मैं उन तकरारों से पढ़ कर बता दूंगी जो कि हाउस में की गयी हैं

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody has said like that in the House.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैं उन सदस्यों से या कोई जमात एसी है तो उन से वा

अदब अर्ज करूंगी कि यह मौका है कि जाकर हमारे जो दोस्त हैं, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स और ग्रेट ब्रिटेन वाले, उन से जाकर कहा जाय, प्रोटेस्ट की जाय, दरख्वास्त की जाय कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की सिर्फ इज्जत का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यहां पर इंसानियत पर हमला हो गया है, इन करतूतों की वजह से हमारी टैरीटोरी पर हमला किया गया है । हम अपने कश्मीर का कोई भी हिस्सा किसी को भी देने को तैयार नहीं हैं । कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अटूट हिस्सा है और वह सर्व के लिये हिन्दुस्तान का हो चुका है । इसलिये पश्चिमी मित्र राष्ट्रों का कश्मीर के प्रति जो रवैय्या है वह बहुत गलत है । मैं शास्त्री जी को शुरू में इस के लिये मुबारकबाद दे चुकी हूँ उस रवैय्ये के लिये जो उन्होंने इस मामले में अव्यार किया कि उन्होंने पश्चिमी मित्र राष्ट्रों अर्थात् अमरीका व ब्रिटेन के राजदूतों को बुला कर उनको अपनी नीति से साफ़ तौर पर अवगत करा दिया और ऐसा करके उन्होंने बहुत मुबारक कदम उठाया है ।

अब इस के बाद उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक दूसरी बात निवेदन करूंगी । हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपनी सेनाओं को साज सामान से लैस करने की दिशा में किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों का जिक्र किया । मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को इस के लिए मुबारकबाद देती हूँ जो उन्हें है कि जहां बाहर से सैन्य साज-सामान की मदद मिल रही है वहां यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारी रक्षा सेनाएं साज-सामान से पूरी तरह लैस रहें, इस के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन हमारे ही अपने देश में हो । एक वक्त वह भी था जब हमारे यहां डिफेंस के जो कार्यकर्ता थे वह दिन रात रिट्रेंच किये जाते थे और बाहर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सामान मंगाने की कोशिश रहती थी । आज मैं पुराने मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बात की

Let me

कोशिश को कि हमारी आर्डिनंस फ्रैंकटरीज और डिफेंस सम्बन्धी कारखाने अच्छे से अच्छे हों और हमारी डिफेंस फ़ोर्सिज से ताल्लुक रखने वाला ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम देश में ही हो। मैं वर्तमान डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि पिछले साल उन्होंने इस विषय में बहुत तेज़ी से काम किया। इस के साथ ही मैं डिफेंस फ्रैंकटरीज के वर्कर्स को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ।

हम देखते हैं कि जो देश अपने डिफेंस के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों पर डिपेंड करते हैं, उनकी पालिसी बदलती रहती है। उन की पालिसी कभी इधर रहती है और कभी उधर रहती है। हर एक देश की पालिसी ज्यादातर उस के नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए होती है। लेकिन जो देश दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं, उन की पालिसी कभी कुछ होती है और कभी कुछ होती है। इस बात को देखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस बात की कोशिश की जाये कि हम अपनी डिफेंस फ़ोर्सिज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सामान अपने देश में ही पैदा करें। इसलिए हमारे देश में हवाई जहाज़ और दूसरा सामान बनाने के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रही हैं, उनके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को खास तौर से मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से हमारी तबज़ह इस तरफ़ दिलाई है कि हम लोकतंत्रीय तरीकों से समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना अपने देश में करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस बात को दोहराया है कि हमारी सरकार की पालिसी है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करें। पीछे कई बार इस बात का जिक्र हुआ कि हमारे देश में प्राइव्शन बढ़ा है और नेशनल इनकम भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन इस बारे में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि जो नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है, वह कहां गई है और लोगों के स्तर में 2045 (Ai) LS—6

जो फ़र्क है, उसकी खोज करने के लिए कमेटीज बिठाई गई। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि जितनी कमेटीज बनती हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट्स जल्दी से जल्दी हम लोगों के सामने आनी चाहिए। ऐसा कुछ खयाल पैदा हो गया है कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: Sir, you have given me only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has taken 15 minutes.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: They took 5 minutes out of my time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody took up her time.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: Sir, this is very unfair.

इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगी कि महालनवीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और काका कालेलकर की, बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की, रिपोर्ट को वह जल्दी से जल्दी हाउस के सामने रखे। वह इस बात की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करे कि हमारे देश में जो कन्सैन्ट्रेशन आफ वैल्य है, वह कम हो।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने इस बात का भी जिक्र किया कि इंडस्ट्रीज का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है और हम को उम्मीद है कि अगले साल ७ से ८ परसेंट तक प्राइव्शन बढ़ जायेगी। हमारी सरकार के लिए यह सचमुच बहुत मुबारकबाद की बात है। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि हमारे यहां तरक्की करने के जो मीन्स हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के जो मीन्स हैं, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के जो तरीके हैं, उन को सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने हाथ में ले, ताकि उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हो और फ़ेयर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की भी व्यवस्था हो सके। हमारे यहां आमदनी में जो फ़र्क है, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने यह भी जिक्र किया कि गल्ले की कमी की वजह से चीजों के भाव कुछ बढ़ गए। मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ कि जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, उस का उस ने नोटिस लिया और यह महसूस किया कि इस के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी परेशानी है। जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, उन के डीयरनेस एलाउंस बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में सारे लोग तो सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। चीजों की कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि ४०, ४५ परसेंट तो गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि सिर्फ पैदावार का कमी की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हो गया है। इसकी वजह यह भी है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का तरीका भी डिफेक्टिव है और इसलिए सरकार को उसे अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। खाद्य मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगी कि चीजों की कीमतें तब कम होंगी जब सरकार गल्ले और एसेंशल कामोडिटीज का कारोबार अपने हाथ में ले लेगी।

इस बारे में मैं हाउस को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि कई बरस हुए यहाँ पर एक को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी बनी। उस की तरफ से जा कर गवर्नमेंट को कहा गया कि हम चीनी चार आने कम पर बेचना चाहते हैं। इस पर एक अंडर सैक्रेटरी ने कहा कि तुम कौन होते हो चीनी सस्ती बेचने वाले। खुद मुझे यह बात कही गई। उन्होंने ने कहा कि तुम कौन होते हो अपने मेम्बरों को कहने वाले कि चार आने कम पर चीनी बेचो। उस के बाद उस सोसायटी का कोटा काट दिया गया। अब जब कि चीनी के बारे में हाहाकार मचा है, तो सोसायटी की तरफ से कहा गया कि हम चीनी सस्ते दाम पर बेचना चाहते हैं। उस को कहा गया कि अगर चीनी सस्ती बेचोगे, तो तुम्हारी दुकान पर रण हो जायेगा और फिर तुम चीनी

ज्यादा मांगोगे। यह भी कहा गया कि कम कीमत पर चीनी बचने से हमारा ताल्लुक नहीं है, सरकार की तरफ से जो कीमत मुकरर की गई है, उस पर बेचो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 20 minutes now.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I was told that I will get 20 minutes at least. The hon. Mover gets 30 minutes and I get 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The seconder gets only 15 minutes. She should close now.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: You must give me some time from my Party's time. 15 minutes will be given to everybody.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, they took a lot of her time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given her that time also. She should wind up now.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I will try to wind up.

श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : माननीय सदस्या ज्यादा टाइम ले कर चेयर का अपमान कर रही हैं।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैं कह रही थी कि सरकार को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब स्पीच काट कर अपना आखिरी प्वायंट कहना चाहती हूँ। हम होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने ने विजिलेंस कमेटी मुकरर करने की बात कही है। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि करप्शन को रोकने के लिये वह विजिलेंस कमेटी फौरन कायम करें। मैं वाग्गदब अर्ज करूँगी कि करप्शन के केसिज को डील करने के

लिये ऐसी अदालतें कायम की जायें, जोकि डे-टु-डे हीर्यारिंग करें। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक केस जनता के सामने आता है और फिर पांच छः साल के लिये गायब हो जाता है और पता नहीं चलता कि क्या हुआ। मैं इसके बारे में इन्स्टेंसिज नहीं देना चाहती हूं, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि मुंदड़ा साहब अपील कर के घर में खुले घूम रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो अपील की हुई है, उसकी हीर्यारिंग नहीं हुई है।

इसी तरह बिजली की कोई कम्पनी है, जिसने दस स्टेट्स के साथ फ़ाड किया है, लेकिन अब भी उस के पास सब स्टेट्स के ठेके मौजूद हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि जब तक फ़ैसला नहीं होता है, तब तक वे लोग मौजूद रहते हैं। हम लोग अचानक एक दिन सुबह बड़े-बड़े अखबार उठा कर देखते हैं कि किसी बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ़, या किसी मंत्री या आफिसर के खिलाफ़ अचानक करप्शन का चार्ज लगा दिया जाता है और उस की डीटेल्ज दी जाती हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि इस बारे में सरकार को चुप नहीं रहना चाहिये। या तो फ़ौरन उस की कन्ट्राडिक्शः होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो अखबार वाले पर मुकदमा चला कर उस को जेल में डालना चाहिये। रोज़ आफिसर पकड़े जाते हैं, रोज़ करप्शन के केसिज सामने आते हैं और उस के बाद मामला खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिये ऐसी कोर्ट्स बनानी चाहिए, जोकि करप्शन के केसिज की डे-टु-डे हीर्यारिंग करें और उनका फ़ैसला जल्दी लोगों के सामने और इस सदन के सामने आ जाये और पता लग जाये कि उन केसिज के बारे में क्या हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय के अभाव के कारण मेरी बहुत सी बातें छूट गई हैं, लेकिन अन्त में मैं सरकार और राष्ट्रपति जी को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि इस छोटे से एड्रेस में जहाँ उन्होंने यह बताया है कि हमारे

देश ने क्या तरक्की की है, वहाँ हमारी कमियों को भी उन्होंने सामने रखा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That an Address be presented to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1964.”

There are many amendments notices of which have been given. One is by Shri H. P. Chatterjee.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri...He is not here. Shri N. C. Chatterjee...He too is not here. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I move.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Syed Badrud-duja...He is not here. Shri Muzaffar Husain...He too is not here. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Muhammad Ismail.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya . . He is not here. Dr. Ranen Sen.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I move the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन
है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में सुन
लेंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसी के
सम्बन्ध में है, बाद में सुनने का नहीं
है । यह जो भाषा का प्रश्न है इस
को बार बार उठाना कुछ अच्छा नहीं
लगता है । हम संशोधन हिन्दी में देते
हैं लेकिन वे हिन्दी में छपते नहीं हैं
जबकि यहां पर अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा
था कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था होगी ।
अच्छा सुनो यह होता कि अंग्रेजी में
जो संशोधन अते हैं, उनका भी तर्जुमा
हिन्दी में दिया जाता । लेकिन ऐसा
नहीं होता है । हमें दुःख है कि जब
हम हिन्दी में देते हैं तो उस को अंग्रेजी
में छाप दिया जाता है और उस को
सक्यूलेट नहीं किया जाता है । मैं आप
की इजाजत से हिन्दी वाले को रखना
चाहूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखूंगा

Shri Lahri Singh ... he is not here;
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary . . . he too
is not here. Shri Bade.

Shri Bade: I move.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I
move.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Sezhiyan
... he is not here; Shri Manoharan
... he too is not here.

All these substitute motions will be
taken as moved.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to
move:

That at the end of motion, the fol-
lowing be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention of the total
failure of the policy of solving
the minority question by a divi-
sion of the country and no men-
tion of a permanent policy which
can save the millions of minorities
in the divided countries from
utter destruction and ruin.” (1)

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to
move:

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

“but regret—

(a) that there is inadequate
reference to the communal
holocaust directed against
minorities in East Pakistan in
Khulna, Narayanganj, Dacca and
other places and to the dire
plight confronting the har-
ried minorities there on ac-
count of the total disregard by
the Government of Pakistan
of its obligation to the minorit-
ies undertaken in terms of the
Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of
1950 and also to the necessity
of reorientating the country's
policy towards Pakistan and in-
voking international sanctions
for safeguarding the democratic
and human rights of minorities
there;

(b) that no mention has been
made in the Address that the
state of emergency proclaimed
in November, 1962 immediately
after the Chinese invasion need
not be continued any further
as there is no apprehension of
a renewed Chinese offensive
immediately;

(c) that the Address fails to
direct the political leaders to
come together to share the res-
ponsibilities of good and clean
administration of the country to

establish a strong democratic but national government especially during the emergency and planning period;

(d) to note that the Address has failed to call upon the members to sink their social, economic, and political differences in the matter of defence planning and development programme of the nation by establishing a strong national government in the country;

(e) and also regret that the Address has failed to announce any definite policy towards—

(i) the minorities in India;

(ii) increase in prices of necessities of life, especially foodgrains; (iii) budget policy to increase the expenditure to more than fifty per cent for the productive purposes; (iv) reasonable taxation policy specially removing burden on the common man through indirect taxation; (v) cottage and handloom industry which is facing life and death situation for survival and (vi) removing corruption, nepotism among the high officials and leaders in the ruling party." (2)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that there is no mention of the measures to be adopted by the Government to secure complete vacation of the area occupied by the Chinese and to take full control over the area vacated by them through the proper utilisation of the state of National Emergency for

mobilising moral and material resources of the nation;

(b) that no firm steps have been indicated in the Address for stopping the infiltration of Pakistani nationals in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal;

(c) that no mention has been made of the facilities to be given for the planned migration of East Pakistan minorities to India and also to the refugees who have come to India from Pakistan under duress;

(d) that no steps have been indicated in the Address for full and complete integration of Kashmir with the Indian Union;

(e) that the Address does not enunciate any coherent policy to hold the price line and to mitigate the hardships caused to the people by ever-increasing costs of living;

(f) that no steps have been indicated in the Address to combat corruption at the political level; and

(g) that there is no mention in the Address of the hardships of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes, nor are any welfare measures indicated to ameliorate their conditions."

(3)

Shri Ranga: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) the absence of a reference to specific measures to ameliorate the lot of agriculturists and provide incentives for increased agricultural production;

(b) that the Address does not, in its reference to developments in Africa, contain a single word of sympathy or support to the people of Indian

[Shri Ranga]

origin in Zanzibar and other countries of East Africa in regard to racial discrimination practised against them and to attacks on their lives, properties and employment;

(c) that, in its reference to recent developments in Kashmir, there is no indication of an awareness of the breakdown of law and order, no announcement of the release of Sheikh Abdullah and other political detainees and no expression of a readiness to institute a judicial inquiry into the recent unfortunate happenings in Kashmir;

(d) the absence of an announcement of the withdrawal of the Seventeenth Constitution Amendment Bill pending before Parliament and the additional threat to introduce yet another Bill to amend the Constitution for the eighteenth time so as to further restrict the Fundamental Rights of the citizens;

(e) the failure to refer to any measures for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward classes;

(f) the failure to take note of insecurity of life and person in Punjab and to suggest measures for restoring confidence;

(g) that the Address fails to mention the need to immediately revoke the declaration of the State of Emergency, to repeal the Defence of India Act and to restore the fundamental rights of citizens suppressed under the provisions of that Act;

(h) that the picture of economic progress and achievement painted in the Address does not reflect the harsh realities of the country's economic plight and the distress and hardship caused to the people by the

wrong policies of the Government; and

(i) that the Address fails to disclose any policy or strategy designed to recover our lost territory from Chinese communist occupation." (6)

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that sufficient notice has not been taken in the Address of the recent disturbances and violence in parts of West Bengal and that no mention is made of the large scale relief measures that are needed for relieving the sufferings of the riot victims; and

(b) that no mention is made in the Address of the serious hardships caused to the backward communities in various parts of the country especially as a result of the judgments of certain High Courts nullifying reservation of certain benefits to the said backward communities". (7)

Dr. Ranen Sen: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that the Address has not given indication of (i) the policy of the Government to give unhindered facilities to the minorities of East Pakistan who want to migrate to India; (ii) responsibilities of the Government to rehabilitate the immigrants from East Pakistan; (iii) the need to rehabilitate fully the displaced persons who have come to India from East Pakistan since the partition of the country; (iv) the damages done by communal forces in India against secular character of

India, thereby becoming a constant threat to the peace, prosperity and democracy of our country;

(b) that the Address has failed to mention the continuous rise of prices of essential commodities especially rice and sugar during the last one year and to suggest any remedy to meet the situation;

(c) that the Address has failed to mention the growth of monopolies in India, which undermines the basis of democracy in India;

(d) that the Address has failed to note that the emergency powers are being used against the people by the authorities and the need to revoke the state of Emergency declared in October, 1962;

(e) that the Address has failed (i) to mention the absence of fair deal to the working class and denial of trade union and democratic rights to them; (ii) to mention the need of taking action against employers who had violated their part of the tripartite agreements in relation to provocations against the employees and the consequent hampering of production; (iii) to make any assessment of the misery and destitution of the toiling masses; (iv) to give any direction towards giving protection to agriculturists who are more and more pauperised and driven into unpayable debts;

(f) that the Address has failed to take note of the progressively deteriorating political and administrative situation in almost all States; especially Kerala and Kashmir; and

(g) that the Address has failed to take into account the growing corruption in the Government and administrative circles". (8)

श्री राम सेवक यादव : संसद के समक्ष भारत के राष्ट्रपति का कार्य-निर्वहन करते हुए उपराष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित शब्द जोड़ने की कृपा करें :—

प्रस्तुत खेद है कि :

- (१) भारत सरकार जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के लिए निश्चित दामनीति अपनाने में असमर्थ रही है।
- (२) भारत सरकार भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों तथा समाज के ऊपरी लोगों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने में असमर्थ रही है।
- (३) भारत सरकार कहीं शीतलहरी पाला, कहीं अतिवृष्टि, और कहीं अनावृष्टि से हुई नष्ट फसल से प्रभावित किसानों को सहायता देने में असफल रही है।
- (४) भारत सरकार छोटी और बड़ी आमदनी का भारक अन्तर दूर करने में असमर्थ ही नहीं रही वरन् उसने उस ओर प्रयास भी नहीं किया।
- (५) भारत सरकार देश की पिछड़ी जातियों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा महिलाओं को समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए विशेष अवसर प्रदान न कर उनकी दशा सुधारने में असमर्थ रही तथा वर्ण व्यवस्था पर आधारित जाति प्रथा और साम्प्रदायिक भेदभावों को दूर कर सभी देशवासियों को एक सूत्र में बांधने में असफल ही नहीं रही वरन् उसने अपने कार्य-कलापों से इसे बढ़ावा ही दिया है।
- (६) भारत सरकार मातृ भाषाओं को तिष्ठित कर अंग्रेजी के 'सार्व-

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जनिक प्रयोग को समाप्त करने में असफल ही नहीं रही वरन् उत्तर-दक्षिण के सवाल को खड़ा कर उसने भाई भाई को आपस में लड़ाया है।

- (७) अभिभाषण में प्रधान मन्त्री की लम्बी तथा गम्भीर बीमारी के फलस्वरूप प्रशासन में आई ढील तथा अनिश्चितता और नेतृत्व विहीनता से उत्पन्न स्थिति को दूर करने में भारत सरकार असफल रही, इसका जिक्र नहीं है।
- (८) अभिभाषण में भारत सरकार द्वारा भारत रक्षा कानून के दुरुपयोग तथा विरोधियों को दबाने में उसके प्रयोग का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।
- (९) भारत सरकार भारत भूमि को चीन के अधिकार से वापिस लेने में असमर्थ रही है।
- (१०) भारत सरकार ने चीन के प्रधान मन्त्री को भारतीय वायु मार्ग के प्रयोग करने की आज्ञा देकर देश के सम्मान एवं मर्यादा को आघात पहुंचाया है।
- (११) राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सातवें समुद्री बेड़े से सम्बन्धित भारत सरकार की कमजोर, दुर्लभ नीति, जिससे लाभ होने के बजाय हानि हुई है, की चर्चा नहीं है।
- (१२) पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों ही मोर्चों पर तनाव तथा युद्ध की स्थिति है, जो भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति की असफलता, अनिश्चितता तथा सिद्धान्तविहीनता का परिचायक है, अभिभाषण में इसका भी जिक्र नहीं है।" (१)

Shri Bade: I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret—

(a) that (i) the assurance given to the Hindus of East Pakistan at the time of partition that the Government of India will not remain indifferent to the protection of their life, property and dignity has not been reiterated; (ii) no mention has been made of the steps that are essential to force Pakistan Government to do justice to the minorities in that country; (iii) the decision to ensure the safe transit of Hindus from East Pakistan and their rehabilitation in India has not been expressed; and (iv) there is no mention of the fact that Government propose to raise this issue before the United Nations or the International Court of Justice in order to mobilise world opinion against the inhuman atrocities perpetrated on the Hindus in East Pakistan;

(b) that the determination to liberate one-third of the Pak-occupied Kashmir has not been reiterated;

(c) that (i) a declaration has not been made for imposing the President's Rule in Kashmir by accepting the demand to this effect of the people of Jammu & Kashmir for intervention by the Central Government after the Hazarat-bal incident; and (ii) nothing has been said about the appointment of a special Parliamentary Committee to probe into the expenditure of huge amounts given in the form of grants and loans by the Centre to Jammu and Kashmir State;

(d) that (i) no declaration has been made by the Govern-

ment of India to free itself from the obligations of the Colombo proposals even after their rejection in toto by China; and (ii) no declaration has been made regarding the decision not to carry on negotiations so long China does not withdraw its armies from Ladakh and also regarding sending Indian troops upto Macmahon line;

(e) that (i) there is no mention of wide-spread damage caused to the rabi crops due to recent cold wave; it also does not mention of the steps to be taken to offer relief to the peasants; (ii) no mention has been made of the severe economic crisis caused due to the continued rise in prices and neither any announcement has been made about measures for affording relief to the people of all categories in the society affected by high prices;

(f) that no indication has been made to end the state of emergency;

(g) that no mention has been made of the scheme to adopt stringent measures to check the activities of fifth columnists in the country;

(h) that no announcement has been made accepting the clear verdict given by the people of Goa for its merger with Maharashtra State during the recent general elections in that territory; and

(i) that no announcement has been made regarding the setting up of a Committee of Experts for determining the cost of living index through scientific method." (10).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that the Address does not contain any satisfactory explanation of the shortfalls in achieving Plan targets, and has omitted to outline the ways in which it is proposed to resuscitate our planning from indifferent implementation and unrealistic assumptions;

(b) that there is no mention in the Address of the dire and distressing famine conditions prevailing in Rajasthan and Punjab and to the measures proposed to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of the famine stricken people of the country;

(c) that there is no mention of the need to establish Desert Development Authority, with extensive powers and ample resources, to formulate, pursue and co-ordinate a massive programme for the economic development of desert regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab;

(d) that there is no reference to the failure of the Government to formulate and implement schemes covering the whole country with a view to ensure safe and adequate water supply in the rural and urban communities, and the need to accelerate rural electrification programme in the country;

(e) that there is no mention in the Address of the utter inadequacy in the availability of trained medical personnel particularly for rural areas, of the steps being taken to improve the situation and the need to establish more medical colleges in the near future and to foster medical research by allocating more resources and by accelerating existing activities;

(f) that the Address has made no mention of the failure of the Government successfully to launch a comprehensive slum-

*discharging the
functions of
the President*

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

clearance programme in the country;

(g) that the Address has made no mention of the continuing and increasing regional imbalances in the distribution of national economic resources;

(h) that the Address does not contain any reference to the urgent need for streamlining administrative procedures in order to curtail bureaucratic delays and to shorten the red-tape, which give rise to all-round corruption;

(i) that it does not contain any expressions of disapprobation and regret that several countries of the West have completely failed to understand the Indian stand on Kashmir and have taken an unjust stand unduly favouring Pakistan;

(j) that the Address makes no reference to the situation obtaining in Jammu & Kashmir and the steps taken to secure closer integration of Jammu & Kashmir with the Indian Union;

(k) that there is no reference to the recent fire at the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi, the causes leading to it and the investigations and inquiries held in the matter; and

(l) that no mention has been made about India's sports policy and the participation of Indian sportsmen in international sports including the Olympics." (11)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The motion, the substitute motions and the amendments are before the House.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Address of the Vice-President discharging the duties of the President is a totally disappointing one. It completely evades the crucial and urgent issues facing the people as well as our economy. Only

a little over a month ago, the ruling Party passed a resolution declaring that democratic socialism, whatever it might mean, was its objective. After the brave speeches made in that session and grand declarations and promises made to our people, one would naturally have expected that the Vice President in his Address would touch upon the crucial problems and indicate what steps the Government was contemplating to take. It is in this respect that the Address has once again belied whatever hopes some people might have entertained about this Government.

In his Address, the Vice President says :

"In spite of difficulties and distractions, we have continued to move forward towards our objective of a democratic and socialist order at home."

This is indeed a bold statement to make for anyone in this country. The concentration of wealth that has gone on under our planning is well known that even the President of the Congress had to decry it. We have even today heard about the report of the Mahalanobis Committee. That Committee was appointed four years ago and the report has not seen the light of the day. It is understood, however, that the report makes, according to paper reports, some shocking revelations on the state of our economy. It is said that only 20 families control as many as 1073 companies with a share capital of Rs. 352 crores and with a gross capital block of Rs. 1102 crores. A small coterie representing a fraction of half a per cent of share holders accounted for 56.5 per cent of the total value of shares and 70 major companies. These companies had a paid up capital of 212 crores. Their market price today is about Rs. 420 crores. Even within the 20 houses, one house alone controls 108 crores. The Government cannot escape the responsibility for this unprecedented growth of concentration during its regime of 17 years.

Nearly Rs. 45 crores, that is, 45 per cent of the 128 crores given as loans by the Government from the taxpayers' money went to these giant companies. The Life Insurance Corporation had by 1960 advanced to these big business houses Rs. 92 crores, and on top of it the bulk of the advances from the banks went to these big business houses.

Contrast this unprecedented concentration of wealth with the conditions of the masses in this country. It is not accidental that the Vice President did not say a word about the conditions of the masses in this country. The biggest single factor which depresses the living standards of the entire people of our country is the issue of prices. Even the mid-term assessment of the Plan admitted the rise of 9 per cent in whole-sale prices. The price rise has been particularly steep since the last budget. We have heard not only reports but also during the discussion in this House that sometimes in Calcutta the rice was selling at Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 per maund. Newspapers report a rise of over 200 per cent since last year in Madras. As far as the working class, the peasants and middle-class employees are concerned, if they want to buy the same amount or quantity of foodstuffs and other materials, then certainly over and above the salary which they got last year, they would have to get at least 25 per cent more as far as their emoluments are concerned in the shape of increase in wages or in the shape of dearness allowance according to the rise in the cost of living.

The Bhubaneswar session of the Congress passed resolution on democratic socialism and shed copious tears over the plight of a large section of society as a result of this price rise. But what does our Vice President say about this in order to bring down the prices? The address says:

"Through larger release of foodgrains from Government stocks, the setting up of additional fair price shops wherever

feasible and appropriate regulation of movements, and through credit policies, every effort has been made to prevent prices of foodgrains from shooting up."

This is what the Address says. So, the address says only of making efforts. But the Address does not speak about the result of these efforts. Why is it that despite these efforts, the prices are rising and what are the measures that the Government is proposing to take in this regard? The only answer the Address has given is:

"The stability of prices can only be achieved through higher production to match the rising level of consumption."

This is the refrain that has been sung by the Government for the last 17 years. There is nothing new in this. Is there any hope that we will have such a super-abundance of agricultural and industrial production as long as the present anti-people policies of the Government continue? None whatsoever and, therefore, prices will continue to rise and the Government will do nothing about it except singing the same refrain. What has socialism got to do with this refrain which every capitalist economist right from the time of Adam Smith has been singing?

As early as in 1958, the All India Congress Committee passed a resolution and it declared that in order to bring about reduction in prices, it was necessary for the State to have monopoly of the foodgrains trade. The entire trade union movement in the country, as well as the progressive opinion even from inside the Congress Party has been demanding that the wholesale trade in foodgrains must be taken over by the Government and private wholesale trading must be illegalised. Even this demand has been turned down by the Government. Why? I want to know why this has been turned down when this is an accepted policy of the ruling Party even from 1958.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

The simple fact is that despite the tall talk of socialism on its lips, the Government is actually building capitalism in our country. Inflation and rise in prices is a specific weapon by means of which increasing slices from the common people's share of profit are forcibly taken away from them in order to make the capital of our big capitalists. The Government, because it is interested in this capital formation, dare not take this powerful weapon away from the hands of our big capitalists, that is why it refuses to lift its little finger in the matter of holding the price line. There have been promises for the last whole one year that the Government is trying to hold the price line. But the price line is holding the Government and not the Government is holding the price line.

Similarly, everyone knows that the banks play a vital role in both speculation and in accentuating the concentration of wealth. The monopoly houses who control the banks utilise the money for making big advances out of the people's sufferings to their own industrial concerns. So, that is the reason why rightly the demand became powerful for the nationalisation of banks. This demand for nationalisation which was first put forward by the Communist Party has now become more widespread. Even some sections of the Congress Party have raised it, and even in Bhubaneswar it was raised. Yet Government refuses to accept it. Why Does Government refuse to accept it? In the absence of these two vital steps it is futile to talk of reducing the disparities in income or preventing the growth of monopoly. When the Government refuses to take the elementary steps necessary for preventing the further growth of monopoly, all its talk of socialism is nothing more than an attempt—to put it bluntly—to humbug the people. Because, the most important thing necessary, if we talk of socialism, is to curb the mono-

poly. And if even a step like nationalisation of banks is not taken and they only talk about it, certainly there is no question of taking any action to curb monopoly.

On the one hand prices are rising, for no fault of the workers. As far as the workers are concerned, Government refuses to accept its obligation to see that the real wages of the workers are not depressed by accepting the principle of full neutralisation of the increased cost of living. What about the public sector? Even in the public-sector industries it refuses to accept the principle of linking up Dearness Allowance with the cost of living index. Big working-class actions have taken place in the country in the last six months and they are also continuing to take place. It is a warning to the Government against continuing this attitude, and I think the Government will certainly take note of these actions of the working classes that are going on in the country.

The Government refuses to eliminate the exploitation by the already entrenched British and other foreign capital. They offer them liberal concessions, guarantees and new opportunities for fresh big inflow. What is the effect of this on our economy? As a result, foreign investment, especially British investment, has doubled since independence. Not only that. There are also the joint companies. There is also increasing penetration of foreign private capital and collaboration with Indian big business. It is also encouraged and backed by the State. Such collaboration agreements in the private sector sanctioned by the Government were only 71 before 1958. But now it has increased to 1,442 by 1962. And today it has become impossible to get a licence before one gets proof of foreign collaboration. If there is no foreign collaboration it is impossible to get a licence.

As far as agrarian reforms are concerned, the Bhubaneswar session of

the Congress has promised the completion of land reforms within two years. But I want to point out to them that in 1958 at Nagpur the AICC passed a resolution directing the State Governments to complete land reforms during the year. What was its fate? Now, six years later, at Bhubaneswar the ruling party promises completion of the land reforms within two years. How can it be done? The National Development Council also has passed a resolution to that same effect. The Planning Commission in its *Mid-Term Appraisal* has admitted that despite land reforms legislations and ceilings, landlords have been enabled to evade the ceiling, with the result that no land was available for distribution to the peasantry. As far as panjar or waste lands are concerned, crores and crores of waste lands or fallow lands have not even today been distributed, and in Andhra there is a satyagraha going on for reduction of land tax as well as distribution of the panjar lands. This is because of the way in which these legislations are framed and implemented.

The only effective legislation on land reform was the one passed by the Communist Government in Kerala in 1959. What has happened to it? For this crime the Congress Party in alliance with the dark forces of feudalism led a violent movement against the Government, and the Central Government obliged the movement by removing the Government. And today the Kerala Congress Government has replaced the Communist Government's land reform legislation by a new legislation which takes away many of the rights that had been conferred on the peasants. According to the Planning Commission there are three important things that should be considered as far as land reform legislation is concerned. One is fixity of tenure; the other is reduction of rent; and the third is distribution after the ceiling. As far as this is concerned, the old Bill fixed a fair rent according to the re-

commendation of the Planning Commission as well as the President. And now it is increased. The President gave the assent to the Bill only after two years. And now for the new Bill the President has hastened to give his assent within a week. Anyhow, whatever legislation had been passed, when it was implemented it was implemented not only by the Communist Ministry but also by the Congress and the other Coalition Ministry. While it was implemented there was a judgment by the High Court and the Supreme Court, and in order to see that the obstacle created by the High Court and the Supreme Court was removed, Parliament had a Select Committee and the Select Committee said that the obstacles would be removed. It was at that time that the State Government, getting the opportunity that the Bill was not there, wanted to change the Bill. So it hurried through within a month and wanted to see that the old Agrarian Relations Act that was there was removed and this Bill was placed. If there was any defect in the old Act the State Government had a right to change it or plug the loopholes. Instead of that they rushed hurriedly through this, taking away some of the most important rights of the peasants and agricultural labourers. They rushed through that Bill and passed it.

In the face of this action of the ruling party how can anyone in the country take seriously at its face value the declaration of the Congress Party that it is going to implement its promises of real land reform? What has happened in Kerala really makes one understand that if there is any real land reform legislation giving the maximum benefits to the peasant labourers and others, when the ruling party gets an opportunity it will take that opportunity and undo what had been done even by a non-Congress Government.

As long as this land monopoly and feudal and semi-feudal fetters con-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

tinue, all talk of overcoming food and agriculture shortage will be a mirage. The Government looks at agricultural production only as a problem of fertilizers and better agricultural techniques, manure, etc. It refuses to see the human element in it. It refuses to see that as long as the actual tillers of the soil do not have a stake in agriculture, their creative energies cannot be mobilised. It also refuses to see that as long as they continue to be crushed by the burdens of taxation, high prices and also debts, our agriculture cannot provide the capital needed for both our agriculture and industry. So long as the Government persists in this attitude, the country can never reach self-sufficiency as far as food and agriculture are concerned.

Nobody can dispute the fact that the tax burdens on the people have become intolerable. I am not going into the details about it, because if you examine from 1951 to 1962, the last budget, you can see how much percentage of increase was there every year as far as taxation on essential commodities like kerosene, tobacco and other things is concerned. Every year it was increasing, one can see. The Finance Minister himself recently admitted that Rs. 200 crores every year cannot be collected. Whose fault is it that Rs. 200 crores every year cannot be collected? It is obviously the Government's. It is for the Government to explain to the people why for their inefficiency and inability to collect Rs. 200 crores every year they should penalise the people by imposing more and more burdens on them. Already peasant struggles and satyagraha have taken place, as I have said, because the land tax is very high and in many States struggles have taken place for the reduction of the land tax. Just now, the satyagraha has entered the second week in Andhra Pradesh. In demand that all the new imposts imposed last year at least should be

withdrawn. Nothing short of this will be acceptable to the people.

As regards the taxation on tobacco last year, it is not only the small peasants who cultivate country tobacco who have gone out of employment, but even the workers in the cigar factories are going to be unemployed. In every State in India, the cigar factory managers are reported to have said that if the taxation on tobacco is not reduced, they will have to close down the cigar factories, and if that happens there will be a lot of unemployment affecting the workers working in these cigar factories.

In order to hide this fact of growing concentration of wealth and of continuing land monopoly which have been brought about by the policies of the Government, the Congress talks of democratic means to achieve its aims of socialism. Actually, many of its policies have nothing to do with democracy and are actually negation of democracy. For instance, I may point out that even after fifteen months after the border war and cease-fire, the state of emergency still continues. The declaration of emergency was used primarily against the workers and the peasants. We had discussed it in the House. Nothing was done to curb their activity, but over a thousand people were detained without trial. Even today, when I am speaking, two Members of this House from Tripura, Shri Dasratha Deb and Shri Biren Dutt, the beloved leaders of the people of Tripura continue to be inside jail. Why is it that when all the others have been released, these two people are kept inside jail? What justification have Government got to keep these two people inside jail? Scores of people continue in detention in Tripura, Assam, Maharashtra, UP and Bihar. When the workers fight against the monopolists, the DIR are immediately resorted to for detaining

hundreds of them in jails as happened in Bombay and Goa. In Bombay and Goa while there had been a working class struggle, so many people were detained under the DIR. Even ten days back, in Bombay, so many detenus were released, but as soon as they were released, and they were coming out, Government re-arrested them. That was a disrespect to the judiciary also. They had released the persons, but those persons were immediately rearrested. Yesterday, a newspaper reported that many workers had been detained under the DIR in Indore in an industrial dispute. Thus, the state of emergency continues only because Government want to prevent the common people from fighting against the attack of the monopolists and speculators. It is clear that there is no justification whatsoever for the continuation of the state of emergency. Therefore, I request that the emergency should be immediately lifted, and those arrested should be released immediately.

There is now talk also of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill. After illegally detaining a number of people, Government propose without any qualm of conscience to legalise the illegal acts in the teeth of the Constitution and its authoritative interpretation by the Supreme Court by the proposed eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. This raises an issue which is of fundamental importance for the citizens of this country. This shows the scant respect that Government have for the Fundamental Rights which are paraded before the world as an example of our democracy. Government should not be allowed to escape the consequences of their illegal acts, and when the time comes, I am sure Parliament must reject this new attempt at legalising the patently illegal acts.

In his Address, the Vice-President has at many places talked about

democracy which is functioning in this country. I do not know whether the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President does not know of what is happening in some parts of India, especially in my State of Kerala, for instance. In Kerala, the Minister in charge of law and order himself has broken the law, and even the case against him was not registered for two months. He misused his authority, and he got the district collector to issue a statement. And he has been allowed to continue still in Government. There is no security for the lives and properties of even the Congress MLA's belonging to the ruling party.

In this connection, I would only like to point out the editorial that was written by *Mathrubhoomi*, and what this Congress paper had said about this thing only the day before yesterday. The *Mathrubhoomi*, dated February 11th, writes as follows:

"The Peechi affair did create considerable commotion all over the country. Following this the demand that Chacko should resign was strongly voiced by certain newspapers and many public men. We now learn that Chacko had offered to resign from the Ministry but the Chief Minister Shri Shankar felt that such a step was not necessary. If this is true, then, attitude of the Chief Minister is not compatible with any democratic traditions."

Then, it further says:

"It was in this situation that Congress President Kamaraj arrived in Trivandrum to enquire in person the State of affairs in Kerala. It is only with utter shame and regret that one can recall here the unseemly rowdiness exhibited by Chacko's followers both at the airport and at the MLA quarters. It is certain that those who witnessed these scenes must

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have wondered: 'What kind of democracy is this? Where will it all lead us to?'

Sir, it is not a communist paper which has written this, but it is widely circulated Congress paper which has written this editorial. And in ends the editorial by saying that the President take up the role which the Ministers cannot.

Another widely circulated paper in Kerala, namely the *Kerala Kaumudi* has written the following in its editorial. I am reading out these things because they represent the public opinion in the country. The *Kerala Kaumudi*, dated the February 8th, writes as follows:

"What the events that took place in Trivandrum the other day proclaim is the general feeling of insecurity of life and property—should this Ministry be allowed to continue in power. If for no other reason, this Ministry has forfeited its right to administer the State by this single incident alone. What right has this Ministry, believing as it does in methods of violence in the pursuit of its aims, which has so well demonstrated that it is free from any responsibility to protect the life and property of even elected representatives of the people, to continue to rule over this State? That this Ministry, willing as it is to achieve its aims by the resort to the methods of violence and threats, will continue to rule over the State, including during the period of the coming elections is a thought too frightening even to contemplate. Is it at all conceivable that free and fair elections in an atmosphere of peace can even take place under this Ministry which has demonstrated its utter contempt for all values of truth, decency and fair-play? If anyone believes that it is possible, he is indeed living in a fools' paradise."

I do not want to go into the other editorials, because they may have been written by other papers. But I would only like to point out that the whole Opposition walked out in the Kerala Assembly; the whole Opposition had stated that a certain Minister had forfeited the confidence of the people. Further, a member belonging to the ruling party inside the Assembly went on fast, and many Congress MLA's joined him. And what did the Government do? They did not even respect the public opinion. After all, what does democracy mean? Democracy means respecting public opinion. But we find that public opinion has not been respected at all. It was not merely the opinion of the united opposition, but even the members of the ruling party went into action inside the Assembly saying 'Either I must die or this Minister must go because his action is bad.' Even after all that, we find now that the Congress ruling party has said that the portfolio of the Minister may be changed and that if that is done, things will be all right. What does democracy mean if there is no respect for public opinion? When the papers in the country, when the whole Opposition in the State Assembly, and when even a big cross-section of the Congress Members themselves say like this....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is my hon. friend discussing the politics of the party or the Government?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: My hon. friend can speak what he wants when he gets his chance. Now, let me have my say. I know that my hon friend will be wounded when I say all these things.

Shri Tyagi: As a member of the party.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When a member of the ruling party goes on a hunger-strike inside the Assembly, it is not a very small thing. The next day when the Congress President goes there we find that three thousand people come and stage a demonstration saying

that Chacko should not resign; they went before the Congress party office, and also entered the MLA's quarters and entered his room and did all these things. If these things are not taken note of, then I do not know what will happen.

I might say that as far as Kerala is concerned, it has been not the interest of the nation or the country but the interests of the ruling party to perpetuate their power, which have reigned supreme, and it is because of this that so many things have been done in this State. The Communist Government had been dismissed unconstitutionally there. Then, there was the question of corruption charges against the Chief Minister and another Minister. Instead of having a judicial inquiry in other places, there was absolutely no judicial inquiry at all. Now, we find that the whole country says that a Minister has acted badly, and the public opinion is there in the country against him, and even then, because the elections are coming, in order to perpetuate their power, the ruling party does not want him to resign.

With such things happening, how can we talk of democracy? If the Minister in charge of the Home portfolio and other Ministers behave like this, what will be the position? In a place called Kottikulam, near Kasergod, about 200 persons have left that village. The police ran riots in that village. There was some fight between one man and the police. For that, they went there from house to house and beat every man and woman. According to the papers, those who go to the Fishery school, the students, are given identity cards so that they may not be beaten. If there is murder, the people responsible for it will be punished. But if the police go from house to house and beat everyone, man, woman, and create terror, what is to happen? The result is that hundreds of people leave the place. These are the things happening under that Ministry. People take the law into their own hands; the police do as they like.

2045 (ai) LS—7.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. It may be made clear whether in the discussion on the President's Address, the action of a State Government or of any member of the ruling party can be discussed. Only the factual policies of the of the Government are under discussion. Will my hon. friend relate these stories to those policies?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not discussing any individual. I am discussing how democracy is functioning in this country. Democracy is represented by public opinion—of the Opposition as well as of the ruling party. But that is not reflected in what is happening there.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What your ruling, Sir?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The Congress Government in Kerala must be dismissed—that is the ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is another thing. This is about police verification. I do not know about other parts of India, but what is the state of affairs in my State? We discussed this matter two years ago in this House. After election, a number of people, about 2,000, employed under the Central and State Government, are out of employment for the last three-four years. After every election, there is a police verification. Everyday I get letters. I have sent them to the Prime Minister and other Ministers saying that this is what is happening. I can understand this happening in a government which is not democratic. Here a man has worked for 12-13 years and he has a good record. Police verification also shows that his conduct is very good. So if any charges are levelled against him, he must be given an opportunity to defend himself.

It was only 15 days ago that the Supreme Court gave judgment about those who had been discharged in 1948 under the National Security Rules in

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the railways. If charges are brought against a person for which he is to be discharged, he should be given an opportunity to state his case. The charges must be investigated by a tribunal. If he is indisciplined or inefficient, that must be gone into by that body. But here what happens? One fine morning hundreds of people are told that their services are no longer required. They cannot appeal. They cannot go anywhere. They can only go to the Supreme Court, which it is not possible for everyone to do. This is how things are happening so far as Kerala is concerned. I do not know about other States.

Shri Nambiar: Still worse.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the face of all this scandalous state of affairs, in the face of this continuing emergency, in the face of the Government's attempts to legalise its unconstitutional acts, in the face of the negation of the right to agitate and to fight against the attacks of the monopolists and speculators of the common people, all this talk of democracy is sheer hypocrisy. It is an attempt to raise false issues and continue its policies of helping the monopolists.

Coming to Kashmir, the present state of affairs there is very deplorable. The regime of Bakshi and the present regime of his nominee, Mr. Shamsuddin, alienated the sympathy of the people of the State. Corruption in the State is universally talked about. It is well known that the people cannot utilise democratic methods to improve their standards of living. Many a time, attention has been focussed on the nature of the regime there by people from Kashmir as well as from outside. The Government has refused to heed these warnings. It is necessary to root out corruption there and guarantee the people's democratic rights so that they may be enabled to struggle for improving their living standards. For all this, in my opinion, it is necessary that a broad-based government should be formed in Kashmir.

In the matter of foreign policy, the President has done well to reassure the policy of non-alignment. But of late, on many issues, particularly those affecting colonialism, the Government seems to be sounding a discordant note. In South Viet Nam, the USA is openly intervening with arms. It shamelessly engineered a coup about four months ago when it wanted to change the Government, though that government was a satellite. Within three months, it engineered another coup. We have a responsibility there, because India is the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam. Yet we do not raise our voice of protest against this blatant and open interference by the United States with force of arms in the internal affairs of S. Viet Nam.

Many countries of South East Asia including Ceylon, have raised their voice of protest against the proposed patrolling of the waters of the Indian Ocean by the US Seventh Fleet. It is well known that this extension of the patrolling is an attempt by the USA to intimidate the freedom-loving countries of S-E Asia and dictate from a position of strength. Yet our Prime Minister has refused to raise his voice of protest against this open intimidation by the United States on the ground that we cannot do anything about it. We know the Prime Minister raised his voice of protest against the military pacts entered into by the USA by some countries of Asia. At that time, we were certainly not more powerful than we are now, but that did not prevent the Prime Minister from coming out against these moves of the US. Why this timidity today? There is a feeling that our Government has actually acquiesced in the US move regarding the Seventh Fleet. This is reinforced by the fact that at Bhubaneswar, the leadership of the ruling party did not allow any reference to this question in its resolution on foreign affairs. Newspapers are full of reports that as a result of all this, our prestige in Asia and Africa is suffering.

Why this slipping away from the firm positions we took up only a few years ago? Has it got anything to do with the fact that we look to America more and more for economic aid? If so, this will spell disaster to our independent policy, internal and external, and India's prestige abroad will suffer.

I do not want to say anything about the subject matter of the debate that has taken place yesterday and today. We devoted one full day for it and today there were questions and answers. It has been made clear in yesterday's debate that the riots in East Bengal were inspired by the Pakistan Government. The Government with its reactionary, communal and chauvenistic ideology must be held directly responsible for this terrible tragedy. What happened in Calcutta and other places is also shocking, because it strikes at the very root of democracy and secularism. What is necessary today is to tackle the question of rehabilitation. It will have the support of all sections of people in this country.

I regret to say that on all these important issues facing our country, both external and internal, the Address keeps total silence. It is, in fact, an attempt to camouflage the Government's present policies by repeating the mantram of democratic socialism. This cannot fool the people for long, and the rising prices and the struggle of the people against these policies will, I am sure, be a warning to the Government and compel the Government to accept a change in these policies immediately.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend Shri Gopalan has taken the Congress to task for not being very sincere about what they said regarding democratic socialism. My hon. friend supports, on the other hand, what is known as people's democracy. Whatever commonness there is between people's democracy and democratic socialism can be studied and explained not by me so

well as by hon. friends of the Communist Party and of the Congress Party, but to me both appear to be sailing in the same boat, although pretending to belong to two different opposite groups and creating a kind of atmosphere of mock opposition and fight also between themselves.

Shri Tyagi: But you are sailing in a submarine.

Shri Ranga: This Address does not breathe any optimism at all. It looks as if it is drafted by a Government which is suffering from jaded spirit, from spiritual depression and political bankruptcy. They have been in power for such a long time that they have taken power for its own sake, as if it is their own birth-right, and they do not seem to be anxious to justify whatever they do before the people. Whatever is possible for them to say, they seem to think, should be enough to pass for the President's Address. That is how the President's Address is before us. Why has it happened? It is so because they have been in power for such a long time, and they have not found any effective challenge to their power. They have come face to face with failures almost on every front, and they do not at all see a way out of this failure, but at the same time, they are not afraid of the consequences of their failures. Hence this Address that has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by the Vice-President on behalf of the President, rather acting as the President.

What is our position in the world? With all sense of responsibility I say that we find ourselves more isolated today than ever before, and our political and international opponent and enemy, China, is improving her position. A great statesman once talked of one precious year lost. I personally feel those words apply to what has happened during last year. This Address does not say anything at all as to what this Government proposes to do, or has done, in order to recover the lost territory on the Hima-

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layan front. They may say that they have never conceded any right at all to the Chinese to remain where they are, but by efflux of time, the Chinese are likely to gain ground. As they themselves have stated, in regard to various other matters, by efflux of time their own rights have become strengthened. Have we ever taken any step, first of all, to take charge of Longju and to go beyond, to go beyond Chushul on this side anywhere—one step at least in order to establish our right, as a precedent to recover the lost ground? We have not done so. On the other hand, we have given an assurance privately, or at least we have given those people who are interested in these matters to understand, that we are not going to trespass into the so-called no-man's-land that has come to be demarcated there as a result of China's withdrawal. I take very serious objection to this procedure of the Government, to this failure of the Government.

Secondly, they talked about the stepping up of defence production. They have been saying that they are going to reach a target of Rs. 100 crores worth of production. What that Rs. 100 crores is in terms of our defence materials and equipment and abilities, we do not know, in view of the rising spiral of prices and inflation and in terms of real equipment itself. They would like to keep it all a secret, let them but where is the assurance that our Government has really made the best possible use during the last one year of the money that we have placed at their disposal and the people who have offered their services for defence, in order to effect this accretion. We have had no assurance at all, not a mention in this Address.

Thirdly, China, on the other hand has improved her position. One of their spokesmen, fortunately now out of office, was saying some time ago that it was China that has come to be

isolated. We contested that statement at that time. Events have proved that we were right and he was wrong. China has improved her position. It is proper for the Government to realise the significance of the recognition of People's China by France. It has world repercussions. A number of African countries were till recently French colonies. They have become free. They were contacted by the Chinese Prime Minister. When he was going through the African countries, our Embassies as well as our press correspondents there were luring us into complacency saying, he was not cutting much ice. Actually, he has paved the way for the recognition that he has obtained from France. First of all, he went to canvass all these African countries, as many of them as he could and then he achieved this big result, and this result is going to have its repercussions all over the world, in regard to SEATO as well as NATO, and that I consider to be a great accretion of strength to China. Compared to that what is it that we have been able to achieve? Nothing, except that we mention here a number of the dignitaries who visited India, and certainly, our Government has woken up and developed a new definition of dignitaries by including in that term these astronauts also. It is a wonder why they did not also regale us with stories of the visits made by some of the representatives barring the President and the Vice-President, whom they have sent to East African countries. Why did they send them, on what basis, with what credentials, except that they belong to the inner coterie of their social entourage? Beyond that, what achievement have they got to their credit? Is Ceylon more friendly with us or Burma, except for that visit recently by one of their leaders? Even in Malaysia what is our position? What is the stand that we are taking in regard to the fight that is going on between the communists and others in the former Indo-

China area? What is the positive stand that we are able to take in order to strengthen the democratic case of all these people in these areas?

What is the kind of protection that we have been able to give our own nationals in all these countries, Burma, Ceylon and Malaysia? More than that, what is the fate of all those thousands of Indians who have been affected so very badly—some of them have been murdered, several people's properties were sequestered—in Zanzibar and other places also in East Africa? We have not been told what our Government has been able to do and proposes to do in order to use its own good offices with all these various independent Governments that are coming into shape in Africa, to protect and promote the interests of our Indians there, who went over there just as they have gone over to various other countries, in a spirit of adventure, in order to develop those countries and also find employment for themselves and become rich and prosperous. There is not a word here about the steps we are taking to protect their interests and promote their interests though in some parts of India our economy is closely inter-linked with their fortunes. What steps have we taken to minimise their sufferings?

Kashmir is now being discussed in UN. When it was taken to the UN, who asked our Government to offer to hold a plebiscite? Now they say: we are not going to hold a plebiscite. Why? By efflux of time. Well and good. They have put the whole of our country in the wrong box. You may give a number of explanations but you have committed that blunder. You want to retrace that blunder. Well and good. But what steps are you taking in Kashmir to see that the people are assured of a better Government a saner and less corrupt Government Corruption seems to have become the order of the day so far as

Governments in India are concerned—State level or Central level. Only yesterday, we put a question and the Home Minister was not prepared to answer. The Leaders of the National Conference did not seem to be very popular; the National Conference is itself in tatters though it controls the Government and it does not hold its own in Jammu or in Kashmir. It was the People's action committee or whatever they may call it which maintained law and order for a number of days among the ordinary people. It is wrong to think that all these happened only because of the unfortunate happening regarding the prophet's possession. So many other things had contributed which reached their culmination at this happening. Why does not the Union Government take some drastic action? My hon. friend Shri Shastri tried to bring about some peace there. Why not they take charge of the administration there for at least six months and help those people to achieve a more democratic leadership and have a less corrupt administration. As long ago as 1958, speaking from the Congress Benches, I had the honour of saying to this House:

“So far as Kashmir's internal politics is concerned, I would like some thought to be given by the hon. Prime Minister and also by the Government as to whether we cannot possibly do some thing in order to bring into existence an organised party or leadership which would be co-operative, which would be able to win the co-operation of all the groups and parties. I do not know whether there is any such possibility but an effort ought to be made because otherwise we hear only of one party and we do not hear of any other party.”

As a result of the one party rule in our country, the same horrible consequences are likely to follow in our country, if our people are not able to throw up an effective opposition to be able to control the ruling party. There-

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fore, I say that the time has come for reorientating our policy towards Kashmir. How long are we going to keep Sheikh Abdullah in jail? Even a life convict convicted for life imprisonment has an opportunity of being released from jail after ten years. Sheikh Abdullah has been in jail for nearly ten years, except for a short interval of 2-3 months. My hon. friend and others have been talking about abuse of power given to Government under the Preventive Detention and the various other Acts. He is one of their leaders and why should he be kept in jail for so long? If he were to be released and given an opportunity in the present circumstances to find his own side, it is quite possible for us to have two effective, democratic parties, one having a majority and the other having a minority or they may be able to form a people's democratic coalition Ministry or a national ministry so far as that area is concerned. Therefore, I urge the immediate release of Sheikh Abdullah.

Shri Bade: There will be more trouble.

Shri Ranga: Trouble will always be there. The Opposition has to create trouble for the ruling party in a democracy and democracy can function well only when all the leaders are given an opportunity to make their appeal to the masses.

Is there any law and order in our country? My hon. friend Shri Gopalan just now gave a lot of detailed information about Kerala. It was said that a Minister was able to take law into his own hands. There was another Minister in my part of India who used power in his own way, in his own individualistic, personal, egoistic and vindictive manner. The Supreme Court had to give a judgment. The Supreme Court gave another judgment against another Chief Minister in Punjab. There is then a Ministry in West Bengal whose failure is writ large

during the present crisis in spite of the certificate given by the Home Minister this morning. Every one talks of the prevalent corruption at the topmost levels. What sort of corruption? If I happen to be the Chief Minister or Minister or some big guy and if I do not like such and such a person, I have ways and means by which I can get those people hounded out, almost murdered and even butchered and yet escape. This is what is happening in Government. I do not want to mention names though I have the names before me. Some of these complaints are coming to the Home Ministry and for a number of years nothing has been done. Several times when asked whether any action has been taken against such Ministers or Chief Ministers or officers, the Home Minister had to say: we are not able to take any action. Later on they attempted to take party action here and there but we are not interested in party action. We are interested in the constitutional manner in which the Central Home Minister functions from here to assure the social, economic and political freedom of those people who are opposed to those in authority. It happens that there are many people within the Congress itself who have had the courage to resist this kind of vindictive spirit and personal egoism and along with the Opposition people, they also resisted such things so that there could be sufficient safety and freedom for all the people who had the guts to resist this kind of Mussaloniism and Nazism. Is there such an assurance today?

Shri Tyagi: There is.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even rebel congressmen have been detained.

Shri Ranga: The time has come for the Home Ministry to take effective steps.

Now, they are bringing an eighteenth amendment to our Constitution because the Supreme Court has questioned their right to do such arbitrary things

as they have been doing during the last one or two years, in detaining so many people. They have fallen foul with the Supreme Court. Thank God there is a Supreme Court. The framers of our Constitution were foresighted and courageous enough to provide this third wing of our democracy. Because in this so-called Parliamentary democracy, it has become possible for the executive and the legislature to combine and then begin to do things in such a way that the liberties of the people could be endangered. Under these circumstances, they thought that there should be the Supreme Court in order to question their right and authority and test all that they do on the anvil of the Constitution itself. Therefore, my hon. friend the Prime Minister, from the very beginning, almost the next day, I think, after the Constitution was passed, began to say that the Constitution is not sacrosanct: there is nothing sacred about it; it can certainly be altered.

If you look into the records, you will be able to find justification for what I am saying. Not once but many times he has said so. He has proved it to the hilt by all these amendments to this Constitution which they have brought forward.

They are talking of the failure on the agrarian front. How could there be success on the agrarian front when this Government goes out of its way to place before this House the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill over the Joint Committee of which you have the honour to preside? They have brought forward that Bill which threatens the security of the self-employment and the land-holdings not only of the agriculturists and the peasants but also the agricultural workers, artisans, etc., without giving them any right of a reasonable compensation, without any right of going in appeal to the Supreme Court. Where is any security for any of these agriculturists in our country? Which agriculturist would be so foolish as to invest even Rs. 10 of his hard-earned money in

agriculture, while this Damocles' sword is being held over his head? Not being satisfied with it, they are going to bring forward this new amendment to the Constitution. My hon. friend Shri Gopalan was talking about satyagraha against the land revenue enhancement. Yes. That kind of satyagraha movement is going to be organised over the whole of India. Why? Because these Agriculture Ministers and Finance Ministers at the State level as well as at the Union level have become mad enough to go against all the assurances that have been given by the British Government and earlier by the Moghual and other people also, and begin to raise the land revenue, not according to the particular settlement records or reports over a period of 30 years—without any change over that period—but from year to year whenever they like. And to what extent is this done? When the British were here, they used to put a ban on themselves, beyond 183/4th per cent enhancement.

But here are the people who call themselves Parliamentary democrats now, socialists on top of it, and they want to raise it to 100 per cent. In some cases, the Ministers themselves admitted that it would even go up to 800 per cent. In this manner they want to deal with the very foundation of the social economy of the peasant masses of this country who form more than 70 per cent of the population. No wonder their agricultural front is failing.

When the agricultural front fails, how could there be any success of their industrial front? They have come now here, giving the names of a number of projects. Why? It is something like my going to my father and asking, "Give me a house." He says, "Yes, the house is coming later on; but now you look at the beams, look at the walls, look at the window panes; all these things are coming up." For how many years are they going to build up in this manner? "Outhouse is ready," he says. You may go and

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live there if you like. All other conveniences will be found in the five elements! It is in this manner that they have brought in and provided for their planning here.

They have listed a number of things. One can also list a number of their failures also. What about the output of mill cloth? Here is an extract from the report. For instance, in 1962-63, it was 4,921 million yards against 5,100 millions yards in the preceding year. Year after year, it is the same. About sugar, it is 2.3 million tons now, whereas it was 2.7 million tons in 1960. Because of the slow progress in the first two years, it is feared that the third Plan will end with a big shortfall in many industries like steel, pig iron, aluminium, industrial machinery, automobile, fertilisers, paper and cement. The steel output in 1965-66 will be of the order of 5.8 million tons against the target of 6.8 million tons, Pig iron, 1.2 million tons against 1.5 million tons; nitrogenous fertilisers, 500,000 tons against 800,000 tons. A shortfall of about one million tons in the cement target is also expected and in paper and paper-board also a similar fate is going to overtake them. One can go on like that. It is no good simply cataloguing a number of projects and saying, "Oh, look at the great achievement of ours."

What is this achievement? Have we not achieved such things earlier? The British also used to do it. But at whose cost? At the cost of the people. Here are my Communist friends who supported the Government in their Plan, and now they complain against the new taxes and additional taxes. Therefore, they want those taxes to be withdrawn. I want these new taxes to be withdrawn. True, I want the kerosene tax to go; the Gold Control Order also to go, and several other taxes, especially the tax on diesel oil to go and also so many other excise duties to go. But all this additional taxation has come in the wake of their Plan. Their Plan is

lopsided and centrally oriented, and fit only for a totalitarian State and not for the kind of a democratic federal State that we have.

What is the fate of the State Governments today? They have been converted to the status of District Boards. Each State Government—can you believe it—has got its own senior civilian representing that Government before these great Secretaries of the various Ministries and also their Ministers. They hold separate meetings of these M.Ps. and go on begging us, all parties, to put in a word for their Governmental projects. Here is a big bundle which I have received from the Andhra Pradesh liaison officer. My hon. friend was talking about the big business. These Governments have got their Public Relation Officers. The State Governments have their—not High Commissioners but—Public Relations Officers; they are ICS and IAS officers. The State Governments have been reduced to that plight. We raise our voice against it. We want all their powers to be resuscitated and given back to them. And this plight has come about because the same ruling party is ruling over the States as well as here. Therefore, it is stewing in its own juice. The State Governments are being degraded in this fashion, so much so that, as you know, some of the Chief Ministers are prepared to come here as Ministers of State. This sort of thing has got to be ended.

So I say that this planning has got to be reoriented in such a way that they would give priority to water-supply, to shelter, to food, to clothing and to schooling. These are the most elementary things. Instead of that, they want me to feel happy about these three great steel project.

This Government warns us against "big monopolists". Who are the monopolists? Is not that officer who is controlling the National Steel Corporation a monopolist? Is he not

controlling an investment which goes beyond Rs. 600 crores? My hon. friend Shri Gopalan said, "Beware of all these people; But how much paid-up capital they have all got? Only Rs. 200 crores each." Over them all, we have got the Central Government as well as the State Governments and the legislatures also. But here are those great statist monopolists, neo-Mussolinis, administrative Mussolinis, bureaucratic Mussolinis, who are at the head of these great State enterprises. Where is anyone to whom we can appeal? The Public Accounts Committee! Ask my hon. friend what kind of control he has got over them. The Estimates Committee! Ask them also how much power they have got. Ask yourself and various other people also who are presiding over the various Select Committees what power, what strength and what control they have got over all these Corporations. Very little. If I were to accept the advice of my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam, the Parliament will have much less control than what they have at present. Thank God, there is still a Railway Minister and a Railway Ministry coming here with a railway budget. We have an opportunity of catching hold of him whenever he goes wrong and taking him to task. But we have no such opportunity of taking other people to task at all. Not a bit. All those people have been thrown up now as a result of Stateism. We are opposed to it, True; we do not want monopolists even in the private sector. Therefore, let us have necessary legislation to control the powers and vagaries of these monopolists, whether they are in the State sector or in the private sector. It is in that fashion that we have got to work.

Finally, I want to make one point. When my hon. friend Shri Chavan stood in Maharashtra for a Lok Sabha seat, one of my local leaders wanted to stand there. Whether we win or not is another matter. My people certainly were very keen on contesting that election, but we withdrew our candi-

date. Why did we do it? Because we have begun to feel not only because this is emergency, but also because of the national consciousness, of our sense of unity that so far as foreign affairs and defence are concerned, as far as it is possible, we should try and see that those people who become incumbents of those Ministries or posts should be agreeable to all the political parties. At least to the democratic parties, if not to my friends here who will never be reconciled to any democratic way of life. We should also make it possible for them to function here easily and effectively without being worried about their own seat.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you; a good idea.

Shri Ranga: The time has already come, as I said last time, when we should have a separate Foreign Minister apart from the Prime Minister. As God would have it, it has now become necessary for the Prime Minister to begin to realise the wisdom of what I have been saying since 1949 that he should divest himself of the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. If he does so and if he thinks of appointing somebody, I am not going to ask him to consult us. But let him keep in mind which person, which choice, would be most agreeable not only to his own party and to the various groups within his party—one group of his party has become a projection of the communist party—but also to the other democratic groups. There has been some talk unfortunately that all those people who are grouped around him have been anxious to please him and to persuade him to think of somebody who is not very far from his own so-called political background and who is not too much divorced from his own personal affections. I wish to give this warning in advance and I hope he would desist from accepting any such bad advice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Why not mention the name?

Shri Ranga: It is not necessary. I wish to warn him and the Government to desist from it, because it is easy to go on trying to please the demigod of the day forgetting national interests. But I hope there are sufficient number of Ministers as well as other friends of the Prime Minister on that side who have the moral courage to be able to tell him and prevent him from accepting such a bad advice.

My hon. friend, the Prime Minister, has fallen suddenly ill. We are all very sorry; I am personally sorry. We have worked together for more than 30 years in fair season as well as bad season. We differed very violently but yet we also learnt to like, love and respect such other. He was good enough to express similar feelings about us. Therefore, we want him to recover as soon as possible. He does not believe in God, but I do. Therefore, I pray to God that he should recover very soon.

At the same time, I give him the warning that it is time for him to prepare his party to go into the opposition and help us, the democrats in the country, to go to the other side; and he should be prepared to sit in my place, as the leader of the opposition, to help us, assist us and guide us. It is only in that way that democracy can be made a success. If he does not like a parliamentary system in that manner, let him at least think in terms of the Swiss system wherein there will be scope for all parties in the committee government. The committee government will be responsible for the whole of the administration. If it is not too late for him, let him pay heed to my advice. If he does not do so, he will go the way of all those great men of history who have gone with a very bad epitaph

Shri Mahatab (Angul) Sir, the two speeches which have preceded make me wonder whether we are using the opportunity given by the President's Address properly or not. We have

heard too much of democracy and all these theories. We have also seen how the minds of these two speakers are working for cross purposes in themselves. I do not know whether the two speakers were prepared to speak something or they were so much obsessed with their dislike for the Congress that they did not see logic in what they were saying. For instance, my immediate predecessor, Shri Ranga, told us that he asked the Home Minister to take charge of the law and order situation in the States. He asked, why not the Central Government exercise authority over the States and ensure law and order and safety? At the same time, he says that the State Governments have been reduced to the status of district boards and have their liaison officers. He wants complete autonomy for the States. How the two go together, I do not understand. (*Interruption*). The conception of democracy requires that we must have respect for other opinion also. That is the crux of the whole thing. The leader of the communist party said something about Kerala. There is nobody from Kerala here to represent the other side of the thing. We do not know whether the facts are correct or not and still we are called upon to pass our judgment and proceed on that basis. Is it democracy or something else?

Here probably the mistake arises out of their notion that the party and the Government are the same. In fact, they are not the same in democracy. Copious references were made to the Bhubaneswar Congress and various party conferences. Fortunately they have got an opportunity to refer to our conferences because they are open ones. But we have no means of referring to their own conferences.

Shri Tyagi: They are held in purdah.

Shri Mahatab: So, how can we meet them on their own ground? So, this is not the platform where we have to discuss party resolutions and party

manifestos. Here we have to perform a constitutional work. The President has delivered an Address which contains the policies and programmes of the Government of the day. That Government no doubt is a party Government. Whatever happens in the party conferences, it is their look-out. We are not here to refer to party conferences. They cannot expect any reply to those references because I do not know what is passing on in their conferences.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Both are given in newspapers.

Shri Mahatab: So, it is very wrong to refer to those party conferences on this occasion. Of course, opposition parties have got plenty of opportunities and plenty of other forums—their own newspapers for instance—where they can criticise as much as they like. I have nothing to say about that. They are perfectly entitled to have their own opinions about the resolutions which we have passed. It is open to them to oppose them and call them reactionary. But on this occasion they cannot expect a reply. From whom can they expect a reply? I do not know.

An Hon. Member: Not from you but from the Minister.

Shri Mahatab: The Minister is nobody in the party. The Minister is something different from the party. It is not the communist government where the party and the government are the same. Here it is a different Government altogether. It is a democratic system. That system has to be understood. Democracy has got a wide meaning now. It means everything now. There is people's democracy, bourgeois democracy and so on. But in the democracy which we are following here, the crux is that the party is different from the Government. Here the Government has to be criticised or supported on the merits of their proposals and their work. That is my first submission.

Shri Tyagi raised a point of order. I do not know whether it is a point of

order or not. But to talk of the State Governments here on this platform seems to me not quite proper for this simple reason because none of us has felt aggrieved by anything done by the representatives of the State Governments. We do not know the facts. This is an opportunity for having anything published. But there is no means of verifying whether those facts which are stated here are correct or not. That should be borne in mind. Whenever we say something, as democrats, we should keep in view that another judgment is possible. There may be another version of the whole thing. Unless that mind is developed, I do not think we can work out properly parliamentary democracy.

Having said that, I come to the Plan which has been so much criticised by **Shri Ranga**. Of course, their opinion is well known. They do not like this Plan. But they have not yet produced a substitute Plan. They are perhaps hoping that a substitute Plan will be produced by the Prime Minister when he comes to this side, the Opposition. They are perhaps hoping that the Prime Minister will give them the opportunity to formulate another substitute Plan. It is a curious way of thinking. To think of the leader of the majority party to form the Opposition is something curious. I do not know the particular logic in it. That shows how the thinking process goes. This is a curious way of thinking. I would respectfully suggest to **Shri Ranga** that for the sake of a healthy opposition which is needed in parliamentary democracy there must be consistent and logical thinking all round. Unless you do that you will not have followers. You may have individuals as followers but you cannot have a large scale following. That is the difficulty. When you have no followers you cannot have a majority here. Therefore, in order to have a majority following there must be consistent and logical thinking all round. Illogical thinking will lead us nowhere.

[Shri Mahatab]

Now I come to the Address itself. As the House well knows the Address has been prepared in circumstances which are well known. Probably there was much time or much thought given to it. The custom has been to give the Address in order to give the Parliament an opportunity to know the mind of the Government as to what they are proposing to do. Here is an Address which has stated all facts frankly, and I must congratulate the framers of that Address for the frankness which they have displayed in stating all the facts as they are. But they have not given their mind as to what is proposed to be done on those facts.

Take, for instance, this emergency. I would most humbly submit to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri whom, on this occasion, I welcome most heartily for the job which he has undertaken, that the people should not be made acclimatised with the emergency. That is the fundamental basis of all administrations. If people get acclimatised with an emergency, at the time of real emergency nothing will happen. That is the danger. Many others have said, many statesmen have said that an emergency should not be continued for a long time. If it has to be continued, then there must be some visible signs of the existence of an emergency and there must be some preparations to show the existence of that emergency. That fact has to be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that the Chinese threat is there. Reference has been made to that in the Address itself. But that threat also should make us do something. What we do should be visible so that the population will know that there is an emergency and something is being done. I do not accept the argument of Shri Ranga that something should be done immediately to throw out the Chinese and we should go to Longju or any other place. These are all talks which are not realistic. We must

take a realistic view of the whole thing. The fact is there that the Chinese are still in occupation of some parts of our territory and we are committed, the Parliament has taken an oath, the Government and all Members of Parliament and the people are committed, to the expulsion of the Chinese from our territory. The question is, what steps are being taken. Some reference should have been made to those steps saying that such and such steps are being taken in that direction. Of course, it is not possible for the Government to lay bare all the facts. But some indication as to the steps that are being taken in that direction should have been given.

Similarly, a reference has been made to the midterm appraisal and the drawbacks. Of course, I am not replying to those who do not agree to the Plan.

Shri Ranga: Which Plan? This Plan has failed.

Shri Mahatab: Even in a Plan which will be made by Shri Ranga there will be some reverses. Even in our domestic plans we sometimes meet with reverses. In any plan, whenever reverses take place that does not deter us from thinking that the Plan is there. Therefore, merely saying that we are wrong, that everything is going wrong or some other things are happening is not enough. Some reference should have been made as to the steps proposed to meet these reverses and the reasons why the mid-term appraisal has shown some drawbacks should have been there. What is being done to meet that challenge should have been mentioned. Then we could have known as to what are the steps that are being taken. For instance, production in several spheres has gone down. In agriculture and in other spheres the production is not satisfactory. What is going to be done

about it? Had these points been mentioned in the Address it would have enabled us to judge the whole thing as to whether the thing is going in the right direction or not.

Probably, because of the attitude which the Opposition takes these Addresses are written in this manner. Whatever criticism the Opposition offers, it is so desultory and so destructive that I do not think anybody in charge of framing an Address of that type would care to bring before the whole House all details. I am a man of details. I am, therefore, precisely stating as to what are the precise steps to be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Governor's Address in Bombay during your time?

Shri Mahatab: That was a detailed Address, you should know.

Shri Ranga: He did not draft it. His Ministers prepared it.

Shri Mahatab: Similarly, there is the question of Pakistan. Of course, we have spent several hours over that debate. The Home Minister gave us the final reply only this morning. But I would very humbly ask both the Home Minister and Shri Shastri whether it is enough to say that our people here should keep themselves under control. That is very good. That has to be done. Every citizen of India is entitled to have safety and protection. Law and order must be maintained in this country. At the same time, what is being done to put an end to the provocation on the other side? That also has to be stated. Nothing has been stated so far as to the steps taken to stop the provocation there. If anybody asks me as to what is my suggestion to stop that provocation I can only tell him this. It has almost been proved during the debate here and also from outside—I have some personal knowledge of that—that this was engineered by people from Pakistan. There is no doubt about it. That being so, that provocation will always be there. How to stop that

provocation. A firm attitude, in my opinion, should be taken about Pakistan. Pakistan should be finally told that if they go on doing like this some other steps, in the words of the Prime Minister, will be taken. Those other steps include many things. We must come to a decision that we will not tolerate this kind of provocation. To call upon our own people to be controlled and at the same time to do nothing to stop this provocation is unrealistic. That is my humble opinion.

Then I come to these various projects. There have been references to various projects. With regard to one project I wrote to the Planning Commission. I wrote to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and other members of the Planning Commission. I say it here, on this platform also, that whenever projects are undertaken the advice given by the Public Accounts Committee in 1955 should be borne in mind. The economics of the project, the estimates of the project should be very closely examined, worked out and then only the project should be started. If you start the work in anticipation of these things, ultimately some wrong things may be done and the project may prove to be uneconomic. I think it is for that very reason that in some of these projects the cost of production has gone up. I am very glad that the mover of motion, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, referred to the cost of production. He has sufficient knowledge of commerce and industry and out of his knowledge he referred to the cost of production. Why is it that the cost of production is going up? An estimate which starts with, let us say Rs. 50 crores, ultimately ends in Rs. 300 crores. There cannot be so wide a gap between the original and the final estimates. Why has this happened? The Public Accounts Committee in 1955 gave the advice that the economics of projects should be properly worked out and examined before the work is started. Many things are

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started in anticipation. I am particularly referring to a project which is proposed to be started in my constituency. According to the preliminary report about 6 lakhs of people are going to be displaced.

Shri Tyagi: What is the name of that project?

Shri Mahatab: Tikkerpara project.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the Minister says that detailed investigation has to be done and the report is yet to come before any action can be taken.

Shri Mahatab: I have received the letter from the Minister today that detailed investigation has not been done. That has to be done. No work should be started before that is done. Otherwise, it may land us in difficulties, as it has done in the case of several other projects.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Centre advanced any money for this project?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No.

Shri Mahatab: I now come to the Dandakaranya Project, which is vitally connected with the problem which we were discussing yesterday and today. The Dandakaranya Project is intended to accommodate the refugees from Bengal. Now, it has been stated by Shri Atulya Ghosh, Congress leader of Bengal in a press statement that the work of that project is not satisfactory. He has openly stated in the press that drinking water is not available there. My information is that sub-soil water there is so much below the surface that tanks and wells cannot be sunk easily. So, the main problem is to supply drinking water to the people who live there or who go there.

Secondly, the yield in the reclaimed land is not up to the mark. I am told that the production per acre in Dandakaranya is only 9 maunds, whereas in Orissa, where the production is the lowest in India it is about 25 maunds. When that is the

position, how do you expect families to go and live there especially when water is not available and the yield is very poor? Therefore, that project should also be very carefully examined.

It is no use saying that large forest areas can be reclaimed and people can stay there. That is all poetry; it is not a realistic statement. I had discussion with Shri Khanna on this subject. He is trying to do his best; there is no doubt about it. These are the real problems which are facing the refugees who have to go there. It is very easy to say in Parliament that all the refugees coming from East Pakistan will directly be sent to Dandakaranya. But where is the accommodation, food and other amenities for them? How will they live there? These things should be very closely thought of, because they are matters of detail. All general talk should cease. As we are in the 16th year of our independence and in the midst of the Third Plan, all general talk has to disappear. We are in the midst of execution of many things. Therefore, we must be very detail-minded persons. So, we must closely examine all the details and then come to conclusions. Unless the details are gone through and discussed, all our schemes will go astray and what is not desirable will happen.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Coming to foreign policy, Shri Ranga said that our foreign policy has landed us in isolation. Factually, it is not correct. He complained and asked why China was recognised by France. Does he expect India to go and beg of France to recognise or not to recognise a particular country? How can India go and interfere in the internal affairs of another country? How can we ask any particular country not to recognise China? That

is not our look-out. So far as India is concerned according to me, our foreign policy has been very successful and it has settled down. By "settled down" I mean that we are in a settled place and we are not moving here and there.

So far as friends are concerned, I think we are having them at the time of need. There is no doubt about it. Then he was saying that we should have influenced the policies of Burma, Ceylon and other countries? Are we thinking in terms of the old imperialism? What are we thinking about us? I am not able to appreciate his argument. These are independent countries. He also referred to East Africa, Zanzibar and other countries. We have all the sympathy for those Indians who are being displaced from those countries. They are being displaced because of the new independence which those countries have achieved.

I have my own personal experience in this matter which I will narrate. When I was the Central Minister here, the Prime Minister of Burma came to see me. At that time, Madras handloom cloth was mainly being sold in Burma and Burma had stopped its import. I took up this matter with the Burmese Prime Minister and told him "Look here, you should allow our handloom cloth to go there; otherwise, there will be so much of unemployment". He immediately replied "Dr. Mahatab, did you not stop British cloth from your country when you were fighting for your freedom? We are doing the very same thing." Then, after prolonged negotiations they agreed to take yarn from our country but they refused to take manufactured goods. Similarly, the Burmese Government displaced Madras and Orissa people who had their lands there. These problems arise when colonies becomes independent.

At the same time, these problems are the problems of our own people.

We cannot say: let them suffer. We cannot afford to say that we have got to do something to relieve their sufferings. These Indians who were in very good positions are now being displaced from the newly-independent Asian and African countries. That has created a new problem for us. We cannot blame those Governments. Neither can we blame our own people. I am very sorry to say that one of the representatives of Government has criticised the Indians overseas. Therefore, there was some criticism in Bombay of that statement. There is a feeling that the Government of India is not sympathetic towards those people. That feeling is wrong. The Government of India has full sympathy for those Indians and whatever is possible should be done to mitigate their distress at the present moment. This matter should be taken up with the new Governments which have been formed in these countries. It cannot be taken up at other levels. It is only in a friendly and amicable way that all these problems can be solved.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
 Mr. Chairman, when I heard and later read this Address of the President, it struck me as a very incongruous piece of document. We have been having these Addresses from the time the first Parliament came into existence. This is the first time we have taken shelter behind the provisions of article 65 for delivering this Address to the Houses of Parliament. This is a peculiar document in which the President has not identified himself with the Government. There are three different identities visible from this document viz., the President, the Vice-President and the nation. The Government does not come into the picture at all. It is a very peculiar document. Generally, the Address of the President is always meant to be the address by the Government through the President about the legislative piece of work to be undertaken during the

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ensuing session. I will not use a disrespectful word because, after all, it is assumed to be coming from the President but I will not hesitate to say that this piece of document is a drab document.

The peculiar nature of infiltration that has been going on into India for the last nearly 5 or 6 years has not been mentioned in this whole document. Why have we closed our eyes to this infiltration? It is the protest to this infiltration which, in my opinion, has been the cause of the present riots in Pakistan. The riots were engineered for a long time and when they found that there is some sort of opposition here to this infiltration the riots were undertaken. It was engineered and sponsored by the Government of Pakistan. This argument of reaction for the commission of a particular offence with reference to a particular article of respect for the Muslims was an eye-wash, an absolute eye-wash. One has on relation to the other. It was sponsored in a manner which can only befit the mad persons who are controlling the destiny of Pakistan.

16.00 hrs.

How far has this infiltration proceeded? Have we ever looked into this aspect? We have not been able to give the figures as to whether there are five lakhs who have infiltrated or whether there are ten lakhs or thirty lakhs who have infiltrated. But infiltration has been going on and we have not been able to check it so far. When we attempted it, a hue and cry was raised that we are driving out the Muslims from India. Can we not ask a simple question of Pakistan to show us a single big officer belonging to the Hindu Community or to the minority community in the whole of Pakistan? There is not a single big appointment in India which cannot be held by anybody irrespective of caste, creed or religion. We, as a secular state, have thrown

open the doors of every form of employment in India to all. But can the Pakistanis say so?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an Islamic State.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, it is an Islamic State and because it is an Islamic State the natural corollary follows that those who are non-Islamic must be slaughtered, butchered, killed and driven out. If that is the Islamic State, we must all grid up our loins and try to fight out the menace that is there. It is a menace for the whole world; it is an international menace which tries to destroy and commit genocide upon a whole community of one crore and sixty lakhs. Seventy lakhs have been destroyed leaving ninety lakhs only. If we cannot do that, we must be ashamed of calling ourselves a big nation. Is there any country which can say that? Here even the little choice of a citizen holding a franchise in India, even that is now being taken by Pakistanis. Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister here that Pakistani nationals have stood for elections and have been elected also? And such persons have been elected for whom deportation orders have been passed by the District Magistrate and by the Chief Ministers of the States concerned! Yet, those people have not gone out and they get themselves elected. Can there be such a thing in any part of the world? Can any country say this? Do you think that we are doing this simply by virtue of the fact that we chose to call ourselves tolerant? No, Sir, it is not tolerance; it is the complacent nature on our part where we close our eyes and do not watch the danger that is lying ahead of us. This infiltration that is going on is a source of very great danger to us. The danger to Assam is patent; the danger to Tripura is patent and the danger to Rajasthan is patent. I may give illustrations of Rajasthan. More than 2,000 Pakistani nationals

are there and are not moving out from Jaipur even after notice. More than 600 are there in Bhilwara and not one is moving out. More than 600 are there in Udaipur and nor one is moving out. Ajmer has got an influx of infiltrators and that is going on.

What about the borders? Time without number our borders are raided; cattle are lifted; men are killed and we are not able to do anything by way of retaliation. What we do is that we send a strong protest note.

Sri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very strong.

Sri U. M. Trivedi: What is the strong protest note? How many times shall we protest? There must be some end to this protesting. We must make up our minds that no protest but slaps are necessary. If we cannot give slaps, protest will not help us. There has been enough of these protests.

May I ask a question to myself and to this House? Are we the only people in this world who are afraid of war and for our lives, or are there other people also in the world who are afraid for their lives and want to save their lives? Small countries like Israel, Egypt, Iran and even Cyprus stood up, with the net result that there was no war. Nobody likes war. Even the mightiest United Socialist Soviet Republic was not able to put its bluff through because Kennedy called the bluff. Nobody wants war, much less Pakistan. But we are the only persons who think in terms of "There will be a war, a world war and the world will be destroyed" as if we are the only custodians of the happiness of the world and nobody else. Why should we be afraid? Why should we not call a spade a spade and tell Pakistan, "So far and no farther; we are not going to tolerate the infiltrations that you are carrying on"? That has been the reason why we had to hang down our heads in shame when

China attacked us. It is this fear of war. They thought that we are all cowards living in this country and that these cowards will never fight; so, push them back. And we have been pushed back.

How many persons have been killed in these riots? Have we got an estimate of it? It was very kind of an American reporter who was able to tell us that hundreds and hundreds have been killed and have been found dead in one hospital in Dacca. But can we give an estimate of how many were killed in Dacca, in the villages near about Dacca, in Narayanganj, in Barisal and in Khulna? Have we got an estimate? Were they only 10,000 or 15,000 or 50,000? Children, women, old men, young men—all were butchered. Such a butchery has never been noticed in any part of the world. And here we are. Who are we? It is our kith and kin who have been killed and we are sitting here and sending protests. What else do we do? We control ourselves. Let us control ourselves. I am also one of them who feel that it is an ugly aspect that for the sake of those who have become mad in Pakistan we should become equally mad and torture or do wrong to innocent persons. No, Sir; that is not my idea. But we must not be afraid to punish the guilty. We must be prepared for that eventuality. Why do we want to hand over Berubari and have 10,000 more to be killed and handed over for being killed? There is no question of parochialism here; there is no question of communalism here. Communalism is in the heart of the governing party. They still go on thinking in terms of Hindus and Muslims. This idea of Hindu and Muslims should go. But the promise that we gave at the time of partition of this country must be upheld by us. Was Sardar Patel an ordinary man? Was the promise made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when partition took place was the promise of an ordinary man? Jawaharlal it was who

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

said, "I made a promise to name this country Nagaland"; therefore the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath to name it Naga Pradesh was turned down. Even the promise to keep the word 'land' was maintained and it was so maintained because it came from the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This promise was made on the floor of this House and outside to the whole country at large to the minority, namely, that your life and liberty will be protected by us even when there be partition, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said, "We will rush to your succor if you are troubled." What were those words? Were they empty words? Are we going to eat and swallow those words and keep quiet about it? We have simply to hang down our heads in shame that the promises made by us, by a great nation are not kept. What faith can those people put in our assurance that we will settle them and bring them to Dandakaranya? Those are not words which will carry any solace to them.

Then, Sir, this Address is entirely mute on the question of Kashmir. It is unfortunate that a particular incident has happened there. But have we realised the duty that we have to do by Kashmir? Are we going to consider even today that in Kashmir there is Muslim majority and Hindu minority? If Article 1 of the constitution of India applies, the whole of the territory of Kashmir is an Indian territory. What right have we even after 15 years, after two or three general elections have been held, to say that Kashmir has not decided to join us? How long can we continue this friction? How long can we keep this Article 370 over our heads? Prof. Ranga was telling us that we should take a very realistic view. In his realistic view, he says that Sheikh Abdullah should not be kept in prison. I for one would not like any man to be detained in prison without crime. But are

we making a farce of this trial or are we really sincere about this trial? The sins committed by Sheikh Abdullah were such that two or three witnesses were enough to get him in the neck. Why that particular procedure has not been followed and why is he being allowed to carry on propaganda and why is he being furnished with funds to carry on propaganda passes my comprehension. The sooner this trial is over, the better it is for this country. Unfortunately, in our country, we have felt that anybody can threaten us; Phizo can threaten us; Ayub Khan can threaten us; Sheikh Abdullah can threaten us. Anybody who does not love this country has got the right to threaten us and we humbly bow down to those threats.

What prevents us from dropping out Article 370 now? A resolution can be passed. Those people are prepared to pass the resolution. The Assembly is prepared to pass the resolution. Let us say: we have committed a mistake and let us abide by the mistake. We had no business whatsoever to say that the plebiscite is to be held. But since a mistake has been committed let us abide by the mistake. Even that mistake can be rectified by getting this resolution passed that Article 370 shall no longer apply to Kashmir. Why should we not do it? The question of the refugees would have been solved long ago. Thousands and thousands of acres of land are lying fallow. Hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent by Kashmir without deriving any benefit whatsoever except that of hatred and allowing a handle to Pakistan to always carry on propaganda against us.

Our propaganda machinery has miserably failed. We cannot even tell the truth. Although Pakistan can carry on propaganda with untruth, we are afraid of telling the truth to the world. This is what I have notic-

ed in the foreign countries. Whenever I had an opportunity of going, I found this one thing. It is not possible for a single hand, for any Member of Parliament, to carry on propaganda. It requires a huge Government machinery for the purpose of doing it. One talk with one officer or one talk with one Minister or one talk with a particular Secretary will not help the propaganda that is to be carried out in favour of India. It is an agonizing fact.

Coming nearer to the affairs of the country, I ask: Where are we? I do not want to enumerate all the shortfalls that are there in our country. I for one have never understood this obsession of having a Plan with an investment of Rs. 8300 crores which, I say, has been drained down the gutter. We have not been able to realise anything. Plans or no plans, we would have still got the various projects put through. It does not require any Plan. It may require planning; it may require an estimate; it may require a foresight to carry on the progress of the country. But why have this Five Year Plan business? Why have this Planning Commission and why have this Planning Minister? What is all this for? This could have been carried on even without the Planning Minister or without the Planning Commission or without these so-called big Plans where money has been wasted. What is lacking entirely is foresight.

Very recently, I had occasion to go along the railway line to Moradabad. It was contemplated to build a double line there. Once, one type of signalling was carried out. Then, there was another type of signalling carried out, and then, there was a third type of signalling carried out. Three types of signalling were carried out there. For the first type, about Rs. 60 lakhs were spent; that Rs. 60 lakhs went into water; then another Rs. 120 lakhs were spent; that also went into water; then, another Rs. 200 lakhs are going to be spent in order

to have the signalling system installed. What does this show? It shows that there was no foresight, and we could not realise six years back what was to be done and what ultimately we had to achieve.

The same is the story everywhere. D.C. engines are being built, but A.C. traction is being laid out. Then, we realise that D.C. engines will not work on A.C. traction, and, therefore, we must have A.C. engines; then we say that the others are having A.C. traction, and, therefore, we must also have A.C. traction, and, so, A.C. engines must be built and the D.C. engines must be put in the stores. Is this planning? This planning without foresight is no planning.

Therefore, I say that there must be some re-orientation about this idea of planning. Then, let us take the case of production. Agricultural production has gone down. The production of cereals has gone down; the production of wheat has gone down; the production of rice has gone down; the production of sugar has gone down; the production of steel has gone down, the production of fertilisers has gone down, and so on. How many things can I enumerate here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Corruption is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The only thing that is going up is corruption. It is ever on the rise and it is ever on the increase. Whom to point out?

Just a little while ago, Shri Ranga was praising our Supreme Court, and he was happy that there was the existence of the Supreme Court. I belong to the Supreme Court Bar, and I also praise the existence of the Supreme Court. But what has it brought about? Look at Part III of the Constitution, dealing with Fundamental Rights. Article 13 has no force. Article 14 has no force. Article 16 has no force. Article 19 has no force. Article 32 has no force. And Article 31 has no force. What is this Constitution for?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The emergency is there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Article 31 has been taken out, article 16 has been taken out, article 19 has been taken out and article 14 has been taken out, and then the Supreme Court exists. What are those rights actually? Notwithstanding the Supreme Court, here is a mighty Government which does not feel ashamed of bringing forward a validating Act. As soon as the Supreme Court pronounces a judgment that this is a colourable piece of legislation, or that this is a wrong legislation, or that this is a legislation which is *ultra vires* or comes the mighty Government which says 'All right, we shall validate what has been invalidated.'

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Shame!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Very recently, I came across a case where Rs. 45,000 had to be realised from one man. When it was found that the particular Act did not provide for the realisation of that amount from him by Government, and when the defect was found in the Supreme Court, immediately, a retrospective Act was enacted. For the sake of Rs. 45,000 can a Government rush like this? Is this a Government of the rajas or maharajahs or Thakurs or Nawabs or what else is it?

An Hon. Member: It is Wajid Ali Shah's Government.

Another Hon. Member: It is the Government of all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why do they want to create this type of Government? It is a Government which validates invalidated laws.

If we get an opportunity of looking at the railways in our country, we say that we have achieved a lot of progress. But what is the progress that we have achieved? Look at the total mileage of the railways.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The railway budget is coming up shortly.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know that it

is coming up and we shall discuss it later on. But I may point out that today in this country, there are places in Orissa, in Andhra Pradesh, in your constituency as also in my constituency, where for a distance of 150 miles, you cannot reach any railway station at all; sometimes, you have to go about 200 miles, in order that you may get into a railway train. What is all this progress for? Sometimes, the Railway Ministry talks and says 'Ours is a commercial undertaking'. At other times, it says 'No, no, we are also a public utility concern.'

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Railway Minister is not here. What is the inspiration for my hon. friend to refer to the railways?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: One Deputy Minister of Railways, whom I know, namely Shri Shahnawaz Khan is here. So, I can talk about the railways. My hon. friend has forgotten him, but I remember him.

Mr. Chairman: There is a railway budget and there will be a separate occasion for discussing it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know that it will be coming up. But then, the President's Address is also meant for it. Unfortunately, when we are discussing about projects, we have not discussed about any project relating to the railways. Why have we kept quiet? The project must be there. Look at the map, draw the line and tell the people that 'railways will come here to serve you'. That also is lacking. I will not touch more on the railways because very soon an opportunity is coming for me to expose the whole administration of the railways.

Now I come to the postal department. Have we progressed in this direction? I have received a letter which says that in a village called Harsol, letters do not reach that place even from six miles in eight days. How long will this state of affairs continue in our country? We do not know. Yet we have got the

complacency to say here that we are going up and up. I respectfully submit the Address is lacking in the true picture of the country which is before us in the year of grace 1964.

One thing is very patent. This emergency is continued in the country. Why is it there? Is it continued only to authorise the making of laws without bringing them before Parliament? Is that the only function for which the emergency was created? The emergency was proclaimed to meet the Chinese menace. But what has the Chinese menace to do with making rule 125B? I do not know. What has the Gold Control Order to do with the Chinese menace?

An Hon. Member: Sugar Control Order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is another thing.

We are only arming ourselves with laws which we can make according to our wish and choice, without coming before Parliament.

An hon. Member: Chini and cheeni!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Therefore, if there is no emergency, do not keep the people in suspense. Have no emergency. We have lost territory. We have lost face. We are hanging down our heads in shame. Let us keep them hanging down for some more time. There is no harm. We have been keeping them hanging down for so long. But do not call it emergency any longer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Hang yourself!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The only object is that we must hang ourselves (*Interruptions*). I am prepared to do that with all of them.

Some very pinching remarks were made by one of the Deputy Leaders of the Communist Group. A suggestion has been made that the riots in Calcutta were created by the Hindu community. This ought not to have come from a man of that great learning like the Communist Member who spoke. What has it got to do with

the Hindu community? Reaction is always there. Our law recognises provocation and says that under circumstances of provocation, even commission of assault is excusable. It is a very good thing that in India although there was provocation, it did not spread far and no great mischief was done. But somehow when you cannot fight with the enemy across, you always want to beat your own child.

मत जाओ उधर, मैं वह रास्ता नहीं हूँ।

You tell the child not to go there. You cannot go and fight the enemy. That you cannot do. If you cannot do that, you go and slap the child. The Communist leader wants to advise us that we must not do this, we must not do that. This they do when the communists find that the only party which can today oppose them, and which will not allow them to grow in this country, is the Jan Sangh. When it comes to that, the Communist party always comes round and throws mud at the Jan Sangh. Wherever Jan Sangh is strong, communists are wiped out, they cannot come up, we will not allow them to come up. That is the reason why the reaction of the Communist Party became very apparent in that speech. I am not concerned with any particular person. All of them are respected friends of mine. Individually, they are very good persons, but as a party that reaction is there.

One word more. I do not know whether in joke or in seriousness Shri Mahatab suggested that we must come out with substitute plans. My reply to that is: why should we come out with substitute plans? I cannot understand it. If a man who runs a business, a shop, a company or a limited concern, cannot manage his own affairs, let him get out, file an insolvency, and I will appoint a liquidator and then run it. Till that time comes, it is no function of mine to come out with substitute plans.

श्री डॉ० प्र० शर्मा : सभापति महोदय,
 राष्ट्रपति का कार्य निर्वहन करते हुए उपराष्ट्र-

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

पति जी ने जो दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में अभिभाषण दिया उसका स्वागत करने का जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा कि श्री हरेकृष्ण मेहताब जी ने बतलाया, उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में भारत सरकार द्वारा योजनानुसार जो भी प्रगति देश में की गयी है और तीसरी योजना के आने वाले दो वर्षों में जो कार्य वह करना चाहती है, उसका उल्लेख करते हुए जो भी सुखद या दुःखद घटनाएँ देश में हुई हैं उनका ईमानदारी से सही-सही उल्लेख किया है।

लेकिन उस अभिभाषण को हमारे विरोधी दलों के कुछ दोस्तों ने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की। अगर ठीक से समझते तो शायद उनको इससे नुकसान होता। उन्होंने उसकी सराहना न करके बहुत सी ऐसी बातों का इस सदन में जिक्र किया है जो कि उनकी दलगत राजनीति से मतलब रखती हैं। खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री गोपालन ने जो बातें सदन के सामने रखी हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं अन्त में दो-एक बातें सदन के सामने रखूंगा।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की तीन वर्षों की प्रगति का जो मूल्यांकन इस अभिभाषण में दिया गया है, उससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं यह उम्मीद करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी खामियाँ हमारी नजर के सामने आयी हैं, उनको इस योजना को बचे हुए समय में हमको तेजी और मुस्तैदी से काम करके पूरा करना होगा। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हमने जो इस योजना का लक्ष्य रखा है उस तक नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज जो योजना देश के अन्दर चल रही है उसमें सभी लोग, हर पार्टी के लोग, इसको देश की उन्नति का काम समझ कर उसमें मिल-जुल कर योग दें और इसको आगे बढ़ाएँ, न कि यह समझ कर कि यह कांग्रेस प... या कांग्रेस सरकार की

योजना है, इस काम में खींचातान करके इसके लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के मार्ग में बाधाएं डालें।

जैसा कि मैंने आपसे कहा, खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, उन कामों में जो हमारे सामने आते हैं, उनकी पूर्ति की तरफ ध्यान न देकर उस काम को उलझाने के चक्कर में बराबर रहती है।

मैं इस बात की ताईद करता हूँ कि देश में चीनी आक्रमण के कारण संकट की स्थिति होते हुए भी, सरकार ने देश को औद्योगिक उन्नति की तरफ काफी बढ़ाया है। और मेरा खयाल है कि यह बहुत ही सराहना का काम देश के अन्दर हो रहा है।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चितरंजन में जो बिजली के इंजन बनाने का जिक्र किया गया है, उस कारखाने में बिजली के इंजन बन रहे हैं। इसी तरह भूपाल के हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। वहां पर जो चीजें बनाई जा रही हैं उन से देश को बहुत फायदा होगा और जो विदेशी मुद्रा हमारी उन चीजों को मंगाने पर खर्च होती थी उस में काफी बचत होगी।

उप-राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में खास तौर से खेती की पैदावार के सम्बन्ध में जो असन्तोष प्रकट किया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं भी अपना असन्तोष प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से मजदूर क्षेत्र में काम करता रहा हूँ लेकिन जिस क्षेत्र से मैं इस सदन में चुन कर आया हूँ वह खास तौर से देहाती इलाका है और वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह जिक्र किया है कि ६० लाख एकड़ नई जमीन की सुविधा अभी तक प्रदान हो चुकी है और चालू वर्ष में ५५ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सुव्यवस्था होगी। राज्यों को उन्होंने १६.१५ करोड़ की सहायता देने का भी जिक्र किया

है। लेकिन मैं इस मौके पर, खास तौर से पूर्वे बिहार और अपने क्षेत्र का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा के किनारे बक्सर से लेकर आरा तक लखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जहाँ पर सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और यहाँ पर जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ तैयार होती हैं, मेरा यह खयाल है कि सिंचाई की कोई भी व्यवस्था हो तो वह उत्पादन दुगना हो जायगा और खास तौर से उन इलाक़ों में मैंने सारे देश का भ्रमण करके देखा है कि कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है जहाँ वर्ष में ६ महीने तक आवागमन बिज्जुल बन्द रहता है। लेकिन यह ऐसी जगह है जिस का कि मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। वह बिज्जुल जलमग्न रहती है पानी से भरी हुई रहती है। आने जाने का कोई व्यवस्था वहाँ पर नहीं रहती है। इसलिए मैं आशा करूँगा कि गृह मंत्री और भारत सरकार इस बात के ऊपर ध्यान रखेंगे और अगर देश में सचमुच समुचित रूप से एन्ड इक्वैलिटी की बेसिस पर, एन्ड यूनिकॉन्फ़िडेंसी की बेसिस पर देश का विकास होना है तो उन इलाकों की तरफ़ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना है जिनका कि पिछले १५ वर्षों में अभी तक कोई विकास नहीं हो सका है। चेअरमैन महोदय, मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके का जो यहाँ पर प्रतिनिधित्व इस सदन में होता था, वह रुढ़िवादी विचार रखने वालों द्वारा होता था, जो रंगा साहब की पार्टी के सिद्धान्तों के समर्थक रहे हैं। इसलिए वहाँ पर जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद सिवाय लोपों का शोषण करने के अलावा उन साधारण लोगों की प्रगति करने की तरफ़ कोई उन का ध्यान नहीं रहा है।

मेरे मित्र श्री गोपालन ने बढ़ती हुई महंगाई का जिक्र किया है। ठीक है, देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि सरकार बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को रोके लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकार

महंगाई को नहीं रोक सकती है चाहे जितनी भी कोशिश की जाय क्योंकि एक तरफ़ जो खरीदने वाले लोग हैं वह गल्ला और खाने पीने की चीजें सस्ती दर पर अवश्य चाहते हैं लेकिन जो उत्पादन करने वाले हैं, खेतिहर लोग हैं उनको यदि लोहा, कोयला और इस्पात आदि आवश्यक चीजें महंगी दर पर मिलती हैं तो उनकी उत्पादित चीजों अर्थात् गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ेगी और इस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है अगर प्रजातंत्री सरकार इस देश में चलाना है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मजदूर या सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनके महंगाई भत्ते में हाल में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह नहीं के बराबर है और उसमें कोई फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए हमारे संगठन की तरफ़ से हम बराबर इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सस्ती दर पर गल्ला मुहैया करे। सरकार हर एक जगह लोगों को सस्ती दर पर गल्ला आदि खाने पीने की चीजें मुहैया करने का बंदोबस्त करे ताकि महंगाई का असर उन पर न हो सके। मुझे खुशी है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में इस बात का जिक्र है और उन्होंने कहा है कि सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें देश में और अधिक संख्या में खोली जायेंगी ताकि लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज आदि मिल सके। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को पूरा करने में तेजी बर्ती जाय ताकि अभी बीच में जो नाजायज मुनाफ़ा कमाने वाले लोग हैं उन को गरीब मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का शोषण करने का मौक़ा न मिले।

मैं इस मौके पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में देश में जो बढ़ती हुई बेकारी है, किस तरीके से उस बेकारी को हल किया जायगा, अनइम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम को हल किया जायगा, उसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इसमें उन पार्टियों के लोगों को जो राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के कारण

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

ग्राम लोगों को भड़काते हैं और इस गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ उकसाना चाहते हैं, उनको अपनी नाजायज़ हरकतों को जारी रखने का मौका मिलता है। बेकारी की समस्या राष्ट्र के लिए एक गम्भीर सवाल है और इस बेकारी की समस्या को किस तरीके से दूर किया जाय इस का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में न होना बहुत खटकता है और न उस समस्या को सुलझाने का ही कोई जिक्र है।

जैसा मैंने आप से कहा भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो विजिलेंस कमिशन बनाया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की सभी जमाअतें, सभी लोग, भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के हेतु यह जो विजिलेंस कमिशन बनाया गया है उसको मदद दें और उसके साथ सहयोग करें। लेकिन साथ ही साथ इसके मैं कहना चाहूँगा, मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है, मेरे साथियों का विचार है जो कि हमारे साथ मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल जो है वह कोई विजिलेंस कमिशन या कोर्ट के जरिए हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। भ्रष्टाचार तब तक देश और समाज के बीच से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक समाज के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार फैलाने वाले लोग हैं वह भ्रष्टाचार वयों फैलाते हैं उसके कारण क्या है उसका पता न लगाया जाय। एक ऐसा आन्दोलन देश के अन्दर चलाया जाय कि जो लोग समाज के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार के लिए सजा पाते हैं या पकड़े जाते हैं उन के प्रति उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाय। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, आज हालत यह है कि अ.म.तौर से जो लोग कुछ पैसा वर्ग-गृहा कमा लेते हैं, किसी तरह से धनी बन जाते हैं, सम्पन्न बन हैं, देखा जाता है कि समाज में उन्हीं लोगों को अधिक से अधिक इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है और दूसरी तरफ़ यह कहा जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार

मिटाना चाहिए। ऐसे लोग जिनको कि आज तक समाज में इस बात के ऊपर मान, मर्यादा और इज्जत मिलती रहती है कि उनके पास धन दौलत है, मकानात आदि सम्पत्त बहुत अधिक है और इसलिए उनको इज्जत मिलती रहती है, जब तक इस बात का ख़तम नहीं किया जायगा तब तक देश में से भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इसके विपरीत इस बात के ऊपर जोर दिया जाय कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी हो लेकिन अगर वह ईमानदारी के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करता है, देशभक्ति के साथ काम करता है तो उसको समाज में इज्जत मिले। अगर समाज में उसे इज्जत मिलेगी तभी भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन देश में से किया जा सकता है।

मैं एक बात और सदन के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जहाँ तक इन सबालों का सम्बन्ध है, देश के अन्दर बहुत अधिक ऐसी प्रतिस्त्रियावादी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं जो कि विदेशी देशों से बराबर परामर्श करके उनकी नीति पर चलती रहती हैं। उन पाटियों और उन लोगों की तरफ़ सरकार जब तक कड़े से कड़ा कदम नहीं उठायेगी तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो बुराई व्यापक रूप में फैली हुई है और जिसके और बढ़ने का खतरा है वह खतरा दूर नहीं हो सकता है।

अभी एक सवाल के सम्बन्ध में ख़ास तौर से श्री त्रिवेदी ने जो अर्जी कहा मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह तो ठीक है कि रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बजट पर बहस के अवसर पर विस्तार से बात की जायगी। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ सिंगिल लाइन्स और डबल लाइन्स की बातें कहीं। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि उनको रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी है। यह जाहिर ही है कि जहाँ पर सिंगिल लाइन है अगर वहाँ पर डबल लाइन बनाई जायेगी

तो कुछ परिवर्तन जरूर करने होंगे। उसमें कुछ चीजें जैसे सिंगल और प्वाइंट्स आदि बदले जायेंगे। वह सारी चीजें परिवर्तित होंगी। अब अगर डबल लाइन न बनाई जाय तब तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन अगर डबल बनाई जायेंगी तो यह सिंगल और प्वाइंट्स आदि के परिवर्तन करने होंगे। सभापति महोदय, आप रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स कमेटी के एक सदस्य होने के नाते एक बात अवश्य जानते होंगे कि सिंगल लाइन और डबल लाइन में क्या फर्क होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की बातें महज आलोचना के विचार से सेदन के सामने नहीं करनी चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह जो माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा, श्री माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोपालन, कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस सरकार के सम्बन्ध में कहीं-उन्को मैंने नोट किया है। श्री गोपालन ने कहा कि इस देश में ब्राड-वेस्ट गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए और श्री रंगा ने कहा कि हम लोगों को इस तरफ आने के लिए मौका मिलना चाहिए। इससे यह साबित होता है कि श्री रंगा और श्री गोपालन, दोनों एक दूसरे के बहुत नजदीक हैं। फर्क सिर्फ इतना ही है कि गोपालन साहब की जो नीति और पार्टी है, वह एक गिरोह बना कर, एक ग्रुप बना कर, लोगों का शोषण करना चाहती है, जब कि रंगा साहब पूंजीवाद की जिस नीति का समर्थन करते हैं या जिसके वह प्रतीक हैं, उस का उद्देश्य एक व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये लोगों का शोषण करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त इन दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों पार्टियां परस्पर विरोधी होते हुए भी कांग्रेस का विरोध करने के लिए एक रास्ते पर आ जाया करती हैं। उनके कहने में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। वे सिर्फ कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस की सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिये

और देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा कर के अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए इस तरह की बातें किया करती हैं।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singavi: I will be speaking tomorrow, Sir. Mr. Yajnik is leaving tonight and he may be allowed to speak now.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Mr. Yajnik.

श्री याज्ञिक (अहमदाबाद) : चेयरमैन महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण सुनते और पढ़ते हुए मेरे दिल में कुछ रंज होता है, कुछ दर्द होता है। छोटी-छोटी बातें तो उसमें बहुत लिखी गई हैं, लेकिन आज देश में जो गम्भीर और मुश्किल परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उसका कोई गच्चा विश्लेषण उस भाषण में नहीं किया गया है। इस मुसीबत का निराकरण करने के लिए और इसके बारे में कोई नया कदम उठाने के लिए कोई बात उसमें मेरी नज़र में नहीं आती है।

जहां तक काश्मीर का प्रश्न है, यह बात तो सही है कि अब काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ पूरी तरह जोड़ देना चाहिये। इस के बारे में संविधान में जो सेक्शन है, काश्मीर के बारे में एक अलग व्यवस्था करने की जो सुविधा उस में दी गयी है, वह जरूर मक्कलम-रद्द होनी चाहिये और काश्मीर का जो सारा राजतंत्र है, वह पूरी तरह भारत के साथ जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। मगर उस के साथ साथ हम को बराबर यह ख्याल में रखना चाहिये कि वहां पर आज जो मवि-मंडल है, वह बहुत बदनाम हो गया है। उस ने बहुत बुरी कार्यवाहियां की हैं और काश्मीर में बड़ी अव्यवस्था फैलाई है। माननीय मंत्री, श्री शास्त्री, वहां हो कर आए हैं। मगर इस बारे में तेजी से जो कदम उठाना चाहिये, ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता

[श्री याज्ञिक]

हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में बराबर निश्चयात्मक दृष्टि से निर्णय करना होगा। वहाँ पर इस समय जो मंत्रि-मंडल है, उस को हटाना होगा। वहाँ पर जो ऐक्शन कमेटी बनाई गई है, उस ने वहाँ पर अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था रखा है और काश्मीर की शान का बचाव भी किया है। उस ऐक्शन कमेटी को हुकूमत में कोई स्थान देना होगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक बात कही है, उस की भी मैं ताल्लुक करता हूँ। शेख अब्दुल्ला हमारा पुराने जमाने का दोस्त और साथी भी था। दस साल से ज्यादा वक्त से वह जेल में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शिरे-काश्मीर।

श्री याज्ञिक : उस को शिरे-काश्मीर कहा जाता था। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उस का बड़ा आदर था। कई संयोगों से वह दस साल से जेल में पड़ा है। मेरे छयाल मे आज एक मौका है उस को रिहा किया जाए और उस की सलाह और सहकार से काश्मीर के लिये एक नई व्यवस्था सोची जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिये और काश्मीर के लिये यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी, क्योंकि यह बात बराबर समझनी चाहिये कि जो नेता इतने सालों से जेल में पड़ा है, उस का नाम सारे काश्मीर के लोगों के दिलों में है। जब तक शेख अब्दुल्ला को रिहा नहीं किया जायगा और उस के सहकार से वहाँ पर एक नई व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक काश्मीर में पूरी शांति और सुव्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Question.

श्री याज्ञिक : इस समय भारत में जो स्थिति है, उस को देख कर मुझे गांधीजी की एक बात याद आती है। गांधी जी ने एक दफा कहा था कि अंग्रेज सरकार, जो शिमला से हुकूमत चला रही है, पांच सौ-मंजिले पर बैठी है। आज मुझे मालूम होता है कि सरकार तो हमारी स्वदेशी है, मगर वह पांच सौ नहीं,

बल्कि एक हजार-मंजिले पर बैठी है। वह क्या देखती है, किसी की तरफ अच्छी दृष्टि रखती है और किसी की तरफ बुरा दृष्टि रखती है, किसी को प्रधान स्थान देती है और किसी को कम स्थान देती है, जब मैं यह देखता हूँ, तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि आज इस हुकूमत की नजर अपनी सत्ता के सिवाए दो वर्गों की तरफ है—एक तो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और दूसरे उस के दफ्तर में काम करने वाले बड़े सत्ताधिकारी। इन दोनों पर उस की नजर केन्द्रित है। इन दोनों को ही वह देखती है और बाकी सब जो सत्तालात हैं, और जो सारी जनता है, उन को वह गौण स्थान अपने दिमाग में देती है।

मिसाल के तौर पर आप रेलवे बजट को ही देख लीजिए, जो कि परसों हमारे सामने रखा गया। उस को जब मैं देखता हूँ, तो सोचता हूँ कि रेलवेज की आय में वृद्धि हुई है, उस का मुनाफा बढ़ा है, मगर रेलवेज का सब काम कौन चलाता है? बारह लाख रेलवेज के कर्मचारियों के पुरुषार्थ से रेलवेज का काम तेजी से चलता है। इस सारे के सारे बजट में उन बारह लाख आदमियों का कहां जिक्र है? उन के बारे में कुछ लफ्ज इधर लिख दिये गये हैं और कुछ लफ्ज उधर लिख दिये गए हैं। रेलवेज को मुनाफा हुआ। उस की आय में वृद्धि हुई। इतने ज्यादा, लक्षावधि लोगों की यात्रा हुई, इतना ज्यादा माल सामान इधर से उधर रेलवेज से ढोया। तो यह किस का काम है? जिन लोगों ने, जिन बारह लाख कर्मचारियों ने यह काम किया है, रेलवे मंत्री जी आखिर में दो लफ्जों में उन को धन्यवाद तो जरूर देते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने उन को क्या दिया है? उन्होंने उन को क्या उन्नेजन दिया है? यह ठीक है कि एक कोने में कोई इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम डाल दी है। लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसा कोई बजट हम तैयार करते हैं, जब सारी व्यवस्था हम सोचते हैं, तो उस में एक बड़ा प्रधान स्थान कर्मचारियों को देना चाहिये और उन के बारे में पूरा जिक्र होना चाहिये

कि कर्मचारियों के काम से हमारी रेलवेज की प्रगति हुई है और उन के लिये यह किया जायेगा, वह किया जायेगा, उन के लिये मकान, पानी, दवाई, तनख्वाह, वोनस और महंगाई भत्ते वगैरह का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। इन सब बातों के लिए केवल दो चार लफ्फ नहीं लिखने चाहियें, बल्कि पूरी तरह से बराबर समझाना चाहिये कि हुकूमत कर्मचारियों के हित के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है। हुकूमत को यह समझना है कि इस जमाने में रेलवेज में कितना रुपया इन्वैस्टमेंट किया जाता है, कितना रुपया लगाया जाता है, उससे अधिक बड़ा स्थान रेलवेज के कर्मचारियों के पुरुषार्थ को देना है। एक तो है तंत्र और दूसरा है—मनुष्य। मैं कहता हूँ कि तंत्र से मनुष्य और इंसान को ज्यादा बड़ा और अप्रणी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये। मनुष्य का स्थान तंत्र से ऊंचा होना चाहिये। उसको क्या फायदा होगा, उसको क्या दिया जायगा, उसको उत्तेजन क्या मिलेगा, कितनी तनख्वाह उस को ज्यादा मिलेगी, कितना महंगाई भत्ता ज्यादा उस को मिलेगा, कितना उस को वोनस मिलेगा, ये सब बातें सोचने-विचारने की हैं। जो बातें लिखी गई हैं वे सोच समझ कर लिखी गई हों, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इन सब बातों को सोचा भी नहीं गया है।

अभी दूसरा बजट, जनरल बजट, आने वाला है। बजट आने से पहले हमारे ज्जना मंत्री ने, हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने सेंट्रल कर्मचारियों के लिए महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने का निर्देश किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि कितना उन का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया जायगा . . .

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी दो रुपया बढ़ा है।

श्री याज्ञिक : मराठी में कहावत है—

“राजा उदार झाला तर भोपला दिला”

राजा बहुत उदार हो गया तो कहूँ दिया। हमारे नाना मंत्री जो नए हैं, खुश हो गए

और उन्होंने कह दिया कि कर्मचारियों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। बजट आने के पहले ही उन्होंने उदारता का परिचय दिया है और कर्मचारियों को उन्होंने कह दिया है कि कितना उनको ज्यादा महंगाई भत्ता दिया जायगा। लेकिन आप देखें कि कितना दिया है। अभी तो दो रुपया ही दिया है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जरूर जानते हैं कि आज महंगाई कितनी बढ़ी है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि वह २५, ३० परसेंट जरूर बढ़ी है। सारी चीजों के दामों में इतनी बढ़ोतरी जरूर हुई है। इतना होते हुए भी हमारे नाना मंत्री महोदय केवल दो रुपया महंगाई-भत्ता बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। दो रुपया भी वह कब देंगे? उनका कहना है कि दस प्वाइंट्स तक आगे दाम बढ़ें तब देंगे। उनका कहना है कि वेतन पंच की यही सिफारिश थी और उसी के अनुसार वह महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं। आप देखें कि कब वेतन पंच बना था और उसको अपनी सिफारिशें दिये कितने साल हो गए हैं। अब तो नया जमाना आया है, नए कर लग गए हैं और महंगाई बढ़ रही है, आसमान को छू रही है, सारी जनता उसके नीचे पिस रही है, कुचली जा रही है। आप देखें कि टैक्सटायल मिल में जो काम करता है उस को कितनी तनख्वाह मिलती है और कितना महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है। उस के मुकाबले में दूसरे जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन को क्या मिलता है। अहमदाबाद की मिलों के कामदारों को सी रुपया मिलता है और वहां पर उनको सात रुपया महंगाई भत्ता ज्यादा मिला है और इधर दो रुपया ही महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि की गई है। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि इतनी कम वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि हमारे ज्जना मंत्री महोदय कंजूस हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो सारी व्यवस्था है और जिस ढंग से सोचा जाता है उस में इंसान को, कर्मचारी को, जो काम करने वाला है, उस को गौण स्थान प्राप्त है, उस को गौण गिना जाता है और इस तंत्र में, इस स्टील फ्रेम में जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं,

[श्री याज्ञिक]

उनको प्रधान स्थान दिया जाता है। जो गुमाश्ता है, जो कारकुन है, जो टाइपिस्ट है, जो गरीब से गरीब लोग हैं, हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो केन्द्रीय कचहरियों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको गौण स्थान दिया जाता है, उनकी ओर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर आप समाजवादी ढंग से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह सोचना होगा कि जो काम करने वाले हैं, जिन के ऊपर यह तंत्र टिका हुआ है जिन की वजह से यह तंत्र चल रहा है, जो मजदूरी करते हैं, और जो तीन चार सीज़न में, जाड़े के दिनों में, गर्मी के दिनों में, बारिश के दिनों में खाली मजदूरी करते हैं, उनका ध्यान रखा जाय, उन को प्रधान स्थान दिया जाय। किस तरह से उनको उत्तेजन दिया जाय, इसको आपको सोचना चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो भ्रष्टाचार भी कम हो जायगा।

आप देखें कि भ्रष्टाचार क्यों होता है। हमारे अहमदाबाद में पुलिस वाला मुझे कहता है कि सत्तर रुपया उसे मिलता है महीने में और पांच सात आदमी उसके घर में खाने वाले हैं और आप सोचें कि किस तरह से उसका सत्तर रुपये में पूरा पड़ सकता है। ऐसी हालत में अगर वह भ्रष्टाचार न करे तो क्या करे। सब से बड़ा सवाल भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने का है, रिश्वतखोरी किस तरह से कम की जाय, इस का है। हमारे नंदा जी जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाते हैं, इस से यह कम होने वाला नहीं है। जो गरीब से गरीब लोग हैं, उनको अधिक तनख्वाह मिले, उसके निर्वाह के लिए काफी तनख्वाह उसको मिले। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तब तो भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने में आपको कुछ सफलता मिल सकती है, वरना नहीं मिल सकती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो जब जनता तैयार होगी, जनता संगठित

होगी, तभी भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो सकता है। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और हुकूमत को जिस ढंग से वह आज तक इस सवाल को सोचती रही है, उससे भिन्न ढंग से सोचना चाहिये अगर वह सच्चाई से ठीक रास्ते पर कदम बढ़ाना चाहती है तो।

दूसरा जो बहुत बड़ा सवाल है वह महंगाई का है। गुजरात में अहमदाबाद में अभी एक जांच हुई थी और उस चाली की जांच से पता चला कि ८८ परसेंट लोग कर्ज में हैं। ६१ परसेंट लोग अपने बच्चों को शाला में नहीं भेज सकते हैं। इसके दो कारण हो सकते हैं। एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि उनको उन बच्चों की कमाई की जरूरत होगी और दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि किताबों और दूसरे साधनों के लिए उनके पास पैसे नहीं होंगे। महंगाई अहमदाबाद में भी बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। वहां पर महंगाई २५ से ४० परसेंट बढ़ गई है पिछले कुछ महीनों में ही। आप देखें कि किस किस चीज में बढ़ी है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ चावल और गेहूं में ही बढ़ी है। तूर, मूंग, उड़द, चना, तेल, वैजीटेबल आयल, सभी के दाम बढ़े हैं और बढ़ रहे हैं। इससे लोगों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। क्यों भाव बढ़ गये हैं इसको आप देखें। क्या कोई दुमिक्ष हो गया है, कोई अकाल पड़ गया है, कोई चीज ऐसी हो गई है, जिसको अकस्मात कहा जा सकता हो? क्या हो गया है कि महंगाई एकदम बढ़ रही है और कई चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे यहां मूंगफली का काफी उत्पादन होता है। वहां पर मूंगफली के तेल के भाव बढ़ने का कोई कारण नहीं है। आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इंडायरेक्ट टैक्स जो लगा रखे हैं सब चीजों पर, उससे भी जरूर महंगाई बढ़ी है। लेकिन अभी पिछले थोड़े से महीनों में ही महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा क्यों बढ़ गई है, इसका क्या कारण है, इसको भी आपको देखना होगा।

सट्टाखोर आज बड़ी शैतान लीला आचर रहे हैं। एक जगह पर मैं गया और मुझे एक आदमी ने बताया कि मूंग में सट्टा हो रहा है और एक आदमी ने सब जो मूंग की दाल थी सारी की सारी अपने हाथ में कर ली और उसके बाद भाव बढ़ा दिये। जो दूकानदार थे उनको नया माल तो कहीं से मिलता नहीं था क्योंकि उन्होंने सब माल को हाथ कर लिया था, इस वजहसे भाव फौरन बढ़ गये। तूर की दाल के भाव हमारे यहां १३-१४ रुपये से ज्यादा कभी नहीं हुए, लेकिन अब २२-२३ रुपये हो गये हैं। सारी जिनदगी में इतने ऊंचे भाव तूर की दाल के नहीं हुए हैं। यह सट्टाखोरी का ही नतीजा है। आप देखें कि सट्टाखोरी करने के लिए लोगों के पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है। पूँजीपति का कोई रिश्तेदार होता है तो उसके पास एक दो लाख रुपया तो बैंक ही होता है, लेकिन बाकी पैसा कहाँ से आता है, इसको आप देखें। दूसरे जो लोग हैं, जो पैसों का लेन देन करते हैं, साहूकारी करते हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि पैसा बैंक देता है। यह जो उल्टा व्यापार चलता है उसको करने के लिए ६० परसेंट पैसा बैंक देते हैं। बैंकों की बात आ गई तो दो बातें उसमें हैं। एक तो नफा खोरी की है। ऐसी जो सट्टाबाजी होती है इसका बन्द करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कभी खयाल किया है या नहीं किया है कि यह बन्द होनी चाहिये? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अगर भावों पर अंकुश रखना है तो एक ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिये कि जो सट्टाखोरी करने वाला है, जो अन्न जमा करके उसके भावों को बढ़ाने का व्यापार करता है, जनता को भूखा मारता है, उसको फाँसी होगी और अगर फाँसी की सजा आप उसको नहीं दे सकते हैं या देना नहीं चाहते हैं तो दूसरी सजा उसको जरूर होगी . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : गोली से उड़ाया जाए।

श्री याज्ञिक : बात . . . करना ठीक है लेकिन यह आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि नफा-खोरी की वजह से, सट्टाबाजी की वजह से, यह जो काला बाजार है, इसकी वजह से भावों में बढ़ोतरी होती है, महंगाई बढ़ती है। महंगाई को हम काल राक्षस कहते हैं। उसके पीछे बड़े भस्मासुर हैं। उनमें से एक सट्टेबाज है, दूसरा पूँजीपति है और तीसरा बैंक है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात मैं कोई थियरी से नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं सट्टा व्यापारी से बात करता हूँ तो वह कहता है कि सट्टेबाजी होती है। सट्टेबाजी करने वाले लोग काफी होते हैं। बैंक पैसा देते हैं इसलिये सट्टेबाजी चलती है, नहीं तो सट्टेबाजी नहीं चलती। इस तरह से बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात हमारे लिये जरूरी हो जाती है। बैंकों में काफी अव्यवस्था चलती है, भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने खुद हमें बतलाया है। बैंकों के कर्मचारी भी कहते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। आज जो सट्टेबाजी चलती है और जो भाव बढ़ते हैं उनके ऊपर अंकुश रखने के लिए सब से बड़ा रचनात्मक काम यह है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

17.00 hrs.

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अहमदावाद में जो मिलों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है। महंगाई भत्ता सब मिलों में मिलता है, कारखानों में मिलता है, मगर कितना मिलता है। हमारे यहां गुजराती में एक कहावत है। "खोटी डुंगर, काढ़यो उन्दर।" सारे डुंगर को खोटा, और निकला क्या। उन्दर अर्थात् चूहा। कमेटी बैठी। कमेटी ने जांच की चीजों की महंगाई के बारे में। लेकिन नतीजा क्या आया। नतीजा यह निकला कि आज जो महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है उसमें ७ रुपया ज्यादा दिया जाय। अरे भाई, ७ रुपया क्यों दिया जाय? हिसाब

[श्री यज्ञिक]

की गिनती करो। हमने २५ रुपया मांगा है। मैं सिर्फ सरकारी काम करने वालों के लिये नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि जो भी कर्मचारी हैं, चाहे वे कारखानों में काम करते हों, चाहे दुकानों में काम करते हों, चाहे सरकारी आफिसों में काम करें, सभी सरकारी आफिसों में काम करें आटोनोमस बोर्डों में काम करें, सारे भारत में आज की महंगाई के हिसाब से कम से कम २५ रुपया ज्यादा महंगाई भत्ता उनको दिया जाना चाहिये। नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिये भूखमरी होती है, असन्तोष होता है, और फिर जब उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है तो उसके लिये आप चिन्ताते हैं। सीधी चीज यह है कि सब कर्मचारियों को, चाहे वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों, राज्य सरकार के हों, दुकानों के हों, कारखानों के हों, मिलों के हों, मौजूदा महंगाई का हिसाब लगा कर पूरा पूरा २५ रुपया ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं एक लब्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप नहीं देंगे तो बड़ा असन्तोष होगा और आन्दोलन होगा, और उसके फलस्वरूप जो कुछ होगा उसकी पूरी जिम्मेदार हुकूमत होगी।

17.03 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Rane (Buidana): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY*

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Before I begin, I would like to reiterate my request that a little more time may be allocated to this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only a half-an-hour discussion. You can take 15 minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my purpose in raising this discussion this afternoon is to show how the governmental policies and programmes for adequate and safe supply of water particularly in the rural areas of our country have suffered from lack of integrated approach, from lack of coordinated implementation of programmes and from all-round confusion. My purpose is also to elicit some clarifications and relevant information and also to ascertain whether it is possible even now for us to entertain a ray of hope in the matter of adequate and safe rural water supply in this country. The horizons of rural water supply programmes in this country have often contained nothing but a magnified mirage. I find that the sufferings, the sorrow, the misery, the pathos and the despair of the rural population in the matter of obtaining adequate and safe water supply have gone completely unnoticed in spite of the tall claims of compassion and concessions to democratic processes that are made in our body politic. I feel that those parts of the country which are stricken with chronic and perpetual water famines have not been helped adequately and have been neglected in a manner which can only persuade us to believe that Government have taken a wooden attitude towards their sufferings. I feel that this has tended to shake our faith in the exaggerated claims of democracy and socialism which it appears the party in power is never tired of repeating *ad nauseam*, in spite of the fact that the actual performance on this all-important front has been very poor indeed.

I make bold to say that the performance on this front stands out as the gravest indictment of the Administration in the field of providing the essential utility services in the country.

To illustrate this, I shall take this august House to the Question Hour on the 21st November, 1963. When

*Half-an-hour discussion.

some of us questioned the Union Health Minister in respect of the rural water supply programmes of the Government, the replies of the hon. Minister, I submit, alternated between evasions, which is an ingenious departmental assistance rendered to the Minister, I suppose, and candid confessions of the confusion that prevails in the field of rural water supply. When I wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to what reasons were responsible for the delay of sixteen years in putting through these programmes and for the delay of several years after the recommendations made by the Rural Water Supply Committee in the implementation of those recommendations, the hon. Minister told us that:

"One of the most important causes is the lack of resources, that is, monetary resources; and the second and equally important reason is the shortage of essential materials like pipes, pumps, and filters."

The hon. Minister then went on to tell us that they had entered into the investigating phase of the requirements of the country in the field of rural water supply. After sixteen years, the only concrete step which the hon. Minister could invoke in defence of her Government was that they had begun to make an attempt to survey the requirements of rural water supply in this country. This is indeed tragic.

We go on further to find the hon. Minister telling us that:

"We would like to do it as soon as possible. We are straining every nerve to try and complete it by the Fourth Plan."

Again, I think that this is a statement calculated only to arouse false hopes.

Thereafter, my hon. friend Shri Tyagi intervened to find out whether Government were still in the stage of investigation, and also to find out what the allocations for this item in the Second and Third Plans were and how much of allocations had

been utilised, the supreme confession of Government was put forth by the hon. Minister, when she said:

"I might mention that there is not one Ministry but more dealing with water supply schemes. The rural water supply scheme is being dealt with by the CD Ministry on the one side and by the Home Ministry so far as the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, by the Planning Commission in the form of local works and by the Health Ministry in the form of protected water supply."

Shri Tyagi interjected to say 'Chaos'.

The Health Minister resumed by saying:

"It was in view of this chaos"—it was a very candid admission, and a bold one—

"mentioned by the hon. Member that we established the Drinking Water Board to see what co-ordination could be brought about. So far as the Health Ministry's allocation is concerned, we had about Rs. 60 crores, out of which about Rs. 5½ crores have been spent in the first two years".

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): It is Rs. 16 crores.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am reading from the official record.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is a misprint.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If the record is not correct, I stand corrected. It is a fact that Rs. 67 crores have been allocated in the Third Plan for rural water supply schemes, and out of this, a very small amount has so far been used.

What happens is that because of the injudicious phasing of works, there is a rush of allocations, a rush of expenditure, at the last moment, but there is no proper utilisation of those moneys. Even those moneys are not forthcoming. The experience in most of the States is that this is nothing but a window dressing. Earlier, the moneys they wanted for various pro-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

jects were tied to specific schemes; now it is claimed that they are not tied to specific schemes. But still the money is not coming forward for financing various schemes which the States want to undertake.

I have a detailed tabulated statement containing the requirements of different States for providing adequate and safe water supply in the country. I do not think any serious effort has been made so far to really meet these requirements. I would like to refer particularly to the Third Plan wherein again they confess that we are now entering the investigating stage of our requirements. The same thing is repeated in the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan. Page 14 of the Report of the Committee on Plan Projects contains this:

"As for the rural areas, very little headway has been made so far. Only about 15,000 out of the 5.85 lakhs of villages figures in the national water supply and sanitation programme. Some progress has been made under the other programmes, but no correct measure of the quantum of work done is available. It has been estimated that the cost of providing water supply and sanitation bodies for rural India may amount to about Rs. 600 crores. This may be placed at Rs. 300 crores, if only minimum facilities are aimed at in the first instance".

Now, I would like to know how the hon. Minister proposes to deal with this problem of monetary resources, to obtain all these funds and to fulfil her promise of giving drinking water to every village of this country by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. I should like to know whether an effort has been made to obtain any assistance from any of the UN agencies. I have seen various news reports that the Regional Director of WHO had said specifically that various international agencies would be willing to come forward and assist in our rural water supply programmes. He also went on to say that the U.N.

Special Fund would be willing to give such assistance. He said that the international development body could be persuaded to give us loans on easy terms. But I was distressed to find from the reply of the hon. Minister on the 21st November 1963 that no effort had been made to solicit or to seek any assistance from any international agency except U.N. If this is not an indication of our complete unwillingness to tackle the problem in a massive manner, I would not know what it is.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the international agencies could be persuaded to give us this assistance and why it is that the Government have not thought it fit to approach them for a substantial measure of assistance so that these programmes could be launched on a really massive scale.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the expenditure made so far in the First and Second Five Year Plans has admittedly made no significant impact on the problems of rural water supply in our country. If that is so, what is proposed to be done in respect of implementing the various recommendations of the committee that was appointed by Government, the Committee on National Water Supply and Sanitation, in 1960-61, which made many valuable recommendations in regard to streamlining our rural water supply programmes.

We are told by the hon. Minister that a sum of the order of about Rs. 300 crores would be required. I should very much like to know whether, as a matter of fact, any specific schemes have been worked out, whether this estimate is based on a real, comprehensive, specific Plan, or whether it is once again a piece of very general guess-work of some intelligent official at the relevant desk in the Health Ministry. How does she arrive at this figure of Rs. 300 crores, or of Rs. 600 crores for that matter? I wish to know whether any further details have been worked out in this matter.

In regard to the allocation of Rs. 67 crores for the Third Plan period, I have already said that we would like to know whether the hon. Minister thinks that it would be feasible to utilise profitably this entire allocation and to carry forward our programme of rural water supply, because it does appear from the pace that we have kept so far that it would be hardly possible for Government to spend all this money fruitfully and to carry forward the programme of rural water supply.

I should like to know whether the financing procedures and organisational methods in this connection have been improved and changed to suit the exigencies and the urgency of the problem, or whether they abound in the same kind of bureaucratic delays in which they did at the time this National Committee had occasion to go into this matter.

I should like, in this connection, to quote from the Committee on Plan Projects, which says this very clearly on page 4:

"It will be observed that the incidence of work-load in the actual implementation of the programme has been neither progressive nor proportionate to the total provision in the Plan."

This is a succinct conclusion of an expert committee, and that is the conclusion which the hon. Health Minister has to endeavour to answer before this House in order to satisfy us that this rural water supply programme will not be arrested by similar deficiencies in future.

I would also like to know whether the Minister has done anything specific in the matter of procuring or facilitating the procurement of necessary materials, whether it is not possible for as large a country as ours to see to it that pumps and filters are produced locally in sufficient quantities, whether it is not possible for scientific research to supply us the necessary guidance in the matter, for using these materials in a judi-

ous way and for avoiding waste like this.

I would like to end this little speech by saying that unless something on a massive scale is done, unless the Minister is able to give an earnest of her dedication to this problem, the country is likely to be enveloped in the worst kind of despair engulfed by this very deeply human problem. Very little has been done so far. A great deal remains to be done, and unless the Minister is able to convince this House and the country that she is going to dedicate the entire governmental effort in a unflagging manner, we would not be convinced that this Government will be able to deliver the goods in the matter of adequate and safe water supply.

I would like to ask the Minister also as to whether they have secured the establishment of water and drainage boards in the various States and whether they have done anything to secure the establishment of conservation and river water pollution control boards in the country as a whole. These are matters of very great consequence, and both rural water supply and drainage should receive sufficient attention at the hands of this Government if we are to provide the people with this basic requisite of human existence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): I shall finish in just two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not a speech but just a question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what value we are to attach to the assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House that adequate rural water supply would be arranged by the end of the Third Plan; whether in the light of the statement made by the Prime Minister and a definite recommendation made by the National Development Council held in last November further allocations have been made

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur] to cater to the urgent and primary needs of the people. I ask this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She will answer; no explanations are needed further. Shri B. K. Das.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let me complete the question. My question is this. The action taken by the hon. Minister for allocation of funds to Rajasthan which is the worst-hit State in this respect does not reconcile; how does she reconcile the Rs. 20 lakhs allotment for Rajasthan for 1964-65 with those assurances given by the Prime Minister and the National Development Council? Please allow me to complete my point. From the statement it appears that they have allotted Rs. 20 lakhs for Rajasthan for 1964-65. With no new schemes, with the present schemes in progress and with their carrying forward, it will need Rs. 70 lakhs and the establishment charges of Rajasthan are Rs. 70 lakhs, you have completely wasted that establishment charges. How do you reconcile the statement made here on the floor of this House and the recommendations made and the allocations which you have made? What is the necessity of having an investigating machinery when you have not even got funds to carry out the present schemes? Why are you wasting money like this?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will you allow me half a minute?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. You must give previous notice.

Shri Tyagi: I was trying to catch your kind eye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no kind eye.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you were to look to the proceedings, you would see that half-an-hour discussions had gone on for two hours.... (Interruptions.) I would have taken it up more strongly....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. B. K. Das.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): In view of the fact that there are some areas at least in my State of West Bengal where due to certain mechanical difficulties as well as the nature of the soil and other reasons tubewells do not work long and there are some areas, called 'no tube-well areas' where tubewells are not possible. What steps have been taken to improve the life of the tube-wells and to supply water in those areas?

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh): In view of the difficulty about completing the rural water supply plan pointed out by the Health Minister, will it be desirable to consider the formation of a high-power body with representatives from the Ministries of Health, P.W.D. and Finance and Planning Commission and give them the responsibility for implementing this scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question but a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: May I have half a minute?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot depart from the rules; the rules are very strict.

Shri Tyagi: If she yields?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She does not yield.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Dr. Singhvi for bringing up this discussion because it enables me to clear up a few misunderstandings which obviously seem to have arisen as a result of some of the questions and supplementaries sometime ago. The first misunderstanding that I would try to correct is that he thinks that the Health Ministry has Rs. 60 crores. We do not have Rs. 60 crores but only Rs. 16 crores. There has been some error or some misprint somewhere which has led to this misunderstanding.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it not the figure given for the entire allocation for rural water supply?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Health Ministry's allocation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the entire question of the rural water supply. Why did the Health Ministry alone come here? She says it is only Rs. 16 crores and not Rs. 60 crores. Then the other Ministries concerned should also come. Let us postpone this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is replying.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How can she, if she is not seized of the entire problem? We would request you to close this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the use of proceeding with the discussion if she is not in possession of all the materials?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Do not get excited; it is not good for you Sir, I wish to submit that the idea that nothing has been done is very erroneous. There are two sets of efforts that are being made for the rural water supply. One is in the form of ordinary wells and the other is in the form of piped water supply or safe water supply, what has come to be known as the National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes. So far as the first part is concerned, that is, the wells, which were the sources of water supply for both Dr. Singhvi's and my grandparents, during the two Plans that have passed—the first and second Plans—and I think during the first year of the third Plan, 7,11,709 wells have been sunk or repaired. That is not a small or mean achievement. So, the result is that the major part of the country—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the population of the country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is the major part of the population that is served by these wells. I admit there are areas where the situation is still very difficult and the problem is very acute. These are the areas where simple wells are not easy to dig. There, some complicated engineering skills are required. It is for these areas that this scheme of the Health Ministry has been functioning. The Health Ministry has supplied 15,000 villages with these engineering schemes and water supply through these engineering schemes for the people of these areas. I do not say that we are happy with it. I think much more needs to be done and should be done and we are trying to move in that direction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was asking why we were having engineering divisions because money is spent on that and enough money is not available for continuing some of the schemes and so on. What we are trying to do is to meet the problem that remains. We are trying to divide it into three areas: one is the problem of those areas where there is no water supply and people have to go miles and miles for water. In these places either there will have to be very very deep wells or water will have to be brought from long distances by pipes, etc. These are complicated problems which are very costly at places. Because of the very cost, they have been shelved in the first Plan and in the second Plan and in the first half of the third Plan. Is it wrong on our part to bring into focus the needs of these scarcity areas? The per capita cost of supplying water in those areas is very much higher than what it used to be in the past. We have to deal with these difficult areas sometime and we thought, let us take courage in both hands and find out what is the quantum of the problem, how shall we go about it, what will be its cost and its implications. We have set up these investigation divisions to assess the problem and to formulate schemes for these areas which are without water, the most difficult areas. The second priority areas are those where some water-

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

supply is available but it is inadequate. Either the quantity is inadequate or the quality is not very good. There may be 2 wells where 4 are required and the water may be slightly brackish or it may have some other chemicals which are not very desirable. That is the second priority in the scheme. The third group is where it will be possible to supply all our villages with pipe water-supply instead of their drawing water from the wells, as our people have done for a long, long time.

In this scheme of things, Dr. Singhvi asks what have we done to get assistance from international agencies? He quotes me as saying that we have not done anything. That is not quite correct. When he suggested that we should ask the international agencies to help us solve the problem, I told him that it is not that we do not know how to solve the problem, but we do not have adequate funds to solve it. We have taken assistance from international agencies wherever it was feasible. One instance is the UNICEF water supply scheme which we have taken up for certain areas in certain States, areas with special health problems. In U.P. we have taken Garhwal and Saharanpur districts. In Rajasthan, we have taken Udaipur district, where the guinea-worm problem exists specifically. We want to get rid of this problem.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no matching grant from you.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Mathur seems to think that the money which comes from international agencies is not assistance from the Government of India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Money is there, but no matching grant from you.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Let him understand that assistance that comes from any source is Government of India assistance. It is not coming from heaven. Government of India enters into assistance agreements with WHO or UNICEF.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of explanation . . .

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not yielding the floor to Mr. Mathur. I have heard him patiently and that I should be given an opportunity to have my say. He does not want to know; he is so filled with his own ideas that he does not want to hear anybody else. That is not the way in which we can proceed. We have taken up 140 villages with acute guinea-worm problem in Udaipur. Further, in the light of the experience, we have put in further money and we are taking up the whole of that district where the problem exists. It is a simple solution. By closing down the step wells and drawing the water, the problem will be solved.

In Punjab, we have taken up Kangra and Gurdaspur districts, in Madras, Madurai district and in Gujarat, Bhalva area. In Bihar, I do not have the details of the areas taken up. This is a specific limited programme that we have taken up with UNICEF assistance.

We have taken up with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry the question of funds and have recommended that loans that are available for water-supply schemes may be on the same basis as loans given to telephones, railways and some of the economic projects with very low interest or with no interest and only handling charges. Because when the municipalities or other local bodies have to pay regular interest rates, it becomes very difficult for them to pay the loan back. This matter is being discussed with the agencies concerned and they are considering our suggestions. I hope something will come out of it.

Then it was asked as to what we have done with regard to making available materials, pumps etc. There again, we are proceeding in the matter with the Planning Commission with the various other concerned Ministries like the Ministry of Industries and Steel. We have taken

up this matter with some of the international friends also as to how we can increase the production of some of these items, whether there is need for a new concern or whether the capacity of the existing ones can be increased. All that is being considered and is being processed.

Now, I must say that it is an amazing state of affairs that when we have tried to deal with this problem on a scientific basis, in a systematic manner, when we are trying to go to the very grass root of the problem and see how this problem can be solved, we are accused of evasion of not applying ourselves to it. Well, all that I can say is that this is not correct.

I am asked whether we will be able to spend all the money that we have. I am assured by the Community Development Ministry that they are going to spend all their Rs. 13 or 14 crores. I am assured by the Planning Commission that all their Rs. 35 crores are going to be spent. I am assured also by the Home Ministry that their Rs. 3 crores are going to be spent. So far as our Rs. 16 crores are concerned, they will be spent. But will the State Governments spend what is in their plan?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur mentioned the case of Rajasthan. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, we recommended to them an allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the coming year for water supply schemes out of the provision that has already been made. By the time they finished all their discussions at various stages, they reduced it to Rs. 50 lakhs. By the time they have

gone back and taken up the implementation, Shri Mathur informs me—I have no official information—they have reduced it to Rs. 20 lakhs. How is the Central Ministry responsible if the State Governments do not attach sufficient importance to the rural water supply schemes and they spend the money on something else? Can we force them? We are trying our level best to carry the State Governments with us and we are trying to help them in every way possible. There is not a single State Government that has come forward and told me that it has spent the money provided in the Plan for water supply and it needs more. I have assured each one of them that the day it has spent what has been provided in the plan for water supply and it comes for more I shall see to it that somehow or other it gets some more money. But let them spend first what is provided in the plan. Let Shri Harish Chandra Mathur take it up with his own State Government instead of waxing eloquent on the floor of this House and accusing the Central Ministry. When hon. Members are not able to get the needful done in their States sometimes they think that by scolding us things will be smoothened and carried on. We are willing to do our best. I can assure the House that we are as anxious as any one of them and we do want to have all our assurances fulfilled and provided our people with safe and good water supply as early as possible.

17.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 14, 1964/Magha 25, 1885 (Saka)