

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 23, 1965/Bhadra, 1,
1887 (Saka)*

—
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Situation in Vietnam

+

- +
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shri Warbur;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Prabhat Kar;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri H. N. Mukerjee;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri K. N. Tiwary;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
*121. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha;
Shri D. D. Puri;
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Bagri;
Shri B. Barua;
Shri Kajroikar;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri D. D. Mantri;
Shri Basumatari;

1250 on the 10th May, 1965 regarding situation in Vietnam and state:

(a) the names of countries with whom Government are in touch on the issue; and

(b) what further progress has been achieved towards ending the hostilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of India are in continuous touch with all friendly countries who are concerned with the situation in Vietnam.

(b) It is a matter of regret that in spite of efforts made by the Government of India and other peace-loving countries, there has been little progress towards finding a solution to the problem.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that every peace proposal mooted or formulated whether by India, Russia, Britain, France, United States or the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has been accepted by the South Vietnam Government but contemptuously spurned by China and her satellite North Vietnam and, if so, will it not be correct to infer that as far as peace-making in Vietnam is concerned,—China is the biggest stumbling-block or, so to say, the villain of the peace, and was the Prime Minister—he has just come in, I am glad to say—able to convince the Soviet Premier, Mr. Kosygin, of this stark reality when he talked to him in summer in Moscow?

Mr. Speaker: Not inferences; he may ask whether it was a fact, etc.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Will it not be correct to state" I said.

Mr. Speaker: Only facts.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am asking for the facts.

Mr. Speaker: No. no. I cannot allow.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It would not be correct to say, as categorically as the hon. Member has put, that all proposals have been accepted by South Vietnam and rejected by North Vietnam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part of my question was not answered. Sir. Was the Prime Minister able to convince the Soviet Premier of these realities when he talked to him in summer in Moscow, that China .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These "realities" also cannot form part of the question. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered that part of the question; it is his fault. He said only "South Vietnam". About China, I wanted to know. How do you rule it out, Sir. As a matter of fact, if I may be permitted to read out the answer to the question given on the last occasion in this House, the Government itself said that China, unfortunately, has not been helpful in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the second part of the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was the other part, Sir. How can you rule out this? I asked, whether this House would not be correct, rather, would it not be correct to state that China is the biggest stumbling-block in Vietnam; if that is so or not.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The House is fully aware that China is against any peaceful settlement anywhere.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that China is secretly infiltrating soldiers, euphemistically called volunteers,—like our frontier guards in the Himalayan frontier who are jawans— infiltrating these volunteers as well as equipment and arms and technicians into South Vietnam and, if so,

how is it that while Government is criticising, and rightly so, some American actions in Vietnam, it is so reluctant—why is the Government so reluctant or so timid as not to criticise the China intervention in Vietnam?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The reasons. May I know the reasons, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Arguments cannot be allowed now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall put another question in that case, if you do not in your wisdom allow that question; I am sorry I cannot agree with that.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever that be, the ultimate decision is the one given by me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, then I will put another question.

Mr. Speaker: Three have been put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will put the same question differently.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The limit to a question is five minutes and he is allowed four questions, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not know how to count; you should go to school. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warrior.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The first part of my question has not been answered whether China is sending volunteers.

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down. I will see if I can call him again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The first part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will see if I can call him again. Shri Warrior.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government's attention is drawn to

the fact that is reported in the press that American bombers have bombed a North Vietnam dam and is flooding the country? I want to know whether the Government has noted that, and what is the reaction of the Government to this expedition.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have seen the newspaper reports. We are not officially aware of this fact, but if it is so, it is a most regrettable situation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Prime Minister earlier has asked for the stoppage of bombing and withdrawal of the US forces. In view of this news that bombing is taking place in North Vietnam, may I know the reaction of the Government and whether they stick to the stand taken by them earlier calling for withdrawal of the forces and asking them to stop bombing?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Government of India have already made it clear that they have requested the United States Government again and again to stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the response?

Mr. Speaker: Response everybody knows.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the attitude on the Vietnam issue as adumbrated in the joint communique that was issued after our Prime Minister's visit to Moscow is different in tone and temper from the one that was issued after our Prime Minister visited Belgrade; if so, what are the reasons on account of which there has been a perceptible softening of attitude so far as Vietnam is concerned? Is it because of the realisation by our Prime Minister of Chinese intransigence?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The joint communiques reflect the results of discussions between two people when these visits take place, I would not

say there is any contradiction between these joint communiques either in Moscow or in Yugoslavia. It depends on the discussions that take place between the leaders of the two countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It would be a matter of opinion whether there has been any softening in the attitude or not.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a softening of attitude. If you compare the two communiques you will come across the softening of attitude. I wanted to know the reasons, whether our Prime Minister has realised the Chinese intransigence in Vietnam and therefore we have softened down our attitude.

Shri Ranga: Would it not be more proper, Sir, for the Prime Minister himself to comment upon his own statement instead of his Deputy to interpret it as a *Tika Tatpariya*?

Mr. Speaker: When the question is addressed to a particular Minister normally it is for that Minister to answer. If the Prime Minister is there and he wants to answer it, I will certainly give him an opportunity.

Shri Ranga: It is his duty.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, that is our positive stand on Vietnam and there is absolutely no change in that stand, whether it was in Moscow where I went some time ago or in Yugoslavia. But it is true that we find at the present moment a good deal of rigidity on both sides and therefore we felt in Yugoslavia that there was not much point in pressing the same thing when the atmosphere is not at all satisfactory.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that North-Vietnam has relaxed one of the conditions put forward, to withdraw American forces from South Vietnam?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are not aware of the conditions that have been laid down for the talks, but North Vietnam has asked for withdrawal of American troops.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the Government of India preferred to withdraw itself from the Commonwealth Team that was set up to discuss Vietnam affairs in the Far East because of the intransigent attitude of China; if so, may I know how far it has eased tension and Chinese feelings so far as this question is concerned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, China remains opposed to any peaceful solution.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Prime Minister in his television interview on 27th June this year stated that it would not be impossible to bring the Communist countries to the negotiating table; if so, whether he has got any definite assurance from the Communist countries to this effect?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is our assessment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry of External Affairs has studied the terms and conditions for peace in Vietnam which were offered by President Lyndon Johnson; if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto and what are the things that stand in the way of the Government so far as those conditions are concerned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is for the North Vietnam Government to look at these conditions and to accept or reject them. We have certainly had a look at them and we have even discussed them. It would not be desirable for me here to go into the details.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि वियटनाम में अमरीका, रूस और चीन अलग अलग पक्षों की मदद कर रहे हैं। अगर यह सही है तो जैसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अमरीका

से कहा है कि वह लड़ाई बन्द करे, उनी तरह से रूस और चीन से भी कहा है, या अगर चीन से नहीं कहा है तो क्या रूस से कहा है कि वह इस लड़ाई में मदद न करे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि वियटनाम में जो सुपरवाइजरी कमिशन है हम उस के चेयरमैन हैं। इस लिये जब ऐसी बातें वहां होती हैं कि जेनेवा ऐग्रीमेन्ट के खिलाफ हैं तो जब वह हमारे सामने लाई जाती है तभी हम उन के बारे में कुछ कहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना हमारे लिये मुमकिन नहीं है।

Shri D. D. Puri: Has Government's attention been drawn to the recent statement made by a British Peer, Lord Brockway, that after his discussion in Moscow he does see hope of common ground being found between the two parties; if so, has the Government taken any action on it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Reports appeared in the newspapers. We have not taken any action.

Dr. Swell: I want to refer to the same question which was put by Shri Puri. Lord Brockway has said that the North Vietnam Government is prepared to agree to a token American force in South Vietnam and also prepared to the continuance of South Vietnamese Government provided it would not align itself with any power bloc. I wish to know from the Government whether it has sought confirmation of that either from the North Vietnamese Government directly or from their representative here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Some of these points have already been indicated in the four-point proposal which the North Vietnamese Prime Minister has made.

Dr. Swell: I want to know whether they have sought confirmation of this either from the North Vietnamese

Government or from their representative here in Delhi?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, it is not for us to do so.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether in the light of any new insights that might have been gained by this Government through the new developments in Kashmir, they are still persisting that USA should withdraw from Vietnam and Vietcong should be permitted to settle with South Vietnam directly?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The policy of the Government remains unchanged.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have they gained any new insights . . .

Mr. Speaker: The policy remains the same.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have they gained any new insights in view of the new developments in Kashmir?

Mr. Speaker: Everybody does not get new insights.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have Government received reports to the effect that China is secretly infiltrating its soldiers, euphemistically called volunteers, and also technicians and arms and equipments into South Vietnam in aid of Vietcong, and are there reasons to believe that Pakistan under Chinese tutelage is trying out a similar pattern in Kashmir?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As regards the first part of the question, we are not aware of Chinese infiltrators in South Vietnam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No? What about arms and equipment at least?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Whatever is brought to our notice by the South Vietnamese Government, the Commission gives a report on it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the point. Sir, this is the way the Government functions. Either they do not make any note of

the question or they deliberately say that they do not know. If you are not able to help us, I do not know how the House can function. You are helpful normally, and I would request you to be so always. He has not answered the second part of the question. Whether there are the reasons to believe etc.? If he does not wish to answer, let him say so. The Prime Minister and the senior Minister are quite silent, tongue-tied. Why should they be so?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, if the question is read back and you kindly tell me which portion I have not replied, I will do so.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any reasons to believe that what Pakistan is doing in Kashmir is under the tutelage of the Chinese?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I request for a clarification as to whether this arises out of the main question? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be some limit to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, On a point of order. There is a limit for them also. You are not pulling them up as you are pulling us up.

Mr. Speaker: That is not fair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to say what is not fair?

Mr. Speaker: I was going to ask the Minister to answer that question.

Shri Ranga: But you see the tenor of the answers... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have no such information. If I have understood him aright, does the hon. Member mean to suggest that Pakistanis are pursuing that kind of tactics . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . under their master or ally, China.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would not use those words, but it seems that the technique is more or less the same.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Hem Barua.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के लिये मेरा नाम भी था, कम से कम मुझे तो प्रश्न करने का अवसर मिलना ही चाहिये था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन अब हम दूसरे प्रश्न पर चले गये हैं ।

Removal of Boundary Pillars by Pakistan

+

Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 *122. { Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had removed all the pucca boundary pillars between India and Pakistan in Meghana and Nasirapara villages in Nadia district of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have also any other information of Pakistan removing or trying to remove boundary pillars between the two countries, particularly in the Assam-East Pakistan sector of our frontier; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure security of these border pillars?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

On the night of the 12th May, 1965, a large number of Pakistanis removed 3 international boundary pillars between East Pakistan and West Bengal along the Mouzas Sheikpara Meghana (J.L. No. 112) and Andharkota (J.L. No. 111) under P.S. Karimpur, District Nadia. On the 26th May, 1965, the Government of West Bengal lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan.

Tripura-East Pakistan Border:

46 boundary pillars were removed and 58 boundary pillars were damaged on different dates.

Assam-East Pakistan Border:

Occasional reports of damage and destruction of boundary pillars have been received by the State Government. But there has been no large-scale destruction in this border except by river action in the Brahmaputra sector.

West Bengal-East Pakistan Border:

A few cases of removal of boundary pillars from some other parts of West Bengal border have also been received. Border Forces have been instructed to intensify patrolling to prevent removal or damage of pillars. In the case of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, Directors of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal and East Pakistan, have taken certain agreed decisions for the care and maintenance of boundary pillars.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if our Government have notified UNO of this Pakistani vandalism and, if

so, what is the reaction of the UN Secretary-General to this incident? Is he excited over this incident as he was excited over our occupation of two posts in Kargil last time?

Shri Swaran Singh: The removal of certain pillars in the East Pakistan border has got nothing to do with the United Nations.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Government to a recent broadcast by Radio Pakistan which says:

"Every young brave man of Pakistan is Mahmood the idol-breaker. He is ever-prepared to jump into the battle ground, fight the invader and crush him to the ground."

I do not know who this Mahmood is. Possibly, this is the Mahmood of Gazni who caused devastation in India during the 10th or 11th century.

Mr. Speaker: No comments on history or historical facts. That is why the trouble arises and I am forced to interfere. Then arguments are entered into and much of the time is wasted.

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of that, may I know whether our Government propose to deal with these Mahmoods as sternly as possible, or are they proposing or contemplating to negotiate with these Mahmoods for a so-called peaceful settlement?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government is aware, and I am sure the country is aware, that broadcasts of Radio Pakistan have been couched in very offensive and very aggressive language, and that is not at all consistent with the outward expressions that have been made by the Pakistani leaders when they talk of peaceful settlement. Their actions and their statements belie their professions.

श्री बड़ै : प्राप के स्टेटमेंट में लिखा गया है कि त्रिपुरा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर भ्रमण जगहों पर 46 स्तम्भ तोड़े गये और

58 सीमा स्तम्भों का नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रमण भ्रमण जगहों पर कितने महीनों तक यह नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता रहा, और क्या प्राप ने फिर वह स्तम्भ नया दिये हैं या जमीन बैसे ही पड़ी हुई है।

Shri Swaran Singh: 46 boundary pillars were removed and 5 boundary pillars were damaged on different dates—I have not got these dates—and out of the removed pillars, 11 pillars have been re-fixed. The question of re-fixing all the removed pillars and the repairing of the damaged pillars is being taken up by the District Magistrate, Tripura with his Pakistani counter-part.

श्री बड़ै : यह बताया गया है कि ये पिलर डिफरेंट डेट्स पर उखाड़े गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कितने पीरियड में उखाड़े गये एक महीने में, दो महीने में, चार महीने में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जाइए, इसका जवाब प्रा गया है।

श्री रामसेवक दास : ये जो स्तम्भ हटाए गए हैं क्या इस के बारे में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को लिखा है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है इनको उन्नीने या उनके प्रादमियों ने हटाया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The pillars were fixed as a result of the joint consultation and agreement between the representatives of the two Governments. The act of damaging the pillars is not accepted by the Pakistan Government. They always say that some miscreants may have done it and some of them, as I have already indicated, have already been re-fixed. The local authorities on either side, according to the procedure, are trying to restore the other pillars also.

श्री बड़ै : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट प्राफ़ आइर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो दूमरा मकान बना गया ।

श्री बड़े : मेरी सूचना है कि ये 48 पिलर एक साल तक उखाड़े जाते रहे हैं, पर गवर्नमेंट को मालूम नहीं था । क्या 6 महीने या साल भर तक शासन सोया हुआ था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कब मालूम हुआ इस के बारे में । इस मामले में मैं आपकी गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ । हाउस को अंदरे में क्यों रखा जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मेरी गाइडेंस मानते हैं, तो इस वक्त यही गाइडेंस है कि आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री बड़े : हमें इन्फारमेशन है कि एक साल से ऊखाड़े जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर गाइडेंस की क्या बात है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the demarcation of the boundary between East Pakistan and West Bengal/Assam border has been completed and whether the new posts which have been removed are those that were put recently?

Shri Swaran Singh: The demarcation over the entire area is not yet complete. The places from where the pillars have been removed are the places where the pillars had been put up as a result of joint demarcation.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bade is insisting again and again as to how long was it that the Pakistani; took to remove or interfere with those pillars. The dates might not be known but the period, if it can be given, might be given to him.

Shri Swaran Singh: These are not recent things. They were not all destroyed as a result of one action. Over a period of one year and a half, there have been occasional removals of one pillar or the other.

Mr. Speaker: What was the Government doing? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have mentioned already, this action is not claimed or admitted to have been done by the Pakistan Government. Sometimes, when there are removals, there are counter-claims also that some miscreants, either Pakistanis or maybe others, may have caused damage to these pillars. Then, we get together and restore these pillars.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि अभी कितनी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहाँ हमें इस पावरफुल सरकार को फिर पिलर लगाने बाकी हैं, और कब तक यह काम कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : को डेट बर लाएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डेट बताना तो बहुत मुश्किल है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister that these pillars are removed and then re-fixed, has the Government not considered it proper to have these pillars constructed of concrete with foundations?

Shri Swaran Singh: These are concrete pillars with foundations. But even those can be damaged.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that there is constant mass infiltration into Assam and also aggressive activity, may I know whether the Government of Assam has put in a suggestion to make a de-populated belt or to construct a wall along the border? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Swaran Singh. This does not arise out of that.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it does not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पिलर उखाड़े गए हैं ये किने लम्बे चौड़े एरिया में से उखाड़े गए हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 1। लगाए जा रहे हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी कब लगाए जाएंगे, और जो नहीं उखाड़े जाते हैं इस के लिए क्या कोई खाम व्यवस्था की गयी है, कि आगे न उखाड़े जाएं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no area as such because generally the pillars are fixed on straightline; then the distance between the two pillars can be quite considerable. When there are bunds, then the larger number of pillars are generally found in smaller areas. I have already given the number of pillars. Therefore, on this point, the action that has to be taken is this: this is generally handled by the two District Magistrates of the adjoining districts in India and Pakistan. Where these pillars are removed, if there is any dispute, then the two Surveyors-General help them. There is no dispute as such. He should not take it in that light.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पूछा कि कितनी जमीन है, सरकार को अपनी जमीन की मायमी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि इस का रकबा नहीं बता सकते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो व की वचे : कब तक लग जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब उन्होंने पहले दे दिया है ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that there must be some ground rules to guide the District Magistrates of both sides to decide these matters whenever there is any dispute, may I know how often they meet and whether they have met during the last one year and six months, and why is it

that it has not been possible for them to replace these posts there?

Shri Swaran Singh: In these matters, unless there is goodwill and there is also their agreement to meet, we cannot do much unilaterally. It is a fact that the co-operation that is normally expected from the officers from Pakistan side has not unfortunately been forthcoming. Notwithstanding our efforts, there have been delays. But in a matter like this, it is very difficult for us to take action unilaterally. All this boundary at the places is fully admitted and agreed to by both the sides and the removal of pillars is no doubt a matter of irritation and we do not like it, but it does not vitally affect our interests in any matter.

Shri Ranga: My question was how often these District Magistrates have met.

Shri Swaran Singh: I could not give that information straightway.

श्री बागड़ी : जो यह पम्ब बीच में से हटाए गए हैं, तो क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि इन के हटने के कारण पाकिस्तान सरकार यह सोच रही हो कि अगर ये बीच के निशान मिट जायें, तो वह भारत की जमीन हथिदा ले ? क्या इस खतरे को महसूस करते हुए सरकार हिफाजत के लिए कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, हिफाजत का पूरा इन्तिजाम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह खतरा है कि ऐसा करने से पाकिस्तान सरकार की यह नीयत है कि वह हमारी कुछ जमीन पर कब्जा कर ले या उसे हथिदा ले ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर उनके मन में ऐसा है, तो यह उनकी बड़ी भारी भूल होगी । वह समझ सकते हैं कि ऐसा करने से उनका हथ्र क्या होगा । जहाँ मानी हुई हद है उस के बारे में झगड़ा करने की कोई ग्वाजटन नहीं है ।

Minorities in Border Districts of East Pakistan

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*123. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is planning to drive the minorities out of the border districts of East Pakistan.

(b) if so, whether those minorities have been driven out of East Pakistan or have been settled in other parts of Pakistan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those minorities have approached the Indian High Commission for permits to come over to India; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have received some reports to this effect.

(b) It is a fact that a large number of persons of the minority communities have come over to India from the border districts of East Pakistan.

(c) The minorities in border areas have applied for migration certificates in numbers broadly proportionate to the minorities in East Pakistan as a whole.

(d) Migration certificates are granted to all members of the minority community in East Pakistan in cases of hardship.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many members of the minority community who had been displaced in this way from the border of Pakistan had applied for permits and how many of them were given permits? May I also know the definition of 'hardship' given by Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures area-wise in the sense that so many are from the border districts and so many are from the other districts, but as I have indicated already, their number is practically the same as from other areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: By driving these minorities out of the border areas of East Pakistan, evidently the Pakistan Government have settled their retired military officers, mujahids, razakars and other para-troop people there. May I know what effective action our Government have taken on our side of the border to counteract this concentration of military and para-military forces on the border of East Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that the movement of minorities particularly from the areas near the international border is a matter of grave concern, and this is constantly kept in view by the authorities, both civil and defence, whose responsibility it is to ensure the integrity of our borders.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government consider that the calculated move on the part of East Pakistan to drive out the minorities from their territory is or amounts to an act of genocide on their part, and if so, what action the Government of India propose to take in order to bring them to book before international opinion and international conscience.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is unfortunate that for several years now the minorities in East Pakistan have been subjected to constant pressures and there has been a migration of minorities into India. That is a matter which is of grave concern to us, and I think that the international jurists' body also went into it and they have produced also a report on that, and the hon. Member might have seen that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was whether the Government of India viewed this as an act of genocide on the part of East Pakistan authorities,

and if so, what action was proposed to be taken. I am aware of the report of the international commission of jurists.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very reprehensible thing that this constant pressure and the sense of insecurity amongst the minorities should prevail. I do not exactly know what the exact implication of that expression is.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister must be knowing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can look up the dictionary and find it out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In answer to some questions, the hon. Minister has said that he is not very clear as to the number of applications which have come to the High Commission from people who have been asked to move away from the border districts. Further, he has said that in case of hardships, passports or visas etc. are given. May I know whether the High Commission has any information with regard to the specific number of people who have been asked to move out from the border districts, and if so, whether in view of the rather heartless attitude of the Rehabilitation Minister, in case they are permitted to come here, they will also be given all the benefits which are now being given to those who are in Kashmir as refugees?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part of the question, if a separate question is tabled I shall be able to collect the information in regard to the numbers. With regard to the second part of the question, I do not think that the Rehabilitation Minister has at all been heartless. I think he has been very kind and he has been doing his best to help the refugees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that after the firm action by the Government of

India in the matter of driving out the Pakistani infiltrators from Kashmir there is a reign of terror in East Pakistan, and repressive measures have been adopted by the Pakistan Government on the minorities, and as a result of that many members of the minority communities are trying to come over to India but they are being refused or not granted migration certificate, and if so, whether suitable instructions have been issued to our High Commission there to grant migration certificates and whether every facility will be given to them when they come over to India.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact—reports have come to our notice—that there is a greater sense of insecurity, and the attitude of the majority community in East Pakistan has become in certain areas more aggressive. There is no need of issuing any fresh instructions to our mission in Dacca because the existing instructions cover all these cases. I have no doubt that in all deserving cases the requisite certificates and the formalities are complied with.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the answer to the last part?

Mr. Speaker: It would be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I asked whether those who migrate and come will be given facilities to settle down here. Reply has not come to that.

Shri Swaran Singh: Such rehabilitation benefits as are available in such cases will certainly be available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is evading.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot list all the benefits that would be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order. This particular question has been tabled to the External Affairs Ministry for two reasons. One is because they have information about Pakistan's attitude towards the minorities. Secondly, it was thought that in connection with certain supplementaries arising out of the

rehabilitation of those who have crossed over or are likely to cross over to India, he will consult the Rehabilitation Ministry and give the proper reply. According to the Cabinet, they function collectively. But here we find that none of the questions pertaining to rehabilitation facilities to persons who cross over is being answered. I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The hon. Minister was pleased to state that minorities in East Pakistan are being permitted by the Indian High Commission to come over here in cases of hardship. May I know the definition of 'hardship' as applied to them?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has been dealt with here before also. Certain categories are there. Their position is very insecure or there are relatives who have been separated. For the information of the House, I would like to say that the number of applications already there runs into thousands, I think about 8,000 or 9000. A fairly large number of them have already been granted migration certificates. We have already got from East Pakistan lakhs and lakhs of refugees. Everyday they are coming in. So it will not be correct to suggest that we are not trying to be helpful to those who stand in need of this help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What help are you giving them when they come here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Nothing.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that Chinese pockets are springing up in Khulna and Jessore in the border districts of E. Pakistan? If so, is it a fact that the minorities are feeling scared on that score?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that minorities in different parts there are feeling insecure.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I am referring to Chinese pockets there.

Shri Swaran Singh: Even without the Chinese pockets, I think they are sufficiently harassed, unfortunately, both by the administration as also by the local population.

Chinese Intimidation of Indian Patrol Near Mana Pass

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- *124. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Dass:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese tried and are trying to intimidate Indian patrols near the Mana Pass which is one of the border passes between Uttar Pradesh and Tibet; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) On the 9th May 1965, a Chinese military party intruded approximately half a mile into Indian territory from across the Mana Pass in the middle sector of the India-Tibet border. On seeing an Indian Police patrol at a distance on the Indian side of the border, the Chinese intruders fired three shots and withdrew into Tibet through the Mana Pass. There has been no other incident or intrusion in this area.

(b) A protest was lodged with the Chinese Government against this deliberate violation of our territory. Precautionary measures for the security of our border have been taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माना पास के निकट अब कितनी चीजों चीन की जमा है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): On the other side of the Mana Pass, there are some troops of the Chinese, in small numbers, but certainly their troops come on their side to the Mana Pass.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा समय बता सकती है जब उन फौजों को पीछे हटने के लिए कहा जायेगा और अगर वे पीछे नहीं हटेंगी, तो गोली का जवाब गोली से दिया जायेगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बिल्कुल गोली का जवाब गोली से दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that road communications to the Mana Pass sector are still not what they should be, may I know if any fresh attempts have been made to make improvements in that regard, particularly in view of the fact that the threat of a Chinese intrusion through the Mana Pass is becoming more imminent every day?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have said, our patrols go up to the Mana Pass. After that, there have been no incidents of that type.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My question is in regard to road communications.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About road communications, certainly there are other considerations also. It is not good in some difficult areas to develop communications, which possibly may be useful to the other side.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether all along our border with China there have been occasions in the last three months in which Indian patrols have come into contact with Chinese patrols, and if so, what happened on such occasions?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are no contacts. There have been no incidents after that.

Shri D. D. Furi: May I know if, according to the so-called unilateral

cease-fire arrangement of China, the Chinese are entitled to maintain their troops right up to the Mana Pass?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On our side, there are our troops; on their side, they have their own troops.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the action taken by the Chinese patrols, may I know what particular steps have been taken to see that they do not repeat such incidents, and whether enough reinforcements have been sent there to avoid any such happening in future?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes. I should reply in the affirmative to the latter part of the question, but the only way of preventing them is for our patrols to go to that point continuously and persistently.

श्री प्रोफ़ार लाल बेरबा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ पर हमला किया, तो उस के दौरान में चीनियों की तरफ़ से कितनी दफ़ा ऐसी छुटपुट कार्रवाहियाँ की गई ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In the last few weeks when Pakistan has become active, we have not seen any difficulty on our side of the border.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माता दर्रे के नजदीक रहने वाले भारतीयों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई इन्तज़ाम किया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने कहा है कि कुछ इन्तज़ाम किया है ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Has the Government received any reply to the protest note, if not, what steps do they want to take?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No reply to that protest note has come.

श्री बुजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बरेली में जहाँ एग्गिया कमांड का हैड क्वार्टर है, जहाँ इतना बड़ा एयरोड्रोम बनाया गया है, मि

को बन आफ दि बिनेस्ट इन दि वर्ल्ड कहा जाता है, माना पाम जाने के लिए बरेली-बिसालपुर और फरीदपुर-बिसालपुर की सड़कें बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री सहोदय हाउस को आश्वासन देने को तैयार है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Last time the hon. Member raised the same question. Certain plans for developing the communications to the border areas have been undertaken. He had mentioned some particular roads, and I have sent some replies about that also. Some steps have been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: In a recent protest note, the Chinese have alleged that our boys crossed into their territory and picked up two young Chinese women.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why are Chinese women brought there?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know how far it is a fact. Has he tried to trace them and hand them back?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What has happened is this. Nobody has gone and picked up any Chinese women. Two Tibetan girls, because their families were persecuted, left Tibet and entered those areas, and they sought the protection of our patrols who went that side.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With reference to the intimidation of our patrols by the Chinese may I know whether our intelligence has been asked to go into the matter to find out what actually is happening on the other side of the border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Probably there is some sort of a misconception about the intelligence in this matter. Patrols really speaking go to that area; that is part of the intelligence work.

New Ordnance Factories

*125. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 157 on the 23rd November, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made regarding the establishment of the new Ordnance Factories; and

(b) the number of factories which have started production?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The progress made in establishing the New Ordnance Factories is indicated below:—

Ordnance Factory, Varangaon.

Batch production of 7.62 mm ammunition is in progress. Full shift production is dependent upon completion of certain buildings and services as well as residential quarters for housing the employees. It is expected that full capacity production will be attained by the middle of 1966.

Engineering Factory, Ambajhari.

The Engineering Study of this project by a team of US consultants which commenced early in 1965 is expected to be completed by the end of this month. Construction of residential quarters and civil works to the extent cleared by the consultants is in progress according to schedule. The scheme for supply of 2 million gallons filtered water per day has been completed. The factory is expected to go into production in phases from June 1967 to the end of 1968.

Filling Factory, Chanda.

The construction of industrial and residential buildings is in progress according to schedule. A team of officers of DGOF's Organisation is in UK to finalise with the UK authorities the specific plant and machinery coming under UK aid and the balancing plant for the complete

complex. According to the present indications, the factory is expected to commence production in about 2 years.

Small Arms Factory, Tiruchirapalli.

The construction of industrial and residential buildings and services is progressing according to schedule and part of the plant and machinery has arrived on site. According to the present indications production in the factory will commence by the middle of 1966.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the expansion of certain factories is being delayed for want of foreign exchange because new machinery could not be imported and if so, how do the Government propose to overcome this difficulty that has come in the way of production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question refers to new ordnance factories; the hon. Member has now put a question regarding the existing factories. I may assure the House that the expansion schemes go according to the plan; they are not being delayed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was stated in this House that one of the new ordnance factories proposed to be established was being dropped because of certain reasons. I want to know whether all these ordnance factories which were promised are going to be established or one or two of them may be dropped?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has often been informed that out of the six new ordnance factories planned, we are going ahead with four. One has already gone into production and the others are in various stages of construction; they will go into production as scheduled. I have already stated in reply to the hon. Member that what would have been produced in Panvel and Burla factories which had been dropped would be imported and stockpiled.

924(Ai) LSD—2.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती : क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी—घोर पहली भूलों से कुछ सबक लेगी—कि जो विदेशी गुप्तार यहां पर भारतीयों के रूप में रहते हैं, उनको शस्त्रागारों में काम करने के लिए न रखा जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table refers to four new ordnance factories three in Maharashtra and one in Madras State. The statement says that production in one factory will start from 1966, in another from 1967, in a third from 1968 and so on. May I ask if the Government is fully conscious of the Emergency that is still on and, if so, what are the reasons for not expediting production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact production is being expedited; construction is being expedited. There is constant chasing also. We are taking it on an emergency basis.

Shri Iqbal Singh: Some factories had been a bandoned and some had been delayed. What is the position of allotment of foreign exchange to the ordnance factories? Is it given the first, second or the third place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no difficulty with regard to the allocation of foreign exchange; For Varangaon, Ambajhari and Chanda factories, foreign exchange had been arranged and with regard to the Trichy factory, we have free foreign exchange and that will go into production by the middle of 1966.

Shri Daji: What would be the employment potential of this factory, and would the surplus labour in the existing factories be transferred to this factory?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At present there is no surplus. We are rationalising the existing labour in the various ordnance factories and some

are being transferred to new ordnance factories. The varangoan factory now employ about a thousand people. As the factories pass through the various stages, the employment potential in each factory will go up to 3,000, or 4,000 or 5,00.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कृष्णराय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को ऐसा विश्वास है कि जो उत्पादन होगा, उस में हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to arms and ammunition, we are on the road to self-sufficiency; we import very little.

Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur

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 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri Kappen:
 *129. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new Vehicle Factory in Jabalpur for manufacturing Shaktiman trucks and Nishan motor vehicles;

(b) whether the new factory will absorb the vehicle department of the Gun Carriage Factory;

(c) whether the civil works schemes for the factory have been sanctioned and the project report scrutinised; and

(d) the estimated production of vehicles by the proposed factory?

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

(b) The plant and machinery and personnel at present engaged in the production of Shaktiman and Nishan vehicles at the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur will be transferred to the new Vehicle Factory.

(c) A small portion of civil works relating to preliminary works has been sanctioned and the estimates in respect of the remaining items of civil works and the Project Report are under scrutiny.

(d) It is estimated that the production capacity would be 13,200 vehicles annually in two eight hour shifts out of which 6,000 would be Shaktiman 3 Ton Trucks and the balance 7,200 Nissan Vehicles. A proposal to increase the capacity for production of Nishan Vehicles from 7,200 to 12,000 annually is under consideration.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know what will be the total financial involvement and whether there will be any foreign collaboration also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the manufacture of Shaktiman trucks the collaboration would be with MAN, Germany; with regard to the Nishan, the collaboration would be with Japan. With regard to the expenditure, the total expenditure would be about Rs. 32 crores, and the foreign exchange element would be about Rs. 9 crores.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether, in the light of our earlier experiences in the manufacture of these trucks, the Government has assured itself that the strength and efficiency of these trucks will be commensurate with the valiant name of "Shaktiman"?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Shaktiman has proved its mettle and its name has been justified by the performance also.

श्री विभूति निष : प्रभा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 32,200 शक्तिमान ट्रक और नौ हजार के करीब निशान मोटर बनाई जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन आवश्यकताओं का इससे कौन सा हिस्सा पूरा हो जाएगा? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि शक्तिमान और निशान कब तक बन कर चालू हो जायेंगी।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Shaktiman truck, the present rate of our production is about 1,200; Nishan would be 3,600 in respect of 1-ton vehicles and 1,200 Nishan petrol vehicles per annum. That is our present capacity. Our assessed requirements of three-ton vehicles would be round about 44,000.

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to ensure that this factory as well as other defence workshops are never in future switched over to the manufacture of coffee percolators?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of switching over to civil production. Perhaps it may be necessary in certain sectors; it would be welcome to switch over to civil production in certain sectors when the manufacture is surplus, but that can be easily switched over to army production. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to be assured that it will not be switched over to coffee percolators.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not necessary; it is an old story.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What will be the approximate cost of these two vehicles and I want to know whether they would be available for the use of civilians besides the military use.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, several vehicles are now given to civilian use. Even Members of Parliament are liberally taking advantage of that. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They are asking whether Parliament Members would be given Shaktiman!

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the cost of production, per vehicle, in the new factory, it would be Rs. 37,000 for Shaktiman and Rs. 18,000 for 1-ton Nishan. The existing cost is about Rs. 44,000 for Shaktiman and Rs. 20,000 for Nishan.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा नाम तो रह गया, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे शकई में एक्स-प्लेनशन देना है। बागड़ी साहब की शिकायत बिल्कुल दुस्त है। मेरी गलती है। मेरे दफ्तर को उम्मीद नहीं थी कि बागड़ी साहब प्राज प्रा जायेंगे (इंटरप्शन) मैं मजाक में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मीरियसनी कह रहा हूँ। फेहरिस्त से नाम बागड़ी साहब का कटा हुआ है मुझे इसलिए दूसरी बार गलती हुई है। मैं इस बात का प्रागे खयाल रखूंगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों का नाम भी है और जो प्राचकी प्राश्रों के सामने भी बंते हैं, वे भी रह जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मारे नाम नहीं पुकार रहा हूँ।

श्री र. नसेबक यादव : जिनका नाम कटा हुआ भी नहीं है और वह सदस्य भी मौजूद है, उसको तो बुनाया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन का नाम था उनको भी नहीं बुनाया गया है। उनकी शिकायत थी कि उनका नाम एम में भी था लेकिन उनको बुनाया नहीं गया है। मैंने उसका एक्स-प्लेनशन दिया है। जिन का नाम है उन सब को भी मैं बुन रहा हूँ।

Appointments to Diplomatic Posts

*127. { ⁺ Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of the representation of the Indian Foreign Service Association regarding the appointment of politicians and retired military personnel etc. to the diplomatic posts; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This question as well as other matters relating to service conditions raised by the Association are under consideration by the Committee appointed recently by the Government headed by Shri N. R. Pillai (formerly Secretary General in the Ministry of External Affairs) to examine the working and organisation of the Indian Foreign Service.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have Government considered the appropriateness of entrusting this examination to a committee composed mostly of civilians, about the appointment of non-civilians to diplomatic posts? Do they expect any fair recommendation from this committee about the question which relates to their own benefits?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The question of having people from public life has never been questioned by the Association.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have fixed any criteria or percentage upto which people in public life would be appointed to diplomatic posts?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The criterion is the suitability. So far as percentage is concerned, I do not think it would be desirable to fix any percentage. We have generally in mind that a number should be there.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the performance of these people in the Foreign Service, may I know whether Government is thinking of taking into the Foreign Service more and more people from public life?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There are quite a number already.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the last session in answer to questions on the floor of the House and also in the course of debates the Foreign Minister told us that they do not propose to go into this matter of the reorganisation of the Foreign Service. May I know what has happened since then to persuade them to have this committee, and when appointing this committee why is it that they have not thought it fit to baroadbase it?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The question about service conditions, length of training, sources of recruitment, etc. had been raised by the Association and also on the floor of the House. So, it was considered necessary that the whole question should be examined on a more or less expert basis and Government can take a decision after having the report of that committee, they will only report to Government and we will take the decision after examining the report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was this it was categorically stated on the floor of the House, in spite of the criticism made in this House, and the representation from the Association being in the hands of Government. Is it that Parliament was taken so lightly that it was stated by the Minister that they do not

propose to examine this question of reorganisation of the Foreign Service? If, afterwards certain further facts have come to their notice, which made them appoint this committee, why did they ignore the criticism on the floor of the House and did not broad-base this committee, but made it so exclusive?

Shri Swaran Singh: In one sense, it is not exclusive, because although Mr. Pillai was once in service, he is no longer in service; he is a retired person. The other people on the committee are the Commerce Secretary, the Home Secretary and two Secretaries from the External Affairs Ministry. The types of matters about which they are asked to report are matters which are more or less of a service nature—their scales, period of training, etc. So, it was considered necessary that there should be an examination at the export level. It was mentioned, I remember, by some hon. members that something like the Polden Commission must be there. We thought it was not necessary to have a commission of that type, but it was necessary to examine certain aspects by an expert committee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

- * 128. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
 श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

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

(क) कच्छ पर आक्रमण करने के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये जा रहे निराधार तथा मिथ्या प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण का भी प्रचार किया गया है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कच्छ के रन पर आक्रमण करने के बाद पाकिस्तान ने जो झूठा और निराधार प्रचार किया, न केवल उसका निराकरण करने के लिए ही बल्कि विदेशों में भारत के पक्ष को सही रूप में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भी प्रचार के सम्भव माध्यमों का उपयोग किया गया था ।

Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam (Madras)

- * 129. { श्री S. C. Samanta:
 श्री Rameshwar Tantia:
 श्री Harish Chandra Mathur:
 श्रीमती Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 श्री P. C. Borooah:
 श्री Basappa:
 श्री D. C. Sharma:
 श्री M. N. Swamy:
 श्री Laxmi Das:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 श्री Raghunath Singh:
 श्री P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 श्री Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1690 on the 29th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Madras has since been considered; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The proposal to set up an atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Madras has been approved by Government subject to foreign exchange being arranged for the project to cover the cost of equipment which has to be imported.

(b) The Station is expected to be put into operation by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Construction of Frigates in Mazagaon Docks

- *130. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Frigates in the Mazagaon Docks is proceeding according to the schedule; and

(b) when the keel of the first Frigate will be laid?

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

(b) The keel of the first Frigate is expected to be laid about the middle of 1966.

Price Index

- *131. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the price index during the months of April, May and June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide interim relief to the labourers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The All-India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers with base 1949=100 for the months of April, May and June, 1965 are as under:—

April, 1965	=160
May, 1965	=161
June, 1965	=163

The rise of one point in May over April and two points in June over May cannot be considered a steep rise.

(b) Wherever dearness allowance is linked to the Consumer Price Index Number, the workers get increased dearness allowance due to rise in Index in accordance with the relevant settlement or award. In other cases, the question of getting relief is a matter of mutual agreement and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Head Hunting by Pak Razakars.

- *132. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Koujalgi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Bag-i:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is employing Razakars for head-hunting of Indians in Kashmir;

(b) whether specific price has been fixed for every Indian head, killed by the Razakars; and

(c) whether Government have drawn the attention of friendly countries to such atrocities being committed by Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Some instances have come to the notice of the Government of India in which the armed personnel from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir area, after committing raids across the cease-fire line international border in J. & K. and killing unarmed innocent Indian civilians, have taken away their

heads to the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir area. These incidents lend credence to the reports that the authorities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir area have offered rewards to their armed personnel who take away heads of Indian civilians as a proof of their prowess. The perpetration of barbarious and ghastly acts of this nature would other-wise be meaningless.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

- *133. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been drawn up for the accelerated development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have in hand a substantial programme for the development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes. Salient features of this programme are given below.

A uranium mine is being developed at Jaduguda to produce a thousand tonnes of ore a day, which should be in operation towards the latter half of 1966. A uranium mill is also under construction there and this is scheduled to go on stream early next year.

It has also been decided to proceed with the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and the

Madras Atomic Power Station with two identical units of 200 MWe each subject to foreign exchange being available to cover the cost of equipment which has to be imported. A proposal to set up a heavy water plant to produce 200 tonnes of heavy water per annum is under consideration.

A zirconium plant is being set up to produce zircalloy from the zircon sands and fabricate it into the calandria tubes, pressure tubes, cladding material and other parts required for the reactors of these power stations.

A uranium oxide plant and ceramic fuel fabrication plant are being set up with the zirconium plant to produce the fuel required for the Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations.

An enriched fuel fabrication facility is also proposed to be set up for fabricating the future charges of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

The Electronics Production Division at Trombay will be moved out of Trombay and set up as a self-contained plant for the production of nuclear electronics instrumentation and components and will be able to supply equipment for other civilian and defence needs also.

Other proposals for further development in this field during the Fourth and Fifth Plans are also under consideration.

संघियों द्वारा यूरेनियम देशों की यात्रा

- *134. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सावरन :
श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
श्री स० रं० कृष्ण :

क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वे विदेशों की अपनी हाल की यात्रा के दौरान बेल्जियम,

फ्रांस तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी में स्वचालित टेलीफोन तथा डाक-तार कार्यालयों को देखने गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त देशों में कौन कौन सी उपयोगी तकनीकी विशेषताएं उनके ध्यान में आई हैं जिनको भारत में लागू करना जरूरी समझा जाता है ?

संचार तथा संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बेल्जियम में मैंने फ्रांस-बार टेली-फोन उपस्कर का वास्तविक कार्यचालन देखा, जिसे कि हम भारत में भी स्थापित करने वाले हैं। फ्रांस में मैंने, पत्रों और पैकेटों की स्वचालित-छंटाई देखी तथा छंटाई के समय पासलों और पैकेटों को ले जाने की बहन-पट्टा (कन्वेयर बेल्ट) प्रणाली का भी निरीक्षण किया। इस प्रणाली का भारत में भी शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। पश्चिमी जर्मनी में, म्यूनिख में मैंने विशेष प्रकार से तैयार की गयी एक छंटाई-मशीन देखी जो व्योरेवार छंटाई से पहले विभिन्न आकार के पत्रों को, भ्रमण भ्रमण गड्डियों में छांट देती है। भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग के प्रबन्ध निदेशक, जो मेरे साथ गये थे, अब देशी सामग्री से इस विशेष प्रकार की छंटाई-मशीन के निर्माण की संभावना की जांच कर रहे हैं। वहीं मैंने ऐसी टिकट-मशीन भी देखी जो चार-रंगों वाले टिकट काफ़ी बड़ी मात्रा में छाप देती है। हम अपने टिकट तैयार करने के लिये इस प्रकार की एक मशीन का आयात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

Use of Indian Territorial Waters by Pakistan

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has used the Territorial Waters of India for trans-

shipment of their army from West to East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing them to do so; and

(c) whether any check is exercised over the Pakistani ships passing through the Indian Territorial Waters?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Pakistan has not used territorial waters of India for transshipment of their Army from West to East Pakistan by War-ships, since no Pakistani War-ship has entered any Indian port, nor has any Pakistani War-ship been sighted within our Territorial Waters. Pakistani merchant ships are not subjected to checking when they enter our territorial waters while in Indian ports, in accordance with International Maritime practice. This practice is also reciprocated.

India-China Border Dispute

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
*136. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any friendly country has shown interest or attempted mediation in the India-China border dispute;

(b) if so, the nature and the result thereof;

(c) whether any suggestion was made that the Prime Ministers of both the countries should meet at Algiers; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The only recent suggestion of the nature referred to came from President Nasser who mentioned to the Prime Minister last June the possibility of an informal meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Chou-En-lai. It was, however, not quite clear what there would be to talk about considering that China was not prepared to accept the Colombo proposals or even the further modification of them regarding withdrawal of all posts in the demilitarised areas in Ladakh.

Invitation to Prime Minister to Visit U.S.A.

- *137. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether the U. S. President has invited the Prime Minister of India to visit U.S.A. this autumn; and

(b) if so, what is his reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Last April, the President of the United States of America, when suggesting that the Prime Minister of India might defer his visit to the U.S.A. had also suggested that he might come there early in the autumn. The Prime Minister in his reply had expressed his doubt whether parliamentary and other commitments would permit him to visit the U.S.A. in autumn. In subsequent correspon-

dence, the U.S. President, while regretting that an autumn visit might not be possible, has assured the Prime Minister that he would be welcome at any future date convenient to the Prime Minister. A mutually convenient date will be fixed through diplomatic channels later on.

Atomic Reactor in Rajasthan

- *138. {
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Basappa:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in the setting up of the atomic reactor in Rajasthan has been satisfactory;

(b) whether its setting up has been done principally by Indians and with a large component of Indian materials and machines; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been utilised and if so, to what extent and from what country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Presumably the hon. Members are referring to the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the progress on the setting up of which has been satisfactory. The setting up of the Second Unit has been recently authorized, subject to suitable financing arrangements for the foreign exchange component of the expenditure being made.

(b) The Station is being set up by Indians, with the assistance of Canadian Consultants and with as large a component of Indian materials and equipment as possible, consistent with

the need to complete the project according to schedule.

(c) Yes. Expenditure amounting to Canadian dollars 1,06,143.66 has been incurred till the end of June 1965 out of the loan of Canadian dollars 37 million provided by Canada.

Withdrawal of Indonesia from U.N.O.

*139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to Government's appeal to Indonesia to reconsider its decision to withdraw from U.N.O.; and

(b) whether Government are still making some efforts in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There has been no reply to our communication to the Government of Indonesia about their decision to withdraw from the U.N.O.

(b) No, Sir.

Cost of Living Index

*141. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have sent representations for the immediate constitution of expert committees to go into the faulty calculation of cost of living index; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Only the Government of West Bengal have suggested appointment of an Expert Committee to examine alleged faulty compilation of Calcutta Consumer Price Index Numbers, both on old base (1939=100) and (1944=100) compiled by the State Government

and the New base (1960=100) constructed by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have been informed that so far as the old index of Calcutta is concerned, it is for that Government to set up an Expert Committee. As for the New Series of Calcutta Index (base 1960=100) the State Government have been informed that the method of compilation is based on the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee and as per international practice which do not need examination at this stage.

Torture of Hindus in Dahagram

*142. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Police entered Dahagram enclave inside the Indian territory and were found indulging in systematic harassment and torture of Hindu residents;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Union Government lodged a strong protest against this;

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

(d) the steps taken to counter such tortures and harassments by the Pakistan Police?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir Dahagram is one of the Pakistani enclaves in India. The Government of West Bengal received reports towards the end of April, 1965 that Pakistan Police in Dahagram had been torturing the Hindu residents of that Pakistan enclave.

(b) The Government lodged a protest with the Pakistan High Commissioner in India, New Delhi, on 21st May, 1965, when it was felt that State level contacts were not producing satisfactory results.

(c) No reply from the Pakistan Government has yet been received.

(d) The local authorities concerned have protested more than once to their Pakistani counterparts over such incidents of the oppression of minorities. As Dahagram is at present a Pakistani enclave, the question of treatment of the Hindu minority in Dahagram falls into the general pattern of ill-treatment of minorities in East Pakistan.

M.I.G. Project

- Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
- Shri Warrior:
- Shri Prabhat Kar:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
- Shri Subodh Hansda:
- Shri D. D. Puri:
- Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- *143. { Shri Hukam Chand:
- Kachhavaia:
- Shrimati Tarkeshwari
- Sinha:
- Shri M. L. Jadhav:
- Shri Jedhe:
- Maharajkumar Vijaya
- Ananda:
- Shri R. Barua:
- Shri Himatsingka:
- Shri Madhu Limaye:
- Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
- Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
- Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made regarding the execution of the M.I.G. project with the Soviet collaboration:

(b) whether any phased programme for the completion of the project has been drawn up:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when it is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Civil Works Construction programme is progressing satisfactorily. Training of techni-

cians, preparation of detailed production plans (working project reports) and translation of documentation etc. are now in progress with the assistance of the Soviet experts.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Phased programme envisages production of aircraft at the MIG factories in four phases, viz from major assemblies, from sub-assemblies, from detailed parts and from raw material. It also involves the training of technicians, completion of various phases of Civil Works and deliveries of plant and machinery, assemblies and components etc. related to the different phases of production.

(d) The first phase is expected to commence next year and planes under the last phase would start coming out of the production line in about 4 years.

Entry of Immigrants in U.K.

- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
- Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
- Shrimati Tarkeshwari
- Sinha:
- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
- Shrimati Renuka Ray:
- Shri Raghunath Singh:
- *144. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri E. Barua:
- Shri Ram Sewak:
- Shri P. G. Sen:
- Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
- Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.K. is considering to enact new legislation to curb the entry of immigrants from Commonwealth countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to see that the nationals of this country are not meted out any discriminatory treatment under the proposed new legislation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) New measures introduced by the Government of U.K. on August 2, 1965, have further restricted entry of immigrants from Commonwealth countries into Britain. It has also been announced by the British Government that additional legislation will be enacted to prevent evasion of their immigration laws.

(b) Yes, Sir; views of Government of India have been brought to the notice of U.K. Government.

Community Listening sets in Rural Areas

- *145. { Shri S.C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 8th March, 1965 and state the remedial measures taken to maintain and repair the 40 per cent idle community listening sets in the villages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The reports from the States indicate that the maintenance organisations in many of the States for the maintenance of community sets are inadequate. The major difficulty in expanding these organisations has been paucity of funds.

During the last Conference of the State Directors of information held in May, 1965, the Centre was again requested to give financial assistance for the purpose, as the allottees of the sets were unable to pay for the high replacement cost of batteries and components. The Planning Commission subsequently considered the entire matter in detail at a meeting held in June, 1965. However, these discussions brought out the fact that such a subsidy would not serve much useful purpose. The problem is essentially that of setting up an efficient organisation in the States to look after maintenance of the sets. A few of the State Go-

vernments have already set up efficient organisations for this purpose. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is discussing ways and means of strengthening such organisations and making them more efficient in the other States.

Indo-Pak. Home Ministers' Conference

*146. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Pakistan Home Ministers' Conference postponed months back is proposed to be reconvened; and

(b) if not, the reasons advanced by Pakistan against another round of talks between the Home Ministers of the two countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Conference was postponed at the last moment at Pakistan's request. Thereafter, no move has been made to reconvene it.

Withdrawal from Kargil Posts

- Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri Hem Raj:
- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri Kindar Lal:
- Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
- Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
- Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
- Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
- *147. { Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were some talks between U.S.A. and India about the

maintenance of Indian posts in the Kargil area for the protection of the means of border communications in the middle of June, 1965;

(b) if so, whether India has since agreed to withdraw from these posts; and

(c) if so, in what circumstances and on what assurances regarding the security of the said means of communications?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The State Department officials mentioned the subject in passing to our Ambassador in Washington, when the latter happened to call on the said officials in some other connection.

(b) and (c). The position has already been explained by the Defence Minister in his statement before the House on 16 August, 1965.

Nuclear Shield for Afro-Asian Countries

- *148. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ✓
 Shri Shree Narayan Das: ✓
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh: ✓
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri P. C. Borooah: ✓

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 22nd February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether considering the vital importance of the matter to security and peace, the Governments of other non-nuclear countries of Asia and Africa have been approached in regard to the proposal for joint guarantee of nuclear shield;

(b) if so, which; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As already mentioned while answering

Question No. 72 the Prime Minister had only posed the problem in a general way and it was principally for the major nuclear powers to consider what steps they should take to assure the security of non-nuclear states. The matter is of concern to all states and it can most appropriately be considered by the United Nations and the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee. In the circumstances, it was not considered necessary for any specific approach to be made to non-nuclear states of Asia and Africa.

Indian Ambassador in Jakarta

- *149. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahida:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Jakarta was surrounded on the 20th July, 1965 by a violent mob in the Central Java City of Surekarta, protesting against India's policy on Malaysia;

(b) if so, the Indonesian Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the Government's reaction to this incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Indian Ambassador to Indonesia, in the course of a tour of Java, was invited to pay a private visit to Surekarta to meet the Indian nationals there. On arrival at his host's house, a group of demonstrators came to protest against India's policy on Malaysia. The Ambassador explained India's policy on Malaysia but the crowd became restive and aggressive. On the advice of the local Police the Ambassador left Surekarta.

(b) and (c). The Ambassador has taken up the matter with the Indo-

nesian Foreign Minister. The latter's reaction is awaited.

Development of Television Service

414. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee of experts to advise the All India Radio on developing T.V. Service in the country; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). A Committee of Experts has been constituted to advise Government on—

- (i) the technical aspects of TV development; and
- (ii) the new methods and techniques for providing Television Service according to the highest international standards.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

1. Dr. S. Bhagavantam, Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.—Chairman.
2. Shri B. V. Baliga, Managing Director, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli P.O., Bangalore 13.—Member.
3. Dr. H. Rakshit, Head of the Department of Electronics and Electrical Communication Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.—Member.
4. Dr. A. S. Rao, Director, Electronics Group, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, Chembur P.O., Bombay.—Member.
5. Dr. Amarjit Singh, Director, Central Electronics Engineer-

ing Research Institute, Pilani.—Member.

6. Shri P. N. Deobhakta, Development Officer (Light Electricals), Directorate of Technical Development, Ministry of Industry & Supply, New Delhi.—Member.
7. Shri Chaman Lal, Wireless Advisor to the Government of India, Department of Communications, New Delhi.—Member.
8. Shri S. S. Aiyar, Chief Engineer, All India Radio, New Delhi, Member.—Convener.

Kerala Electricity Board

415. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees employed by the Electricity Board of Kerala;
- (b) whether Government are aware of the settlement effected between the Board and its employees in 1958;
- (c) whether the Board has implemented this settlement;
- (d) if not, why;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the workmen had submitted a charter of demands to the Board in 1964; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) About 10,000.

(b) No settlement was effected between the Board and its employees in 1958.

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

(e) The ministerial employees represented by the Kerala State Electricity Board Employees' Union submitted a charter of demands to the Board in December, 1964.

(f) The issues have been referred for arbitration by a Retired Judge of the Kerala High Court.

Satyagraha by Malaria Eradication Employees in Kerala

416. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Satyagraha before the residence of the Adviser to the Government of Kerala by the retrenched employees of Malaria Eradication;

(b) if so, what were their grievances;

(c) whether any settlement was reached; and

(d) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand was that 74 retrenched employees should be given alternative appointments.

(c) and (d). The Satyagraha was withdrawn on an assurance from the Government of Kerala that all efforts would be made to absorb the retrenched employees in the arising vacancies.

Cashew Factories in Kerala

417. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cashew Factories in Kerala State;

(b) the number of workers employed in the Industry;

(c) whether the Cashew factories work on a seasonal basis;

(d) whether the workers are getting work daily; and

(e) if not, whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide daily work to these workers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 225.

(b) 95,423.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Prawn Factories in Kerala

418. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Prawn Factories in the Kerala State and workers employed therein;

(b) whether Minimum Wages and Dearness Allowance exist in this Industry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints against the non-implementation of the provisions of the Factories Act; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 16 and 1298 respectively]

(b) and (c). As employment in prawn factories is not a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as applicable in the State of Kerala at present the question of fixing minimum rates of wages does not arise.

(d) Yes. 7 complaints have been received.

(e) One case is before the Industrial Tribunal, Alleppy. The other complaints are being enquired into by the Government of Kerala.

P.W.D. Engineering Workshop, Trivandrum

419. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workmen employed in the Public Works Department Engineering Workshop, Trivandrum;

(b) the number of staff members employed in the workshop;

(c) whether Government have received a memorandum from the workers;

(d) if so, the demands put forward by the workers; and

(e) whether Government have taken steps to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 85.

(b) 84 (Out of these, Kerala Government has ordered retrenchment of 17 as an economy measure).

(c) Yes. Government of Kerala have received several memoranda from the workers' unions.

(d) A list of the main demands is Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See LT. 4587/65*].

(e) Several demands in the memorandum are under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

New Age Rules for Recruitments to Army

420. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced new age rules for the recruitment of matriculates and literates in the Army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new ages of recruitment are fixed in relation to the trade and category in which a person is recruited. For this purpose the various trades and categories in the Army have been divided into four different Groups. The ages of recruitment for these groups are as under:—

(i) Group I and II—17 to 21 years;

(ii) Group III—17 to 24 years;

(iii) Group IV—17 to 27 years.

Film Fair in Berlin

421. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the Indian Films which competed in the International Film Fair held in Berlin recently; and

(b) the result of the competition and the general achievement of the said films and actors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The following two feature films were officially entered in the Berlin International Film Festival held from 25th June to 6th July, 1965:

(1) Charulata (Bengal) produced by R. D. B. & Company, Calcutta.

(2) Shakespearwala (English) produced by M/s Ivory Merchant Productions, Bombay.

(b) The film "Charulata" got the Catholic Jury Award having been adjudged as the Best Film Presented at the Berlin Festival. Shri Satyajit Ray won the "Best Director Award" of the Festival for the same film. Shrimati Madhur Jaffri got the Best Actress Award for her role in the film "Shakespearwala".

Mobile Post Office in Delhi

422. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Post Offices in the Capital;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices; and

(c) if so, their field of operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Two.

(b) Yes.

(c) The third mobile post office has been sanctioned. The mobile post office van is under construction and is likely to be commissioned by October, 1965. The schedule of the 3rd mobile post office has not yet been finalised. However, the following localities/areas might be served by that mobile post office:

- (1) Sunder Nagar.
- (2) Friends Colony.
- (3) Shan Nagar.
- (4) Shankar Market.
- (5) Central Dairy Milk Colony.
- (6) Railway Colony.
- (7) Dhaula Kuan.
- (8) Bhairon Mandir Labour Camp
- (9) South Motibagh Market.

Pricing of Money Order and other Postal Forms

423. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income that has accrued to the Postal Department on the pricing of the money order forms, Circle-wise, for the whole country;

(b) whether Government propose to price some other forms; and

(c) if so, which of them and the proposed price for each form?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is no additional income since the sale price of the money order form is set off against the commission when the money order is booked. However, the total amount of advance commission realised from 1-3-1964 to 15-7-1965 was Rs. 35,26,638-61. The circle-wise break up is given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4581/65].

924(Ai) LSD—3.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Use of U.S. arms by Pakistan in Kashmir

425. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 29th March, 1965, and state:

(a) whether the discussion with the United States regarding the use of U. S. arms by Pakistan troops in Kashmir has been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The U. S. Government have informed our Embassy in Washington that the three weapons of U. S. manufacture which were captured in the Tithwal and Uri sectors of the cease-fire line last year did not form a part of the U.S. Military Assistance to Pakistan.

Arab League Mission in India

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 426. { | Shri Yashpal Singh; |
| | Shri Rameshwar Tanti; |
| | Shri R. S. Pandey; |
| | Shri D. C. Sharma; |
| | Shri Kapur Singh; |
| | Shri P. K. Deo; |
| | Shri Gulshan; |
| | Shri Solanki; |
| | Shri Narasimha Reddy; |
| | Shri R. Barua; |
| | Shri D. D. Mantri; |
| Shri Basumatari; | |

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to accord diplomatic status to the League of Arab States; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Letters were exchanged with the Secretary General of the Arab League,

on July 12, 1965 for the establishment of an independent office in India of the Arab League and to accord certain immunities and privileges to the representative of the Arab League in this country. These privileges and immunities are similar to the ones granted to representatives of International Organizations such as United Nations and allied agencies.

Test Flights of Indian made Aircrafts

427. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supersonic Jet Aircraft HF-24 Mach 1 and HJT-16, basic jet trainer (Kiron), both manufactured at the Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore have been test-flown; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(b) The results of the flight tests have been satisfactory.

Textile Wage Board

428. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Wage Board has started its work;

(b) whether Government have asked the Wage Board to submit an interim report; and

(c) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government have not specifically asked the Wage Board to submit an interim report. However, the workers representatives on the Board have raised the question of

grant of interim relief and the matter is being considered by the Board.

Negotiating Machinery in Defence Establishments

429. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiating machinery has started functioning in the Defence Establishments;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the final decision thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is linked up with the Scheme of setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Central Government employees and is under the consideration of the Government. High level official discussions and also discussions with Defence Workers' Federations are being held frequently to resolve the pending issues involved.

Demarcation of West Bengal-East Pakistan Border

430. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the Indo-Pak Survey Officials was held in May, 1965 to complete the demarcation of the pending sections of the East Pakistan and West Bengal border;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at in the Conference;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the next meeting was held in July, 1965 at Dacca; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken at that meeting?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various technical matters regarding demarcation of boundary were discussed and decisions were taken on a number of items.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Decisions were taken on a number of technical matters such as joint checking of strip maps, finalisation of certain 4" sketch maps etc.

Festival Directorate

431. { Shri Marandi;
Shri Utiya;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Started Question No. 632 on the 29th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of a permanent Festival Directorate has since been finalised;

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

(c) the time by which it will be finalised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a permanent Festival Directorate is still under consideration of Government, because of the present difficult resource position.

Compensation for loss of life and limbs of Armed Forces Personnel

432. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules regarding the payment of compensation for the loss of life and limbs of the Armed Forces Personnel for providing them security against such risks on the lines of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 have been framed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. It is not necessary to frame rules on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the payment of any compensation for loss of life and limbs of Armed Forces personnel, because pensionary awards (viz., disability pension, invalid pension/gratuity, special family pensionary awards and ordinary family pensionary awards) are admissible, at the rates and under the conditions laid down, in cases of death or invalidment from service of these personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

Clothing Factories

433. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a surplus capacity in the clothing factories under the Department of Defence Production; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to meet the requirements of other Government Departments through these clothing factories?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir, not just now but there would be after some time.

(b) To keep the capacity in Ordnance Clothing Factories fully utilized, efforts are being made to obtain orders for stitching of garments from Central Government Departments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Inadequate staff in the Indian Embassies/Missions

434. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of our Embassies/Missions have been constantly representing that due to

the lack of adequate staff, work is suffering and the staff should be increased; and

(b) the number of such Embassies which have made such demand?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). 29 Missions in all have requested additional posts, 15 concern the Ministry of External Affairs including two for external publicity, and 17 concern Ministry of Commerce. These requests are under examination. It has been difficult to readily agree to the creation of all the posts asked for because of financial stringency and particularly because of the need to conserve foreign exchange.

Employment of S.C. and S.T. Candidates

435. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Dr. P. N. Khan:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was made regarding the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges in 1964;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and its outcome;

(c) whether all the reserved posts advertised through the Employment Exchange were filled up during the above period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The study was mainly based on the experience of the Employment Exchanges in the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the period July, 1962 to June, 1963. The main findings of the study are as follows:

(i) The percentage of placements to registrations was 12.7 per cent and 14.4 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively as against a corresponding percentage of 12.0 per cent in respect of all categories of employment seekers.

(ii) An overwhelming majority of applicants belonging to these communities registered with the Employment Exchanges had a low educational standard while most of those who had passed matriculation or a higher examination had a poor academic record.

(iii) The bulk of these applicants were registered for unskilled jobs and comparatively a small proportion of them were seeking employment as skilled craftsmen.

(iv) An insignificant proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had received technical training at recognised institutions.

(v) Their degree of mobility was low.

(vi) Of the reserved vacancies under the Central Government noticed for these communities which were subsequently cancelled due to non-availability of suitable applicants a substantial proportion pertained to professional workers and craftsmen.

(c) No.

(d) All reserved vacancies could not be filled due to various factors such as lack of mobility among the candidates, applicants not fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed etc. Besides there was a dearth of adequately trained candidates for being considered against vacancies relating to professional and technical categories.

Indonesia-Malaysia Dispute

436. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether India has made any offer of mediation towards a settlement of the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia; and

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anglo-U.S. Arms for India

437. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether the Anglo-U.S. arms supplies to India have been affected in any way due to the Kutch dispute with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There has been no effect of the situation in Kutch on the supply of items under the U.S./U.K. Military Assistance Programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

F. 105 Aircrafts from U.S.A.

438. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether the Government of United States have taken any final decision about the supply of F-105 aircrafts to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). F-105 manufactured by Republic Aviation Corporation of U.S.A. is a supersonic single seat fighter bomber in service with the United States Air Force. The Government of India have not made a request to U. S. Government for the supply of this aircraft.

Hostile Nagas

439. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Naga Hostiles held a secret session in the middle of May, 1965;

(b) whether this conference was held at a time when there was a heavy concentration of troops by Pakistan on the Eastern Borders of India; and

(c) whether Hostile Naga leaders have been in constant touch with the Pakistani military personnel?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There were reports in the Press regarding a meeting of the Naga National Council, which is the political organisation of the underground, in May, 1965. The meeting was held on 22nd of May. It was not a secret session as it was open to the public. Press representatives were, however, not allowed to attend it.

(b) There was heavy concentration of Pakistani troops at many points along the Indo-Pakistan border since the Kanjarkot incident in the Rann of Kutch in April, 1965. The meeting of the Naga National Council, however, did not appear to have any direct relationship to the Pakistani troop concentrations.

(c) The underground Nagas have connections with Pakistan and have been receiving military training, arms and ammunition from that Government.

Deportation of a Ceylonese Family

440. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Solanki;
Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a family from Ceylon living in New Delhi for some years past and doing philanthropic Missionary work had been served with deportation orders to leave India forthwith; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Mr. and Mrs. Nadarajah and their children who are Ceylonese nationals arrived in India in 1962 and lived mostly in Delhi. Since their activities were considered undesirable, their request for extension of stay was rejected and they were asked to leave India. As they did not comply with the order, they were deported from India on 7th July, 1965.

शेख अब्दुल्ला की नजरबन्दी

441. श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने शेख अब्दुल्ला की नजरबन्दी पर भारत के विरुद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को एक विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) शेख अब्दुल्ला पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का मामला बिल्कुल अंतरिक है, सरकार नहीं समझती कि इसमें पाकिस्तान की कोई अधिकारिता है।

Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

442. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st July, 1965; and

(b) the number of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 230.

(b) 25 additional.

Post Offices in rented buildings in U.P.

443. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh housed in rented buildings at present;

(b) the total amount of rent paid by Government for such Post Offices during 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide departmental buildings for the said Post Offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1315.

(b) Rs. 5,58,677.00.

(c) Government is taking steps to acquire land to meet the immediate and future requirements. Wherever land is available action is taken to get the buildings constructed early

Houses for Colliery Workers

444. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme for providing

monetary facilities to the colliery workers for building their own houses;

(b) if so, the particulars of the scheme and the terms and conditions on which loans will be made available to the workers; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme can be availed of by those workers who have rendered 19 years' continuous service in a colliery?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government sanctioned in December 1962 a scheme called the "Build Your Own House Scheme for Coal Miners". The scheme envisages grant of subsidy of a sum of Rs. 325 preferably in the shape of materials, by the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board to such colliery workers as are residing in neighbouring villages for the construction of houses on the sites owned by them. The worker will be the owner of the house even after he ceases to be a miner. Persons employed in the Coal Mining Industry for a period of not less than ten years will be eligible for the grant of subsidy under this Scheme. This condition is however relaxable in case of those who are thrown out of their homes due to unforeseen mining conditions at the discretion of the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board. A worker is allowed to construct one house only.

The Government have also sanctioned in January 1964 a "Scheme of Financial Assistance from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to the Housing Cooperative Societies in Coal Mining Areas." The Scheme contemplates grant of financial assistance from the Fund to Registered Cooperative Societies of Workers for the construction of houses for the workers employed in the Coal mining industry whose income does not exceed Rs. 350 p.m. The overall ceiling cost of the house is Rs. 4250, if built to the specification under the New Housing Scheme of the Fund, and Rs. 3650, if

it conforms to the small two roomed house under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. A loan of 65 per cent (to be repaid by the Cooperative Society in 30 annual equal instalments and a subsidy of 25 per cent of the prescribed overall ceiling cost, the admitted cost or the actual cost whichever is the least, will be paid from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The balance of 10 per cent, which is worker's own share of the cost, can be drawn by him as a non-refundable loan from his Provident Fund Account. The financial assistance from the Fund is payable to cooperative societies for construction of houses for their members "employed" in the coal mining industry as defined in Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. No condition in regard to the minimum service to be put in by the workers has been laid down for allotment of the houses under the scheme.

Indians in Ceylon

445. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians (upto 1st August, 1965) who sold their properties in Ceylon and who could not bring their money because of some restrictions imposed suddenly by the Ceylonese Government and the amount involved; and

(b) the efforts made by Government for allowing the amount to be brought to India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government of Ceylon permit the sale proceeds of property disposed of by Indians resident in Ceylon to be repatriated to India at the time of their final departure from Ceylon. The maximum limit allowed for repatriation by Indians is Rs. 75,000 per family. No Indian national has so far brought to the notice of our High Commission refusal by the Government of Ceylon to allow repatriation of the sale proceeds of his property.

In the case of non-resident foreigners including Indians the sale proceeds of their properties in Ceylon are not allowed to be repatriated. The amount can be invested in approved Ceylon securities and the dividends/profits accruing to it can be repatriated. However, a moratorium was imposed on such remittances in July 1964.

Only one case of an Indian family affected by this restriction has been brought to the notice of the Government. The High Commission in Ceylon has been instructed to enquire into this case.

Border Roads

446. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any precise plan and programme for the construction of border roads and other communication networks in Kutch, NEFA and Rajasthan have been prepared for completion during the next two years;

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

(c) the financial implications thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Our requirements of roads and other communications in all border areas have been reviewed. The immediate requirements have also been assessed. Necessary steps to achieve quick results have been taken.

(b) Yes, Work has already started in certain sectors. In others, preliminary work including survey, alignment, etc., is being conducted.

(c) The financial effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

सीमान्त क्षेत्रीय प्रचार समिति

447. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 जून, 1965 को नैनीताल में सीमान्त क्षेत्रीय प्रचार समिति की बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन बातों पर विचार किया गया ; और

(ग) बैठक में कितने सदस्य उपस्थित थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) उसमें सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रचार विषयक मामलों पर विचार किया गया था। इसका विवरण बताना जनहित के विरुद्ध होगा।

(ग) समिति के पांच सदस्यों ने बैठक में भाग लिया था।

नागालैंड के लिये विकास योजनायें

448. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड में विकास योजनाओं पर होने वाला ध्यय सरकार बहन कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तिसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह रकम किस रूप में दी जायेगी ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नागालैंड की विकास योजनाओं पर कुल मिलाकर 1123.17 लाख रुपए खर्च घाने की

सम्भावना है। 1961-62 से 1963-64 के दौरान नागार्लैंड की विकास योजनाओं पर जो खर्च हो चुका है वह इस प्रकार है :—

1961-62	93.61 लाख रुपए
1962-63	101.93 लाख रुपए
1963-64	127.63 लाख रुपए

1964-65 का लेखा अभी बंद नहीं हुआ है। परंतु, ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि 1964-65 के दौरान कुल खर्च करीब 300 लाख रुपए बैठेगा। 1965-66 में इन योजनाओं के लिए 500 लाख रुपए की रकम निर्धारित की गई है और योजना आयोग ने इस स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) 1 दिसंबर 1963 को, नागार्लैंड राज्य की स्थापना होने से पहले तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के सभी कार्य-क्रमों का खर्च विदेश मंत्रालय अपने 'नागा हिल्स तृणगंग क्षेत्र' अनुदान से सीधे उठाता था। 1 दिसंबर 1963 के बाद से इनपर नागार्लैंड सरकार का जो खर्च होता है उसे भारत सरकार उठाती है; राजस्व खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता-अनुदान के जरिए और पंजीगत खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए ऋणों के जरिए।

Heads of Indian Missions Abroad

449. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which posts of the Heads of Indian Missions abroad have been filled up during the last four months;

(b) the posts which still remain vacant;

(c) whether some of the persons designated to fill such posts have declined to accept them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 1. Tokyo,

2. Colombo, 3. Tananarive, 4. Santiago, 5. Wellington, 6. Canberra, 7. Paris, 8. Dar-es-Salam, 9. Leopoldville.

(b) 1. Peking, 2. Phnom Penh, 3. Copenhagen, 4. Vienna. The post at Peking is vacant for obvious reasons. Heads of Missions for Phnom Penh, and Vienna have been nominated and are expected to be in position shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Photographs of Everest

450. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. plane took photographs of the Everest;

(b) if so, from which of the sides photos had been taken; and

(c) to what extent these photos are interesting to the Indian mountaineers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Photographs were taken from the southern side of the peak.

(c) These photographs and the cine coverage have been released to the world press and, through the Indian News Review, to the Indian screen and T.V. organisations. Apart from satisfying the demand for these pictures, it is expected that they would also encourage the youth of the country to take to mountaineering in larger numbers.

Survey of Industrial and Agricultural Labour

451. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to conduct

a comprehensive survey of industrial and agricultural labour;

(b) if so, what are the industrial fields and rural fields where surveys are to be made;

(c) the names of the persons constituting the Survey Committees; and

(d) whether any specific directions have been given by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A statement showing various surveys conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla in industrial and agricultural fields is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-4582/65.*]

(c) and (d). No Survey Committees have been constituted to conduct the Surveys referred in the statement in reply to parts (a) and (b) above. These Surveys which are of a fact-finding nature are conducted through the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla. The main object of these Surveys is to collect information on various aspects like employment, unemployment, under-employment, wages and earnings, working and living conditions, social security and industrial relations etc. The Surveys being of a fact finding nature, the question of giving any directions in this connection does not arise.

Hindustan-Tibet Road

452. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Tibet Road has been completed;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the number of workers who died during the construction of this road?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The road has not yet been completed. Work is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise as the work is still in progress.

(c) 393 persons lost their lives during the construction work so far.

Radio-Active Waste

453. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state that the special steps taken by the Atomic Energy Commission of India to devise and develop safe techniques and methods for disposal of radio-active waste?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Waste Treatment Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, is entrusted with the task of safe collection, transport, treatment and disposal of all the radioactive waste produced at Trombay.

Liquid wastes are treated by processes, such as evaporation, ion-exchange etc., concentrates from which are stored in specially designed and fabricated stainless steel underground tanks lined with concrete. These tanks are further provided with secondary containers.

Solid wastes are treated by incineration and baling. The concentrates from the incinerator and other solid wastes of higher levels of radioactivity are contained in concrete and stored.

The radioactive gases are treated and cleaned by absolute filtration before dispersion to the atmosphere through very tall stacks.

The treatment methods adopted at Trombay are such that only a minimum and safe amount of radioactivity is allowed to be released into the environment, in accordance with international standards.

Research, development and pilot plant studies are also being undertaken in order to keep improving the methods of treatment and contain-

ment of wastes to be generated now and in future.

Supply of Footwear to Coal Mine Workers

454. { **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) who was appointed as the arbitrator for increasing the rates of miner's footwear for which orders were placed on the Ruby Industries, Kanpur;

(b) whether the arbitrator went into the details regarding the cost of materials;

(c) whether he had submitted any report; and

(d) whether a copy of the agreement with the Ruby Industries and a copy of the arbitrator's award will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

(a) Shri R. L. Mehta, then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Employment was appointed to arbitrate in the dispute between the Ruby Industries and the Joint Purchase Committee on the question of the prices of the minors' footwear.

(b) The arbitrator gave his award in terms of an agreement filed by the parties before him after satisfying himself that the increases in prices agreed to were reasonable and well within the increase in prices of raw material and wages which occurred between the time the tenders were submitted and the time the agreement was signed.

(c) Yes.

(d) A copy of the agreement with the Ruby Industries and a copy of the arbitrator's award are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4583/65].

"Encyclopaedia Americana"

455. { **Shri Bagri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a passage in volume 16 of the 1961 edition of the "Encyclopaedia Americana" on the Rann of Kutch, which describes it as a "large 'L'-shaped salt marsh, which lies partly in Southern West Pakistan, but chiefly along the Northern and Western districts of Kutch on the Arabian sea covering about 9,000 square miles"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government asked our Embassy in Washington to look into this matter and to report. Our Embassy has reported that this entry has been dropped from the 1965 edition of the Encyclopaedia and the map included therein shows the Rann of Kutch as part of India. The 1965 edition also says as follows:—

"Gujarat its varied topography includes the salt marshes of the Rann of Kutch in the north"

Israeli Consul in India

456. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to certain undesirable activities in Calcutta in May, 1965 of the Israeli Consul in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Israeli Consul addressed a number of meetings condemning Government of India's attitude towards Israel and

demanding the total revision of India's policy in this respect; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government is making enquiries in the matter.

(b) Government is aware that at least on two occasions the ex-Israeli Consul criticised the policies of the Government of India.

(c) Government had suitably spoken to the Israeli Consul for exceeding his proper and legitimate functions in this country.

I.A.F. Accidents near Ludhiana

457. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been instituted into the causes leading to the collision of two I.A.F. jets in mid-air near Khamanon Kalan in Ludhiana District on the 10th June, 1965;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations by the Court of Inquiry are still in progress. Necessary steps will be taken to prevent such incidents in future after examining its report.

China Evacuating Population from Tibet and Sinkiang

458. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China is evacuating families of her troops from Tibet and Sinkiang;

(b) whether this denotes China's assuming a new dangerous pose for fresh aggression against India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to counteract this threat?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports that China is evacuating families of her military personnel from her borders. While the precise objective of the Chinese behind this move is not clear. Government are keeping careful watch over the situation to take prompt steps to meet any eventuality.

New Jemahary Colliery

**459. { Shri Mohammad Elias;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty }**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations against the non-payment of monthly wages, bonus, leave salary, railway fare and non-issue of bonus cards in the New Jemahary Khas colliery;

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

(c) the total amount of wages due to the workmen of this colliery at present?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Six cases relating to non-payment of bonus, non-maintenance of bonus register, non-issue of bonus cards and non-submission of bonus returns were filed against the management under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme in May and June 1964. These resulted in conviction and a total fine of Rs. 2,300 was imposed on the management. As regards non-payment of monthly wages, leave wages, railway fare, etc., the complainant union was advised to file claim applications before the Payment of Wages authorities for the recovery of dues.

Three cases were filed against the management during 1964 and up to July 1965 for irregularities under the Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules,

1956. In two of these cases, the management was convicted and a fine of Rs. 155 was imposed on it. The third case is pending in a court.

(c) This information could not be collected as the management did not produce its records for inspection. However, wages for the period from June 19, 1965 to July 21, 1965 and a further sum of Rs. 20,790.47 in accordance with a decision of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Raniganj are due to the workmen. Further necessary action in this respect is being taken.

Accident in Kendwadih Colliery, Dhanbad

460. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1262 on the 10th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the drowning of six miners working in Kendwadih Colliery, Dhanbad, has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) what further relief has been given to the bereaved families?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes; a copy of the enquiry report was laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965.

(b) Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the management.

(c) Payment of Rs. 100 to each bereaved family has since been made from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The grant of a monthly allowance and an education allowance to the families and children of the deceased workers from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is being processed by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner. Claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act are under investigation.

Tibet Issue in U.N.O.

461. { **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Suri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Philippines have made a demand for inclusion of "Tibet Issue" in the agenda of the 20th Session of the U.N. General Assembly; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. This question has been included in the Provisional Agenda of the XX Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

(b) The Government of India's sympathies are with the Tibetan people and they will support any resolution that calls for the restoration of human rights to the people of Tibet.

Pensionary Benefits to Emergency Commissioned Officers

462. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of giving pensionary benefits to the Emergency Commissioned Officers has been settled; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-4584/65*].

Gifts to Algeria

463. Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China has presented to Algeria one cargo boat of 13,000 ton capacity and 4 Ilushin transport planes; and

(b) whether Government have made any gifts to Algeria so far?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Peoples Republic of China presented a 13268 ton freighter named 'Shuguang' (Light of Dawn) to the Algerian Government in February, 1965. On June 17th, 1965, China also presented four Antonov-12 Transport Planes to Algeria. These were handed over to Col. Boumedienne at Blida Military Airport.

(b) The Government of India has made several gifts to Algeria. These include tents and medicines worth Rs. 50,000 and 9,800 respectively, for Algerian refugees, blankets and clothing worth Rs. 10,200 for the relief of flood victims in Algeria, clothing worth Rs. 20,000 for the relief of victims of the harbour disaster at the port of Bone in Algeria, woollen blankets and medicines worth Rs. 10,000 for the relief of earthquake victims in M'Sila, Algeria.

प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का निर्माण

464. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा
श्री गुलशन :
श्री डॉ० ना० विद्यालंकार :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रक्षेपणास्त्र (मिसाइल) बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मामला इस समय किस स्थिति में है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में रक्षा उत्पादन-संज्ञी (श्री डॉ० म० बामस) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अस्त्रों के निर्माण के लिये सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिये प्रायोजना रिपोर्टें तैयार की जा चुकी हैं।

Separate Ministry for Language Problem

465. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to constitute a separate Ministry at the Centre to deal with the various problems concerning the official language and other languages;

(b) whether such a Ministry would be charged with the responsibility of implementing the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee on language; and

(c) the detailed functions of the proposed Ministry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

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

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

466. { **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country (State-wise) during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) what are the new avenues to provide work to the unemployed?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4585/65].

(b) Development schemes under the Five Year Plans are designed to increase the employment opportunities for the unemployed. It is estimated that nearly 20-21 million new employment opportunities are likely to be created during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Jammu Radio Station

467. { **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmitter at Jammu Radio Station is of only one Killowatt;

(b) whether the same is not being heard throughout the State; and

(c) when this Station will be improved and to what capacity?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Jammu Station of the All India Radio has got two transmitters, one 1 kw mediumwave and the other 1 kw. shortwave.

(b) No, Sir; but the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State gets fairly satisfactory service from the short-wave transmitter operating at Srinagar.

(c) Proposal for the installation of a higher power transmitter at Jammu under the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Telephone Connections in Mysore

468. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are still on the waiting list of telephones in Mysore State;

(b) the difficulties in sanctioning more connections; and

(c) whether Government are planning to increase the target of production of telephones?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 10,377 as on 30-6-1965.

(b) New connections are being given to the extent of available spare capacity in the telephone exchanges. All the pending and new demands cannot be met as the installation of

additional exchange equipment and cables is dependent on the limited resources available.

(c) Yes. Increased production targets for telephones have been proposed for the Fourth Plan.

Air and Sea Mail Rates

469. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air and sea mail rates for parcels have been revised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, the rates on parcels to certain foreign countries have been revised recently.

(b) Particulars of the rates before and after the revision are in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4586/65].

Technical Jobs for Students

470. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the steps Government have taken or contemplate to take to wean students from white collar jobs and divert them to technical and industrial vocations?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The Vocational Guidance and Youth Employment Counselling Scheme already in operation in 156 Employment Exchanges in the country is intended to achieve this object.

Calcutta Postal Zone

471. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make available all the scheduled facilities of the Calcutta Postal Zone to

the Greater Calcutta Industrial Zone from Kanchrapara to Kamarhati; and

(b) whether it is also proposed to increase the number of mail vans, postal peons, Post Offices and setting up of R.M.S. Zones to deal efficiently with the postal services of the area?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Calcutta Zonal delivery system has recently been extended to Belgharia, Ariadah and Kamarhati Post Offices even though they fall in the Kamarhati Municipal area. The standards for opening new Post Offices are the same in the case of all urban areas.

(b) Staff is sanctioned on the basis of traffic. No specific proposal for increasing the number of mail vans is under consideration to serve the area. R.M.S. Zones are administrative units and no proposal is on hand to establish an R.M.S. Zone for the Industrial area covering Kanchrapara to Kamarhati.

Visits abroad by Minister of Information and Broadcasting

472. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions and the number of days that the Minister for Information and Broadcasting had to go abroad during May, June and July 1965;

(b) whether these visits were in connection with the work of her Ministry or any other State business;

(c) the countries which she visited and how many times; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred on these tours?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Minister of Information and Broadcasting made two tours abroad in May, June and July 1965—one to London and the other to Mongolia. She visited London from 4th June, 1965 to 14th June, 1965 as the Gov-

ernment's representative at the inauguration of the Nehru Memorial Exhibition. She visited Ulan Bator (Mongolia) via Moscow from 6th July to 14th July 1965 in response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of Mongolia to attend their National Day celebrations. These visits were significant part of State business for strengthening India's relations with the countries concerned and they were also an extension of the work of her Ministry. For instance, though the Nehru Memorial Exhibition was co-ordinated and administered by the Ministry of External Affairs most of the arrangements were made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(d) The total amount of foreign exchange spent for these tours was Rs. 1584.38 including airfare in Soviet Union. It may be mentioned that the Minister did not draw the full allowances to which she was entitled.

I.A.F. crash in Eastern Sector

473. { Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Kindar Lal;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two I.A.F. officers died in a flying accident in the Eastern Sector on the morning of 10th July, 1965; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident will be known only when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Indian students beaten in U.S.A.

474. { Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian students were beaten in the Southern States of

U.S.A. in the first week of July, 1965 by the Whites;

(b) whether our Embassy took up the matter with the Government of U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the nature of reply received from that Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Department have expressed their regret at the unjust and unwarranted attack on Indian nationals.

Economic Co-operation with Kenya and Uganda

475. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Administrative and Business Management Council, who visited Kenya and Uganda during November/December, 1964 to study the possibilities of technical and economic co-operation with these countries has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance to be given?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Khera had suggested that Senior Administrators from the three countries be invited to India for exchange of administrative experience and to see the working of our administration and of our Administrative teaching Institutions. This is being done.

Indian Missions in George Town and Zanzibar

476. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish an Assistant High Commission at George Town (British Guiana) and

an Assistant High Commission at Zanzibar has been given effect to; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Assistant Commission at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been functioning since the 21st May, 1965. No Indian mission has as yet been established at Zanzibar, although a decision has been taken to do so. The delay in setting up the mission is purely administrative.

Tibetan Refugees

477. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees who have entered India during the last three months; and

(b) whether the Chinese have again started to suppress their freedom of worship and thought?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 56 Tibetan refugees entered India during the months of May, June and July, 1965.

(b) Reports indicate that the Chinese authorities in Tibet continue to suppress freedom of worship and other fundamental rights and freedom of the Tibetan people.

Delhi-Bombay Trunk Calls

478. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Trunk Calls between Delhi and Bombay are being inordinately delayed and even fixed time calls booked eight hours before the maturing time are delayed by more than five hours; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, to some extent due to paucity of circuits and interruptions to open wire circuits caused by monsoon and thefts of wire.

(b) On the commissioning of Delhi-Bombay Co-axial Cable System early next year, large blocks of high grade circuits are proposed to be provided between the two stations.

Non-stop A.I.R. Service

479. { Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a non-stop dawn to midnight radio programme from some important centres of All-India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An uninterrupted programme service, running from 6 A.M. till midnight, will be introduced from the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras stations of All India Radio, with effect from the 26th September, 1965. The programme plans for this continuous service provide for more items of entertainment and information, keeping in view the needs of different sections of listeners both in rural and urban areas.

Sorting Sections in North Bihar

480. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for opening of sorting sections in North Bihar Express from Samastipur to Howrah and in the Assam Mail from Barauni to Allahabad have been approved;

(b) whether it is a fact that both the sections have been placed under the administrative control of R.M.S., 'U' Division;

(c) whether the principles enunciated at the time of reorganisation of the R.M.S. Divisions in 1954 have been followed in these cases;

(d) whether both the sections are not being opened for want of mail vans; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Since the sections have not yet been opened this question does not arise now.

(c) In view of (b) this question does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) New mail vans are under construction to meet requirements of these Sections.

Sugar Factories in U.P. and Bihar

481. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in U.P. and Bihar, the employees of the sugar factories used to get bonus *pro rata* of their earnings during the season;

(b) whether it is a fact that a larger number of workers who work during the production season will be entitled to get less bonus than the permanent workmen who work during the off-seasons according to Bonus Ordinance; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to remove such a disparity?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Detailed information regarding the manner in which bonus payments were made in the past by the sugar factories of U.P. and Bihar is not available.

(b) and (c). Bonus payments under the Ordinance have to be related to the number of days worked and the

amount of "salary or wage" drawn by the workers in the accounting year. The Ordinance however, permits agreements being reached between the parties on a different basis mutually acceptable to the parties.

Tourist Map

482. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tourist map has been produced by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and is in circulation in the country and abroad showing Bagdogra in East Pakistan,

(b) when this map was published and when this area was handed over to Pakistan by the Government of India; and

(c) the total number of copies printed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The Directorate of Advertising and visual Publicity produced, in 1956, one lakh copies of the "India Tourist Map (Folder)" for the Department of Tourism. The distribution of the folder was suspended immediately the mistake in regard to the location of Bagdogra was noticed: the remaining copies were distributed after correction slips had been over-pasted.

King of Bhutan

483. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the attempts to overthrow Bhutan Government including an attempt on the life of King of Bhutan on the 31st July, 1965; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of these nefarious attempts which have, fortunately, been abortive.

(b) It is for the Government of Bhutan to take suitable action to foil these misguided activities, which are to be deprecated, and to prevent their recurrence. The Government of India will give all possible assistance that the King of Bhutan may require of them for the purpose.

New Transmitters

484. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installation of four new transmitters, two of 1,000 k.w. medium wave and two of 250 k.w. short wave, has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the time by which they are likely to be installed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Government of India have accorded part expenditure sanction for the installation of one 1000 kw mediumwave transmitter and two 250 kw shortwave transmitters. It has also been decided to instal one more 1000 kw mediumwave transmitter, but expenditure sanction for the same is yet to be accorded.

(b) They are likely to be installed within a period of two years.

Thambu Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala

485. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments will be made soon at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala for receiving satellite data for the study of radio waves in the ionosphere;

(b) whether it is a fact that information from the S-96 satellite sent up

by the U.S. National Aeronautic and Space Administration of the United States, was now being received in India; and

(c) if so, the names of the Centres in India where such an information is received?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a receiving unit at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station to monitor regularly radio signals from the S-66 Ionospheric Beacon Satellite.

(b) and (c). Yes. The Centres receiving such information are the Astrophysical Laboratory, Kodaikanal, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad and the Radio Propagation Unit of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

Survey of India's Atomic Projects

486. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some British Press Correspondents were recently invited to survey India's Atomic Projects;

(b) whether any Indian Press correspondents had also been invited and if so, when; and

(c) the main purpose of these surveys by the foreign Press Correspondents?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (c). In order to project India's achievements in the peaceful uses of atomic energy before an international public, a party of British Science Correspondents was invited to go round our Atomic Energy Installations and later write about them.

(b) A large number of Indian Correspondents were invited last year on

the occasion of the tenth year of the existence of the Department of Atomic Energy, and full coverage appeared in all important Indian papers.

Electricity from Atomic Energy

487. { **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the three projects for generating electricity from atomic energy which are at present under execution; and

(b) the time by which power generation would commence from these projects?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Tarapur Atomic Power Project

Work on this project is proceeding according to schedule. About 25,000 cubic yards of concrete for the sub-structure and super structure of the reactor and turbine buildings have been laid. Fabrication work on the steel vessels, which will contain the reactor and primary circuit, has also made considerable progress. The manufacturing activity in the vendors' shops on items of equipment, including the pressure vessels and turbine generators, is also proceeding according to schedule.

The contracted date for the full power operation of the Station is **October 1968**, but there is the possibility of some amount of power being generated several months ahead of this date.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

The Station will have two reactor units of 200 MWe each. The work on the first unit was sanctioned in

1964. The installation of the second unit has been authorised very recently, *subject to suitable arrangements for financing the foreign exchange component being made.* These arrangements have not yet been finalised.

Excavation for the foundation of the Reactor Building has been completed and concreting started on July 15, 1965. The excavation for the Turbine Building, Service Building and Pump House are in progress.

Purchase orders for the imported items of equipment valued at about 40 per cent of the total foreign exchange cost of the Project have been placed.

The first unit of the Station is expected to go into commercial operation during the later part of 1969 and the second unit before the end of the Fourth Plan, if suitable arrangements can be completed at an early date for financing the foreign exchange component.

Madras Atomic Power Project

The Station will have a generating capacity of 400 MWe consisting of 2 reactor units of 200 MWe each.

The setting up of the Station has been authorised very recently *subject to suitable financing arrangements for the foreign exchange component of the expenditure being made.* These financing arrangements have not yet been completed.

Preliminary work at the site is being taken in hand.

The Station is expected to be completed before the end of the Fourth Plan, if suitable financing arrangements are completed at an early date.

The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and the two units of the Madras Atomic Power Station will each require approximately 200 tonnes of heavy water, which if imported will cost Rs. 15 crores. The Department has put up a proposal to build a heavy water plant

without foreign consultancy at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 9 crores. This will save Rs. 6 crores foreign exchange on heavy water for these three reactors alone. The plant has however not yet been sanctioned by Government, and any further delay in its sanctioning will lead to delay in the coming into operation of the three power reactors. This proposal was put up by the Department to Government as far back as March 1965. Unless this heavy water is produced in India, all the three power stations will be under international safeguards.

Wage Board for Coffee and Rubber Plantations

488. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Coffee and Rubber Plantations has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Wage Board for Coffee Plantations has recently submitted its report. The Rubber Plantations Wage Board is still at work.

(b) The recommendations of the Coffee Wage Board are under examination of the Government.

(c) Efforts are being made by the Rubber Plantations Wage Board to complete its work as early as possible.

Demarcation of Indo-Pak. Border

488-A. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border along Tripura and West Bengal;

(b) the border which has not so far been demarcated; and

(c) when the entire border with Pakistan is expected to be fully demarcated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Demarcation by the placement of boundary pillars has been completed on the:—

(i) 184 miles out of 550 miles of the Tripura-East Pakistan boundary; and

(ii) 1079 miles out of 1349 miles of West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary.

(b) Demarcation has not yet been completed on the Tripura-East Pakistan border at:—

(i) The Tripura-Sylhet Sub-sector.

(ii) The Tripura-Chittagong/Chittagong Hill Tract Sub-sector

(iii) The Tripura-Noakhali Sub-sector for about 22 miles.

(c) West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary at:

(i) Berubari

(ii) Hili

(iii) Boundary along the rivers Mahannanda, Boroung and Karatoa

(iv) Boundary along the rivers Hankar Khal and Baikhari Khal.

It is difficult to predict a firm date for the completion of the demarcation of the entire border but work is progressing.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED AGITATION FOR PUNJABI SUBA

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): I call the attention of the

Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Master Tara Singh's threatened agitation for Punjabi Suba and the Prime Minister's meeting with Sant Fateh Singh.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I made a request to you that at this juncture, I may be just allowed to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the record—note of the Prime Minister's talks with Sant Fateh Singh on August 7th and 8th. Any further question may be deferred at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Should I hold it over?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How long would he require? Would he intimate to me?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The calling attention notice is held over.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Warior...

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha): I am sorry to interrupt you, Sir. We had given a calling attention notice about a matter which is entirely in the hands of the Central Government and there is no technical ground on which you can reject it. I am referring to the indefinite fast by Shri A. K. Gopalan and others in the Kerala Jail. May I say, Sir, that acceptance of a short notice question depends on the minister.

Mr. Speaker: There is one trouble, firstly, I would ask the hon. member to remember that I have requested so many times and he ought not to have

raised it in this manner. Of course, I have great regard for Mr. A. K. Gopalan and for others also. I paid my attention to it. If I allow this calling attention notice on these matters, it would become difficult for me. Therefore, I have said that this information can be got through a question. We can only get information and not discuss the merits of it. I will see that this question is answered in a day or two.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Kerala detenus are directly under the charge of the Central Government, unlike detenus in other States.

Mr. Speaker: I realise that. That is why I have advised him that he might put a short notice question and I will get the information that he wants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You can admit a notice for calling attention, but they will not admit a short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: When I have promised that I will get the answer, he should be satisfied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I seek a clarification on your ruling? You rightly said that information must be sought on this matter. But is not calling attention notice one of the means by which we can elicit information?

Mr. Speaker: Everything is like that, but that can be better clarified in question. Some matters may be so urgent that a calling attention notice may be admitted on them; some may be still more urgent that an adjournment motion may be admitted on them. There are various aspects that are to be considered. Again, I might take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this House that today I have received 60 calling attention notices. Is it possible for me to admit all the 60 of them? Then, even in the matter of questions, because of the limitation of time, not more than

three questions by the same member would be put on the list. Yet, one member gives notice of 10 or 15 questions or calling attention notices. Perhaps he cannot decide for himself which should be given more importance. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to exercise some discretion in this matter themselves. They should give notice of only one, or at the most two, if they feel that the other one is more likely to be admitted. Some limitation ought to be placed. If we receive 60 notices, it becomes rather ridiculous. It will rather become a joke. I hope hon. Members will just bear this in mind while giving notices.

I have received notices from Shri Warrior, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Daji and others. Perhaps the name of Shri Kachhavalya is also there. I cannot read his name because he writes in such a manner. Of course, the name of Shri Banerjee is there. I am sorry that it is not admissible. First of all, we are taking up the no-confidence motion and discussing it today. The food situation is also being discussed separately. So, opportunities for expressing their views are provided by those discussions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Food would be discussed separately?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, food would also be discussed. A statement has been made by the Food Minister. I am thinking of giving some time for that discussion because the people are feeling very very acutely on that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me why I have given notice of this motion for adjournment even though I knew that the motion of no-confidence is coming up for discussion today.

Mr. Speaker: He must sit down when I am on my legs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am doing it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not been observing it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only sometimes.

Mr. Speaker: If it had been only "Sometimes" I would not have minded it. But if it is done always then it becomes difficult. Now he might say what he wants to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know that the no-confidence motion is going to be discussed today and that food scarcity, famine conditions and high prices are going to be some of the aspects which will be mentioned during the course of the discussion. But what compelled me to table this motion for adjournment was the unprovoked firing in Kolhapur, resulting in the death of six persons. Not only that, today 32 persons have been arrested, 6 in Calcutta. I wanted an immediate discussion of this subject for two reasons. First of all, the food situation is deteriorating day by day; it will not wait for our no-confidence motion. Secondly, firing has been resorted to by this government on the hungry people and many have been shot dead. So, we want to censure this government for firing on hungry men.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. He will kindly sit down. It is really a surprise to me that Shri Banerjee wants to censure this government. Which is the bigger motion—the censure motion or the no-confidence motion? Then, it refers to something which happened in a State where, unfortunately, there was some firing resulting in the death of some persons. It is only a State subject. If an opportunity is required to refer to that subject, an opportunity is being given immediately, for we are taking up the no-confidence motion today. Over and above that, I have said that I am thinking of giving some time for the discussion on food. So, I cannot allow this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, unless we know the facts how can we participate in the discussion? Could the Home Minister or the Food Minister enlighten us as to what is the position in Kolhapur? I know that the Kolhapur firing cannot be a subject-matter for discussion here. Yet, it finds a place in the statement which has been circulated to us. It gives all wrong statistics. This firing was resorted on hungry marchers . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot make a speech like that. Now that he has made the speech, he will sit down. I have disallowed it. When I am taking up the No-Confidence Motion, no other adjournment motion can be taken up. Every opportunity is provided there to raise the points that the hon. Members want to raise. Mr. Banerjee can take it up . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंजर) : मेरी प्राप से यह प्रार्थना है कि इन दिनों जो विभिन्न राज्यों में गोली कांड हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में गृह मंत्री सदन के सामने एक प्रतिवेदन रखें।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के बाद खाद्य स्थिति के सवाल को फौरान ले लिया जाए।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर हालत बहुत बिगड़ रहे हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार उसकी परवाह नहीं करती तो केन्द्र सरकार उसकी परवाह करे। एक एक दिन में दो दो-सी आदमी मर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not the method to raise it. Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that a separate discussion on food will follow the No-Confidence Motion?

Shri Daji (Indore): I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have not considered that. I will consider that. Papers to be laid.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, 1964, ISSUED BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT, IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA, ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers in respect of the State of Kerala:—

- (1) Audit Report, 1964, under article 151(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4576/65].
- (2) Appropriation Accounts, 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5577/65].
- (3) Finance Accounts, 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4578/65].

RULES UNDER SECTION 8 OF DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1948

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—

- (1) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1689 dated the 29th May, 1965.

- (2) The Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2103 dated the 3rd July, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4579/65].

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 13 OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

- (1) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (2) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1058 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (3) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1059 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (4) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1060 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (5) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1061 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (6) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Punjab) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No.

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G.S.R. 1062 dated the 22nd July, 1965.

- (7) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1063 dated the 22nd July, 1965.
- (8) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (West Bengal Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 dated the 22nd July, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4580/65].

12.11½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August 1965."

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.12 hrs.

PETITION RE. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Rules made thereunder.

12.12½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Thursday last, I announced the Government Business to be taken up during the week commencing from today. In the nature of things, I could not announce the inclusion of the Finance Bill (No.2) 1965, in the List of Business because the Bill was not before the House at the time of announcement. I would now like to inform the House, with your permission, that the Bill has been included in the Government Business for the week and will be taken up for consideration and passing after the House has disposed of the Motion of No-Confidence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): What is that business for the House?

Mr. Speaker: It is the Finance Bill (No. 2).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, while answering points raised last Friday, was pleased to say that the No-Confidence Motion would take three or four days—it is on record; you may look up the records—and I therefore suggest that the time may be extended to four days.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Prior to this, you were pleased to say that there will be a separate discussion on food. The situation in the country has become so serious, specially due to the shootings and killings that have been going on, that I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, before he tries to put in anything else like the Finance Bill, to put a separate discussion on food . . .

Mr. Speaker: When we are taking up the No-Confidence Motion, I cannot ask him immediately to put that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Business Advisory Committee had fixed 15 hours for the No-Confidence Motion. But today I am told that it is only 3 days . . .

Mr. Speaker: It was 3 days.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It was 15 hours.

Mr. Speaker: We can see the record. Whatever it is, that can be adhered to.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I request the Members of the Opposition who have tabled the no-confidence motion that, in view of the urgency of the food situation, they may withdraw it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): There should be extra discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have, during this session, this censure motion; now we shall also have this food debate; we have also this budget which we had never expected. So it appears to be quite obvious that the session will have to be extended. If it is so, we should be informed of it quickly, so that we may be able to adjust our programme.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): With regard to the food debate, I do feel that there is an element of urgency. Therefore, it would be better if the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs . . .

Mr. Speaker: That can be discussed. What further urgency can be pressed?

Shri Ranga: I trust that you will insist upon the 15 hours limit that has been already agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: I will insist on that.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The understanding was fifteen hours, but in the report, three days are mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: We should not spend more time on other work. I will see that fifteen hours are utilised during the three days.

Shri Ranga: Let us stick to fifteen hours.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Mr. Masani might begin.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अगर आपकी इजाजत हो तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ डिबेट सुनने से क्या फायदा होगा। माननीय गृहबमंत्रि जी यहां से यह प्रण करके जाएं कि जब तक खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं होगी तब तक वह हाउस में नहीं आयेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The Defence Minister wanted to make a statement.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Since I made the statement in Parliament on 16th, our efforts to hunt out and mop up the infiltrators have been vigorously continued and we have achieved considerable success in these directions.

2. One of the important achievements was the re-capture by our forces of the three high posts across the Kargil area. These posts had been occupied by us in May, but later evacuated on assurances received from the United Nations Secretary General that observers would be posted in the area and raids on our line of communication with Leh would cease. Unfortunately, these assurances were belied and attempts were made again to inter-

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iere with our line of communication. It was, therefore, necessary to occupy them again.

3. A notable feature of the operations in J. & K. has been the strong support given by Pakistani regular forces to the infiltrators who are on our side of the Cease Fire Line. In the Chhamb sector, as also in the Tithwal sector, Pakistan moved up regiments of artillery and started heavy firing on our posts. This was particularly so in the Chhamb sector where a continuous barrage was resorted to by Pakistan for 48 hours, mainly to try and dislodge us from our posts along the Cease Fire Line and to relieve the pressure on infiltrators who had been hard pressed by our security forces. The result of the battle has not been according to Pakistan's desires. All the attacks of Pakistan have been repulsed. Heavy casualties have been inflicted on them and we have maintained our position all along the Cease Fire Line. The Pakistani infiltrators have suffered considerable losses and 48 dead bodies have been picked up by us after the battle. I dare say many more have actually been killed and wounded on the Pakistani side. Unfortunately, because of the artillery firing from the other side, an Indian Brigadier in this area lost his life.

4. In other Sectors and lately again in the Chhamb Sector, desultory firing continues across the Cease Fire Line. In the valley we have stepped up mopping up operations and, for some time now, there have been no incidents of any importance. The infiltrators have either been split up into smaller groups or have been driven back to the periphery of the valley. In many cases they have been pursued and ambushed. As a result many of them have been killed, wounded and captured and substantial quantities of arms and ammunition seized. There are indications to show that some groups of raiders, who had been badly mauled and demoralised, have retreated

across the Cease Fire Line and some are in the process of doing so. On the other hand, some fresh infiltrations have been reported and sizable groups are still poised on the other side of the Cease Fire Line. These are backed by regular troops and our security forces have the triple task of protecting the Cease Fire Line, preventing further infiltration and liquidating the infiltrators. I think our operations have to take account of the fact that about 3,000 to 5,000 infiltrators would still have to be dealt with in the J. & K. area.

5. A necessary corollary of the fighting in J. & K., particularly near the Cease Fire Line is the movement of civil population from areas near the scenes of firing to safer places. This has particularly been the case in the areas near the Cease Fire Line in the Jammu Division. This is inevitable when fighting flares up, involving hardship to the people. The movement has been accelerated by the atrocities committed by the infiltrators on unarmed innocent people in these villages. In the valley there has been a much smaller movement from villages where infiltrators have resorted to arson etc., but quite a few of them have returned to their homes. Necessary steps for relief of such population are being taken by the J. & K. Government with the support of the Central Government. The Minister for Rehabilitation has himself also made a visit to the State.

6. The infiltrators definitely killed by us now total 374, including six officers. In addition, about 400 casualties are estimated to have been inflicted. We have also captured 95. On our side 89 Army personnel have been killed, including 8 officers and 2 Junior Commissioned Officers. 29 Police personnel have also lost their lives in fighting the infiltrators.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta, Central): It is quite obvious that the U.N. Observers are playing a very

shabby role in conniving at Pakistan, for otherwise the 48-hour bombardment on our positions could not take place. In this regard, may I know what specific steps have been taken so that this shabby role of the U.N. Observers can be terminated?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): You will recollect that on Friday, we demanded, and you were pleased to agree with us, that the Prime Minister should evolve a procedure, as his predecessor Prime Minister Nehru did in November, 1962, some *modus operandi* for keeping the House informed from day to day, of the developments and happenings in Kashmir. May I suggest in this connection that the Prime Minister might meet representatives of the Opposition more frequently than he has been doing so far?

श्री मधु लिखते (मुंगेर) : काश्मीर का जो मामला इस वक्त चल रहा है और पाकिस्तान का नया आक्रमण हुआ है उस की रोकनी में क्या सरकार यह कहेगी कि अब हमारे लिए काश्मीर की युद्ध-विराम रेखा नहीं रह जायी है और यह लड़ाई तभी खत्म होगी जबकि पूरे काश्मीर के इलाके को हम मुक्त करा लेंगे और पाकिस्तानियों को निकाल देंगे ?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): In view of the fact that the United Nations have increasingly tended not to play an affirmative role against the aggressors, may I know whether Government are prepared to react now to the proposed or forthcoming visit of Dr. Ra'ph Bunche to this country and Pakistan to discuss matters on Kashmir?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Would the Government enlighten this House about the heroic co-operation that we are getting from the local population of Kashmir in fighting these infiltrators, and make a pointed reference to that?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): There was a statement in the press

that if necessary the Indian Army would cross over the cease-fire line. May I know whether if things are continuing as they are today, and if the Pakistan military force goes on mounting up its attack on all the different sectors in Kashmir, Chhamb and other places, and if Pakistan does not desist from exerting more and more pressure on the Indian Army and the Indian population in Kashmir, Government have any idea under contemplation that they will think of crossing over the cease-fire line?

Mr. Speaker: Those things cannot be disclosed here.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): So far the policy of Government has been to defend the territory from our side of the cease fire line. May I know if Government have decided to have an offensive-defence in view of recent developments?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions only. If the hon. Minister wants to say anything, he may do so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As regards the co-operation of the people of Kashmir and other areas, I did make a reference in my last statement. I am glad to inform the House that the co-operation of the local people is increasingly available.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : कम से कम हमारे उस ब्रिगेडियर का नाम तो बतना दीजिये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Brig. Master. It is known. It has been announced. I did not particularly mention the name then.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The hon. Minister may kindly speak up. We are not able to hear him.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): There is something wrong with the acoustics of the Chamber.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as offensive action etc. are concerned, I can only tell the House that whenever it was found necessary to even go across the cease-fire line in order to defend our side of the cease-fire line, we have done so; and if it is found necessary, I have no doubt that we will not fail to do that also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the role of the UN Observers there? They have supplied jeeps to the infiltrators.

Mr. Speaker: The role of UN Observers there has been criticised by two Members. Have Government taken notice of that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As regards the UN Observers, they may be trying their own best, but I think they are found rather ineffective.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A Cabinet Minister has already gone on record protesting against the supine indifference of the UN Observers in regard to this matter. The Minister of Defence has given us in tangible words so much further evidence about the connivance of these Observers with Pakistani barbarities, but the Minister for some reason is pusillanimous enough not to say a thing about it. On a point of order, I would ask you to give a ruling. We have already had from a Cabinet Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi,—as far as I can remember it,—a statement. She had said that the role of the UN Observers in not doing a thing about what happened in Kashmir was extremely reprehensible. She had said it. But here is the Minister of Defence who says, 'May be, may be, they are in some difficulties; they may be doing their best'. Is this Maharashtrian patriotism or what? I do not know..... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : युद्ध-विराम रेखा को तोड़ कर इन संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निरीक्षकों को निकाल दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: It should not be criticised like that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He was referred to once as Shivaji the Second going about... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It should not be insisted that Government should declare policies on these matters immediately, just at this moment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Policies? What policies?

Mr. Speaker: The Government's responsibility is there. They have to consider it, when these facts have been brought to their notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The UN Observers have supplied jeeps to the infiltrators. They should be thrown out along with them. We cannot elicit information from them?

Mr. Speaker: I have reminded Shri Banerjee that he will sit down when I am standing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do.

Mr. Speaker: He does not. The intensity of the feeling has been conveyed to the Government.

Shri Bade: He should withdraw what he said about Maharashtra.

महाराष्ट्र के लिए जो उन्होंने कहा है वह गलत कहा है और उसे उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिए।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : महाराष्ट्रियन पैट्रियाटिज्म शब्द का प्रयोग करना गलत है और उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिए।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : माननीय सदस्य को वह शब्द वापिस लेने चाहिए। गलत चीज को उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह (देवाम) : वह रेकार्ड में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है कि वह निकल गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : महाराष्ट्र के लिए ऐसा कहना महाराष्ट्र का अपमान करना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य को अपने वह गलत शब्द वापिस लेने चाहिए, यह हाउस की मांग है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : श्री मुकर्जी को हिम्मत करके माफ़ी मांग लेनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee must clarify. Of course, as I have already said, it ought not to have been said.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I was reminded of the Defence Minister's postures in earlier times, and if a reference to his having been described as Shivaji the Second, and as being the exemplar of patriotism in this country, today has hurt, I am very sorry. But I would like your guidance in regard to this. You have been pleased to say that we are trying, by means of certain interjections, to get the Government prematurely to come out with statements of policy. It is none of our intentions. The Minister did make a statement which included, I hope, an objective, factual, concrete, truthful description of the situation. When he told us that for 48 hours bombardment was going on from the Pakistan side. I was wondering what exactly was the role of the UN Observers Team who are supposed to supervise the cease-fire operations; when at some particular place, which must have been of strategic importance, for 48 hours bombardment could continuously go on, the wonderful UN Team of Observers was nowhere to be seen.

I remember also what a Cabinet Minister, whom I need not name again, had said in regard to this matter, and I find him saying here in this House today, on whatever day it is.....

An hon. Member: Twenty-third.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: that he is not quite sure about what the UN Observers are doing; they may have had their own difficulties, they may have done their duty. I find a discrepancy between the statements of one Cabinet Minister and another Cabinet Minister, particularly the Minister of Defence on whom devolves the primary responsibility in regard to this particular matter.

Therefore, it is not a question of his being asked to give anything out in regard to whatever policy they may all be confabulating about, but I want a factual statement in regard to Government having done a thing or not having done a thing in regard to the Team of UN Observers. He is very welcome to tell us that they have not done a thing—Shrimati Indira Gandhi may or may not have said what is attributed to her, whatever the fact may be—or he might tell us that he has no power to stop the pusillanimity which is behind this policy.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I had made a very objective statement. I am not used to infuse subjective elements in whatever I say. I have said that the UN Observers have proved ineffective, but without facts I cannot say whether they have connived at it or not. I have got a certain responsibility in making a statement. I do not want to bring in my subjective anger or prejudices against anybody in this matter. Whatever I have got, I have put objectively before the House, and I have certainly stated that the UN Observers have proved ineffective. What more objective statement am I expected to make?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का मजाल है। माननीय सदस्य श्री मुकर्जी, ने इतना लम्बा, चौड़ा भाषण किया है, लेकिन अपने शब्दों को वापस नहीं लिया है।

श्री मधु सिमये : अगर उन आबज्रवर्ज का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है तो उन को निकाल दिया जाये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं "इनड्रैक्टिव" का प्रर्थ जानना चाहता हूँ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As Shri Kamath mentioned, we have decided that the Defence Minister would be making statements as frequently as possible, and whenever there is any new development, he will certainly come to the House and make a statement, but I would appeal to you that when such statements are made, they should not become a matter of such cross-examinations, questions and counter-questions. After all, if that is going to be the case, I am sorry we will have to revise our opinion. We will be making factual statements. After all, we are making statements on matters which are so delicate at the present moment, and if the hon. Members start putting questions after questions, policy questions, how many times are we going to repeat that and tell the House about it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Bill to be introduced. I am not going to allow anything. The previous business is finished. There is no point of order.

INDIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1923.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the

Indian Works of Defence Act, 1923."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the Motion of No-Confidence.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और मुझे आगे चलने दें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का मौका नहीं दे रहा हूँ, तो मैं आप को कैसे दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह आवश्यक तो नहीं है कि चूँकि आप ने उन को नहीं बुलाया, तो मुझे भी न बुलाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वही रीजन्ज हो तो मैं कैसे बुला सकता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : हम आप की व्यवस्था चाहते हैं कि जो सदस्य आप के सब आदेशों का पालन करें, जो आप के खड़े होने के समय बैठे रहें, उन को आप ध्रुवमर न दें और जो सदस्य बार बार आप की कार्य-प्रणाली में गड़बड़ी करें, जो आप के खड़े होने के समय भी बोलें, उन को आप ध्रुवमर दे दें, यह कहाँ तक उचित है। हम आप की

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व्यवस्था चाहते हैं कि हमारे जैसे सदस्यों के प्रति घाप का क्या व्यवहार रहेगा। जो सदस्य बार-बार खड़े हो जाते हैं, उन को घाप अवसर दे देने हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): He is living to say something about the other Members, that they are standing up all the time and so on . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I have called on Mr. Masani to move his motion.

12.36 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

It gives me no pleasure to perform this task. The hon. Leader of the House and I have known each other for more than thirty years now; we have worked together and we have been good friends and I have received nothing but courtesy and friendliness from him. I think he knows that I hold him in great regard.

All the same, when a harsh duty has to be performed in the interest of our country, that is a duty that has to be faced. Last year when the new Prime Minister took over and the new Government was formed, we held our fire and we reserved judgment because we felt that the new Government and the new Prime Minister were entitled to some consideration, some time in which they could show what they wished to do and what they were capable of doing. Certain encouraging things were said that made us hope that new paths would be chosen and new directions found. I must confess that in the twelve months that have

passed, we have been bitterly disappointed. It seems that the encouraging sentiments to which the Prime Minister had given expression, and still gives, expression somehow fail to become the policy of the Government.

Now, Sir, the scope of the motion is wide; it covers both the international and the domestic scene. However, we have limitations of time. Since there is another day set apart for international affairs and we have spent the first two or three days of this session on that subject, I shall after a very brief reference to international affairs, concentrate on what I think is of supreme concern, that is, the home front.

In so far as the international scene is concerned, the developments in Kashmir in the last few days have two new lessons to teach us. One is that we must resign ourselves in the near future to having to face the combined hostility of Communist China and our neighbours in Pakistan. This unfortunate fact, which we cannot ignore any more, leads to the conclusion that we may have to face their attacks on our territory in case they combine. It is perfectly clear that no country, least of all we, as we are placed, can possibly be sure of defending ourselves and every inch of our territory if we do so alone. Therefore, these developments stress the need once again that we should find friends and allies on whom we can count. The present Government's foreign policy has left us alone and isolated. Today, there is not one dependable friend and ally to whom we could turn for a common defence, who would come to our assistance without any reservation. The growing cynicism about and unpopularity of Pakistan in Western democratic circles gives this country an opportunity which it will waste at its peril. Another thing that emerges from these developments in Kashmir is that in not all circumstances, particularly not when infiltration and subversion take place, can defence be limited to one's own territory. Self-defence in certain

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conditions, and infiltration of this nature, involve retaliation. We have read this morning the Prime Minister's interview with the *New York Times* correspondent where he said that if Pakistan continues her aggression, India would not limit herself to defensive action on her own territory but would strike across the frontier. Certain action of that nature has already been taken. In the light of that, how unfortunate and deplorable have been the statements of our Prime Minister and our Government, when the Vietnamese Government and people and their American allies found it necessary, in even worse circumstances, to resort to similar steps across their frontier. These statements have boomeranged against our own national interests? Instead of helping those people, encouraging those people by sending a token force to Vietnam, to stand for the defence and the freedom of that region and our own defence against the Chinese Communist satellites and their infiltrators, we have needled our friends and our allies and helped our enemies and given them warmth and comfort. I hope now at least, after we have learned this lesson in our own persons we will realise that sometimes it becomes necessary to attack in order to defend one's own territory and one's own person. From now on at least, I hope we shall show greater state-manship and greater forbearance and understanding of others.

But, as I said, the most important thing is the home front. What are the basic facts? What are the basic facts of life on the home front today? The per capita income according to a survey recently made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, of something like 350 million of our people in the countryside—their average income—is 68 paise per day, and there are 10 million at the lowest level, the most under-privileged of our people, who get an average of 27 paise per day. This is the result of three Five Year Plans and after 15 years of

(S) the so-called Socialism practised by those in authority. The miseries of our people on the food front have found evidence in the impatience and wrath of our Members here; they found reflection in the unfortunate shooting in Kolhapur and elsewhere that has become necessary because deperate people/people who are starving, are forgetting proprieties when they are driven to these extremes. Today, it is established that our food production has been unable to cope with our growth of population and our growing needs. We are very lucky that in the last two or three days there were rains. But suppose they had not come, suppose that the drought had persisted—even now the damage of the drought has not been all undone—with what confidence, and with what security could our people look forward to the basic needs of food?

Our currency is thoroughly debauched. In terms of purchasing power at home, the rupee is worth 14 paise of the pre-war rupee. In terms of purchasing power abroad, our rupee which claims to be equivalent of 20 cents of the American dollar, is worth in fact just 10 cents. You cannot get a dollar in the free markets of the world for less than Rs. 8 or Rs. 9. You cannot get a pound in the free markets of the world for less than Rs. 25 or Rs. 26. And, therefore, prices keep rising. Our dependence on foreign aid has gone well beyond what is legitimate. I am a believer in foreign aid. I have talked about it in this House long before our Government came to recognise its necessity. But there are limits to everything. When foreign aid becomes an addiction, when it becomes a crutch and we hobble like cripples, then it becomes an evil to be resisted and limited.

Our Sterling Balances that the British left to us—Rs. 1,402 crores—have now, on the 11th June this year, reached the lowest on record Rs. 73 crores. Our foreign indebtedness

grows every year. In February this year, our foreign indebtedness was Rs. 2,192/crores. Our repayment liabilities at the end of the Third Plan are likely to be Rs. 650 crores, or one-sixth of our total exports from India for the five years of the Third Plan. And in the proposed Fourth Plan, it is going to be much worse. Our Fourth Plan liabilities are expected to be about Rs. 1,000 crores, which is 28 per cent of the expected export surplus of the next five years! That is what we mean when we say that the future of our people and our country is being mortgaged by those in office today. They have brought us to the brink of bankruptcy.

The cause of this mess which has happened is this: it is the entirely wrong economic policies of our Government. We had hoped that, in the last twelve months, these policies would change, but it seems that the perverse determination of those in office is taking this country to its doom.

Let me consider first the food policy of this Government, such as it is. Professor Sukhatme, an Indian economist on the staff of the FAO, estimates that our needs for the next five years are 100 million tons of additional food to keep pace with our growing population and our need; because the demand for food is growing at the rate of four per cent per annum compound. This means that we have to expand our food production not just a little but tremendously. Food production can be only expanded if the inputs of capital into land are increased, and these are very simple: water, seed and fertilisers, to over-simplify a little. Now, it has taken us till now fifteen years after planning started to discover that Mexican wheat suits us best, and so now we are getting seed of Mexican wheat. In the last few months we have at last discovered that Formosan rice suits us best and we are now cultivating seed of Formosan rice. This is the nature of our planning! It

takes fifteen years to locate the appropriate seed for wheat and rice—our staple commodities. When rainfall fails, we blame Providence. It is not Providence that is to blame. After seventeen years of Independence, only 20 to 22 per cent of our acreage is irrigated. Is that the fault of Providence? Is it Providence's fault that the first three Plans have been so neglectful of irrigation and agriculture? Similarly, with regard to nitrogen and fertilisers. We have today available 600,000 tons of nitrogen content fertilisers. But needs are three to four times as large.

We are told how that in the Fourth Plan, priority is being given to agriculture. I would like it if that were so, but I find no evidence to support that proposition except vague statements by Ministers.

On the contrary, if you turn to the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan laid on the Table of the House last session, at page 11 you will find that there is not the slightest sign of any shift in our priorities. We are still obsessed with heavy industry and we seem prepared to go ahead. Let me give the figures for agriculture. The proportion of the percentage of outlay on agriculture in terms of the total outlay of the Fourth Plan and the Third Plan, shows that the allotment to agriculture goes up from 13.3 per cent to the magnificent proportion of 15.4 per cent! But the funny thing is, having done that, and given something, a miserable pittance with one hand, they take it away with the other! Because the proportion or the percentage for irrigation goes down from 7.9 per cent in the third Plan to 6.4 per cent in the fourth Plan. No doubt it shows how little we care for drought. Therefore, the total, as given on the 11th page of the document, shows that for agriculture and irrigation combined, the percentage goes up from 21.2 per cent to 21.8 per cent. Verily, the mountain has brought forth a mouse! An attempt is being made to throw dust in the eyes of the people, when they say that the Fourth Plan gives priority

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to agriculture; there is nothing of the kind. The Fourth Plan is as neglectful of agriculture as the second and third. Like the Bourbons, these people have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Therefore, they are throwing dust in the eyes of the people. Agriculture will continue to be neglected if the Fourth Plan in its present proportion is enacted.

Along with production, equitable and effective distribution is also very important. There must be a fair price to the peasant, and a fair price to the poor man, the consumer in the city. So far, all these years, the parity of prices has been unfair to the peasant. As Mahatma Gandhi used to say, we in the towns have ridden on the back of the villagers; we will do everything for the villagers, but we won't get off their back! This Government is carrying on the same policy of trying to keep the price down for the peasant while allowing other prices to rise—the price of things that he has to buy, like kerosene, cloth, iron and steel. For the first time, the peasant gets social justice, to use a word that has been so popular but which is never practised. I rejoice, Sir, that the rural population of India is getting a fair deal for the first time, that they are able to feed their children and not starve them for the sake of my children and yours. It is a good thing that is happening; let the peasant eat a little more. But this Government, which tries to keep prices down for the peasant, cannot keep down the prices of other things, because of its own inflationary policies.

Let us consider what they are doing about prices. Have they got a price policy? I say 'No'. The minimum prices that are being offered to the peasant are not unfair; I concede that. But on the question of maximum prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission appointed by the Government have themselves come to the unanimous

conclusion in their report, which I hope hon. Members have seen, that there should be no maximum price for private purchase in any commodity. This is a sound conclusion to which the Commission has come unanimously. But what is the Government doing? Did they have the courage to accept that decision? No, Sir. They have finked it. What they have done is that they have neither accepted this nor rejected it; they have passed the buck. They have passed the buck to the State Governments. They have decided that each State Government may decide whether there should be maximum prices or not. Then why appoint the Agricultural Prices Commission? Why all this tomfoolery? Why fool the people? If you want your Chief Ministers to act like parochial gangsters to grab things for themselves and ignore the interests of the country as a whole, then say so. Why have you not guts to have a policy on this question of maximum prices? Why have you passed the buck? I would be glad to have an answer.

Again, zonal barriers are the most pernicious thing. Politically they are bad and anti-national. They have divided this country, which was one common market, into a set of principalities where every district magistrate can hold you up to ransom, if not the State Government. Economically, it is bad because it is allowing the States which have a slight surplus to be selfish at the cost of others.

We talk of profiteering and hoarding. I say that the Congress Governments at the Centre and the States are the biggest hoarder and biggest profiteer in India today. I will give one or two examples. Madhya Pradesh sells coarse grains to my State of Maharashtra. They make a margin of profit of 30 to 40 per cent on the coarse grain they buy from the cultivator and sell to us. Should we not call it profiteering?

~~(Interruption)~~. I have very little time and I do not yield; the hon. member can reply later.

Similarly, are the Government not behaving like hoarders? My hon. friend says he has collected 3 million tonnes. When prices were rising during the last few weeks and months, when people became so desperate as to face bullets, how much have they released every month and every week during the last few weeks and months? I say, you are hoarding the grain that you have collected. You are sitting on it, because you are playing safe. I wish this Government would remember their old colleague and my old friend, ~~Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai~~. In very similar circumstances, that man had the courage to decontrol, to remove the barriers and restrictions. He had Mahatma Gandhi's precept behind him, and he won. That kind of guts this Government is incapable of showing.

The second big sphere of bad policy is planning and taxation. My friend, ~~Shri Asoka Mehta~~, seems to want us to accept the proposition that the bigger the plan, the faster the progress of the country, or the higher the rate of growth. He thinks we are naive enough to fall for that kind of simplification. Let us consider the data about what has happened during the last three plans and try to find out if there is any correlation between the size of the plan and the rate of growth of our economy. The First Plan had an investment of Rs. 3,360 crores. The Second Plan doubled it to Rs. 6,831 crores. The Third Plan target was Rs. 10,400 crores and now we are told that the Fourth Plan target will be Rs. 21,500 crores. In other words, the Second Plan was twice the size of the First; the Third Plan three times as big as the First and the Fourth Plan five times as big as the First. What has been the result in terms of national income?

If the claim is true that the bigger the plan, the faster the progress, I

presume the House will expect that while the progress during the First Plan was modest, the progress during the Second Plan was faster and during the Third Plan, the national income will go up considerably. But here are the Government's figures: The First Plan had a target of an increase of 12 per cent in national income. The actual increase was 18.4 per cent—a magnificent overfulfilment by 50 per cent. Because it was a small plan and there was an excess rise of 6.4 per cent. By the time the Second Plan, which was a bad one, came into existence, the target of increase in national income was 25 per cent. But the actual increase was only 20 per cent, and there was a shortfall of 5 per cent. Then came the Third Plan, three times as big as the First. What was the result? The target was 34 per cent increase in national income. But it is estimated that next year, it will be 23 per cent—a shortfall of 11 per cent which the planners themselves expect from this magnificent Third Plan! I don't mind saying that if this pernicious Fourth Plan which they are now planning is brought before the country, the shortfall will be nothing less than 50 per cent, because it is an entirely unviable plan.

Let us compare our rate of growth such as it is, with other unplanned economies in Asia. Leave aside the West; let us confine ourselves to our own region. During 1959-62, we had an average rate of growth of 5.8 per cent. Pakistan had a rate of growth of 6.8 per cent. The Republic of China/Taiwan had 14.9 per cent; Israel had 16.6 per cent and Japan had 16.8 per cent—all of them doing without the kind of five year plans which we enjoy and benefit from in this country!

If these facts and figures have any moral to teach, it is that the bigger the plan, the slower the growth of the national economy. It means there is an inverse ratio—the bigger the investment in the plan, the slower the rate of the economy; the lesser the investment in the plan, the faster will

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the economy move. It is not an accident that it is so. It is inherent in the system of planning which we have. Every rupee that we bring within the ambit of the plan is a rupee diverted from more productive to less productive purposes. Every rupee that is brought within the ambit of the plan is partly wasted. It is not surprising when we know what the rate of return from our State enterprises is. According to the Reserve Bank of India, the average rate of return of State enterprises is 5 per cent on capital invested, but the same figure for private enterprises is 10 per cent. In other words, a rupee invested by people from their own pockets gets for the country twice as much production as the rupee invested in State enterprises, taking them by and large. That is why the bigger the plan, the slower is the rate of growth, and that is why every rupee brought into these wretched plan is a rupee diverted from more productive to less productive expenditure.

In 1961-62, 46 government companies—with two subsidiaries were analysed. They had a capital employed of Rs. 1294 crores, a capital which you and I invested. The net result was a loss of Rs. 12.38 crores. Is it, therefore, surprising that this correlation exists that the size of the plan and the rate of growth are in inverse ratio to each other?

The Fourth Plan is the same mixture as before, but bigger. It has the same absurdities, the same wrong priorities, the same criminal neglect of agriculture, communications and transportation, which are the infrastructure on which alone industrial development can be raised. I forecast that if this plan is ever accepted by this House, God forbid the day, this country will go down to rack and ruin without the slightest doubt.

Then, we come to the second budget, the second Finance Bill, which was introduced a few days ago. Naturally, we shall reserve our judgment on that when we discuss it in detail

on another occasion. This Finance Bill introduced last week casts the ugly shadow of the Fourth Plan before it. The Fourth Plan is being projected before us in this ugly Bill. May I point out what disrespect and contempt for this House is involved in this budget? The Finance Minister has the impertinence to tell the House, "I am introducing the budget, so that I can prepare resources for the fourth plan". Which plan? Has this House accepted any plan? Has the National Development Council accepted any plan? Has the Government come before us and presented any plan? They themselves say that the plan is under discussion. Even before the plan is printed and put before us, they have presumed to commit us, without our vote and without our debate, to a plan the size of which we know nothing about till now!

The Finance Minister's budget speech of last February concluded with the assurance that the budget would put the tax structure "on an enduring and rational basis". It has endured exactly six months! That is the nature of the endurance that we may expect from this Government. Now the Finance Minister says: "When I reviewed the economic condition of the country at the time of the budget, there was a fair promise of our being able to hold the price-line... Unfortunately, the prices have started rising once again with the beginning of the new fiscal year". I must say I enjoyed the word "unfortunately", as if it had nothing to do with his budget! If prices rose, they rose because of that wretched budget. We on this side had forecast that the budget of February, 1965, was an inflationary budget, a budget that was calculated to raise prices. With the same assurance I say to this House that the budget that is now being placed before the House is an inflationary budget. Take it from me that, in spite of all the protestations from across, prices have already risen and will continue to rise so long as the measure of taxation is what it is in the present budget.

Sir, this Government is caught in a meaningless vicious circle. They first make an absurd plan which is beyond their capacity. Then they say, we must find more resources for the plan. So they raise taxes. The moment they raise taxes, there is inflation and a fall in production. Then there is a shortfall, so that they say that there is a shortfall and they want more taxation. This is quackery and charlatanism of the worst kind. These are not people who should be trusted with the government; even of a small country, leave aside a great country like India. People who cannot learn from their own failures, people who have not got the humility to say that they have made a mistake, who persist in this perversity, they are utterly unfit to govern a country of the size of India. Therefore, these shortfalls which have provoked this budget are there because of Shri Krishnamachari's own fault. They are the fault of this Government. They so kill the taxpayer in this country by indirect and direct taxation that the poor man has got no resistance and no resilience left at all.

13 hrs.

Sir, I forecast more inflation because these duties that are sought to be cast are going to raise the price of iron and steel and other raw materials like. Fuel, oil which will raise the price of the end product and the poor man will suffer most. Similarly, the rise in the price of diesel and petrol is going to hit road transport which is the poor man's form of transportation in India. Therefore, industrial production and transport are both going to be hit very badly by this.

The only way to deal with this problem is to increase the national savings. It is only the increase of national savings that can revive the capital market and the national economy. This proposed Second Finance Bill will do exactly the reverse. It will reduce national savings, send up

prices, hit production and finally hit exports which are so valuable to the country. The least the Finance Minister should have done was to reduce both direct and indirect taxation when he brought it to the Second Finance Bill.

Import substitution I will leave to my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, for lack of time. He will explain how import substitution on which the Bill relies, is a complete fallacy. ECAFE has, in a report warned developing countries against relying on the "myopic" remedy of import substitution. You cannot substitute for imports. No country can afford to close its doors and put some barriers to import. Any country that bars import will soon find that no exports are possible. Therefore, I warn the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that their desire that we should stop importing and export more is a fatal desire. It is impracticable. It cannot be carried out because it is against all laws of human nature and economics. They will defeat the most powerful Government, not to mention this one.

Sir, every three or four months, Shri Krishnamachari comes with a new budget. This is not the second one. This is the third budget this year, because he introduced one about 15 days before the last Budget. The House will remember the import duties that were imposed. For the third time in one year he comes and tinkers with our fiscal structure—and he talks of 'enduring'. Is this country a guinea-pig for sick minds to experiment with? Are we going to allow charlatans of this nature to tinker with our economy every few months and bring it lower and lower?

I am very glad Shri Krishnamachari has thought of the rehabilitation of Ladakh. I am very glad about it. I suggest that he re-name this Bill as "The Bill for the Economic Rehabilitation of Ladakh and the Economic Ruin of India".

Sir, the only solution is to revamp these false policies. You cannot give them up overnight because any gov-

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ernment would find it difficult to reverse the engines and certainly this Government with which we are blessed is not known for have a sense of direction or having a sense of determination. Therefore, it has been suggested, let us have a couple of years for heart searching and re-thinking. Let us have a pause in this break-neck process in which we are indulging of going down the slippery slope. I made this suggestion, if you will recall, in opening the Budget debate in March this year. I invited on my head the anger of the Planning Commission because, as a Cabinet Minister has described it, they think it is "sacrilege" to question their plans. But I am very glad that I am now in very good company. I find that members of the Government themselves are beginning to share my thought that there should be a pause so that we may take stock of where we are going. I see an interview by Shri Patil, Railway Minister, in a weekly journal—I am coming to even better company in a moment (*Interruption*). He said:

"How can you call it planning with Rs. 100 crores worth of buildings held up at various stages of construction. Why? Because, we are told, there is no cement. How can you call this planning? Something is radically wrong somewhere."

Shri Patil has put his finger on the spot—He says:

"What is it? When we criticise like this people should not get angry. The whole nation is in a temper and I say, is this planning?"

But, Sir, if hon. Members here want to have even better authority than the Railway Minister, let me give the authority of someone who has been so closely identified for the last ten years with this very process of planning (*Interruption*). Sir, the hon. Home Minister visited his constitu-

ency not long ago. I have before me the English translation of his remarks to a meeting in his constituency. This is what he had to say. I am very glad he has said it. I am very glad he has a belated awareness of the mistakes of his past.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It is misreported.

Shri M. R. Masani: How do you know what I am going to quote?

Shri Nanda: I saw the reports in the newspapers and I contradicted them.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Does he mean to say that he refuses to become wise?

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I am complimenting him. I am saying that he has learnt from the mistakes of the past. This is what he is reported to have said there:

"Today preparations are being made in the country for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and figures are being thought of for it. But before settling amounts we should examine what the results of the past Five-Year Plans have been. Today the state of affairs is such that money is spent but from that expenditure no money is obtained. The expenditure is useless. Plans should be so made that the amount spent on the plan is re-earned during the plan period. We execute our plans by getting large sums from abroad. But in spite of our spending vastly, output does not increase as it should. The amount allotted to any project is generally not spent on it and a large proportion of it is eaten up."

These are words of great wisdom and I quote them. I am very glad to be in good company. If reports are to be believed, even our Prime Minister entertains such heretical thoughts. He

has sometimes allowed a gesture or a hint to come out in public. I notice that my friend and his good friend Shri Jayaprakash Narayan speaking in Hyderabad two days ago said:

"When Mr. Shastri became Prime Minister he spoke about planning for the small man and the importance of agriculture in the economy of the country. This created hopes that the economy might take a new direction. I am very sorry to say that the wise experts of the Planning Commission and other interests who do not stand for consumers have proved too strong for him."

Shri Ranga: Helpless Prime Minister.

Shri M. R. Masani: The *Indian Express* of the 24th July in a headline says: "Commission's No to P.M.'s Plan Holiday More". Think of the impertinence of this. Who are these planners who say 'no' to the Prime Minister and others? Who are these faceless men who do not have to stand for election and face any constituency? Who are these men who do not have to stand up in Parliament and answer questions and abide by a vote of no-confidence? Who are this super-government of India who can say 'no' to the Prime Minister, to the Finance Minister and to this House? As far as I can make out, these are the men who have brought the country to this pass (Interruption). They are a collection of people, some of whom are windbags not capable of producing anything but words and others are charlatans of the worst kind. It is time they are put in their place if they are not sent packing home.

This country is a big country. It has vast problems. It needs thinking big. But the misfortune is that it has in office small minds, and you cannot have small minds when big tasks are facing you. First of all, they suffer from lack of faith in the

common people. They want to regiment them and tell them what to do and what not to do. They back imagination and vision. There is a resentful attitude to prosperity and the good life. They do not like to see people to go places. They want to keep them down. There is a niggling attitude to people going ahead. The result is a regular flight of talent from this country. Our best engineers, our best scientists, our best doctors and even our nurses are leaving the country in a rush because this country does not give them a decent life, life that can compare with anything they get elsewhere. Hence there is a flight of talent. And what does this wretched government do? It tries to deny them passports. It resorts to this totalitarian device of refusing passports to categories of people. It makes India a prison-house. As if doctors, scientists and engineers are going to work like slaves as they do in totalitarian countries. This is what they are bringing India to. Everywhere there is this niggling, petty attitude towards prosperity. There are ceilings everywhere. I say, this country wants no ceiling; it wants the floor to go up. So far as the ceiling is concerned, the sky should be the limit for our people. Nothing should be too high for Indians. We do not want any ceiling. There is first a ceiling on land. Now there is to be a ceiling on urban income. Ceilings everywhere.

They talk of population control as if they are doing something heroic. What does the Memorandum on the Plan say? Does it give even 1 per cent of the outlay family planning? No, Sir. I calculate that it is less than 1/2 per cent for this great family planning campaign with which they are going to bring down the population.

They talk a lot of technology and science, and some of them no doubt mean it, like my hon. friend, the Minister of Education. I am sure he means it. But, by and large their policy is reactionary. On the one hand, they talk of technological advance; on the other hand, they want

[Shri M. R. Masani]

to bolster outmoded systems of travel, like the railways by crushing road transport, which is the modern, 20th century mode of transport. I know that Shri Patil agrees with me, but he is called upon to carry on what is the policy of this Government, and the policy of this Government is to crush road transport in the interest of rail transport.

Diesel oil is technologically more advanced than petrol. So, diesel oil is taxed out of endurance so that petroleum can be artificially boosted. And when petroleum is in short supply, we go back to coal. A committee of the Government of India has come to the profound conclusion that coal is the best form of power! Coal is finished. Coal is of the 19th century, the "age of fossil power". This is the age of oil, the age of atomic energy, but we are being pushed back to coal. Having got used to Carvelles and Boeings the IAC now wants to go and get an old tub, the Ilyushin 18, a turbo-prop, old-fashioned tub which even Ghana and Cuba have rejected. That is why I say that this is a government of technological reactionaries. They do not move with the times. But the young people of the land are not going to stand this for ever.

This means that the monopoly of power which the Congress Party has enjoyed for seventeen years must come to an end. That monopoly of the Congress has been a curse to this country. It has become a curse to themselves also. Look at the way in which the stench is coming out of the de-composition that is taking place because of the monopoly of power for over seventeen years. Let me assure this House that the people of this country will solve this problem. This is a paper Tiger. They may have a lot of members, but they are unrepresentative of the voting pattern of this country, for all these gentlemen represent only 44.72 per cent of the votes cast in the last elections. It is true that there are reasons why this

should be so. There is the absence of Proportional Representation in our electoral system and there is multiplicity of Opposition parties. But it still remains true that the Government of my hon. friend opposite is a minority government which does not possess the franchise of 50 per cent of the electorate. Next time they will not get even 40 per cent.

Our neighbours in Ceylon have shown the way. They had a government exactly like this in Ceylon till last March because of which the country was ruined and was on the brink of bankruptcy. So the people of Ceylon threw that Government out and installed a Liberal Democratic government whose policies are likely to bring in an era of prosperity in that country. They introduced a budget ten days ago which reduces or removes import duties, cuts down income-tax, removes curbs on foreign travel, and welcomes foreign and indigenous capital. That is the kind of budget that the Ceylonese Government have introduced, which this country needs. Does it mean that we are less intelligent than the Ceylonese? Does it mean that the Ceylonese are more intelligent than we are or more patriotic than we are? I do not think so. I think the time is coming very shortly when the people of this country will follow that example.

I give a challenge to the hon. Prime Minister. Elections are coming up in the normal course in Orissa in early 1966. I have heard ugly rumours that the Congress Party there is intriguing and conspiring to secure a postponement of the elections because they do not dare face the people of Orissa whom they have misruled and betrayed during the last few years. I think it will be a crime against the Constitution if an attempt is made to defraud the Orissa electorate of its right to go to the polls in February, March or April 1966. I ask the Prime Minister is he prepared to face the verdict of the electorate of Orissa or is he going to hide behind the "emer-

gency" and resort to some trick to dodge the electorate so that the evil duty can be put off by one year? He is an honourable man and I ask him to behave like an honourable democrat. I want him in his reply to say whether the Government will allow the electorate to vote in 1966. Then we shall see whether the mandate that this party got in 1962 is still valid or it has expired.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

I will have to place some time limit on speeches. I will give 15 minutes to members and 20 to 30 minutes to leaders of groups.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very little time at my disposal. So I will not do any shadow-boxing by saying that Shri Shastri is a very good man but Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is a bad man. I will put all the onus for some of the most important failures on the shoulders of the Shastri Government. Nor shall I bring in, during the discussion of the no-confidence motion, the fact that people are not able to travel by Caravelle. I shall base my charge on the ground that not even a square meal is being given to the people of this country, by this Government even though that was a promise given to them at the time of independence. Nor shall I challenge the Prime Minister because he is thinking of postponing the elections in Orissa due next year. I will rather concentrate my attention on the charge of their robbing increasingly the civil liberties of the people of this country. It is on these grounds that we are charging the Shastri Government on this no-confidence motion.

13.16 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

At this crucial moment in our country's history, when Pakistani invaders are striking at our doors in Kashmir, when our borders in Kutch are being challenged, why is it that at such a time this is the third vote of no-confidence motion that is being moved against this Government in this House? Is it because, as the Prime Minister has tried to point out, that it is a hardy annual and it need not be taken seriously? If he thinks so, he shall be making a great mistake and that mistake will be at their peril.

At this critical moment, standing in this House we declare that this Government has failed not only in guarding or protecting our frontiers, which we shall no doubt discuss when we consider the international situation as well as the situation in Kashmir—we did not have enough time to deal with it during the debate on Kutch—but it has brought the entire economic life of this country to a state of collapse specially on the food front with the result that acute scarcity of food bordering on famine, stalks the land, and prices of every essential of life are rocketing sky-high. This Government has failed to bring to book those who brought about this situation.—the hoarders and profiteers. This Government charges us of being anti-national. We lay that charge at the door of the Government.

Can a country be properly defended or can it successfully face the threat of war if its people are not fed and if its economy including food is in the hands of profiteers, blackmarketeers and monopolists? So, our first and foremost reason for supporting this no-confidence motion is the anti-national and disastrous food policy of this Government.

When the second world war broke out we saw in England how the first step that Great Britain took was to introduce rationing of every necessity of life. They did not talk of free

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

trade or allow profiteering to go on unchecked, as it is being advocated by Shri Masani in this country. The question of defence is not confined to the borders; it is connected with the fields and factories. Our Government's record on the food front has shown without any shadow of doubt that it has neither the patriotism, nor the purposeful determination to fight the food crisis on a war footing. What has been the record of this Government on the food front? Actually, we find that they have no desire to hold at bay the hoarders and big wholesale profiteers who are the financial mainstay, I am afraid, of the Congress in the States. They are their financiers at election time. I have to say this because time and again we have pointed out that the only way to get out of the clutches of the hoarders and the profiteers is by having State trading, by building a buffer stock by procurement and by a supply line for its equitable distribution. None of these things have been done by the Government. Does this Government not feel ashamed, as Mr. Masani has pointed out, that after 17 years of Independence, the average earning of 70% of our people is between 32 paise and the maximum is 68 paise per day? What happens to such people when the price of rice today is prevailing at Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 a maund in the open market, not only in my State, not only in Bihar, not only in Maharashtra but throughout the country? Three months after the harvest, wheat is selling at Rs. 1.25 p. to Rs. 1.30 p. and even in a State like Punjab, it is selling at 70 p. in the open market. What is the position of rice in Delhi? It is not available at all. Is this Government doing anything in the matter? Even on this one score, the House should pass the vote of No-confidence against the Government.

An hon. Member: It should go.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You

go to Patna in Bihar where bullets fly freely on the innocent people. When I was there for one day before I was extenuated, I found that the people had not got one grain of rice through what is known as the informal rationing that they have. In Gujarat, rice is not at all available. In Mr. Nanda's constituency in Gujarat, the people take bajri, the poor man's food, and that poor man's food sells at Rs. 20/25 a maund. And this happens in a year during which we have had a 10 per cent increase in output. I do not know what will happen in a year when there is a drought and when there is a fear that there will be greater shortages and more stocks will be underground.

What has happened to edible oil? It was reported at the end of 1964 in the State of West Bengal, when there was terrible shortage and shooting up of prices, that the new mustard crop was a bumper crop the like of which we have never had before. We asked the Government again and again at that time that this should be rationed. We asked Mr. Subramaniam even in this House to do that. But how could that be because the trader's appetite for profit can never be curbed by this Government. A few profiteers were arrested. The price control was promulgated by just saying that it will be sold at Rs. 2.93 p. per kilo. What has now happened? Within a short while, the millers have stopped milling and they have smuggled out goods to areas where there is no price control. Today, the trade is demanding Rs. 3.50 a kilo and with the container it is sold at Rs. 4. In a city like Calcutta it is hard for us to live and get a drop of oil.

It is the same thing in the case of groundnut oil in the State of Gujarat. This Government acquiescing with the big money-bag and the speculators is shooting bullets at the people who ask for food.

Is this not the story of Patna? Is it not true that the Chief Minister, Shri K. B. Sahay, had set a target of procurement of 3 lakh tons—it was a low target; maybe, it was all right for a deficit State. But what happened? How much did he actually procure? Due to its links with rich and powerful land holding interests is it not a fact that this disgraceful Government of Shri K. B. Sahay could only procure 30,000 tons? After this, it had the temerity to scrap the price control and levy control—I presume with Mr. Subramaniam's permission—a day before the fateful 9th August when the people's anger burst and spread throughout the Bihar State. The Communist Party has been honoured when it is widely accepted that our Party led the movement for people's food. I do not know whether we deserve that honour. I am glad that it has been given to us. We are sought to be discredited that we led the people to sabotage. No mature political party can ever ask people to go in for sabotage or for destruction of public property. Gandhiji never asked the "Augusters" to do it nor have we done it now. But as the people's spontaneous anger burst in 1942 against every symbol of Government power, so too the monumental failures of Government's policies, its deliberate policies of permitting the hoarders to put the noose of death round the necks of the people, got symbolised in the attacks on railway tracks and police stations. The Government is responsible for their anger. But they have not been put behind the bars. Our comrades and workers and leaders of S.S.P. are suffering for the crimes of Shri K. B. Sahay. The hoarders were not shot but the young bleeding bodies of students were carried away to hospital or elsewhere to die. You may put shackles on our hands and feet but the people's wrath must be echoed through this House and throughout the country by this No-Confidence motion.

What has been the Central Government's food policy? It has been a re-

cord of prevarication, promises lightly made and quickly broken—a refusal to throw the hoarders and profitters out of the whole-sale trade and who are holding our people to ransom and who refuse to take the responsibility of equitable distribution. I say this openly to Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Shastri. How many committees have been formed during the last 15 years? My friend Mr. Thirumala Rao headed a committee in 1950; we had the Asoka Mehta Committee and then we had the Jha Committee. We have had meetings after meetings of the National Development Council, the Planning Commission, the Chief Ministers and the Food Ministers. In one word, I say, if this country is to be fed on reports and committee meetings, we would all die of surfeit. Food Ministers have come and gone. What has been Mr. S. K. Patil's contribution to this? He told us that he was in favour of de-control. He told us that the granaries were full. He gave us the bluff of 'buffer stocks'. And yet what do we find? He relied completely on PL 480. Between 1960 to 1964, not less than 3 1/2 million tons of imported foodgrains were released to the people in a year when we have had excellent crops. Out of 12 million tons imported, between 1960 and 1963, only 1 million tons were left to build stocks. In those years of good harvest, such releases depressed prices and those very peasants for whom we used to hear so much sympathy never got an adequate price and that acted as a great disincentive with the result that as against the import requirement which was 3 million tons in 1960-61, today the import requirement is between 6 to 8 million tons. This is the contribution of Mr. S. K. Patil to the food policy.

What happened when Mr. Subramaniam took over as the Food Minister? He came out with a flourish of promises that he will control those who have been trading on our hunger and scarcity. But he had to beat a hasty retreat. The first summit Food Ministers Conference took place

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in July, 1964 and there he proposed rationing but he had to hastily abandon it despite the Jha Committee's recommendations. It was left to the States to do what they willed. Except West Bengal, all the others went in for informal rationing. Those who have been in the areas with informal rationing know that this is a big hoax.

That all this talk was just ballyhoo is seen by a glance at the procurement targets and what has been attained. The States refused the Centre permission to procure foodgrains in their States. Then, Mr. Subramaniam went in for the Food Corporation and with much fanfare we were told that it was to eliminate hoarders and middle-men and to bring cheap grain to the market and that it was to build a buffer stock of 4 million tons of wheat and 2 million tons of rice and by January, 1966—not very far off—it would have 1 million tons of wheat and 70,000 tons of rice as stocks. They have failed to do even this. My hon. friend Mr. Masani says that they are hoarding it. But I say that they are not hoarding it. Rather they have got nothing from the profiteers and the hoarders.

Then, the Bangalore Food Ministers' Conference in July, 1965 was the death-knell to this. Mr. Subramaniam submitted a memorandum on the Food Corporation but he did not have the guts to fight for and defend it. He wanted the strengthening and expanding of the Food Corporation to gain commanding heights. But what happened? The Food Ministers' Conference could not come to a decision—at least they did not want to come to a decision. They passed the buck to a Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee met and they said that the Food Corporation could not function in a big way and that the operations of the Food Corporation had to be guided by the States and Mr. Subramaniam gave it up. What hope is

there when we see the record of the States' procurement? Mr. Brahm-ananda Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra—one of our surplus States—could procure only 40 per cent of the target that he had set. What happened in Bihar? The same thing has happened with Mr. P. C. Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal State, from where I come.

Sir, the story about rationing again is even more scandalous. I shall recount and ask if people can have confidence in this Government which plays with the people's lives in this way. Last year, we were told that there was going to be statutory rationing in seven major cities. What has happened to it? The States rejected it; only informal rationing was accepted and statutory rationing in the city of Calcutta. Just a year afterwards, in July 1965, in the Food Ministers' Conference the Special Committee proposed statutory rationing in areas of 3-lakh population. Within a week the Chief Ministers met in Delhi and they again changed this drastically; they said that statutory rationing would take place only in cities of 10-lakh population, i.e. they would only supply 17 million population out of the total population of 450 millions. We do not believe that a Government that behaves in this totally irresponsible and callous manner in a year of good harvest will do anything to keep any of these promises in the year which is facing us, a year of hardship, a year of even worse scarcity, and already there have been so much of difficulties.

Sir, this Government knows very well that the grip of rich-peasant-hooper-wholesaler has prevented market arrivals. I need not go into the figures. The figures are already there. How far have they fallen short? Last year with a good harvest market arrival it was 3% less. We are told by the Government that it is

because the cultivators are hoarding. May I point out and ask who are these cultivators about whom we are talking? 75% of our rural population do not have land enough to have a marketable surplus. Who are they who aggravate the situation? They are the 25% of the landowners who are controlling 75% of the total cultivable land; big farmers who have today become the producer-cum-trader class; they extend credit and get hold of the paddy. We know that this is the situation in all parts of the country. They often combine in themselves the functions of the wholesaler, of the miller and of the trader and get hold of the paddy.

It is this rich and powerful strata that form the financial and political base of Congress. That is why the Congress has surrendered to them.

श्री च० सा० चौधरी (मद्रा) :
किसी का नाम बताइये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
शास्त्री जी हैं, नन्दा जी हैं, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: They are really leading our people to the brink of disaster and death. I do not want to go into the other frauds that have been perpetrated. Take the cost of living index fraud. In my province, how otherwise can the jute workers be defrauded of their dearness allowance? It was cut down by Rs. 2.10 on the plea that prices have come down. How do you calculate these indices? When the whole people are shouting that there is not a single item where prices have not gone up, you say that the cost of living has gone down. Is it possible in such a situation? Will not the people rise in anger? All that we have been proposing during the last few years has fallen on deaf ears. That is why legitimate movements and agitations have taken place and will take place and in order to drown it, you are taking to increasing repression, to laws like the D.I.R. and detention without trial.

During the last few weeks, in the city of Calcutta, this Congress Government has come out to protect the vested interests of a British Company, the Tramway Company. The people wanted that the fare should not be increased without forming a Commission to go into the alleged financial irregularities of the British Company; the Government refused to do this. On the other hand they had to crush the people by large scale use of the D.I.R. Can you imagine that after Cr.P.C. 144 was promulgated in Calcutta even distribution of leaflets asking the people to boycott trams has been a crime, and people are taken to jail for it. If someone asks people not to board trams, he is arrested. Over 4,000 people have been arrested. D.I.R., 107, 151 and all sorts of Cr.P.C. provisions are used if they protest against the tramfare rise. How can you blame anyone if they are convinced that it is because of the great concern for British profit that the Congress Government is using the wheel of repression to crush our people.

Look at Bihar. What has happened? All the M.L.A.s of Communist Party and S.S.P. were picked up one by one, sometimes long after the incidents, and they have been detained under D.I.R. Hundreds of students and ordinary people have been jailed. In the city of Muzaffarpur, a leading and respected lawyer—many of my Congress friends know him very well—, one Shri Dwarkanath Kapoor, is arrested under D.I.R. Why? What is the crime? He was my host and Mr. Dange's host when we visited the city of Muzaffarpur. There is no other crime. In Bihar who is not discontented? Engineers, doctors, students, N.G.Os, everybody is discontented. Why should they not be? Can you smash this discontent with bullets by saying that communists are creating violence?

In Maharashtra, in Kohlapur and Sholapur what has happened? There have been movements for food and there have been large scale arrests.

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Throughout Maharashtra, 1,000 arrests have been made. Even M.L.As are arrested. What was the demand of M.L.As? The demand was for 2 kilos of wheat per day per head. Today what do we see in the Assembly of Maharashtra? All the opposition M.L.As have been suspended and many put behind the bars.

The D.I.R. is being used in a way so as to stifle the mouths of all opposition. It began with the arrest of the Marxist Communist Party and we know how their whole group was extinguished. Shri Nanda's infamous speech on January 1, 1964, was but the beginning of the most blatant misuse of emergency powers. Mr. A. K. Gopalan and his group have been extinguished. Today as we address this House, hundreds of detenus among the Marxist Party are on hunger strike in Kerala, in Bombay and in other places, on a demand which all of us must support, i.e., "Release or Try us". Every right thinking person supports them on this. We cannot but think with emotion of those ailing persons like the 75-year old Muzaffar Ahmed or Mohit Maitra, one of the old colleagues in the House, who have been jailed although they are not well. Shri Nanda has failed to bring to light even an iota of evidence to try them in a court of law. We have already expressed our indignation and sorrow at the way in which Shri S. V. Parulekar died in detention. How can we tolerate or accept that his grief-stricken wife, Godavari Parulekar, or Vimal Randive or Ahalya Ranerskar is a danger to the security of the country? I cannot help talking about Sadhana Chakravartty, about whom I wrote and requested the Home Minister to look into the case of that old and ailing woman. There is no doubt that political vindictiveness of the State Governments and the Central Government is behind their criminal detention. I do not want to quote once again what the ex-Attorney-General said. He says that it is a tragedy that, under the Indian Con-

stitution, citizens who have a fundamental right have been detained under the P.D. Act and the D.I.R. is worse than that. That is why emergency powers have been used in a very illegal manner to wreak vengeance on any criticism. The most shocking case is the detention of the Editor of "Searchlight", Shri T. J. S. George. I have read his editorial. What was wrong in his editorial? It was only to settle old scores, that Shri K. B. Sahay put his behind bars.

I know of a case in Bijnor where a reporter just reported about food scarcity; he was detained under D.I.R. After the last Calcutta Corporation election, is it just a coincidence that two Muslims who had dared to contest and win against Congressmen were put under D.I.R.? In Asansol area of West Bengal—everybody knows of the multimillionaire in J. K. Industries of Kanpur, Singania—the Manager complained to the D.S.P. that the Union Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ram Banerjee, was responsible for an illegal stoppage of work for one hour. It was not necessary to refer the matter to the Labour Directorate; nothing at all; he was immediately picked up under D.I.R. This is the way how this Government acts. Then there is the case of Prodyot Ghosh of Mercantile Federation: he belongs to no party but he has been put under D.I.R. I read about a case yesterday: one Mr. Maiti was arrested under Rule 41(5) as a result of tramway fare increase resistance movement; he was released by the court. He was released by the court, but as he was coming out, immediately he was re-arrested under rule 30. I could give many other examples, but I shall not do so now because I have not got much time. Even in this very House, my hon. friend Shri Maurya has pointed out how some of our own colleagues have been put under detention under the D.I.R., and yet after a few months, they have been released. Take, for instance, again, the externment of Shri Indrajit Gupta and myself from

Bihar, and arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and the externment of Shri S. M. Joshi from Bihar. What does it show? It shows that the Government are afraid that even our witnessing what is happening there is against the security of this country! We have seen how Shri Bagri and Shri Kishen Pattnayak were thrown into jail on the ground that they were a threat to peace. We may not always agree with them. But why should they be thrown into jail and detained in this manner? After three days of detention they are now again out on bail. Are they not a threat to peace today?

The ominous signs of using emergency powers not to strengthen our defences but to stifle those who have not hesitated and who shall not hesitate to fight the anti-national and anti-people policies of Government, whatever be the consequences, whether it be jail or detention without trial, are today such that the very concept of parliamentary democracy itself is being threatened.

We shall continue to declare that the people of India have no confidence in this Government which has at a time of grave national emergency thrown the entire nation to the wolves of the hoarders and the profiteers and that too in a year of good harvest. This Government has time and again betrayed the confidence of the people by failing to protect our frontiers. This Government has forfeited the right to the people's confidence by the ruthless suppression of civil liberties and the attacking of even parliamentary democratic institutions, not for the defence of India but for the defence of vested interests, including British interests as have seen in the city of Calcutta. ✓

For these reasons, I would beg of this House that it should reflect the feelings that are welling up in the minds of the people throughout this country. I would beg of them to declare that we have no confidence in this Government.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore City): It has become a habit with the Opposition parties to advance the same charges, the same arguments and the same points on the same motion . . .

An hon. Member: And we get the same replies every time . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): While the Members of the Opposition were speaking, we did not utter even one word. But when a Member from the Congress Benches starts speaking we find that hon. friends opposite start shouting. This should be stopped. Otherwise, we shall not allow any Member of the Opposition to speak here without interruptions.

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : प्रगर प्राप
हल्ला करेंगे तो हम भी हल्ला करने से बाज नहीं
प्रायेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member who is speaking should be heard patiently without disturbance.

Shri Hanumanthalya: The lady Member who has just finished her speech was making an earnest appeal to all of us to observe standards of democracy; it may be that she meant it in her own way. But I would appeal to her and to her colleagues that at least in the matter of debate here we should adhere to certain fundamental principles of debate. It is by keeping up the dignity of Parliament that we shall ultimately ensure all our grievances being redressed whether they be in regard to the D.I.R. or in regard to the economic stresses and strains.

It is not as if Congressmen are cowards now. In fact, all these demonstrations that have now been copied were initiated and carried to such success by the Congress in the past that British imperialism had to quit this country. If we take to the same ways again because we have to retaliate against my hon. friends

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

either on the floor of the House or outside, we can do it more successfully than all the Opposition parties combined together. But we are patient because we want to persuade our own brethren in the minority parties. Discussion, debate and persuasion are the ways to be adopted under the Constitution under which we are working and not defiance or demonstration. Our strength has to be shown by the wisdom that we display, by our arguments on the floor of the House and not by the demonstrations that we make in the Parliament street, even though it may be called Parliament Street. It is the power of the mind that matters. If my hon. friends have the power of the mind to persuade the country and most of us, they need not have recourse to these demonstrations on the streets and thereby invite bullets, lathi charges and imprisonment.

I may tell you that I am one of those who have suffered imprisonment. I sympathise with anyone who goes to prison for a public cause. If Shri A. K. Gopalan or some Members of the Communist Party or Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and others go to jail, I sincerely state that it is a matter of pain to me. It may be the mistaken view of certain problems of the country that may be dogging their foot-steps. Or it may be that I am mistaken. But what is the remedy? The remedy is not fighting one another in Parliament thereby detracting from the dignity of this House, but it is persuasion. Therefore, I would try to persuade my hon. friends. If it appeals to them, let them please change their views. If it does not appeal to them, let them please persuade me to change my views.

The lady Member made a great point regarding workers, and jute workers in particular. I was shocked to find a gentleman of the standing of my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani sympathising with demonstrations in Kolhapur and other places . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: I did not do that. Let me correct my hon. friend. I said that I sympathised with the anger of the people. What I said was that the people got desperate through starvation and they were misled into such actions. I did not sympathise with the demonstrations.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am very happy that he has stated his case quite clearly. But anger, Mahatmaji said once, is a kind of madness.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He also said 'Do or Die'.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, when people are angry, we have to take whatever they say with a pinch of salt and not rush to their aid full of sympathy, for political purposes.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani quoted from the study made by Dr. Lokanathan's National Council of Applied Economic Research. It is a very good study and a very revealing study. I have studied that in my own way. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia made a famous statement on the floor of the House that nearly 27 crores of people got only 19 p. per day. That may have been an under-statement. But this research institute has said that it is not 19 p. but it may be 68 p. Let that be so. The per capita income is Rs. 330 or so in India; that means to say that roughly one rupee per day is the average income of an individual in India. If nearly 50 per cent of the population gets only 68 p. the man who gets one rupee as the average income draws 32 p. from the average income of others. You may please have an insight into the matter. It is not a matter of propaganda. The hon. lady Member's followers, jute workers and mill workers, have an average annual income of Rs. 1153 and Rs. 1767. If it is so, it is five times the average income, or nearly 7-8 times the income of 50 per cent of the people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Am I saying that . . .

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am developing the argument. These workers in the offices, in the factories get 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 times the average income. This is at the lowest point. I am not touching the highest point, the managerial point; I will come to it later. These workers, so-called workers, get more than 7—8 times the average income, much more than what 50 per cent of the people are getting. You want equal distribution of wealth. You want blackmarketeers to be done away with. I agree. Blackmarketeers, hoarders and everyone of that kind should go. Distribution of national income must be done on an equitable basis.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point is: when M.P.s want increases in pay and allowance, why should the allowance to the industrial worker, based on the cost of living index, be cut by Rs. 2?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I see the point. I am the last man to argue from one point of view; I will take every point of view and convince you that what you are doing is wrong, what you are doing is more anti-socialistic than probably what Shri Masani or anyone of this type does.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The people will give you the answer.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So far as the people are concerned, I have taken challenges from the communist party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are no jute workers in your constituency.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This is the thirtieth year I am taking challenges of the kind you envisage. Therefore, you are talking to an old hand so far as those challenges are concerned.

This so-called worker is robbing away from the national income the cream, to the extent of 5—6 times the average per capita income, when his emoluments are compared with the income of the villager. The Research Institute says that at the bottom 60 per cent of the households have only 31 per cent share of the total income. That means to say, 60 per cent of the

households have 31 per cent of the national income, whereas 40 per cent only have 69 per cent of the national income. That is the pattern of distribution of national income.

I agree. Let the workers take even a little more. I do not mind, because they work. But are they just to their own class? Some years ago, I wrote a letter to the late Prime Minister: the State Government employees are getting less; the Central Government employees are getting more. Please help the state governments through central financial aid so that the state government employees may also come on par with central government employees in emoluments. But the Central Government employees never look backwards to what their own kith and kin in the state government service are getting or what they in the municipal services are getting. All the time they have their eyes on the upper class. They want to go up and up and never look below. Even today I have not found one instance of any workers' association, or trade union, which will say 'Let us take the pot of national income and distribute it equally; let us not grab as much as possible for ourselves'. Is this kind of playing to the interests of not only class, but sub-class right?—you blame caste feeling and sub-caste feeling; if it is so, please apply the formula to yourselves—is this kind of class consciousness and sub-class consciousness, going on bargaining for one's own category of services, I ask you in all humility, consistent with equal distribution of national wealth which is the basis of socialism?

I plead guilty if any other class, including MP, or Ministers or Secretaries, get more than the national income. I admit to that extent we are deficient in implementing a national income policy. I grant that. But let the members of the communist party, who are more wedded to equality than anybody else, set the example themselves. It is then that people will say that you mean what you say.

On the other hand, I do not want to embitter your feelings. I want to

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

assuage your feelings when you are in difficulties because many of your members are arrested and you are in political difficulties—I do not mean personal difficulties. Therefore, I do not want to use arguments to counteract the charge that the Congress is getting funds from capitalists, industrialists and others. In today's papers, you find that the President of their chamber of commerce said in Hyderabad....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Dictatorship.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What kind of irrelevant interruption!

Shri Kirloskar makes a statement that the Congress people are so bad, they have hurt the industrial and business community so much that 'we will refuse to give any more contribution to the Congress party'. This is what their President has said. That shows that after all we are not in such good books with them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Birla will give you.

An hon. Member: He will take back also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If you want to build up the strength of your political party by these financial promises of bonuses and increment of pay, ultimately when you yourselves come to power in Government, how can you face the situation? I know how the situation is faced by communist governments in Europe and in Asia. That way is effective elimination....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Of profit.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: ... from this world. At least we keep the communists in jail. And if we give Rs. 30 as family allowance, you ask for Rs. 150 as allowance, more than three times the income of 50 per cent of the people of this country. That is a great issue on which you are going on hunger strike in jails!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why do you keep us in jail? We will earn it outside.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Please, for the sake of honesty, political integrity see that this idea of equal distribution of wealth takes place at least within your own working class. A worker should get more than the other worker, excepting in some area where dangerous or hazardous work is involved. I have been to Russia, have seen that mine workers doing work, where life is in danger are paid a little more than the other workers, say on the surface. I can understand that. You lead the central government employees. Have you ever said one word of sympathy for the state government employees?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Oh yes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Have you ever said, 'We will not take a paisa unless and until the state government employees also come up to our level'. Is this socialism in practice or selfishness incarnate?

14 hrs.

You say that blackmarketeers hoard wealth and cause imbalance in society, but you incite people to strike on the basis of getting more money. Yours is not black market, certainly I cannot use that word; yours is *zulm* market. If some people, big businessmen, hold this country to ransom through the process of blackmarketing, you are holding society to ransom through this *zulm* market. Please stop this. Once you show how income can be equally distributed among the working class, the rest of the society perforce will have to follow suit. That is the best way to implement socialism.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is your responsibility.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is true, as Shri Masani has said, as the great lady of the Communist Party said, we are in difficulties in regard to our economic situation, foreign exchange, frontiers, home front. All this is true, but have not our own leaders, the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the Congress President said the

same thing? We have not said that the foreign exchange position is very happy, nor has the Home Minister said that we have conquered Pakistan, nor has the Defence Minister proclaimed that we have vanquished China. This is a matter for common appraisal and agreement. What are we to do is the question. Instead of helping, co-operating and bringing about a consensus of opinion to deal with these common evils, you are taking advantage in the streets,...

An hon. Member: Undue advantage.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: . . . in the factories, for your own purposes.

This reminds me of a Hindi story. There was a big man. He had a big beard. He was sitting with a few doubtful friends. One day the beard caught fire. He immediately took both his hands in order to put out the fire. But the friends who were sitting asked him to wait because they had cigarettes to light. Four or five people went on making requests in the same way until the poor beard was gone, and probably his face was disfigured.

Here is a nation whose beard is on fire. All round the frontiers, the Pakistanis and Chinese have set our beards on fire, and the Communist Party, the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh, every one of you want to light your own cigarettes with this fire.

Why should there be any demonstration at this juncture?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is wrong with that, when you do not listen?

Shri Bade (Ghargone): That was a political demonstration only.

आप को यह बताया था कि यदि गड़बड़ हो जाये तो हम आप के साथ में हैं।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So far as the Congress is concerned, I tell you in all sincerity that we are grateful to every one of you, each party, for some reason or other. If it is a conflict with Pakistan, the Jan Sangh will

prove a shield of strength, I know. If it is a question of implementing socialism, the Communists will give us certainly, a great hand of help. If it is a question of business, increasing production, the entrepreneurs, and Shri Masani will help to some extent. Therefore, we are not your opponents, we are not your enemies. We are in sympathy with a particular angle of yours. I want the day to come when, as Shri Vinoba Bhave says, you give up your angularities and make us see that you are our friends, and I want a national Government in this country so that we may face all our dangers with a common purpose, a common effort, a common outlook.

Shri Shinkre: Well said.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That is the way that will solve the problems of this country.

I am not an expert in currency matters as my friend Shri Masani is. I will answer only one point he has made. He has made a great point that our rupee, so far as the dollar is concerned, is much debased. Our official exchange rate is something, and the actual rate is very much higher. That is true. I have a list of such foreign exchange rates in my hands, and I see in that list that except the industrially advanced European countries, all countries like Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Pakistan etc. . . .

Shri M. E. Masani: Why not read the figures for Thailand, Hongkong and Philippines?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Here are the figures, I am not hiding. Except for the highly industrialised countries, the official rate is not at par with the actual rate. It varies.

Shri M. E. Masani: Question.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Every developing country in this world is put to the necessity of spending more because of her anxiety to progress with speed. Necessarily the currency is put under great strain and stress. As they say, it is watered down, its value goes down because of the increase in the quantity of money in

[Shri Hanumanthaiya] circulation. This is a common feature more or less of every developing country on this globe.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It may be that it is more in the case of some country and less in the case of some other country.

Also, do not compare the currency of USA as the be-all and end-all of life. America is not the best example for all ages and times to come. It may be a very good example for you and me, but at every step you cannot say that it is the best of examples for us to copy. Just as the Hindus take to the Gita or the Mohammedans take to the Koran, let us not take to U.S.A.

U.S.A. has so much resources, has so much natural wealth. And in 150 years time they have advanced so much. We are not able to go with such speed as to catch up with them. We have worked for only less than two decades. I certainly do not agree with the proposition that the rupee should go on getting more and more debased, as they say in the economic language. Certainly I want to make it go up in value. I suppose the Government will always be having an eye on strengthening the rupee.

Please do not quote only India out of context and show that the Government of India has done something abnormal, something that no other country has done.

Shri Bade: You are defending the worst case.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I do not know much of Hindi, but I have learnt a little of Tulsidas. Tulsidas has said that if you help a friend when he is in a good condition, it is not of much worth. When you show your guts to help a man who is in difficulties, who is even wrong, that is the test of true friendship. I want the Jan Sangh to help the Congress because they say we are in difficulties.

Shri Khadlikar (Khed): We do not accept it.

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व : इसोलिए तो पाकिस्तान
हमला कर रहा है ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have one more point, and I shall close my speech. Many a time and very plausibly Mr. Masani argues that this policy of non-alignment is no good and unless we come to some agreement with the western powers, it will not be possible for us to defend our frontiers or get the aggression that has already taken place vacated. It looks very plausible. But I request him to look deeper into the matter. I have been studying the psychology of America. Wherever Americans have gone and entered into a pact, ultimately it has ended in disagreement and discontent. The best example is Pakistan itself. It entered into the SEATO and CENTO pacts and today the treatment it receives at the hands of America—maybe right or wrong—is there; there is a virtual ending of that relationship. Whether it was Kuomintang party of the old China or De Gaulle or even in England if you go and make private enquiries, you know that there is some kind of misunderstanding that always seems to make the American way of treating other people a little unsavoury. Our late Prime Minister in one of his speeches in reply to the debate on foreign affairs said that apart from all theories every country works in its own interest so far as foreign policy was concerned. This is a famous and very wise statement he made. So does America, America frames a picture of world strategy and world policy in Washington on the Capital Hill and they expect every nation in this world to fit themselves into that picture automatically because they are a nation who use to a great extent automation. They think whether it is India or Pakistan or Vietnam, everybody must automatically fit into the picture. The incentive is: "we give you dollars and aid." They have to remember their own biblical quotation: if we lose our soul, what is the use of gaining the whole world? Merely because you give some financial aid, we cannot on that basis alone readjust our foreign policy and code of conduct to yours. I ask Mr. Masani:

have you ever heard in the whole relationship of two countries of a Prime Minister abruptly being asked not to come to America? You ask us to woo such a country; when we woo such a Government we will be treated with contempt. That is our fear. Let it be United Kingdom or United States if they consider India also to be a country deserving equal respect and equal treatment, this ancient nation of ours, this wise nation of ours will be ready to respond to such an hon. friendship. Mr. Masani in the beginning of his speech said that he waited for a while to see if the Prime Minister adjusted himself to the ways of Swatantra party. It did not happen and so he has brought in this no-confidence motion. I was happy when the Swatantra Party first displayed sobriety and forbearance in not mixing itself up with the no-confidence motion against the Government. Do you think that the Congress Ministry here or the Prime Minister of the Congress Party here has to adjust its principles to please the Swatantra principles within six months or one year . . .

Shri M. B. Masani: . . . to meet the needs of the country.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: After all the needs of the country have to be judged by the people and even today I will tell you the people are with the Congress and with nobody else.

Shri M. B. Masani: Question.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि चाहे देश की मुरझा की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, चाहे देश की भ्रान्तरिक स्थिति को देखा जाये, चाहे खाद्य की कमी या आर्थिक दृष्टि कोण से देश की हालत को देखा जाये, आज हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़े खतरे से गुजर रहा है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों, पाकिस्तान और चीन, के हथकड़ी से हमारी आजादी भी / तरे में पड़ी हुई है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस के बावजूद जो विरोधी पक्ष के हमारे बोस्त शास्त्री

सरकार के विरुद्ध जो प्रतिस्वास्त प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, क्या उन्होंने देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में कोई सुधार लाने के लिए ऐसा रुख प्रकृत्यार किया है या इस के पीछे कोई दूसरा मकसद है।

जब श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती बोल रही थीं, तो मैंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और एस० एस० पी० के न्यू एलायंस की बात कही थी। आज इस देश में उपद्रव मचाने के लिए कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में एक नया गठबंधन हुआ है। पिछले दिनों में इस देश में जो दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, मैं आप के सामने और इस सदन के सामने एक एक कर के उन का जिक्र करूंगा और आखिर में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम घान्दोलनों के पीछे देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने या किसी बात को निपटाने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि इन के पीछे विरोधी पक्ष की एक बहुत बड़ी राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षा है। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने सब से बड़ी बात तो अपने व्याख्यान में यह कही कि आज वे लोग जो कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं, वे कोई एक या दो जगहों या किसी विशेष समय के लिए निर्धारित नहीं हैं, बल्कि घाने वाले दिनों में भी किसी भी कीमत पर इस तरह की हरकतें वे देश में करते रहेंगे। (Interruptions).

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे समय में, जब कि देश में ऐसी स्थिति है, और देश को बाहर से भी खतरा है, क्या उन की तरफ से इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां किया जाना मुनासिब है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस में मुनासिब और नामुनासिब बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है। असली बात तो यह है कि ये लोग जो कुछ भी करना चाहते हैं, वह एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से करना चाहते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि 1967 के घाने वाले चुनाव को सामने रख कर और सत्ताकण्ड पार्टी को लोगों में बदनाम करने के लिए

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

श्रीर उस को लोगों की नजरों में गिराने के लिए ही ये लोग इस तरह की हरकतें करना चाहते हैं। मैं ख़ास तौर से दो तीन बातों के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र करूंगा

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने अभी अपने भाषण में, बिहार में जो कुछ पिछले दिनों हुआ, उस के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का प्रोग्राम कोई ख़ास बिहार, पटना या किसी ख़ास जगह के लिए नहीं है। अगर आप उन के पिछले दिनों के इतिहास को श्री आन्दोलनों को देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि, उन्होंने हर सूबे में किसी न किसी समय पर, किसी न किसी बात को लेकर, आन्दोलन चलाए हैं—कभी पटना-बन्द, कभी बिहार-बन्द, कभी गुजरात-बन्द। आज-कल महाराष्ट्र-बन्द की बात चल रही है। वे कभी कभी भारत-बन्द का नारा भी लगाते हैं। इन बातों के पीछे जो सब से बड़ी बात छिपी हुई है, जसा मैं ने कहा है, इनका जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है, उसकी पूर्ति की बात है।

ख़ास के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी उन्होंने इस सदन में पूछा है कि जो सरकारी तंत्र है, जो सरकार है, उसने होर्डिंज या प्राफिटीयज या जो फूड आफेंडिंज हैं, या जो कोई भी खाने पीने की चीजों को रोक कर रखते हैं या कोई श्रीर इस बारे में गलतियाँ करने हैं उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की है। सरकार ने जो कार्रवाई की है उस के धाकड़े अगर साप पड़ेंगे तो इस सदन को श्रीर इस देश को मालूम हो जाएंगे कि कितनी बड़ी संख्या में जिन लोगों ने इस प्रकार की गलतियाँ की हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है, उन को प्रासीक्यूट किया गया है, कितने केसिस स्टार्ट किए गए हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी का सम्बन्ध है, कम से कम दस हज़ार या उस से अधिक आदमियों को

इन आफेंसिस के लिये सजा दिलाई गई है सरकार की तरफ से। बहुत से लोगों पर सरकार द्वारा मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं और उन को भिन्न भिन्न सजायें दिलाई गई हैं।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि लोगों को खाद्यान्न मिले, लोगों को भोजन मिले। आप भी और हम भी यह चाहते हैं। लेकिन ये इस बात के लिए लड़ाई नहीं छेड़ने हैं। हमारे सरजू पाण्डेय जो कि बहुत इंटरप्ट करते हैं, उन से मैं इसका जवाब पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह बात तो मानी हुई है कि हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी है और यह भी सही है कि हम दूसरे देशों से खाद्यान्न मंगाने हैं। लेकिन ये लोग जो लोगों को भुखमरी में बचाने की बात करते हैं और लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं क्या ईमानदारी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि अमरीका और कनाडा से जो गल्ला बम्बई की डाक्स में आता है वहाँ के मजदूरों से ये हड़ताल नहीं करवाते हैं, उनको हड़ताल करने के लिए क्या ये प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते हैं और उन को जो अन्न है, उस को जहाजों से उतारने से मना नहीं करते हैं और मजदूरों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जहाँ अन्न की कमी है उस क्षेत्र में अन्न पहुँचाने से ये नहीं रोकते हैं? लोगों को क्या भुखमरी से बचाने का यही तरीका है? लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा इन तमाम बातों के पीछे एक राजनीतिक बात छिपी हुई है।

हमारी बहन रेणुचक्रवर्ती ने अगस्त आन्दोलन की जो कि बिहार में तथा दूसरे स्थानों में ये लोग कर रहे हैं, तुलना 1942 के अगस्त महीने के गांधी जी के आन्दोलन से की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के अन्दर और इस सदन के बाहर भी इस तरह की बात को कहना सब से बड़ी शर्म की बात है हम सभी

के लिए। 1942 में हम एक विदेशी सरकार के खिलाफ भ्रान्दोलन कर रहे थे, एक विदेशी सरकार को देश से भगाना चाहते थे और क्या आप जानते नहीं हैं कि उस समय इनकी पार्टी ने और इन की पार्टी के लोगों ने क्या रोल भ्रदा किया ? इन्होंने फ्रेंचों की, एक विदेशी सरकार की, ब्रिटिश सरकार की मदद की। आज वे ही अपने देश के भ्रन्दर, जो अपनी ही सरकार है उस सरकार के खिलाफ भ्रान्दोलन चलाते हैं और उस भ्रान्दोलन की तुलना जो कि विदेशी सरकार के खिलाफ दिया गया था, उस से करते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का इतिहास इस देश के लोगों से छिपा हुआ नहीं है।

आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी दो भागों में बंटी हुई है, एक वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है और दूसरी दक्षिण पंथी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी। यह एक ड्रामा है जो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ उससे यह साबित हो जाएगा कि यह एक ड्रामा है जो खेला जा रहा है। हमारी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने अभी कहा है कि एक तो वे हैं जो यहाँ बैठ हुए हैं, और दूसरे वे हैं जो कि जेलों में बन्द हैं। उन वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों के साथ जिन के ऊपर ये जुर्म लगाया गया है कि वे हमारे देश का जो दुश्मन थीन है, उसके साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक हैं, इन्होंने बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाई है और उनके लिए ये सिफारिश करते हैं कि उनको सहूलियतें पहुँचाई जायें, उनको डिटेन्शन से छोड़ा जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब के पीछे एक चाल है और उस चाल से इस देश के लोगों को सतक रहना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट के अपने कारण हों जिन कि बिना पर उसने दक्षिण पंथी कम्युनिस्टों के खिलाफ कोई बड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं की है। लेकिन खास तौर से देश को लोगों को, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को और उन सभी तत्वों को जो कि इस देश को अपना देश समझते हैं, जैसे स्वामी जी बैठे

हुए हैं और जो इस देश को अपना देश समझते हैं, ऐसे सब लोगों से होशियार रहना चाहिये, इस कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की इस चाल और इस फेर से, जो यह नकली बटवाग है, होशियार रहना चाहिये। आपस में यह एक ही दल है। यह पार्टी देश के भ्रन्दर उपद्रव मचाना चाहती है। भ्रान्दोलन करके इस देश में लोगों को भोजन मिलेगा क्या ? हमारे पटना के भ्रन्दर, बिहार के भ्रन्दर स्टेशन जनाये गये हैं। क्या स्टेशन जलाने से भोजन मिल जाएगा ? वहाँ पर पेट्रोल-पम्प जलाये गये हैं। क्या उससे खाना मिलेगा ? सब से बड़ी जो शर्म-नक कहानी इस सम्बन्ध में है, जो मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ, वह छोटे छोटे बच्चों को, सात, आठ और दस बरस के बच्चों को इन कमजोर और बुद्धिमान लोगों द्वारा धागे करके चलाये जाने की है और खुद इनके पीछे रहने की है। क्या यही तरीका है जिससे यह भ्रान्दोलन चलाना चाहते हैं ? क्या इसी तरह से हमारे देश का भविष्य बनेगा और ऐसा करके हम लोगों के सामने मिसाल पेश कर सकेंगे एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी होने के नाते ?

हमारे मित्र हनुमंतैया साहब ने कहा है कि हो सकता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी इस देश में सोशलिज्म कायम करने के लिये हमारा साथ देगी। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता की हैमियत से कि हमें बराबर इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि हमारा जो एम है, जिन उद्देश्य को हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं जिस प्राबजक्टिव को हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं उस प्राबजक्टिव को हासिल करने के लिए हमारे जो मीज हैं वे भी अच्छे हों, उन्हीं मीज से हम अपने उम उद्देश्य को हासिल कर सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कभी भी समाजवाद स्थापित करने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। अगर वह कभी किसी दिन कामयाब होगी भी तो हमारे ऊपर राजनीतिक गुनामी, डिक्टेटरशिप स्थापन में कामयाब हो सकती है सोशलिज्म कायम करने में वह कभी भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकती

[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

है (इंटरप्लॉज)। मैं तो आप लोगों की तारीफ कर रहा हूँ, सच बात बता रहा हूँ।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता मसानी साहब ने अपना भाषण किया है और उन्होंने कहा कि तीस बरस से उन की प्रधानमंत्री के साथ दोस्ती है, जानपहचान है। यह हम सब जानते हैं कि किसी वक्त में मोजलिस्ट थे और यह भी हम जानते हैं कि आज ये इस देश के अन्दर किस सिद्धान्त के पृष्ठपोषक हैं, किस सिद्धान्त के समर्थक हैं। इस विषय में मुझे अधिक कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। सारी स्पोजिज को जो कि अपोजीशन की तरफ से हुई है और खास तौर से मसानी साहब की हुई है ध्यानपूर्वक देखा जाय तो एक ही बात उन सब के अन्दर आती है। और वह यह है कि वह स्वतन्त्र हैं और स्वतन्त्र के माने यह हैं कि इंडिपेंडेंट हैं। अब आप देखें कि इंडिपेंडेंट के माने क्या होते हैं। इंडिपेंडेंट के माने होते हैं नाट-डिपेंडेंबल। आप यह कहते हैं। देश के अन्दर एक ऐसी पालिसी होनी चाहिये जिस के ऊपर कोई भी डिपेंड न करे। दूसरे इस के माने आप जानते हैं यह हैं कि वह स्वतन्त्र हैं यानी फ्री के होते हैं। इस का मतलब यह होता है कि स्वयं वे फ्री हैं, फ्री एंटरप्राइज वे चाहते हैं, कोई सीलिंग ग्रामदनी के ऊपर या इनकम के ऊपर ये नहीं चाहते हैं, देश में कोई प्लानिंग हो, यह वह नहीं चाहते हैं। उन्होंने अपना सारी स्पीच में हमारे प्लानिंग को डिफिकिटिव प्लानिंग बताया है, प्लान की नुस्ताचीनी की है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि किस तरह से प्लान होने से देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। जब उन्होंने अपना तीस बरस पुराना सम्बन्ध प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बताया तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई। शायद उस का कुछ अंश उन के ऊपर हुआ है जब उन्होंने ने बड़े-बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की हिमायत करते हुए भी, उन का हिमायती होते हुए भी दो ग्रामू किसान के नाम पर और कृषि के नाम पर बहाये हैं

श्री ए० ए० पटेल (पाटन) : इस में भी राजनैतिक उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : हाँ हो सकता है कि वह भी एक राजनैतिक उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर ही उन्होंने कहा हो। लेकिन जो बात उन्होंने कही है यदि वह ठीक है तो कम से कम वह जरूर इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे। जो हमारा चौथा प्लान है उसके बारे में भी जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने यही कहा है कि हाउल्टिंग वे में हमें जाना चाहिये। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि प्रगति की बात वह नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हाउल्ट की बात ही करना चाहते हैं। सीधे शब्दों में उनको कहना चाहिये था कि हमारा जो अगला प्लान है वह एग्जिकलुटिव औरिगेंट होना चाहिये, कृषि की तरफ हमें उस में अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। इस तरह के जो नो-कॉन्फिडेंस के प्रस्ताव आते हैं, इन में कोई तथ्य नहीं होता है, इनका कोई मूल्य नहीं होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पेश किया अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव किसी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बराबर भी नहीं है। जो फैंक्ट्स उसके अन्दर बताये गये हैं, उनके आधार पर मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन से भी कम उसको माना जा सकता है। इसके पीछे सिर्फ इतनी सी ही बात है कि वे दुनिया को बतलाना चाहते हैं कि एक बरस के अन्दर उन्होंने तीन अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव या चार अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव यहाँ रखे। लेकिन यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि जो गवर्नमेंट है वह अपोजीशन पार्टीज के विश्वास या अविश्वास के ऊपर चलने वाली नहीं है, अगर उनका अविश्वास गवर्नमेंट में हो तो कोई नई बात नहीं है, असली बात यह है कि देश की जनता का विश्वास गवर्नमेंट में होना चाहिये। उन्होंने 1966 की बात तो कही है। 1966 भी आया और 1967 भी आया। उस समय वह देखेंगे दूसरी पार्टियों की बात तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता

हूँ क्योंकि वह बहुत मुनासिब नहीं होगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक मसानी साहब की पार्टी का सवाल है, इस देश में कोई भी भविष्य उनकी पार्टी के लिए नहीं है। यह बात मैं दावे के साथ इस मीके पर कह सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भविष्यवास का प्रस्ताव है वह एक राजनीतिक प्रस्ताव है और उस के पीछे कोई तथ्य नहीं है। अगर प्रश्न देश की समस्याओं के समाधान का है तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो खाद्य की समस्या है, महंगाई की समस्या है या कई और समस्याएँ हैं, सभी राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ हैं उन को सभी पार्टियाँ मिल जुल कर हल करने की कोशिश करें।

आज हमारे देश में विरोधी पार्टियों को हक है कि भ्रान्दोलन कर के सरकार की गलतियों को बतलायें, उस का विरोध करें, लेकिन इस का भी एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये। अगर वह देश के अन्दर वायोलेंस की नीति को प्रकट्यार करें, लोगों को बर्गलायें या इस तरह के रास्तों को घपना कर, जिन को घनडिमा-क्रेटिक कहा जा सकता है, खास तौर से हमारे श्री पाण्डेय जी या एम० एस० पी० के लोग जनता के बीच में विद्रोह या बिभोभ फैलाना चाहते हैं, तो इस का फल उन को भोगना पड़ेगा। इस के लिये सरकार दोषी नहीं है, देश दोषी नहीं है, कोई अन्य दोषी नहीं है। सारी जिम्मेदारी इन पार्टियों की है और इस का फल उन को मिलेगा। जिस समय हम तकलीफ में हैं, हम को संयम से काम लेना चाहिये। आज जो भी हमारी समस्याएँ हैं सरकार उन को जानती है। जैसे खाद्य समस्या है, जो सत्कार्ट पार्टी है, जो उस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं उन सब को मालूम है कि खाद्य को ले कर लोगों में कितनी परेशानी है। उस का अन्दाजा विरोधी पार्टी को बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम पार्टी के अन्दर उस पर बात करते हैं, अपनी एग्जिक््यूटिव में बात करते हैं और सरकार के सामने लाते हैं। जो हमारी पार्टी के स्पोकसमैन हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, उन के रोज के बयानों को आप अगर

देखेंगे और पढ़ेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वह पूरी तरह से भ्रवगत है इन समस्याओं से और उन को हल करने के लिये वह किस तरह से लगे हुए हैं। हर रोज प्रखबारों में जो निकलता है या पार्लियामेंट में जो बहस होती है उस में भी आप को देखने को मिलेगा कि वह क्या कर रहे हैं और देश को भी पूरी तरह से मालूम होता रहता है। इस लिये इस तरह से ड्रामा करना या नाटक करना और लोगों को बतलाना कि वे ही लोग सब के ठेकेदार हैं, मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : देश भूखों मर रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि तमाशा हो रहा है।

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : तमाशा आप करते हैं और ड्रामा वे करते हैं। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ खास तौर से उन पार्टियों से जो आपने को नेशनलिस्ट पार्टियाँ कहते हैं, देश भक्त पार्टियाँ बनने की कोशिश करते हैं, कि इस संकट के समय में हम सभी को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : आप जिस को संकट काल कहते हैं उसे विरोधी पार्टियों ने बनाया है या आप ने बनाया है जिस में आप ने देश को फंसाया है और अब आप उस से निकलना चाहते हैं।

श्री ए० ला० चौधरी : आप को बोलने की क्या जरूरत है, आप तो सन्यामी हैं।

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : स्वामी जी स्वयंम् सब कुछ जानते हैं, उन से मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ। मेरे जैसा आदमी इस को लाने के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकता है, स्वामी जी हो सकते हैं क्योंकि वे स्वामी जी हैं। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना कि हम सब को मिल कर इन सबालों को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, न कि इस तरह से भविष्यवास का प्रस्ताव यहाँ ला कर के। इस को पेश करने का मतलब यह है कि तथ्यों से लोगों की आँख हट जाये, क्यों कि विरोधी पार्टियों को मालूम

[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

है कि उन के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का क्या नतीजा निकलने वाला है। अगर वह इस तरह की हरकतें करेंगे तो उन को उस का फल भोगने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think this is a highly inopportune moment for the opposition to have brought about a no-confidence motion. And it is because of this that the Members of the Independent Parliamentary Group have not associated themselves with it, although we sit in the opposition. The reasons are of course obvious. At this particular juncture our country is faced by an invasion and attacks from Pakistan. In a situation like this it behoves a nation like us to show to our opponents a house united, and not a house disunited. These no-confidence motions which really amount to nothing, for the simple reason that the opposition has not enough strength, are something that is only making us and our Parliament a laughing stock in the eyes of the country. I would therefore request my friends in the opposition that if they want to table no-confidence motions, the correct thing would be for them to move them from a position of strength. At the present moment, all the opposition put together is like a small baby kitten trying to stand up to a lion. I myself would like to see two powerful parties emerging in this country to safeguard and guarantee democracy. But right now, Sir, the situation does not exist, and therefore when we try to censure the Congress Party I would also feel inclined, as an Independent to censure the Members of the Opposition for allowing such a situation to come about.

I have said it in the past that the Congress Party or the Congress Government is there by the grace of the opposition, and that stands true today; because the Congress would never have been here otherwise, because we

know that they have won on a minority vote. Even then all of us in the opposition have not realised that fact and still continue to quarrel and quibble among ourselves. Three elections have gone by, and yet the strength of the parties more or less remains static. (*Interruption*). Mr. Masani says that the strength of his party is likely to increase. Well I will be very happy to see that. But my forecast is that the Swatantra Party will either remain static or return one or two more persons. And that will be of no particular use.

Shri M. R. Masani: Wait till 1967; you will have a very unplesant surprise.

Shri Karni Singhji: I will be delighted to see that. (*Interruption*). Do not keep it on a personal level.

Sir, I have been blamed very often that I have been extremely pro-Congress. But, quite frankly, I am not pro-Congress. I have admired the Congress for many things, and mainly because it has produced men like Gandhiji and Nehru. All of us who belong to my generation and who were at college when India became independent were influenced by the freedom struggle, and the Congress had become a symbol of the freedom struggle. But as matters stand today, not many people have the same faith or the same confidence in the Congress Party, and I would like to censure the Government on a few counts myself.

Ever since Independence, there has been a gradual movement towards complete lethargy and inertia in our government. And the man in the street knows perfectly well now that any legitimate claim of his will never go through the red tape of Delhi or the States. Such a situation should never have been allowed. But our administration has grown so big that all of us are quite unable to control it, and you would probably find if you speak to the Ministers across the floor, that they themselves plead helplessness in many cases which are absolutely genuine and true. The internal quarrels of the Congress

Party, both at the State level and at the various levels in the party hierarchy are something that the nation feels is only weakening the party. The only problem before the country is, who is the alternative they can vote for. The man in the street today, who is absolutely fed up with the Congress Party, wants to look around for a change. We all want a change, and I am sure a change will do the Congress good. But how is a change going to come about when every seat is contested by five different people and the Congress wins on a minority vote? You cannot blame the Congress for using this strategy. They have used the military type of strategy, and they have succeeded. And if anybody is to blame it is the opposition for allowing these five-cornered contests to take place for three elections. Therefore, if the Congress Party adorns the benches over there, it is not their fault; they are there because the people voted them, even on a minority vote.

Mr. Masani has dealt at some length with the food situation. I would only like to say this much, that the food situation and the population increase are two entirely related subjects; and unless we plan our agricultural economy in such a way and our family planning programmes in such a way that we can get our food output to be equated with the increase in the population every year, the Congress Party and the country is certainly in for the high jump. I am afraid that most of our Ministers today are in the sixty to seventy age bracket, hence not all of them have the conception of looking far enough to see what will happen when India's population reaches ninety crores by the turn of the century. We know perfectly well that all this talk about socialism and all this talk about trying to wipe out poverty in the country will only be hollow talk until such time as you control the population and create plenty and a higher standard of living for all. But if matters go on as they are today you will never accomplish that. And while on the

subject of family planning—and I have been one of the strongest supporters of this ever since 1937—I would like to say this much that the Government has to intensify its programme of family planning, but at the same time it must realise the dangers that lie before the country. If some communities are allowed to have large families because of their religious reasons and some communities are more or less, by their own instinct, limiting their families, you may easily have a situation created in the country where another partition may become necessary at the end of thirty years. The Government has to take strong steps to abolish polygamy in the communities in which it is allowed today. Every community stands equal in this country before the law. I think it is a matter of much shame to us that this same government which stands for equality of rights of women, should allow polygamy to exist in this country and have two different yardsticks for different Communities of the same nation. I hope a Bill will be brought forward seeking to abolish polygamy altogether for all communities. I hope my friends in the Congress benches would not be looking to Pakistan to see how they will take such a move. We are not concerned with what Pakistan thinks. We want to bring uniformity of law in our country.

Shri M. R. Masani: They have already got monogamy.

Shri Karni Singhji: I know.

Another important thing is this. In view of the fact that until you have a dictatorship, which I hope we will never have, you will never be able to coerce a citizen to limit his family to a size of three, which we consider to be the optimum, the only possible way would be to bring about a deterrent taxation applicable from a certain date which can be announced now and all those people who do not fall in line must contribute something for the upkeep of these additional mouths to be fed.

As an admirer of the Congress Party, I felt very hurt when I read

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in the papers that a certain Maharaja was offered a package deal by the Congress. The deal consisted of, I believe—I am subject to correction—that he would be made an ambassador provided he stepped out of politics and his wife left the Parliament. I admire the Congress and I would like to see the Congress Party strong, because it is only a strong party that can give the country a stable administration. I would have applauded the Congress Government had this offer been made before the Maharaja got into politics. The moment he began to make it hot for the Congress in his own State, he was offered an ambassadorship. This package deal may or may not be true, but I sincerely hope that the Maharaja will have the guts to turn it down, because the way in which it was done. One thing, I am sure of His wife, the Maharani who sits in this House will certainly have the guts to turn it down. I admire her for her conviction and for what she stands, though I do not always support her ways of political thinking.

Another point on which I wish to censure Government is the question of unemployment being allowed to continue as it is. Admittedly, unemployment is directly connected with population increase. Nevertheless, the immense frustration that is taking place in our country today in the minds of the youth is resulting in a sort of impasse. Something has to be done to see that the youth is not frustrated and they are utilised for the good of the country.

I would now briefly dwell on the language bungle. I am not against what was settled by the Prime Minister in the Parliament about this, but I see a danger in it. That is, that for the next 20 years, while we bring about an adjustment, a generation or two will only be half-baked and half-educated, because the average student today is unable to get books and periodicals and reading material in the local languages and in Hindi. Until such time as this need has been completely fulfilled, you will find that

the university and college students coming out will only be half-educated. You only have to compare the students coming out of the St. Stephen's College, for instance, who turn out 100 per cent results in the IAS, IFS etc. with the students coming out of the colleges, for example, in Rajasthan and Punjab and see the difference in qualitative education. Surely, our Education Minister could see that the same qualitative education is given to everybody in this country. We have to realise that the time is not far off, no matter what Mr. Shastri will say, when India will have to build the atom bomb not because we believe in war, but because it is a deterrent. In a situation like that, I would like to know whether second-rate man-power would ever be able to accomplish this feat. Or, are we going to wait, allowing other countries to become stronger than us?

I would also like to censure the Government, joining hands with the Opposition, for the callous and the non-chalant way in which they have been imprisoning members of parliament. It reminds me of my boyhood days, when in the former States certain rulers were known to the imprisoning Praja Parishad members and the congress hierarchy from top to bottom yelled from housetops deprecating this. Yet, 20 years later, when we have more freedom and democracy has advanced, this same government is putting members of the opposition parties into jail, as if they were people of ordinary calibre. If they can treat the sovereign legislature like this, I doubt if their belief in democracy is genuine.

Coming to the question of no-alignment, I do not want to get entangled in the question whether we should be in one bloc or the other. I am going to ask my friends across one question: From the morning papers, I find that the Prime Minister is reported to have said that if Pakistan continue with their aggressive tactics against India, we would attack them.

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Karni Singhji: Yes; I would like him to do it. But my reading of the problem is that the Prime Minister has made that statement with his tongue in the cheek, because knows it perfectly well that if we attack Pakistan, immediately its elder brother, China, will swoop down on us and we will be in a dilemma. Let us face the situation. The more squarely we face the situation, the better it is for the country. Non-alignment is all very well if you have the strength. If you don't have the strength, wisdom lies in making friends with people who think in your way. I am quite sure that this complex of not attacking Pakistan, in spite of whatever the Prime Minister might say, is a sign of weakness. It is weakness because we are not prepared to come to grips with the situation. Prime Minister Nehru might have been pledged to non-alignment; it was perhaps necessary at that time. But we have to live with the Chinese and Pakistani menace for the next hundred years. Are we going to be afraid of Pakistan, because China is there or are we going to get ourselves strong enough? Let us take the hypothetical case: We attack Pakistan and China swoops on us. We have war on two fronts. Which country do you think will come to our help? I think the Prime Minister would be kind enough to answer that and enlighten the House.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): He will tell you "Russia".

Shri Karni Singhji: I also wish to censure Government for their accepting money to fight elections from big business. This morning's paper tells something about Mr. Kirloskar, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who said that they will only support those individual members of the Congress Party "who can appreciate our point of view and champion our cause". I can understand their point of view, but I cannot understand how the Congress, which stands for socialism and talks

of big business being reactionaries, will accept this aid from them. It is a matter of shame and even now, two years in advance of the elections, I would like the Congress to say that they will not accept money from big business. My Congress friends may say that if they accept money, it will be without strings. But the corruption level in the country has reached such a stage that nobody can ever accept aid from anybody else without strings. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Can we take money from ex-rulers who have joined the Congress?

Shri Karni Singhji: I am not speaking here as the Maharaja of Bikaner; I am speaking as Mr. Singh. I have been here for three terms and I am not bothered about what you say.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): For others' statements, the Congress Party cannot be held responsible.

Shri Karni Singhji: I want a statement from the Congress Party that they will not accept money from big business in the next elections.

Very briefly I want to say something about the estate duty for armed forces and the police personnel killed in action and duty. I have been mainly responsible, ever since 1952, for fighting the battle of the soldiers and policemen who are killed in action against an enemy for being exempted from estate duty. I admit there are a lot of difficulties. When Shri Morarji Desai was Finance Minister in 1958 he showed great wisdom in exempting the army personnel from estate duty if they are killed while fighting an enemy. That time the question of exempting the police personnel did not arise with the same urgency. But today our police personnel are spread out on the vast borders of India defending them with their lives in the same way as the army is doing. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether he thinks the lives of police personnel any cheaper than those of the army

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people. Does he accept the fact that the army and the police, both of them, are brave Indians doing a fine job? I think it would behove the Government today to come up with just a gesture and exempt them from Estate Duty equating the army and the police.

Having taken the Congress Party to task, it is my unpleasant duty to take the Opposition parties to task also. Being an Independent Member, I think most of us can look at this controversial issue dispassionately, and if I am a little harsh to my friends in the Opposition more than what I have been to the Congress, I hope they will forgive me. *(Interruption)*. The Congress Party is there because the people voted them so. The Congress Party is there because they won on a minority vote. The Opposition is here in such small numbers because they failed to unite when the country wanted them. The 1967 elections are only two years off. The man on the street today is asking a question. He asks: "If we do not vote for the Congress, whom do we vote for?" Are we prepared to supply them with an answer? Is the Opposition prepared to give them a united front? Cannot a democratic socialist Opposition emerge out of that on the basis of the two-party system which is necessary? My answer is "No", because everybody here wants to be the Prime Minister. In this august House I had the honour to sit for three terms. I have seen that the number of the Opposition remains static. I make a forecast that these figures may very well remain static—it may increase by one or two—and for ten years the Congress Party will rule. Then the Communist Party will come up, whether we like it or not. If you want to avoid that situation, it is better the Opposition put their house in order. I am not a believer at any stage in a coalition or nationalist government, because I can never forget that we in our country are essentially too obsessed about our own im-

portance. We are never prepared to co-operate and work together. Therefore, whichever party is in power it has to be a party which is homogeneous and strong enough to deliver the goods. It is for that very reason that I have been asking my friends in the Opposition, for God's sake unite and bring about an altogether new political party of the democratic socialist forces. The man on the street today is greatly bothered about hunger and poverty. They are not interested in your fancy manifestoes any more as was the case in the 1952 and 1957 elections. I am quite sure, if these problems continue in this country, the food situation gets worse, living standards remain static and the cost of living goes up, all your manifestoes will be good enough to paper the walls. The country needs, again, as I said, the Opposition parties to unite and bring about a merged new party. Alternatively, they stand to be censured as much as the Congress for allowing such situation to exist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should conclude by saying that I oppose the No-confidence Motion, and until such time as the Opposition is strong enough I as a citizen will cast my vote for the Congress because I believe Congress is the only united big party in the country as of today which can deliver the goods. When my friends in the Opposition will unite themselves and merge into a new party, I shall be delighted to vote for them because I feel the country needs a change. But I fear that situation is not coming about for another ten years.

I will just conclude by saying this much, that all these No-confidence Motions mean nothing until you can press it to a logical conclusion. The logical conclusion is to oust the party in power and form a government. If Shri Masani and his friends bring about a No-confidence Motion which appear to have the support of only 50 or 60 members, I repeat once again that it is like a little kitten trying to

fight a lion. This is not the way of achieving the end for which a No-Confidence is usually moved. If the Opposition want to do something, let them take this unification pledge here and now so that the man in the street will be prepared to vote for the Opposition and not be in a dilemma as to which of the five or six parties to vote for.

Sir, I hope that in the years to come we will achieve prosperity and self-sufficiency in every field, and right now I think it is the Congress Party which can deliver the goods.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने एक परिपाटी सी शुरू कर दी है कि प्रति वर्ष वह भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव लायें। भविष्यवासी के प्रस्ताव को रखने वाले माननीय मसानी साहब ने कहा कि साल भर पहले वह ऐसा समझते थे कि प्राज नई गवर्नमेंट है और इस को मौका देना चाहिए। बड़ी मेहरबानी की कि एक साल का मौका दिया। एक साल के अन्दर वह फिर भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव लाये।

अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महाराजा बीकानेर ने बतलाया कि भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव एक बड़े महत्त्व का प्रस्ताव होता है और लाने वाले की यह जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह जिस समय भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव लाये तो उसकी शक्ति होनी चाहिए कि भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव पाम होते ही वह राष्ट्र की बागडोर को अपने हाथ में ले सके। मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मान लीजिये कि यह गवर्नमेंट हटती है तो विरोधी दल में से क्या कोई ऐसी पार्टी है जो कि शेष सभी विरोधी दलों का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकती है और शासन कार्य सुचारू रूप से चला सकती है? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, पी० ए० पी० या दूसरी पार्टियों का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह अगर कम्युनिस्ट

गवर्नमेंट बनाती है तो दूसरी बाकी पार्टियों, एक, बाघ को छोड़ कर, कोई उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता।

एक ऐसे समय में जब कि हमारे सीमा-क्षेत्र पर पहले से चीन का आक्रमण मौजूद है और अभी पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ का समझौता करने के बाद आक्रमण किया है और तीसरे देश के अन्दर जलवृष्टि न होने से जो खाद्यान्न की स्थिति का निर्माण हो गया है और एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा होने जा रही है, ऐसे समय में हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई भविष्यवासी के प्रस्ताव को लायें और देश में स्थिति जो बिगड़ती जा रही हो उसको हल करने में मदद देने के बजाय बातावरण को और बिगाड़ें इससे ज्यादा देश के लिए धातक और कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती है।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने अभी पाकिस्तान ने जो हमला किया है उसके बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने चीन का नाम क्यों नहीं लिया जब पहले से वह यहाँ आ गये थे? कारण स्पष्ट है। उन से उनकी मित्रता, मेलजोल है और उसकी विचारधारा से वे हमेशा सहमत रही हैं, अन्दरूनी उनके लिए रेणु चक्रवर्ती जी को सहानुभूति है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कौन सा कारण हुआ कि इस साल भर के अन्दर ही उनको भविष्यवासी के लिये गुआइगु मिली? एक तो कहा जाता है कि खाद्य समस्या खराब हो गई और ऊपर से गोलियाँ चलनी हैं। कोल्हापुर में चली, बिहार में चली। तोड़-फोड़ अगर हुई तो हमारी पार्टी को क्यों कंईम करते हो? उन्होंने कहा कि गांधी जी ने सन् 1942 में आन्दोलन शुरू किया था तो उसके बाद क्या तोड़ फोड़ नहीं हुई थी? क्या कांग्रेस उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है और अगर कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार नहीं है तो उसी तरीके से हमारी पार्टी भी जिम्मेदार नहीं कही जा सकती है। महारत्ना गांधी का नाम उन्होंने

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

लिया लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि भले ही देश में किसी बड़े से बड़े देशभक्त ने यहां पर अहिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की है तो गांधी जी सब से पहले आदमी होते थे जो कि उस हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट करते थे और उसकी भर्त्सना करते थे? आज कोल्हापुर में 70 दुकानें लूटी जायें, 10 दुकानों को प्राग नगाई जाये तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल के क्या किमी एक भी सदस्य ने उस की भर्त्सना की?

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : क्या कांग्रेस वालों ने उसकी भर्त्सना की ?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : कांग्रेस वाले क्या भर्त्सना करेंगे?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : दक्षिण भारत में जो लैंग्वैज ईश्यू पर तोड़ फोड़ हुई उस पर आपने क्या किया?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अपोजीशन वालों की यह आदत ब तरीका रहा है और अभी भी वह उसको बदल नहीं रहे हैं। हमने उनके एक, एक शब्द को बड़ी शान्ति से सुना, जितनी भी गन्दी में गन्दी बातें कही जा सकती थीं उन सबको धैर्यपूर्वक बर्दाश्त किया लेकिन जब हमारी तरफ से कोई बोलना चाहता है तो बीच में गड़बड़ी करते हैं। यह बन्द होना चाहिए और उनमें सहन करने की ब दूसरों की बात सुनने की शक्ति व आदत होनी चाहिए।

एक मामलीय सदस्य : बन्द हो गया।

15 hrs.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो खाद्य समस्या को लेकर कहा जाता है तो यह कोई गवर्नमेंट की पैदा की हुई नहीं है और यह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी का परिणाम नहीं है। अगर देश में आज बड़ी से बड़ी स्टेट में,

मध्य प्रदेश में जहां अनाज काफी होता है वहां भी वर्षा नहीं है, बिहार में नहीं है, उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है, राजस्थान में नहीं है, दक्षिण में हमारे मैसूर के मित्र कहते हैं कि वहां नहीं है और आन्ध्र में नहीं है तो यह कोई मनुष्य की बनाई हुई नहीं है, यह कोई राज्य की पालिसी की वजह से नहीं हुई है। यह एक विकट समस्या है। आज हम को कुछ बूंदे दीख रही हैं और कुछ पानी के आसार नजर आ रहे हैं। अच्छा हो कि पानी बरस जाये। अगर पानी न बरसा, तो खाना तो दरकिनार, पीने का पानी मिलना भी दुश्वार हो जायेगा, लाखों मवेशी मर जायेंगे। ऐसी समस्या देश के सामने आने वाली है। हमें उस समस्या का मुकाबला करना है। अगर हम सब मिल कर उस के बारे में विचार करेंगे, तभी वह समस्या हल हो सकती है। लोगों को यह कह कर उभाड़ने से कोई समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है कि अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है। अनाज कहाँ से मिलेगा? जितना अनाज गये साल आया, उतना कभी अमरीका से नहीं आया था, लेकिन फिर भी स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। हम सब को मिल कर उस पर विचार करना चाहिए और उसको सुधारने का उपाय सोचना चाहिये। केवल डिमास्ट्रेशन करने या गवर्नमेंट को कन्डेम करने से यह बुराई हल नहीं होने वाली है। अगर विरोधी दल और कांग्रेस मिल कर, परस्पर विचार कर के, लोगों को सही ढंग से और सहयोग में काम करने और शांति से रहने की चेतना और प्रेरणा नहीं देंगे, तो स्थिति को कोई भी काबू में नहीं रख सकता है, चाहे कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट हो और चाहे कोई और सरकार यहां पर बिठा दी जाये। यह गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम सब को मिलकर काम करने की जरूरत है। यह समस्या बड़ी विकट हो सकती है।

इस लिए ऐसे समय में प्रतिश्वास का वातावरण पैदा करने, लोगों की भावनाओं को उभाड़ने, प्रशांति पैदा करने और जगह-जगह तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां करने से बाज्राने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे समय में बड़ी शांति से और बड़ी गम्भीरता से काम करने की जरूरत है।

श्री मसानी की धोर से यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारी सीमा पर खतरा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी सीमा पर खतरा है, तो क्या इस गवर्नमेंट ने साहस से काम नहीं लिया, क्या उस ने दृढ़ता के साथ स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं किया, पिछले सालों में गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी रही है, क्या उस से कुछ कदम आगे बढ़ कर उस ने हिम्मत नहीं दिखाई है।

श्री अशोक लाल बरबा : दो मील पीछे भाग गए।

श्री राधेलाल ब्यास : मेरे मित्र इस तरह की बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब मीका आयेगा, तब मानूँ नहीं, वे कहां भागेंगे। शायद दीखेंगे भी नहीं। वे यहां पार्लियामेंट में बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन अगर उन में हिम्मत है, तो वे जायें, और पाकिस्तान के इलाके में घुमें, जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान के रेडर्स आये हैं? वे भी वहां पर घुमपैठ क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या सरकार जाने देगी?

श्री राधेलाल ब्यास : सरकार उन को भेजेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

श्री राधेलाल ब्यास : यहाँ पर यह कहा गया है कि हम को ऐसे समय में मित्रों की

तलाश करने चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि कौन हमारी मदद कर सकता है। माननीय सदस्य के कहने का स्पष्ट भाव यह है कि हमें अमरीका से दोगुनी करने और उस से ज्यादा मदद लेने की जरूरत है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम अमरीका के दोस्त हैं। अमरीका हमारा दुश्मन नहीं है। उस ने हमारी मदद की है और उस के लिए हम उस के आभारी हैं। हम उस से मित्रता रखेंगे, लेकिन साथ ही हम दूसरे देशों से भी मित्रता रखना चाहते हैं। दूसरे देशों ने भी हमारी मदद की है। हम इस पालिसी को नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने इनडायरेक्टली इस तरफ इशारा किया कि हम को नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी को छोड़ देना चाहिये और चूंकि अमरीका हमारी मदद कर रहा है, इस लिए हम उस के पिटटू और पिछलगू बने रहें। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए कि दुश्मनों से मुकाबला के लिये हथियारों से नहीं हुआ करता है। यह ठीक है कि हथियार जरूरी होते हैं, लेकिन हथियारों के द्वारा ही कोई जीत मके, यह यह संभव नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तालियों से मुकाबला होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइंग, प्राइंग।

श्री राधेलाल ब्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये प्रादन मे लाचार है।

इस बारे में तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है, मैं उस को प्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय रावण और राम का युद्ध हो रहा था और रावण अपने रथ पर सज कर और हर प्रकार के हथियार लेकर प्राया

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

था, तो उस समय विभीषण को बड़ी चिन्ता हुई— जैसे कि इस समय हमारे मित्रों को हो रही है— कि आप कैसे अपनी रक्षा करेंगे, क्योंकि आप के पास तो रथ भी नहीं है, आप के शरीर पर और पैरों में रक्षा करने के लिये कवच वगैरह भी नहीं है । तुलसीदास जी के शब्दों में

“रावन् रथी विरथ रघुबीरा ।
देखि विभीषण भयेउ प्रधीरा ॥
अधिक प्रीति मन भा संदेहा ।
बंदि चरन कह सहित सनेहा ॥”

विभीषण ने कहा था :

“नाथ न रथ नहि तन पद वाना ।
केहि विधि जितब बीर बलवाना ॥”

इस के उत्तर में राम जी ने कहा :

“सुनहु सखा कह कृपानिधाना ।
जेहि जय होइ सो स्पंदन आना ॥”

जिस से जय होती है, वह रथ दूसरा ही है ।

“सौरज धीरज तेहि रथ चाका ।
सत्य सील दृढ़ ध्वजा पताका ॥”

शौर्य और धैर्य उस रथ के पहिये हैं ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में शौर्य और धैर्य है— यह कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है —, तो हम जीत सकते हैं। आज कोई भी, यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हमारे देश में उन की कमी है । पिछली दफ़ा जिस समय चाइना ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया था, उस समय हिन्दुस्तान ने बता दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में शौर्य और धैर्य है । इस अवस्था में में पाकिस्तान या चाइना क्या, अगर वे दोनों मिल भी जायें, तो भी वे हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं हरा सकते ।

हमारे मित्र कहेंगे कि हमारी फ़ौजें पीछे क्यों हटी थीं । मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय जर्मनी ने पहले पोलैंड पर और फिर फ्रांस पर, बैलजियम और हालैंड पर हमला किया, तो इंग्लैंड को दो साल तक पीछे हटना पड़ा था । लेकिन उस में शौर्य और धैर्य था, जिस के कारण अन्त में विजय उस की हुई । चाहे हम कहीं पीछे हटे होंगे, लेकिन यह निश्चित बात है कि अगर हममें शौर्य, धैर्य, दृढ़ता, सत्य और शील है, तो हिन्दुस्तान को न पाकिस्तान हरा सकता है और न चीन हरा सकता है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : सत्रह साल से पीछे हट रहे हैं ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : तुलसीदास जी ने आगे कहा है :

“बल विवेक दम परहित धोरे ।
छमा कृपा समता रजु जोरे ॥
ईस भजनु सारथी सुजाना ।
बिरनी चर्म मंतोष कृपाना ।
दान परसु बुद्धि सक्ति प्रचंडा ।
बर बिधान कठिन को दंडा ॥
धमन अचल मन वोन समाना ।
सम जम नियम सिलीमुख नाना ॥
कवच अभेद विप्र गुर पूजा ।
एहि सम बिजय उपाय न दूजा ॥
सखा धर्म अस रथ जाके ।
जीतन कहं न कतहुं रिपु ताके ।
महा अजय संसार रिपु, जीतिसकइ सोबीर ।
जाके अस रथ होइ दृढ़, सुनहु सखा मतिधीर ॥”

श्री कपूर सिंह (तुघियाना) : तुलसी पर दया कीजिये ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : माननीय सदस्य को अपने पर दया करनी चाहिए—उन

को धरने पर दया धानी चाहिए कि ऐसे समय में उन को मज़ाक मूझता है। हमारे मित्र और भी न मालूम किन किन बातों में साथ देने वाले हैं। अभी धनधान होने वाला है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : जल कर मरने वाले हैं।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को धरने बल पर धरोसा होना चाहिए, धरने धर को देखना चाहिये। ऐसे समय में, जब कि दुष्मन दरवाजे पर खड़ा है, हमारे विरोधी मित्र कांग्रेस को कमजोर बनायें, गवर्नमेंट को कमजोर बनायें, देश में अशांति और गड़बड़ फैलायें, इस से वे धरने देश की मदद करने के बाजाये देश के शत्रुओं की शक्ति को बढ़ायेंगे, उन को शक्तिशाली बनायेंगे और उन के हाथ मजबूत करेंगे। इस लिए देश की आजादी का तकाजा है कि उन को ऐसे कदम से बाज धरना चाहिये।

इस बहस में चन्द और भी बातें कही गई हैं। श्री मसानी ने फूड प्राबलम के बारे में कहा कि हम को पंद्रह साल इस बात का फ़ैसला करने में लग गए कि हमारे लिए फ़ार्मोसा का बीज धरणा र गा या मैक्सिको का। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पंद्रह साल में जो कुछ भी हो सकता था, वह गवर्नमेंट ने किया है। उस ने सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सलाह से, विशेषज्ञों की सलाह से काम किया है। उस ने करोड़ों रुपये कृषि पर खर्च किये हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक वह समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है और हमारे प्रयत्नों के जो परिणाम हमारे सामने आने चाहिए वे, वे नहीं आए हैं। लेकिन इस के लिए किसी को दोष देना मुनासिब मालूम नहीं होता

है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम इसी लिए शुरू किया कि देश का कृषि उत्पादन बढ़े, किसानों की धाय बढ़े। उस ने नई नई प्राजेक्ट्स, इरिगेशन की प्राजेक्ट्स, बिजली की प्राजेक्ट्स, फर्टिलाइजर फ़ैक्टरीज, प्रारम्भ की। वैज्ञानिक ङग से कृषि करने के लिए किसानों को जो साधन जुटाए जाने चाहिए वे, उसने बहुत कुछ जुटाए। लेकिन हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि हमारे सीमित साधन हैं और हम हर प्रकार से पिछड़े हुए हैं। अभी सब क्षेत्रों में हमने विकास करना है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें भी हमने इसीलिए शुरू की हैं। हम धरने सीमित साधनों से ही काम करते हैं। मिल-देशों से जितनी मदद हमें मिल सकती है, वह हम लेने की कोशिश करते हैं और रात दिन देश में कृषि की प्रगति के लिए प्रयत्न करते हैं। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में दोष देना मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता है। इस बारे में जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह किया जा रहा है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर समय एक भी फूड पालिसी नहीं चल सकती है। माननीय सदस्य ने किदवई साहब का नाम लिया और कहा कि उन्होंने डीकंट्रोल किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि धरणर ध्राज किदवई साहब होते, तो ध्राज वह उस पालिसी पर न चलते। फूड पालिसी में ध्रापको बार बार परिवर्तन करना होगा। ध्रापको देखना होगा कि जैसी परिस्थिति है, उसके धनुसार ही इस पालिसी को कैसे ढालना जा सकता है। एक पालिसी कभी चल नहीं सकती है। फूड पालिसी के बारे में यह बात निश्चित है कि समय समय पर ध्रापको इस पर विचार करना होगा और जब कभी जरूरत महसूस हो उसमें परिवर्तन करना होगा। ध्राप जो कुछ भी पिछले एक दो साल से कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : गलत कर रहे हैं।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : बिल्कुल ठीक रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ हमारे मित्र अपोजीशन पार्टीज के हैं जो कहते हैं कि कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ दूसरे मित्र अपोजीशन पार्टीज ही के हैं जो कहते हैं कि पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, पूरा राशनिंग होना चाहिये, मोनोपोली प्राइवोर-मेंट होना चाहिये सारे देश में। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपोजीशन पार्टीज वाले जो हैं उनको तो पहले उनके बीच जो मतभेद है, उसको मिटा लेना चाहिये और उसको मिटाने के बाद ही कांग्रेस को कहना चाहिये कि वह गलत है या सही। कांग्रेस बीच का रास्ता निकालती है। पूरा कंट्रोल करने के बजाय जितना जरूरी हो, उतना कंट्रोल वह करती है। इनफार्मल राशनिंग भी उसने किया है। इनफार्मल राशनिंग के बजाय अगर स्टैचुटरी राशनिंग शहरों में कर दिया जाए तो इसका अर्थ यह हो जाता है कि उतना घनाज मुहैया करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की हो जानी है। सरकार को अपना स्टॉक देख कर ही ऐसा करना पड़ता है।

मसानी साहब ने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में एक बात कही जिस को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ। उन्होंने बहुत ही गलत बात कही है। मैं उसका प्रतिकार करता हूँ, उसका प्रतिरोध करता हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट मुनाफाखोरी करती है उस में जो कोर्स घेन वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को बेचती है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चालीस प्रतिशत गुनाफा उस में कमाया है। मैं उनकी इस स्टेटमेंट को चेलेंज करता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट पहले तो कोर्स प्रेंज में कोई व्यापार ही नहीं करती है..

श्री पु० र० पटेल: मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने प्राफिट लिया है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : इस साइड के कुछ मित्र और उस साइड के भी कुछ महाराष्ट्र

के मित्र हमारे साथ नाराज हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने कोई प्राफिट उस में नहीं लिया। जो वे कहते हैं गलत है। यहां फूड मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बतायें कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में से उन्होंने माटे चार लाख टन चावल बाला वाला खरीदा है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बीच में नहीं आई है। इन्होंने ही पैसा दिया है और इन्होंने ही वाला वाला व्यापारियों और उत्पादकों से खरीदा है और खरीद कर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को दिया है। हमारे मसानी साहब ने कोर्स प्रेंज की बात की है। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट इन में डील नहीं करती है। वहां पर कोई प्राइवोरमेंट कोर्स प्रेंज का नहीं होता है। जहां तक गेहूँ का सवाल है गेहूँ में हम खुद डिफिसिट हैं, हम खुद दूसरों पर इसके लिए निर्भर करते हैं। जो मध्य प्रदेश साठे चार लाख टन पर एक पैसा भी मुनाफे का नहीं लेती है उसके लिए यह कहना कि वह मुनाफाखोरी करती है, बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है, बहुत ही संगीन इल्जाम है और मैं उसका पूरी शक्ति के साथ विरोध करता हूँ। यह इल्जाम बिल्कुल झूठ है, गलत है, निराधार है। मेरे मित्रों को नाराजगी हो सकती है। वे मालदार हैं। बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में करोड़पति काफी रहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश बढ़िया गेहूँ उनके यहां देता रहे और खुद वे कैश क्रॉप्स बोते रहें। उनको क्या मालूम कि हमारे यहां इन प्रेंज के बाहर जाने पर रोक क्यों लगी है? मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां अस्सी रुपये किबंटल से कम के भाव पर कहीं गेहूँ नहीं मिलता है। हमारे बड़े साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन से घाप इस बात को पूछ सकते हैं। यह स्थिति तब है जब रोक लगाई गई है। अगर मध्य प्रदेश से खुला गेहूँ बम्बई और अहमदाबाद आदि गया होता तो शायद हमारे यहाँ गेहूँ भावेवाले को मिलना भी मुश्किल हो जाता। हमारे यहां गरीबी है।

उनके यहाँ जैसे लॉग मालदार है, वैसे हमारे यहाँ नहीं है। गरीबों के हित में अगर वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाती है तो वह ठीक ही लगती है। दूसरे प्रदेश हैं जहाँ में आप खरीद सकते हैं। आप तो कौश क्रॉप्स बोना चाहते हैं, तम्बाकू, मूंगफली आदि बोना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ का किसान गेहूँ और चावल ही बोना रहे। यह कहाँ तक न्यायोचित है। उनको भी गेहूँ, चना, जी, बाजरा आदि बोना चाहिये बजाय इसके कि कौश क्रॉप्स ही वे बोते रहें। जब तक कौश क्रॉप कंट्रोल आर्डर आप लागू नहीं करेंगे और जितनी आपको घनाज की जरूरत है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उम हद तक पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह जो फूड प्रॉब्लम है यह साल्व नहीं होगा। केवल एक या दो या तीन प्रदेशों के भरोसे आप बड़े नहीं रह सकते हैं। अगर आप चाहें कि मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आंध्र में पैदा हुए अन्न पर सारा देश जिन्दा रहे तो वह जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। हर राज्य को प्रयत्न करना होगा कि वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न पैदा हो और उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जहाँ तक हो सके, उनके ही यहाँ उत्पादित अन्न से हो। कौश क्रॉप्स कम बोयें और अगर किसान नहीं मानता है तो क्रॉप कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू करना चाहिये और इंटेसिव कल्टिवेशन से अपने राज्य को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। तभी फूड पालिसी सफ़ल होगी। इस तरह के अविश्वास के प्रस्तावों के द्वारा फूड प्रॉब्लम को कभी साल्व आप नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम सहैया पाण्डेय (गुना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जो श्री मंसानी ने यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया है और उस पर तिस प्रकार उन्होंने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की समीक्षा की है, उससे ऐसा आभास होता है कि उन्हें बड़ी निराशा है और निराशा ही नहीं अपितु अंधकार ही अंधकार उनके सामने छाया हुआ है और इस

अंधकार में कोई स्वर्णिम रेखा उनके सामने नहीं है, उनको दिखाई नहीं देती है।

उन्होंने हमारे प्लान का, हमारी योजना का, हमारे उत्पादन का, हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा का, हमारी खाद्य नीति का, हमारे खाद्य उत्पादन का जो चित्र उपस्थित किया है उसकी ओर मैं चूक मसानी जी इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं और श्री दांडेकर जोकि यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपने एक बार नहीं, न जाने कितनी बार इसी सदन में विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, विदेशों से व्यापारी यहाँ आयें, उनके सम्बन्ध में कहा है, फारेन कैपिटल यहाँ आयें, इसके सम्बन्ध में न जाने कितनी बार कहा है और इसकी वकालत की है। जिस प्रकार का आपने निराशापूर्ण चित्र देश के सामने उपस्थित किया है इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से क्या यह उस साहूकारी के पक्ष में जाएगा जिस साहूकारी की आप वकालत करते हैं या उसके विरुद्ध जायेगा? हम आज भी विदेशों में क्रेडिट लेते हैं आज भी विदेशों से हमें पैसा मिलता है उद्योगों के वृद्धिकरण के लिए, क्या यह चित्र उसके पक्ष में जाएगा। आपने यह भी कहा है कि हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा और हमारा उत्पादन सब समाप्त हो गया है। आप इसको एक साधारण जो व्यापार का मित्रांत है, उस पर कम। मार्केट में अगर कोई यह कहते लगे कि हमारे पास पैसा भी नहीं है, उत्पादन भी नहीं है, नियोजन भी नहीं है, आयोजन भी नहीं है, खाद्यान्न भी नहीं है और इन तमाम असफलताओं को अंधीबूढ़ रूप में बयान करने के बाद किसी बैंक के पास जा कर क्रेडिट वह मांगें इसलिए कि उसे अपने व्यापार को रीहैबिलिटेट करना है तो क्या वह बैंक उसको कर्जा देगा! इस बात को आप भूल गये कि आपकी यह स्वीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में, तमाम स्वतंत्र देशों में, तमाम ऐसी इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में जहाँ से हमें मदद मिलती है, जहाँ

[श्री राम महाय पाण्डेय]

से हम पैसा लाते हैं और जहां हमारी साहकारी आज भी एस्टेबलिश्ड है, आज भी कायम है, कोट की जाएगी, हमारे मसानी साहब का नाम लिया जाएगा। क्या इसका बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई धमर नहीं होगा।

श्री राम महाय पाण्डेय : देखने की बात तो यह है कि जैसी स्थिति उन्होंने प्रविष्टास प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से इस देश के सामने रखी है, वह स्थिति क्या सचमुच वैसी ही है? सच बात तो यह है कि वह वैसी नहीं है। उनका नाम बिल्ट में आ गया इस वास्ते उनको इस प्रविष्टास के प्रस्ताव को रखने की अनुमति मिल गई। बहुत से दलों ने और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रविष्टास का प्रस्ताव रखा था लेकिन चूकि बिल्ट में उनका नाम निकल गया इसलिए उन्होंने इसको यहां पेश किया। लेकिन जो चित्र उन्होंने उपस्थित किया है उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी ही साहकारी को अपनी ही कुल्हाड़ी से काटा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के सामने जो विषम चित्र उन्होंने उपस्थित किया है जिस में सिवाय निराशा और भ्रष्टाकार के और कुछ नहीं है उस में वह कैसे यह आशा करते हैं कि प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज, फ्री एंटरप्राइज बाहर से यहां आए, यहां आ कर कैपिटल इनवैस्ट करे? अपने इस सिद्धांत को, अपनी इस बात को वह कैसे चरितार्थ करेंगे? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की बातें कहना यह साबित नहीं करता है कि उनके दिमाग का दिवाला निकल गया है, वह दिवाली तौर पर बैकस्ट हो गए हैं और अपने पांव पर खुद कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं? क्या इस तरह से बदनामी करना अच्छा है, उचित है? मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि भगवान उनको सद्बुद्धि प्रदान करे। उनको चाहिये था कि देश की स्थिति की वह स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ

भाव से समीक्षा करते। लेकिन वह इस सब को भूल गए।

हम योजना के माध्यम से धागे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और अन्तर्गतता जो साधारण आदमी हैं, जो कामन मैन हैं समाज का, उसकी स्थिति को सामने रखते हुए अपनी योजना के लिए साधन जुटा कर मुधारना चाहते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मसानी जी ने कहा कि एक योजना पूरी हुई, दूसरी पूरी हुई, तीसरी पूरी होने को है लेकिन खाद्य उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। तृतीय योजना के अन्त में खाद्य उत्पादन सी मिलियन टन होना चाहिये था लेकिन हमने सी मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करके नहीं दिखाया। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में वह एक बात को भूल गए कि चीनी आक्रमण हम पर हो गया और डिफेंस पर, प्रतिरक्षा पर हमको दो सी करोड़ के बजाय आठ सी करोड़ रुपया व्यय करना पड़ गया। इसके लिए टैक्स लगाये गए हैं। जब राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिए टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं तो बड़े तीखे शब्दों में, फ्री एंटरप्राइज के नाम पर वह हमारी आलोचना करते हैं और आलोचना करते हैं हमारे बिल मंत्री की, हमारी सरकार की। ऐसा करते समय वह यह भूल जाते हैं कि देश की रक्षा सर्वोच्च है, देश की रक्षा करना प्रत्येक भारतीय का सर्व प्रथम कर्त्तव्य है। इस कर्त्तव्य को, इस फर्ज को पूरा करने के लिए अगर हम साधारण जनता के पास जाते हैं और टैक्स लगाते हैं, तो उसका भी यह विरोध करते हैं।

इस के बाद इस बात को भी लोग भूल जाते हैं कि आखिर योजना के ही माध्यम से हम धागे बढ़ सकते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में योजना में जो भी हमारे साधन हैं उन को बटोर कर के, उन का सन्तुलन कर के, उन को अलग अलग विभागों में बांट कर के ही हम धागे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमें इस को कटने में कोई संकोच नहीं है

श्रीर. न हम में इस के लिए कोई क्षमायाचना की भावना है कि हमारे यहां घनाज कम हुआ है। 100 मिलियन टन घगर होना चाहिये था तो केवल 88 मिलियन टन हुआ है। यह जो 12 मिलियन टन का शार्टफाल है उस से घनाज के भाव बढ़ेंगे। उसके भाव बढ़े भी हैं। हमारे यहां घनाज की कमी भी है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से राजनैतिक रंग दे कर मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से इस कमी को रक्खा जाता है उस से लोगों में थोड़ी सी चिन्ता होती है, उन में होईंग होनी है। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम थोड़ा सा संयम से अपने आंकड़ों को देखते हुए, जो भी हमारे साधन हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाते हुए एक मनोवैज्ञानिक बंग का प्रभाव लोगों पर डालने की कोशिश न करें कि हमारे यहां घनाज की कमी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा भारी काम हम इस राष्ट्र के हित के लिए कर सकेंगे। घगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो घाज जो मनोविज्ञान चल रहा है उस में अन्तर आयेगा और जो प्रादमी घाज खाने के लिए इकट्ठा कर के रखना चाहता है वह शायद नहीं रखेगा।

हमारे साम्यवादियों का एक अजीब नारा है। वह साथी कृषकों के बीच में जा कर कहते हैं कि तुम्हें गवर्नमेंट अच्छी कीमत नहीं देती है और उसके बाद शहरों में आते हैं तो यह नारा लगाते हैं कि अरे भाई, मजदूरो, देखो, तुम्हारा महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि खाने की और दूसरी चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं। तुम से बहुत ज्यादा पैसा लिया जाता है। उन को हड़ताल के लिये उकसाया जाता है। एक तरफ तो किसान को इसलिये उकसाया कि उस को लाभदायक मूल्य नहीं मिल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ शहर के लोगों को उकसाना कि खाने की आवश्यक बहुत बढ़

गई है इस लिये तुम हड़ताल करो। यह जो द्वन्द्वात्मक विचार है, जो षडयन्त्र है वह हमारे आर्थिक आयोजन में बाधा पहुंचाता है।

घब घाती है अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की बात। घगर घाज की आन्तरिक और बाह्य स्थिति को सामने रखा जाता तो बहुत सम्भव है कि यह प्रस्ताव श्री मसानी न रखते। घाज जब सीमाओं पर चारों ओर आक्रमण हो रहा है, एक तरफ चीन है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है, तब इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव आया है। हमने कंजर-कोट के सन्दर्भ में एक समझौता किया। उस समझौते की यहां पर बड़ी आलोचना की गई। हम ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए समझौता किया, इस भावना को आत्मसात् करते हुए समझौता किया कि जितनी हमारी रेखायें हैं सीमा की उन पर शान्ति स्थापित होगी। लेकिन यहां उस की बड़ी भारी आलोचना की गई, शायद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में भी वह बात आयेगी। लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों की संख्या 133 है, लेकिन कच्छ के मामले में पानी पी पी कर कोसने के बाद जिस समय मत लिये गये तो केवल 27 सदस्य उन में से उपस्थित थे और 110 सदस्य अनुपस्थित थे। इसी प्रकार से जब जब यहां संसद् का अधिवेशन होता है उस समय अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ जाता है। दादा कृपालानी बोलते हैं, बड़ी भावना में आ कर सरकार की निन्दा करते हैं। घब की श्री मसानी साहब ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रख दिया। इसी तरह से कभी जनसंघ के नेता, जिन में थोड़ी साम्प्रदायिक भावना है, ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखते हैं, कभी कभी राष्ट्रीय एकता के नाम पर, साम्यवाद के नाम पर, समाजवाद के नाम पर साम्यवादी सदस्य सामने आते हैं। लेकिन उन को माजूम है कि अविश्वास

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

प्रस्तावों को देश के विवेक की तुला में और सदन के विवेक की तुला में जब रक्खा जाता है तो दो या तीन दिन की बहस के बाद सदन उन का निर्णय कर देता है ।

आज सदस्यों को माँचना चाहिये कि हमारा एक दुश्मन चीन है, दूसरा दुश्मन पाकिस्तान है, तीसरा दुश्मन हमारी आन्तरिक गरीबी है । इन तीनों का समन्वय करते हुए उनको एक ऐसा वातावरण निर्माण करने में योग देना चाहिये जिस में शान्ति, संकल्प और काम करने की क्षमता पैदा हो देश में । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक तरफ तो कम्युनिस्टों द्वारा हड़तालें कराई जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे आर्थिक आयोजन की आलोचना की जा रही है, जैसा कि श्री मसानी ने किया । तीन रोज इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस होगी । क्या अश्रद्धा होता कि हम तीन रोज तक एक रचनात्मक दिशा में सारे के सारे दलों के लोग बैठ कर इस बात पर विचार करते कि जिस के हाथ में सत्ता है, जिस के नेतृत्व में देश की सरकार का संचालन हो रहा है, उसको सहयोग देने की क्या क्या प्रवृत्तियाँ हो सकती हैं, कौन कौन से कार्य हो सकते हैं, कौन कौन से सुझाव हो सकते हैं जिनको दे कर के हम देश के विकास में गत्यावरोध पैदा हो रहा है, अनाज की कमी और मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है, उस में सहायता पहुँचा सकते हैं । एक दृष्टिकोण यह भी हो सकता है श्री मसानी ने अपने आंकड़ों के भंडार भर दिये, लेकिन और किसी दिशा में उन्होंने कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं दिये कि खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में जो कमी है वह कैसे पूरी हो । हम ने यहां पर श्री मसानी की आलोचना सुनी लेकिन अपने आगे घंटे के भाषण में उन्होंने कोई राय नहीं दी कि किस प्रकार से अनाज की वृद्धि हम कर

सकते हैं, कैसे 125 मिलियन टन अन्न का उत्पादन देश में हो सकता है, इसी प्रकार से उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं सुझाया कि कैसे हम विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, कैसे निर्यात को बढ़ा सकते हैं, उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं और रुपये का मूल्य जो 14 पैसा रह गया है वह कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं । क्या यह स्वाभाविक नहीं है कि बजाय इसके कि विरोधी दल सरकार की आलोचना करे कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव, कोई विकल्प उपस्थित करे । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर विरोधी दल मेरी यह राय मान ले तो हम लोग काफी बातें कर सकेंगे ।

रही जन संघ की बात । खाली जन संघ का ही यह कहने का एकाधिकार नहीं है कि देश में चीजों के भाव बढ़े हैं । हम जानते हैं कि भाव बढ़े हैं । जून, 1964 से ले कर जून 1965 तक के जो हमारे इंडेक्स हैं उन के अनुसार दाम धाड़े से बढ़े हैं किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि वह बढ़ते घटते रहते हैं । कभी कुछ बढ़े और कभी कुछ घटे । अभी श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने यह प्रायोजन किया है कि चौघी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कृषि पर पूंजीगत व्यय 4300 करोड़ रु० का हो । उस से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के जितने आधुनिक ढंग हो सकते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि मेक्सिको सीड लाया जायेगा । श्री मसानी ने इस का मजाक उड़ाया । हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि हाइब्रिड सीड से जो खेती की प्रक्रिया है उस के लिए अगर हम मेक्सिको सीड लेते हैं तो हम उस से चार गुना ज्यादा अन्न पैदा कर सकते हैं, इसी तरह से अगर हम शांटर पैडी क्रॉस की जो प्रक्रिया है जिस में फसल 150 दिनों में पैदा हो जाती है जापान से उसे सीखें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कुछ अनुचित बात हो सकती है ।

श्री श्री० ए० मसानी : दस साल पहले करना चाहिये था ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने अपने आयोजन में इस बात को कहा है कि देश में कम से कम दसवें भाग जमीन के लिये खेती के साधन उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं, अर्थात् पानी का, खाद का, भू संरक्षण का प्रबन्ध और जहाँ पर वर्षा निश्चित रूप से होती है वहाँ पर पैकेज प्रोग्राम की उन्नति की जा सकती है । अगर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में यह आयोजन सफल होता है तो जो कमी है हम उसे पूरा कर लेंगे और अधिक उत्पादन कर के पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हम जो अनाज बाहर से मंगाने है उसे भी बन्द कर देंगे । यह हमारा संकल्प है और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम 22 या 23 प्रतिशत पूर्वागत व्यय करके उस कमी को पूरा कर लेंगे । जैसा श्री शास्त्री ने एक बार कहा था हमारे देश का आर्थिक डांचा ऐंग्रिकल्चर प्रॉरियेटेड होगा । श्री मसानी को बतलाना चाहिये था कि अगर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 4300 करोड़ रु० में कुछ कमी पड़ती है तो हम उसे कैसे पूरा कर सकें । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है ।

स्वाभाविक है कि जब हम को पैसा ज्यादा चाहिये तो हम को कर बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे । लेकिन जब कर बढ़ते हैं तो श्री मसानी नाराज होते हैं । अब बताइये कि श्री मसानी नाराज हो जायें, साम्यवादी नाराज हो जायें, भावों के बढ़ने की वजह से, जन संघ नाराज हों जाये, दूसरे जो दल हैं वह नाराज हो जायें तो कैसे काम चलेगा । आखिर कुछ न कुछ तो सिद्धान्त की रेखा रखनी चाहिये और रेखा में रह कर यदि हम आलोचना करें और कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव न दें, तो इस से यह होता है कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की जो एक राजनीतिक गरिमा होनी चाहिये, संसदीय प्रतिष्ठा होनी

चाहिये, वह नहीं होती है । आखिर यह क्या है कि श्री कृपलानी जी भाषण दे दें और वह अखबारों में छप जाये । अब आज श्री मसानी ने भी जो भाषण दिया वह कल अखबारों में छा जायेगा । इससे राष्ट्र को कोई उपलब्धि नहीं हो सकती । सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि राष्ट्र को यह होगी कि कुछ विकल्प दे कर कहा जाये कि हम सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार है । योजना में इस प्रकार की कमी है और उस को पूरा करने के लिए हम आप को यह बनलाने है । अगर ऐसा होता तो आप की राय का स्वागत किया जाता ।

हम समझते हैं कि हमारी सरकार बड़ी चिन्ता के साथ एक तरफ रक्षा कर रही है हमारी सीमाओं की, दूसरी तरफ गरीबी के निराकरण का उपक्रम कर रही है और तीसरा काम योजना बनाने का कर रही है । इन तीनों का समन्वय करते हुए हम चाहते हैं कि संकल्प के साथ प्रागे बढ़ें । कोई कारण नहीं है कि इस अवस्था में हमारी खाद्य नीति में सुधार न हो और भावों में जो वृद्धि हो रही है उम में कमी न हो, और हमारा जो संकल्प है देश की एकता और प्रभुसत्ता को अक्षुण्ण रखने का और उसे शक्तिमान बनाने का उस को हम पूरा न कर सकें ।

श्री मसानी ने कहा कि हमें नानएनाइंड न रह कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैत्री करना चाहिये । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैत्री का क्या अर्थ होता है ? उसका अर्थ होता है कि हम अपने आप को मारगैज कर दें । हम समझते हैं कि नान-एनाइन्मेंट के सिद्धान्त का जो हमारे स्व० प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रतिपादन किया था उसके पीछे एक बात थी । हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, उसमें एक बड़ी भारी जन शक्ति है । हाँ, हमारे देश में थोड़ी गरीबी है, पर उसको हम अपनी योजनाओं के द्वारा दूर करेंगे । इस दशा में कोई कारण

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

नहीं है कि हम अपने आप को वॉस्टन कंट्रीज के हाथों मारगोज कर दें और अमरीका से एलाइन हो जाएं। हम समझते हैं कि अगर कम्युनिस्ट लोग हम से रशिया के साथ एलाइन होने का प्रस्ताव करें, तो उसको भी हम अस्वीकार करेंगे। इसी तरह से हम को मसानी साहब का पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों से एलाइन होने का प्रस्ताव भी अस्वीकार कर देना चाहिये।

हमको अपने देश की शक्ति को बढ़ाना चाहिये, अगर हमारी शक्ति बढ़ेगी तो अन्य देश हम से मित्रता करने के लिए स्वयं दौड़ेंगे, न कि हमको उन से मित्रता करने के लिए दौड़ना होगा। मित्रता तभी होती है, जब अपने में शक्ति होती है। और उस शक्ति को बढ़ने के लिए यह आवश्यक है हम संकल्प के साथ आयोजन में सहयोग करके उसको पूरा करें। आज देश के सामने जो संकट है, उसमें हम चाहिये कि हम कंधे से कंधा मिला कर, संकल्प के साथ उस संकट का सामना करें और देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयत्न करें, यह राष्ट्र के प्रजातंत्र की बात है। इस राष्ट्र के प्रजातंत्र के प्रति बड़ा भारी षडयंत्र चीन ने किया और चीन के समर्थक और भी हैं और उन समर्थकों को आज भी यह विश्वास है कि षडयंत्र के माध्यम से वे हमारे जनतंत्र की जड़ें हिला सकते हैं। मसानी साहब को यह सोचना चाहिये कि अगर कहीं जनतंत्र की जड़ें इस देश में हिल गयीं तो न श्री मसानी रहेंगे, न स्वतंत्र ब्यापार रहेगा और न स्वतंत्र दल ही रहेगा।

15.32 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

कांग्रेस बंडेड है प्रजातंत्र से। यह उसका आदर्श है और इसकी रक्षा के लिए जो भी रचनात्मक मुझाव घाप दे सकते

हैं आपको देना चाहिये, और जिन लोगों ने इस सरकार के विरुद्ध चीन का समर्थन किया है उन से भी मावधान रहना चाहिये।

अन्त में हमारा जो बिगेडियर काश्मीर में मारा गया उसके प्रति मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और हमारे जो जवान चौदह चौदह हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर चढ़ कर शत्रु के आक्रमण को अपने प्रत्याक्रमण से विफल कर भारत की रक्षा कर रहे हैं उनके प्रति हमारा मस्तक श्रद्धा से झुक जाता है। और उनके साथ ही हमारा मस्तक श्रद्धा से उन काश्मीर के लोगों के प्रति भी झुकता है जिन्होंने बड़े प्यार और सहयोग से हमारी सहायता की।

हम अपने रक्षा मंत्री के उस संकल्प को जिसको हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी दुहराया है, कि हम तब तक चीन से नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक एक एक इनफिलट्रेटर को देश से बाहर नहीं निकाल देंगे, पूरा करेंगे। देश की प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के लिए हम सब एक हों और एक हो कर ही हम अपने देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं। अगर आज हमारे अन्दर कुछ कमी है तो वह कल दूर हो जाएगी, अगर कुछ खिलाई है तो वह कल दूर कर भी जायेगी; अगर आज हम एकता के माध्यम से, आयोजन के माध्यम से, शक्ति के माध्यम से अपनी प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। यदि हम ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो संसार हमारी तरफ दौड़ेगा। हम को उससे मित्रता की याचना करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि सदन से और विशेष रूप से श्री मसानी जी से कि अगर उनमें कर्त्तव्य पालन की भावना जाग्रत हो गई हो, तो वे अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें।

Shri P. R. Patel: This is a censure motion moved by the Swatantra Party, and since they could not muster a strength of 50 by themselves, it has been supported by the Communist Party, the Jan Sangh and other groups. It is a funny thing in democracy. The ideologies of these four or five groups or parties differ. They are minussing each other; they do not make additions, but they divide each other. And yet on this censure motion, they have all stood up. A censure motion is always to oust the Government in power and to show readiness to shoulder the responsibility? which group is there opposite which can shoulder the responsibility? Neither the Swatantra Party nor the Communist Party nor any other group is in a position to do so now. So, a censure motion in such circumstances is really most undemocratic.

My hon. friend referred to the fact that the Congress had been in power for the last fourteen or fifteen years or more and should, therefore, be ousted. I would say that it is for the people, and not for Shri M. R. Masani or the Swatantra Party. I am sure that considering the way in which the Swatantra Party works today perhaps the people will oust the Swatantra Party from the sphere of politics altogether.

My hon. friend the lady Member from the Communist Party was very critical of detentions under the Defence of India Act, the DIR and so on. We do not like detentions. We are for the liberty of one and all.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Who does not like it?

Shri P. R. Patel: We do not like detentions. Even the Congress people do not like detentions. But there are certain circumstances when we have to put restriction on the liberties of individuals, because there is no other way out. You know that in our country the Communist Group wanted to create such a situation as would

help them to capture power. So, they imitated the Viet Cong.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why do you not ban the party?

Shri P. R. Patel: The Viet Cong are used by North Viet Nam and they want to capture power and put an end to the democratic rule in South Viet Nam. My hon. friends from the Communist Party wanted to do the same thing here, but the shrewd Home Minister saw the game and put them behind the bars. And now they clamour that they must be given liberty. Liberty to do what? To invite China here? To create trouble here? To create disturbances here? What for should they be brought out from the prisons?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Who invited China?

Shri P. R. Patel: I think that it was a wise step on the part of Government to have put these people in jail. Today, the rightists amongst the communists clamour for the liberty of the Leftists. Whether *inter se* they quarrel between themselves or not or whether it is a game between them, I do not know. But if the Rightists are really opposed to the actions, workings and ideologies of the Leftists Group, why should they try to see the Leftists free from the prisons? It seems that they are one and the same. After all, the colour—right or left—does not make any difference. A communist is a communist and the loyalty of a communist naturally is not to this country. They were never loyal in 1942 and even today if there are some communist groups trying to capture power here and to have a dictatorship here then those people would say that they are for liberty and those persons are freedom-fighters and liberators. I would submit that those liberators deserve to be in cells and not outside.

I have every respect for my hon. friend His Highness from Bikaner.

[Shri P. R. Patel.]

His was a studied speech and I must admit a rational speech. He referred to detention of Praja Parishad workers by the ex-rulers in our country. I was detained in 1942 by the ex-ruler of Baroda. So many others were also detained. But those rulers were in the country just to give long life to British rule; we wanted to end the British rule.

Shri Karni Singhji: Not in all cases.

Shri P. R. Patel: 99 per cent. If one per cent was there, it was helpless, it could not do anything. So naturally that fight was different. That was a fight for the freedom of the country. But today what did they do in Patna, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Calcutta or any where else. Well, to compare that fight with today's arson, rioting and looting, to compare these acts to the acts of 1942—I say there cannot be a more stupid thing than that. In 1942, we were fighting the foreigners for our freedom. Today, who are the people who are instigating the people and want to create troubles in the country? And at what time? When we are fighting Pakistan. When we have to face China. At this time, they are resorting to strikes and all those things. Are these patriotic acts? People know it.

I want to say a word of praise for the Jan Sangh members' demonstration of one lakh. It was a peaceful demonstration. I give credit to them.

Shrimati Yashoda Redy (Kurnool): They are not so orderly in the House.

Shri P. R. Patel: But there is one thing. For staging a demonstration of one lakh, what amount of money must have been spent? Leave aside the question of money. If at all they wanted to demonstrate against Pakistan or against anything done by the Government in that connection, the best course for them would be to

march to Kashmir and help the people of Kashmir to drive out the infiltrators. That would have been the best patriotic work they could do. Instead of that, they are staging demonstration here and shouting slogans. Will this in any way help?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चाप भी पहले यही करते थे ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Will this help in any way to beat Pakistan or any other enemy of the country? I would request my friends to give strength to the defence of the country in removing the infiltrators.

Shri Masani referred to international things. You know agriculture is my subject. But my friend referred to the international situation and suggested that we have to face China and Pakistan and now in the western countries Pakistan is not liked and so we must have friendship with the western powers. I am not opposed to friendship with the western powers. At the same time, whoever is friendly to us, we should be friendly to that country. If Russia is friendly to us, there is nothing wrong in our being friendly with Russia. Why does he say that we should be friendly only with the western countries? I am not, as I said, opposed to friendship with western countries. But see America. We were attacked in the Rann of Kutch. What weapons were used? American weapons. We brought this fact to the notice of the US Government. They were helpless.

An hon. Member: Why helpless?

Shri P. R. Patel: Whatever be the reasons—after all, there are political reasons—they may not have any control over the weapons they have given. So instead of depending on America, England or Russia, I am of opinion that we should be militarily very strong. We must manufacture our own arms and ammunition and

see that we are self-sufficient in that also. That is the only way we can go about the problem.

Then my hon. friend referred to the rural situation and rural poverty.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐटम बम बनाओगे कि नहीं ?

Shri P. R. Patel: I know that the income in the rural side is about 68P. per capita. If the income of those persons like contractors, teachers, lawyers and other professional people, artisans and so on living in rural areas, is calculated and then the income of persons living on agriculture is calculated it would be much below 40P. My friend says that after all these 17 years of independence this poverty is there. But what was the condition of these people in 1947? Was their income 40P then or much less? Has it increased or decreased? I would not say they have prospered because of having an increase in income by 10 paise. If they earn just 10P more, one cannot say that they have become prosperous. But the fact remains that the income has increased. To that extent, Shri Masani should give credit to the Government. But I am sure he won't.

Then he said that we are importing foodgrains and objected to it.

Shri M. R. Masani: I did not.

Shri P. R. Patel: I thought he objected to our spending money on importing foodgrains. Anyway, it is very good that he does not object. But if we look into our agricultural production, we see that it has increased. How far it has benefited the agriculturists is a different question. I am not going to discuss it now. But agricultural production has increased. Even with that, to feed our people, we have to import foodgrains. We are helpless. We cannot allow people to die of hunger. If we import, naturally our economic position would

be bad. It is only the import of foodgrains that has affected our economic position. Our economy has become worse because of it. So the only way out is to have more production. Our Minister of Agriculture is trying his level best to have more production.

Then Shri Masani referred to Mexican wheat seeds...

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: And Formosan paddy seeds.

Shri P. R. Patel: If it gives more yield, if Mexican wheat seeds yield more, what is wrong?

Shri M. R. Masani: My only point was that it took you fifteen years to do this sensible thing.

Shri P. R. Patel: The British were ruling us here at that time. He was here. He did not suggest it uptill now. After all, you are more intelligent than the Government. You should have suggested, but you did not suggest and this suggestion has come from the Government. The Government now wants to increase food production by importing this Mexican seed to overcome our deficit. What is wrong about it?

Shri M. R. Masani: Nothing wrong. It took you fifteen years.

Shri P. R. Patel: Maybe even after 15 or 17 years, but what is wrong with it? So, my submission is that we are trying our level best to meet food deficit.

He said that the Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the minimum prices and then left it to the States to fix the maximum prices. Under the circumstances that had to be done, and that was done, and that is in the interests of the farmers. What is wrong in that?

So, my submission is that whatever steps the Government takes should not be criticised. Whatever is good should be praised.

My hon. friend Shri Vyas referred to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

My information is that the Madhya Pradesh Government indulged in profiteering.

Shri Bade: That is wrong.

Shri P. R. Patel: The profit was not only 50 per cent, it went up to about 100 per cent. I think a Commission should be appointed to enquire into this. That advantage was taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government of the zonal system, and the zonal system is there because the States make a profit.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज से काफ़ी दिन पहले हम लोग यह शोचते थे कि हमारे देश के सामने जो सवालालत है, शायद हमारी सरकार उन को हल करने की कोशिश करेगी, लेकिन इस बारे में हमें निराशा ही हुई।

सब से पहले मैं कच्छ के समझौते की तरफ़ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय युद्ध-विराम की घोषणा हुई, उस समय हमारे देश के अल्पसंख्यक भाइयों के दिलों में जो उत्तेजना और आशांका थी, वह कम हुई और उनको कुछ संतोष हुआ। लेकिन बाद में इकरारनामों में ट्रिब्यूनल और आरबिट्रेशन की बात पढ़ कर हम लोगों को बड़ा दुःख और आश्चर्य हुआ। इस मामले में आरबिट्रेशन का केवल हम ही बार बार विरोध नहीं करते थे, बल्कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के काफ़ी मोहरत वाले बक्ता लोग भी इस सदन में कहते थे कि साबरेन्डी आफ़ बिस कन्टी इस नाट आरबिट्रेशन। मैं समझता था कि 1959 और 1960 के समझौतों का परिणाम देख कर, जिन की पाकिस्तान ने बार बार अवहेलना की, शायद हमारी सरकार को कुछ भ्रूल आ जाये और वह ऐसा समझौता न करे। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि इस सरकार ने अंग्रेजों या अमरीकियों के दबाव से या अपना मनोबल दुर्बल होने की

वजह से ट्रिब्यूनल की बात भी मान ली। मैं आलोचना की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर आज देश के लोगों से—प्रचलित और प्रसरित दोनों से—पूछा जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक आदमी यही कहेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने जो अपनी रज़ामन्दी से अपने देश की भूमि के बारे में ट्रिब्यूनल या पंच-निर्णय की बात मान ली है, वह मिसाल किसी भी देश की तारीख़ में नहीं मिलेगी।

हम दुर्बल हो सकते हैं—हो सकता है कि दूसरे देश शायद हम से ताकतवर हों, लेकिन आज दुनिया के इतिहास में यह अनोखी मिसाल है कि रज़ामन्दी के साथ, घर में बैठे हुए हम लोगों ने कहा कि हमारी धरती का मामला ट्रिब्यूनल के हाथों में दे दिया जाये, जिस में दो सदस्य होंगे, जो न हिन्दुस्तानी होंगे और न पाकिस्तानी, जो कि अपने चेयरमैन का चुनाव करेंगे। उस ट्रिब्यूनल के द्वारा हमारी भूमि के बारे में पंच-निर्णय होगा। हमें आशा नहीं थी कि यह सरकार देश के साथ इतना बड़ा विश्वासघात करेगी।

आज सत्ता की बागडोर जिन लोगों के हाथ में है, वे इस देश में आजादी की लड़ाई लड़े थे। मैं यह दावा नहीं करता हूँ कि मैं उन से ज्यादा देशभक्त हूँ। न मेरी देशभक्ति उन से ज्यादा है और न मेरा त्याग या बलिदान उन से ज्यादा है। लेकिन एक नागरिक होने के नाते मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि कच्छ के समझौते में पाकिस्तान को बढ़ावा मिला, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पांच छः हजार हथियारबन्द पाकिस्तानी वादिए काश्मीर में घुस आये, उन्होंने वहाँ पर सैबोटेज करने की कोशिश की और काश्मीर की जनता को घातकित किया। मुझे याद है कि जिस दिन समझौते की घोषणा की गई, उस दिन अखबार वालों ने जब मुझे पूछा कि इस बारे में मेरी क्या राय है, तो मैंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान का निशाना काश्मीर है।

घाज कहा जाता है कि काश्मीर में जो पाकिस्तानी लोग घुस आये हैं, उन को हम लोगों ने मारा है, पीटा है, निकाल दिया है। उस के लिए मैं सरकार और अपने जवानों को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ उस ब्रिगेडियर, दूसरे फफसरान और उन जवानों को, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की धरती की हिफाजत करते हुए अपनी आहुति दी। लेकिन मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय और गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल पहले सेंट्रल इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो ने जो यह रिपोर्ट दी कि काश्मीर की हालत बिगड़ रही है, काश्मीर में सुरक्षा रखना मुश्किल हो जायेगा, पाकिस्तानी कभी मुजाहिद की शक्ल में और कभी किसी दूसरी शक्ल में धीरे धीरे काश्मीर में घुसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो उस पर उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की। पंद्रह दिन या एक महीना पहले हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने भाषण दिया—जेनेरल चौधरी भी गये हुए थे—कि काश्मीर में कोई डर की बात नहीं है, लेकिन बाद में अचानक हमें मालूम हुआ कि पांच हजार हथियारबन्द पाकिस्तानी काश्मीरियों के कलेजे में छुरा घोपने के लिए चले आये और उन्होंने वहाँ पर आतंक फैला रखा है।

यह नादानों नहीं, असावधानी नहीं, अज्ञान-वृत्र कर इन्टेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट पर एक्शन नहीं लिया गया, तो चाहे कोई दूसरी बात न भी हो, केवल इसी बात पर कि काश्मीर में हजारों की तादाद में इन्फिल्ट्रेटर आ गए, मैं समझता हूँ कि अज्ञान सरकार में थोड़ी भी शर्म ज्ञा होती, तो वह खुद ही इस्तीफा दे कर गद्दी से हट जाती। ये दो बात ऐसी हैं, जिन से हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के गर्व और अभिमान पर ठेस लगी है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार काफी निकम्मी हो चुकी है और अब इसे नहीं रहना चाहिए।

घाज हमारे देश की हालत क्या है ? जब 1947 को देश आजाद हुआ था, तो सारे देश में एक खुशी की लहर बौड़ गई थी। लोगों ने सोचा था कि हमारे घरमानों की जो किरती भवरो में लड़खड़ा रही थी, शायद अब उस को साहिल मिल जाये। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? अमीर और अमीर हो गया, लखपति करोड़पति हो गया। करोड़पति अरबपति हो गया। इस के मुकाबले में जिसकी सो रुपये आमदनी थी, महंगाई की वजह से उन सो रूपयों की कीमत साठ रुपये रह गई और साठ रुपये पाने वाले की तनख्वाह की कीमत चालीस रुपये रह गई। जो बेकार है, वह एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंज—हालांकि बेयर इज्जत बचिण टु बि एक्स-चेंज बेयर—में सबकर लगाता लगाता घर वापस आ जाता है। जो मामूली मकान में रहता था, महंगाई ने उस की कमर तोड़ दी और वह झोंपड़ी में रह रहा है। झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला सड़क पर लेटने लगा और सड़क पर लेटने वाला मरघट की तरफ जाने लगा। हम लोग आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का यह नजारा देख रहे थे, जिस में मरने की आजादी है, भुखमरी की आजादी है। घाज पन्द्रह सोलह सालों के बाद भी यह कहा जाता है कि हम क्या करें, हिन्दुस्तान का पापुनेशन काफी बढ़ता चला जाता है। फीमिली प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सन् 1947 में, जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, जो बच्चा पैदा हुआ उस वक्त चार या पांच सेर का अनाज था, घाज जब वही बच्चा 18 साल का ब्रवान हुआ, तो चीन से लड़ने के लिए वह तैयार, पाकिस्तान से लड़ने के लिए वह तैयार, इजीनियर बनने के लिए वह तैयार, डाक्टर बनने के लिए वह तैयार, लेकिन अज्ञान उसको दो वक्त खाना न मिला तो उस की जबानी किम चीज में बदल जायेगी, इस का प्राय निर्णय करें। घाज अज्ञान प्राय देखें तो ऐसे मौके पर जब हम यहाँ बहस कर रहे हैं कोल्हापुर में लोगों ने रोटी मांगी तो उन को गोली दी गई। मेरे मित्र, मांघजिज दोस्त पटेल साहब ने कहा कि लोगों ने अनाकी फैला रक्खी है,

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

लूट होती है। लेकिन क्यों लूटा लोगों ने कि रोटी दो। लोगों को खाना नहीं मिला। हम लोग 1943 नहीं होने देंगे। यह नहीं होगा कि इस्फतानी और सोहरावदी ने दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये कमा लिये नर नारियों की लाशों के ऊपर। यह हम नहीं होने देंगे कि उस्ट बिन पर इन्सान और कुत्ते की लड़ाई का नजारा देखने को मिले या यह देखने को मिले कि पन्द्रह साल की बहन ने अपनी असमत् बेच दी दो मुट्ठी अन्न पर। यह नहीं हो सकेगा। आज अगर लोगों को खाना नहीं मिला तो हम लोग उसे देखेंगे, चाहे डी० आई० आर० लगे या गोली लगे। यह जरूर देखेंगे कि खाना मिले तो सब को मिले वरना मंत्रिमंडल को भी खाना न मिले। सीधी बात है। रोटी के बदले गोली, चावल के बदले गोली, आज हिन्दुस्तान में यह तमाम चीजें देखी जा सकती हैं।

16 hrs.

मैं एक मिनट के लिए अपील करूंगा अपने मित्रों से कि हमारी उन की लड़ाई घाबिर आज कैसी है। क्या हमारे भाई वह नहीं हैं, क्या हम लोगों ने उन से राजनीति नहीं सीखा थी, क्या तालीम नहीं पाई थी। क्या वाकई हमारी लड़ाई महाभारत की लड़ाई नहीं है। हम कोरव और पाण्डव हैं और हमारी पांच गांव की लड़ाई है। रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और अस्पताल यह पांच गांव हम को मिलने चाहियें। आज लड़ाई कुरुक्षेत्र में हो या न हो लेकिन इसके लिए दिल्ली की पार्लियामेंट और लखनऊ की असेम्बली में, सड़कों पर, गलियों में कोरव और पाण्डवों की लड़ाई जरूर होगी। और इस लड़ाई में जीत हमारी होगी। भगवान कृष्ण जो जनतः है हम उस के चरणों पर बैठे हैं और आप उसके सिर पर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए जीत हमारी होगी यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

आज हमारे मित्रों को कम्प्यूनिस्टों से बड़ा डर है। लेकिन उन की पालिसी आज

क्या है। अमरीका से व्हीट और मोवियट यूनियन से वीटो। अजीब पालिसी है। क्या इस तरह की पालिसी चल सकेगी। चाहे राष्ट्रीय नीति हो चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति हो, हमारी एक नीति होनी चाहिए। लोगों को भूखा मार कर किसी भी हालत में कोई भी सरकार चल नहीं सकती है।

आप बर्कस की बयवा मजदूरों की बात को लीजिए। बोनस बिल आप लाये। बोनस कमिशन बैठा। बड़ी खुशी हुई हम लोगों को। लेकिन श्री दांडेकर ने ऐसा डंडा मारा इस सरकार को कि उस की हिम्मत ही नहीं होती। एक तरफ बैठे हैं लीडर, सरकार के नुमाइन्दे और मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दे लेकिन दांडेकर साहब ने ऐसा डंडा मारा कि बिल में उस की प्रकृति तक नहीं नजर आई। उग का असर सरकार तक गया नहीं।

इसी तरह से महंगाई के बारे में भी एक कमिशन बैठा, दास कमिशन। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज को कमिशन की शकल में बिठलाया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि डिग्रनेस अलाउंस का फार्मूला रिवाइज होना चाहिये। 22 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों में से साठे चौदह लाख की तन्ववाह 100 रु० से कम या 100 रुपये तक, 2 लाख, 74 हजार की तन्ववाह 109 रु० से 250 रु० तक। इस तरह से 22 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भाग्य का निर्णय श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कर दिया। वादा किया कि हा, कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को मानेंगे, लेकिन डिग्रनेस अलाउंस का फार्मूला रिवाइज नहीं हुआ। मास्टर्स से पूछिये उन की आज क्या हालत है। उन की तन्ववाह बलास 4 एम्प्लॉय से भी कम है। डाक्टर परेशान हो कर मरीजों को छान्द कर अपनी सविश कंठिगंस की बात कर रहे हैं, इंजीनियर परेशान हैं। फिर भी सब से आश्चर्य की बात है, मेरे लिए अष्टम आश्चर्य है कि कोई नहीं चाहता तब भी यह सरकार चल रही

है। मैं प्राय से कहता हूँ कि प्राय भी प्राय कांग्रेस के सबस्यों से पूछिये। वह भी मेरे जैसी बात करते हैं, हम से ज्यादा उले हुए दिल की पुकार उन में है, लेकिन क्या किया जाये, वह कह नहीं सकते। उस के लिए अगर कोई प्रावाज उठाना भी चाहे तो उस के लिये डॉ० आई० प्रार० मौजूब है। मैं श्री नन्दा से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जिन को मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ईमानदार और योग्य व्यक्ति है कि अगर वाकई वह लेफ्टिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स से लड़ना चाहते हैं तो सिद्धांत के आधार पर लड़े। उन को जेल में बन्द कर के उन से नहीं लड़ा जा सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि गलत तरीके से उन को जेल में डाला गया है। अगर श्री नन्दा सिद्धांत के पक्ष में हैं, गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर के अगर उन्होंने राजनीति सीखी है, अगर उन की राजनीतिक जागृति और राजनीतिक चेतना गम्भीर है, मजबूत है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट नहीं, दो लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट नहीं, सब उन से टकरा कर चूर हो जायेंगे। लेकिन यहाँ सवाल यह है कि प्राय सरकार लोगों को डॉ० आई० प्रार० में क्यों गिरफ्तार कर रही है। डा० लोहिया गिरफ्तार हुए, मनीराम बागडी गिरफ्तार हुए, और भी गिरफ्तार होने वाले हैं, इसलिये कि छोट-छाफे को काफिबेस की कोई बात ही न रहे। इन गिरफ्तारियों में कभी-कभी खयाल आता है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्राय भी गिरफ्तार हो जाइये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर प्राय को तकलीफ हो तो हग भी हो जायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि चूँकि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव प्राया हुआ है इसलिए प्राय की हरबन्द कोशिश होगी कि गलत या सही ढंग से सरकार को बचाया जाये। लेकिन एक दफे प्राय अपने दिल को टटोल कर देखिये कि क्या वाकई में देश की उन्नति हुई है। अगर प्राय प्राकंडों के दमदम में फंस गये तो प्राय का वही हाल होगा जो कि

एक पुराने घोवरसियर का हुआ था। उस को अपने ऊपर बड़ा भरोसा था। हमेशा धीसत निकाला करता था। जब रिटायर हो गया तब एक नदी को पार करने लगा। लोगों ने कहा कि देखो डूब जाओगे, नदी गहरी है। उस ने कहा नहीं ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, मैं गहराई का धीसत निकास लूंगा। उस ने मोचा कि उस का बच्चा साढ़े तीन फीट है, बीबी पांच फीट है और वह पांच फीट आठ इंच है। धीसत साढ़े तीन फीट घाता है इसलिए बच्चा भी डूब नहीं सकता। उस ने बच्चे को पहले भेजा, बच्चा डूब गया, वह कहने लगा कि डूब नहीं सकता, धीसत साढ़े तीन फीट है। इस के बाद उस ने अपनी बीबी को भेजा। बीबी भी डूब गई। वह कहने लगा कि भगवान, मेरा धीसत ज्यों का त्यों कुनबा डूबा क्यों। उसी तरह से सरकार मोचनी है कि धीसत तो ठीक है फिर देश क्यों डूब रहा है। इस का पता उसे प्राय तक नहीं चला। सरकारी प्राकंडे बतलाते हैं कि चीजें देश में बहुत हैं। गेहूँ बहुत, चीनी बहुत है, चावल बहुत है, लेकिन तब भी हिन्दुरतान में भूखमरी क्यों है।

मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव न प्राये। अगर बार-बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आता है तो यह सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता कि यह रहती रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राय इन चीजों को ले कर देश में दुबारा चुनाव हो। प्रायिर हम कोई खानदानी एम० पी० नहीं हैं। हमारे पिता एम० पी० थे इसलिए हम भी एम० पी० बने रहें यह हमारा दावा नहीं है। इसलिए तमाम की तमाम चीजों को देख कर प्राय इस बारे में फैसला करना है कि देश की उन्नति हो रही है या नहीं। अगर देश की उन्नति नहीं हुई तो क्यों नहीं हुई। पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना से लोगों को बहुत उम्मीदें थीं। लोगों ने कहा कि सब कुछ मिलेगा। खाना मिलेगा, घनाज मिलेगा, दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कहा गया कि एक मिलियन

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

न्यू जाब होंगे। कम से कम 80 लाख लोगों को नौकरी जरूर मिलेगी, लेकिन उस के बाद रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ। लोगों ने पूछा कि रिट्रैचमेंट क्यों हुआ तो कहा कि यह होमियोपैथिक दवा है, बीमारी को बढ़ा कर फिर घटाया जायेगा। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है, चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना आने वाली है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की हालत गम्भीर है, देश की हालत खराब है। इस मोके पर सरकार को चाहिये कि वह खुद देखे और फैसला करे कि क्या वाकई वह गद्दी के योग्य है या नहीं। ताकत उन लोगों के हाथ में है, डी० घाई० घार० उनके पास है, वह दशभुजा है। आज वह चाहे जिस तरीके से चले लेकिन जमाना बार-बार कह रहा है, लोग कह रहे हैं कि :

"तुम्हारी पालिसी अपने खंजर से घाय ही खुदकशी करेगी,
जा शाखे नाजूक पर आशियाना बनेगा,
नापायेदार होगा।"

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Madam Chairman, in a parliamentary form of democracy, the no-confidence motion is a powerful weapon in the hands of the opposition to bring down the Government and take up the administration but it is a weapon which is rarely used and used only for the purpose of taking up the administration. But here in India, every now and then, we have to confront a no-confidence motion. Simply because there are 50 Members to support a motion, it is neither fair nor proper to move such a motion. And who are these 50 Members? They are drawn from parties and groups who have divergent views, whose ideals and ideas are different, and that is reflected in the speeches delivered here also. While Shri Masani was for removing all control, my hon. friends of the Communist party were for control. Which of the opinions is the Government to accept? This reminds me of

the story of a rather greying young man who had two fiancées. One of the fiancées did not like his white hair; the other fiancée did not like his black hair. So, when he went to one of them, she plucked out all the white hairs and when he went to the other she plucked out all his black-hair. (*Interruption*). Finally, what happened was that he had nothing left on his head! Therefore, if this Government is to follow the advice of the Opposition, its position will be that of the young man.

Now, what are the reasons that prompted the Opposition to move this no-confidence motion? The two main reasons advanced are, firstly, the difficult food situation which the Opposition cared to call the food crisis and secondly, the high prices. First, is there really a food crisis in India to day? (*Interruption*). The fact is so long as foodgrains are available at reasonable prices most of us would not think of a food problem even though the available food may not be sufficient to meet the minimum food demands of the entire population. Thus, in 1955 with the availability only of 67 million tons of foodgrains, we never talked of a food situation or of a food crisis. Even the Planning Commission thought that the increase in production would help to stop inflation and stabilise the economy. This view obtained support from the fact that the index of cereal prices which stood at 100 in 1952-53 came down to 76 in the year 1955. In 1959, with a record production of 77 million tons of foodgrains, a team of agricultural experts from foreign countries were telling us that India was facing a food crisis. How do we account for this shift in view? It cannot be so simply because of the increase in population only. Because, within this period, the population increased by eight per cent, while food production had increased by 12 per cent. Evidently, therefore, it is not the availability of food that matters, but it is the price. If people have not got the purchasing

power, then, the availability of only 67 million tons of foodgrains does not cause us any concern, but if the people have the purchasing power, if their standard of living is high, if they have got the money, with a record availability of 77 million tons, we are again confronted with a food crisis.

In the current year also, the case is the same. With a record estimated production of 88.8 million tons and an import within the last seven months of 4.3 million tons, we are again faced with a food crisis. We must remember that the target fixed for the end of the third Five Year Plan is only a 100 million tons. Therefore, there is availability, within seven months of the year, of 93 million tons of food. Another two million tons are going to be imported. Yet, we are facing a food crisis. It is not because food is not available. It is because the people's standard of living has gone up. They have got the money to purchase the food they want. Not only that. Money in the hands of producers has another effect on the availability of foodgrains. When the producers have got money, they have a tendency to hold on to the stock in the expectation of better price. Also, it gives inducement to the rate of consumption. So much so, the marketable surplus is less even though the production is high. This has been clearly brought out in the pamphlet prepared by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on page 2, para 2. I am not reading it out for want of time.

Five years ago, our late beloved Prime Minister told the House that in the villages, he found the people were better fed, better clothed and better housed. A survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research showed that between 1951 and 1961, savings by individuals increased from Rs. 617.43 crores to Rs. 1013.43 crores. In a country like India, where saving is not made by cutting the current consumption, it is a clear indication that the people's standard of living had gone up between 1951 and 1961. Another indicator of this fact is the investment in assets like houses. Between 1951 and 1961, invest-

ment by individuals in house construction in rural areas has gone up very much. Similarly the investment on vehicles has trebled during this period. Investments in cycles, radio sets and other things have increased so much, showing that the people's standard of living has gone up. Therefore, Mr. Masani's contention that the people have become poorer is not based on facts. He is an economist. He has either purposefully misread things or has not cared to read things properly.

Much has been said here about the arrest and detention under DIR and various provisions of the Cr.P.C. It was said by Mrs. Renu Chakravarty that 10,000 people were arrested. It is wrong. Up to date the number of people arrested is only 3500. Even they have not been arrested only under DIR, but under various other provisions also.

The leaders of the Left CPI have been arrested because they were preparing for a revolution in this country. In proof of this I wish just to read out one portion:

"The extremist sections in the party feel that the conflict with Pakistan would create conditions which would facilitate their plans for an armed revolution to achieve peoples' democracy. Ganesh Ghosh, who is in-charge of the underground organisation of the party, stated at a secret meeting in Calcutta on April 28th that war between India and Pakistan could help in the promotion of civil war in both the countries, which would ultimately lead to the victory of the proletariat in view of the help which could be expected from the world revolutionary forces under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party."

This is what has been said in a secret meeting.

Sir, it is very clear as daylight what they were preparing for.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): What is that thing from which you are quoting?

Shri Kappen; This was said secretly in a secret meeting by a Left Communist leader—you may be a Rightist.

Now Sir, I am asking Shrimati Renu Chakravartty whether the Students Federation of India has not received a directive from the Students Federation of China to create a revolution here. I have got with me a pamphlet that has been circulated. Under these conditions, what is this Government to do? When Chinese and Pakistani forces are facing us at the border, is the Government to keep quiet for these people to create revolution inside and let China to come in? Sir, the Government has acted wisely. If the Government had not arrested them the country would have been put in danger. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said: "You put shackles on our feet". I am asking the Government to do it, to put shackles not only on the Left but also on the Right, because there is no difference between the Right and the Left. Under these conditions, the Government could only arrest them. But the Government has made a mistake. The Government is feeding them in Triandrum. They have gone on hunger-strike from today because they have increased five pounds in weight—most of them—since they were arrested. The Government have given them all that they have asked for—allowances, newspaper, radio and what not. Many of us have not any of these conveniences in our houses. This is a mistake made by the Government.

Now, there was an allegation that the Government did not proceed against the hoarders and profiteers in this country. I do not know whether Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is aware of the facts. During the seven months of this year 39,000 people have been proceeded against. All of them are food traders. Of them 3000 have been convicted and 700 more are going to be convicted immediately. In 1964 only 13000 people have been proceeded against. I ask,

is the Government on the side of the people or on the side of the hoarders. 39000 people have been proceeded against within the course of seven months for hoarding, profiteering etc. Therefore, the Government have been taking effective steps to see that hoarding and profiteering in the country is stopped.

But this work requires the co-operation of the people. Unless the Government gets co-operation of all the people it cannot succeed in its task and go ahead with its policies and procedures. Instead of giving co-operation, what is being done? What happened in Andhra, in Kolhapur, in Calcutta and other places? When this country is facing a crisis, what were these people doing? They were creating trouble in this country, utilising the students—the Communists and their allies. I charge them as traitors of this country.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When the country is facing a crisis, when the country is in danger of being attacked by not one but two enemies, is it proper for the people who love the country to create trouble? They shed crocodile tears over 3500 miles in Kutch. They do harm to the country by creating these troubles.

Now, these are our real enemies. Let us understand that. Let us put shackles not only on their hand and feet but, if possible, on their neck also.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी (मंदसौर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले एक साल में तीन दफे ऐसे मौके आ गये कि हमें यह प्रविश्वास का प्रस्ताव गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध लाना पड़ रहा है। हम जिधर निगाह डालें उधर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारी मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट सफलता को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी है। कृषि की तरफ नजर डालते हैं तो पता चलता है कि अटल फेस्योर है। बिलकुल निकम्मी

निकली गवर्नमेंट । हुनर, उद्योग की तरफ नजर डालने हैं तो ऐसी बुरी हालत हमारी है कि जो मोटारें 3000 और 4000 में दूसरी जगह मिल सकती हैं वह यहां 18,000 में प्राप्त होती है । जो चीज हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वह हमें मिलती नहीं है । इस दिशा में भी फेल्योर है ।

विदेशों से जो हमारा सम्बन्ध है वह किस तरीके से सुधर सका या नहीं सुधर सका अगर उस की तरफ निगाह डालते हैं तो पता चलता है कि यहां सम्पूर्ण विफलता का हमें सामना करना पड़ा है । हम और तरफ निगाह डीढ़ते हैं तो उधर भी हमें असफलता ही नजर आती है । हमारी फौज बढ़ाई जाय, हमारी फौज की ताकत बढ़े, हमें जो एक चांटा मारे उसे हम दो चांटे खींच कर मार सकें, वह शक्ति पैदा करने में भी हम असफल रहे हैं और जहां देखिये हमें मार खानी पड़ रही है ।

अपनी डिप्लोमैस की तरफ नजर डालें तो पता चलता है कि हमारी कोई नहीं सुनता है । वहां भी हम बिल्कुल असफल रहे हैं । जब हम अपने घर की तरफ देखते हैं कि कम से कम हमारे पुलिस वाले हमें सच्ची खबर देते हैं या नहीं तो पता चलता है कि उधर भी हमें असफलता का सामना करना पड़ा है । यह क्या पुलिस और इंटीलिजेंस है कि हमारे अपने घर में 5, 5 और 6, 6 महीने से चोर घुसे हुए हैं लेकिन पता नहीं चलता है आज सुबह हम लोगों को यह मालूम पड़ा कि डेढ़ साल से पत्थर उछाड़े जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस से पहले हम को पता नहीं चल पाता कि हमारे पत्थर उछाड़े जा रहे हैं या नहीं । मिलैटरी इंटीलिजेंस की यह हालत है और यह उनकी असफलता है । सबाल यह धाकर पड़ता है कि आखिर वह क्या करते हैं और उन के पास क्या क्या साधन हैं और क्या कहीं हमारे ऊपर हमना होने को होता है तो वह उसके बारे में पूरा सूचना दे पाते हैं या नहीं ?

मिलैटरी इंटीलिजेंस इस दिशा में असफल मिड हुई है ।

इसी तरह यदि हम उस से आगे बढ़ कर स्टेट्स की इंटीलिजेंस को देखें, छोटे छोटे प्रदेशों की जो इंटीलिजेंस हैं उनकी तरफ निगाह डालते हैं तो उधर और भी हानत खराब है । मिनाल के लिए मैं बतलाऊं कि हमारे यहां गुजरात का आई० जी० पी० यह रिपोर्ट करता है कि हमारी कोई जमीन नहीं ली गई ऐसा हम ने कहा गया लेकिन हकीकत यह रही कि कंजरकोट में वह घुस गये और 13,400 एकड़ जमीन हमारी दबा ली गई है । आखिर हम कहां नजर डालें जहां कि हम को यह संतोष हो सकता है कि हमें सफलता मिली या हमारी गवर्नमेंट किसी तरीके से सक्रिय मालूम पड़े ? आज देखते हैं कि पूरब में वे घुसे आ रहे हैं । पाकिस्तानियों को यहां भारत में से निकालने के लिए प्रयत्न करना पड़ता है, उन के वास्ते कानून बनाना पड़ता है । यह भी खूब मजाक रहा कि पराये आदमियों को हमारी सरकार मार कर नहीं निकाल बाहर कर सकती और उसके वास्ते उसको कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । आर्टिकल 19 जो कि इंडियन सिटीजंस को स्पीच की फ्रीडम और टु मूव फ्रीली धू आउट दी टैरीटरी ऑफ इंडिया वगैरह की आजादी गारन्टी करता है वह यहां के सिटीजंस को भले ही न दिये जायं लेकिन पाकिस्तानियों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वे आवश्यक फ्रीली इंडियन टैरीटरी में घुस रहे हैं । उन पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों को यहां से निकालने के लिए हम को न्याय की शरण लेनी पड़ रही है यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । अगर हम कश्मीर में जो पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा इन्वैजेशन हुआ है उस की तरफ नजर डालें तो हम को बार्कई शर्म के मारे झक जाना पड़ता है । आखिर इन इन्वैजेटमेंट ने कौन भी तरकीब लगाई जो यह इतनी बड़ी तादाद में हमारे देश के अन्दर घुस आये और हमें काफ़ी मुश्किल तक पता नहीं लग पाया ? आज इतिहास इस बात की

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिंबेदी]

गवाही द रहा है कि गुरिल्ला वार का नतीजा क्या होता है ? यह इन्फिक्टेटर्ड गुरिल्ला वारफेयर से काम ले रहे हैं। ये लोग भारत के कट्टर शत्रु हैं। यह लोग मुतवातिर 17 साल से हम से कहते हुए चले आ रहे हैं कि हम तुम्हारे जानी दुश्मन हैं। वे तब से बराबर यह कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि यहां पाकिस्तान का हर एक रहने वाला मुसलमान महमूद गज़नवी है और वह मौक़ा मिलते ही महमूद गज़नवी की तरह हिन्दुस्तानियों पर कूद पड़ेगा। अब ऐसे लोगों के साथ जो कि हमारे जानी दुश्मन हैं क्या उन के साथ हम दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा सकते हैं ? क्या उन के साथ बैठ कर हम सलाह मशविरा कर सकते हैं ? लेकिन यह बड़े दुःख और शर्म की बात है कि हमारे नेता यहां झुकते चले जा रहे हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि हमें हमेशा नीचा देखना पड़ता है जिसके कि कारण शर्म से हमारा सिर नीचे झुक जाता है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां पाकिस्तानी घुस-पैठिये मीलों घुस आए हैं, लेकिन हम यह राह देख रहे हैं कि सीज फायर लाइन पार कर के उधर आ जायें तब उन्हें मारें। हम यह सोचने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि ऐसी कौन सी दिल्ली हमारे दिल में है, ऐसी कौन सी बात हमारे दिल में है कि हम इस प्रकार से दबे हुए हैं कि हम उन आदमियों को खदेड़ कर इंटरनेशनल लाइन के उस पार नहीं पहुंचा सकते ? सीज फायर लाइन पार यू० एन० प्रो० के जो आबजर्बैंड बंदे हुए हैं, ये हमारे किस काम के हैं ? वे कहते हैं कि अगर उधर से सिविलियन हथियार ले कर आ जायें, तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन तुम हथियार ले कर उधर नहीं जा सकते हो। इस तरह पक्षपात करने वाले यू० एन० प्रो० के आबजर्बैंड के बारे में हमारी तरफ से कोई पब्लिसिटी नहीं हो रही है। इसका एक ही कारण है। हमारे जो आफिसर बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, वे वहां पर ऐसे मौज-शौक में मूढ-तिया हो गए हैं कि वे अपनी संस्कृति को

तो भूल गए हैं और उन्होंने पाश्चात्य देशों की संस्कृति को अपना लिया है। शराब पीना, नाचना-गाना, आज-कल यही संस्कृति में शुमार होने लग गया है। इसी में वं दिन भर व्यस्त रहते हैं। परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश के हित की बातों और हमारी भावनाओं को दूसरे देशों में व्यक्त नहीं किया जाता है। आज संसार में हमारा मज़ाक उड़ाया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि यह बड़ा भारी मुल्क है, यह छोटे मुल्कों को दबा देगा। उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटें, यह बात प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यहां दिखाई देती है।

अठारह साल से हम लगातार यह चिल्ला रहे हैं कि काश्मीर हमारा देश है, वह कोई जीता हुआ मुल्क नहीं है, वह हमारा ही अंग है। लेकिन आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि काश्मीर में दो तरह की रियाया रहेगी— वहां पर दो तरह के सिटिज़न्ड रहेंगे। काश्मीर के रहने वाले एक प्रकार के सिटिज़न्ड हैं और हम भारतवर्ष के रहने वाले दूसरे प्रकार के सिटिज़न्ड हैं। काश्मीर का रहने वाला सिटिज़न आफ काश्मीर भी है और साथ ही सिटिज़न आफ इंडिया भी है, लेकिन बाकी भारतवर्ष में रहने वाला सिटिज़न आफ इंडिया तो है, लेकिन वह सिटिज़न आफ काश्मीर नहीं हो सकता है। यह भेद कब तक चलता रहेगा ? इस भेद की क्या जरूरत है ? अगर यह भेद मिटा दिया गया होता, तो आज किसी की ज़रूरत न होती कि हम को कह सके कि हम काश्मीर बैली में नहीं जा सकते हैं। अगर यह भेद न रखा गया होता, तो इन्फिक्टेटर्ड को कब का मार कर भगा दिया गया होता। लेकिन इस देश की बद-किस्मती यह है कि उन आदमियों को उत्साहन दिया गया, जो खूले-आम हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार करते थे और हम उन पर विश्वास करते चले गए। उस का नतीजा आज हम को भगतना पड़ रहा है। आज वहां पर हमारी मोटरें नहीं चल सकतीं, लोग

बाहर नहीं निकल सकते। यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि 1500 गांवों में हम ने कर्फ्यू लगा दिया है और लोग रात के 8 बजे से लेकर सुबह के 6 बजे तक घरों से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते। यह किस तरह का राज्य है ?

काश्मीर का मसला किसी व्यक्ति या पक्ष का मसला नहीं है, यह सारे देश का मसला है। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन का धाटिकल। इस पर एप्लाइ होता है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का एक भाग है। अब तो हम ने वहां पर अपना गवर्नर मुकर्रेर कर दिया है। सारा कांस्टीट्यूशन वहां पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया जा सकता है। मैं बार-बार गवर्नमेंट से यह प्रार्थना कर चुका हूं कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिए और हमारा साग कांस्टीट्यूशन काश्मीर पर लागू कर देना चाहिए, ताकि आज हम को जो तकलीफ महसूस हो रही है, वह खत्म हो जाये।

मुझे इस बात का बहुत गर्व है कि हमारे फ़ौजी अफसर और हमारे जवान काश्मीर में बड़े जोर से, बड़ी ताकत और हिम्मत से लड़ रहे हैं। उन्होंने इन इन्फ़्ल्ट्रेटर्स को मार कर हटाया है, यह हमारे लिए, गौरव का विषय है। हमारी सेना ने कारगिल को वापस ले लिया है, यह भी हमारे लिए गौरव का विषय है। लेकिन शर्म की बात यह है कि हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट इस का संचालन करने वाली है, वह बुजदिल है। वह इस बात का हुकम नहीं देती कि पाकिस्तानियों को मारो, ठांको, निकालो। अग्निर यह कब तक होता रहेगा कि जब वे लोग हम पर हमला करेंगे, हम मार खायेंगे, तब हम हाथ उठावेंगे ? अब हम को यह नीति धरना चाहिए कि जो कोई हम पर हाथ उठाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करता है, उस पर हमला कर के उस को पीछे हटा दिया जाये। यह कैसी नीति है कि अगर कोई हम को मारेगा, तभी हम उस के खिलाफ हाथ उठावेंगे ? आज हम सीड फायर लाइन

कास क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ? क्या यह सरकार कारगिल ले कर ही संतुष्ट हो गई है। कारगिल तो थोड़ी दूर ही है। उन लोगों को उस से भी पीछे हटा देना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को सीड फायर लाइन के बाहर धरने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। पाकिस्तान ने जिस क्षेत्र को आजाद काश्मीर बना रखा है, वह खुले-धाम, बेशर्त और बेहया हो कर वहां पर अपनी फौजों को भेज रहा है। क्या इस पर भी हम उस के विरुद्ध युद्ध नहीं कर सकते ? क्या हम को उन की कोई कमजोर जगह दिखाई नहीं देती, जिस को हम धाकुपाई कर लें ? क्या केवल हम ही कमजोर हैं ? अगर हम लाहौर और कराची धाकुपाई कर लें, तो वह अपने आप दुरुस्त हो जायेगा।

यह सिर्फ काश्मीर का मसला नहीं है। जहां नजर डालो, वहां एक ही चीज नजर आती है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ युद्ध करता है, भगड़ा पैदा करता है, उस के बाद सीज फायर होता है और मशवरा होता है। चारों तरफ यही बात चल रही है। हम को बैठ कर यह सोचना होगा कि पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाने के लिए हम को क्या करना चाहिए। जब तक हम यह नहीं कर पाते हैं, हमारे मिर पर यह एक बोझ रहेगा। जब तक पाकिस्तान की बीमारी हमारे साथ लगी हुई है, हमारी प्रगति में बाधा पड़ती रहेगी। इसलिए पाकिस्तान की बीमारी हम को दूर करनी ही होगी। पाकिस्तान का द्वेष-भाव हम को हटाना होगा। वह द्वेष-भाव या तो प्रेम से हटाया जा सकता है या डर से। पिछले सबह सालों में इस सरकार ने प्रेम से वह द्वेष-भाव दूर करने की कोशिश की है—अब ज्यादा कोशिश करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब उस द्वेष-भाव को डबे से, डर से और मार कर हटाना

[श्री ३० मू० शिवेदी]

होगा—उस के अलावा और कोई तरीका नहीं है ।

जब मैं इस सरकार की असफलताओं की तरफ देखता हूँ तो मेरी निगाह रोहैबिलिटेशन की तरफ जाती है । आज इस विभाग में हमारे दोस्त, श्री महावीर त्यागी, हैं, जो अच्छे सज्जन हैं, अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं, हमदर्द हैं, बड़ी मोठी बात करते हैं, बड़ा जोर लगाते हैं । लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि रोहैबिलिटेशन के क्षेत्र में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है—स्थिति बिल्कुल वैसी की वैसी है । यह स्थिति कब तक बनी रहेगी ? आज निकोबार में लोगों को क्यों नहीं बसाया जाता है ? दो लाख लोगों को काश्मीर में क्यों नहीं बसाना जाता है ? इस में क्या रुकावट है ? यह मसला हम को हल करना होगा, ताकि हमारे देश की शान्ति कायम रहे ।

मेरे सामने यह भी प्रश्न आता है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हमारे आदमियों को खदेड़ कर, मार कर निकाला जा रहा है । आज उन की संख्या 120 लाख से घट कर 70 लाख रह गई है । पचास लाख आदमियों का क्या हुआ ? अगर इस को जेनोसाइड नहीं कहते हैं, तो फिर किस को जेनोसाइड कह सकते हैं ? आप यू. एन. प्रो. के चार्टर में दी गई जेनोसाइड की व्याख्या को देखिए । इस के बावजूद हम ने पाकिस्तान में ही रहे इस जेनोसाइड के विरोध में अब तक एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है । बदकिस्मती यह है कि जेनोसाइड का रेजोल्यूशन दम्भ-पूर्वक पाकिस्तान ने पास कराया । क्या उस दम्भी को हम खुले-पाम नहीं बता सकते हैं कि तुमने हमारे आदमियों का मत्थानाश कर दिया है ?

हम ने वहां पर रहने वाली माइना-रिट्जी के साथ उन की सुरक्षा के बारे

में वादे किये थे । दे आर ब्लड ग्राफ आवर ब्लड । वे हमारे खून का प्रश्न हैं । आज उन आदमियों को मारा जा रहा है, काटा जा रहा है, बर्बाद किया जा रहा है, उन की औरतों और लड़कियों की लज्जा लूटी जा रही है, लेकिन हम यहां पर आराम से बैठे हुए हैं । भारतवर्ष में एक एक स्त्री के बारे में जबर्दस्त झगड़े हुए हैं । आज हम इतने संतोषी और सुखी हो गए हैं कि लाखों औरतों की लज्जा लुट रही है और यहां पर हम लोग आनन्द से बैठ कर सिनेमा देखने जाते हैं या संस्कृति का प्रचार करते हैं—वह कौन सी संस्कृति है, यह भगवान जानता है ।

जहां तक प्लानिंग का सम्बन्ध है, क्या हम उस में किसी भी प्रकार से फलीभूत हुए हैं ? प्लानिंग ने हमारे देश को गड्ढे में डाल दिया है, हमारा सत्यानाश कर दिया है । आज कोई भी चीज सस्ती नहीं मिलती है, कोई चीज प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है । दो रुपये मन के गेहूं का भाव बढ़ते बढ़ते 100 रुपये क्विंटल तक हो गया है । अगर यह सरकार एक रुपये सेर का गेहूं देगी, तो कौन उस को खा सकेगा । यही स्थिति हर एक चीज की है । यहां पार्लियामेंट हाउस में घाठ रुपये किलो के हिसाब से भी मिलता था, लेकिन आज वह ग्यारह रुपये किलो हो गया है । आखिर कब तक इस बात की इजाजत दी जायेगी कि ऐसा प्लानिंग होता रहे और हमारा देश बर्बाद हो जाये । आज गरीब लोगों को खाने के लिए नहीं मिलता है । फिर भी लोग कहते हैं कि सब कुछ खाने को मिलता है । कहने से क्या होगा बाजार में जा कर देखना चाहिए कि क्या चीज मिलती है और किस भाव पर मिलती है ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (बिकाराबाद) :
आन ए : च्यायंट ग्राफ आडर । आनरेबल

संभार का बहनां और औरतों के बा में
इस तरह बोलना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री ठुरम खन्ध कछवाय जो हो
रहा है वह बोला है । पाकिस्तान जो
कर रहा है, वह बोला है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not for
Shri Kachhavaia to give the ruling.
There is no point of order.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Sir, you do
not know Hindi.

बं. उ० मू० शिवेदी : मैं कह रहा था
कि जन साधारण के लिए अपना निर्वाह
करना कठिन हो गया है । उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं
बहुत महंगी हो गई हैं और गरीब श्रादमियों
का वे प्राप्त भी नहीं हो सकती हैं । बहुत
कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी स्थिति ऐसी
है कि खाने पीने की चीजें मिल नहीं रही हैं
और महंगी होती जा रही है । जो उपभोक्ता
वस्तुएँ हैं वे भी आज बड़ी मुश्किल से प्राप्त
हो रही है । महंगाई कहा जा कर रहेगी,
इसके कोई लक्षण दिखाई नहीं देते हैं ।

मूत्रा-स्फीति किस स्थिति तक पहुंच
गई है, इसको भी आप देखें । रुपये के मूल्य
को भी आप देखें । जहां हमारे एक रुपये
के बदले डेढ़ रुपया मिलता था, पाकिस्तान
में जहां एक रुपये के बदले डेढ़ रुपया मिलता
था वहां हमारे रुपये की स्थिति बहुत ही
खराब हो गई है । हमारे रुपये की कीमत
कहीं कम हो गई है । हमारे रुपये की कीमत
पार्शियन गल्फ को पोटैस में बहुत अधिक
थी वहां भी उसकी कीमत कम हो गई है ।
सिगापुर में ज्यादा थी, अब कहां कम है,
मलेशिया में ज्यादा थी, वहां कम है, हांगकांग
में ज्यादा थी, वहां कम हो गई है । सभी
तरफ हमारी मूत्रा की स्थिति गिरती जा
रही है जिसका जबरदस्त नुकसान देश को
हो रहा है । अगर इसका कारण पता लगाया
जाए तो जो भी अध्ययन करेगा, उसको उस

कारण का फौरन पता चल जाएगा । कारण
यही है कि हम कर्ज में डूबते चले जा रहे हैं,
किसी मूल्य को हम पर विश्वास नहीं रह
गया है, हम पर कर्ज की मात्रा इतनी अधिक
हो गई है कि वह हमारे लिये घटा करना
मुश्किल हो रहा है । जब हमने राज्य की
बागडोर सम्भाली थी उस वक्त हमारे पास
1800 करोड़ रुपये सोने के रूप में जमा
था वह 1800 करोड़ रुपया समाप्त हो
गया है और इसके प्रतिरिक्त आज हमारे
ऊपर 2100 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा हो गया
है । कुल सोना सिर्फ दो सौ करोड़ का
हमारे पास रह गया है जो कि
"the minimum that is available
to keep up our currency"

ऐसी बुरी स्थिति आज देश में हो
गई है । किसी भी तरफ आप निगाह
दोड़ायें, भारत में किसी कोने में आप निगाह
दोड़ायें, किसी फंट को आप देखें, हमें कहीं
कोई दिशा दिखाई नहीं देती है, कहीं कोई
आशा की किरण नजर नहीं आती है, हमें
कहीं ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि हमने
किसी भी प्रकार की कोई उन्नति की है ।
अगर किसी इंसान ने सफेद कपड़े पहनने
शुरू कर दिये हैं, रेडियो बजने लग गए हैं
हम एयर कंडिशनर में चलने लग गए हैं या
लोगों के यहां एयर कंडिशनर लग गए हैं तो
इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि लोगो की,
आम जनता की स्थिति सुधर गई है । स्थिति
सुधरी हुई तब मालूम पड़े जब यहां का जो
नीकर है, जो सेबर है वह यह कहने के लिए
तैयार हो जाए कि हम खुश हैं । आज सेबर
यह कहने को राजी नहीं है । वह तो आज
कहता है कि 18 रुपये जब उसको
तनकाह मिलती थी तब वह ज्यादा मुन्नी
थी बनिस्वत आज के जबकि उसको 120
या 150 रुपये मासिक मिलते हैं । इतना
पाने के बावजूद भी वह आज दुन्नी है, वह
अपने बालबच्चों का पेट नहीं पाल सकता
है, उसका अनाज प्राप्त नहीं होता है, जितना
कपड़ा उसको चाहिये वह प्राप्त नहीं होता

[श्री ०० मू० त्रिवेदी]

है। सब प्रकार के प्रकुण उसके ऊपर है, कंग्रोल से वह बहुत तंग है।

मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि एमरजेंसी के नाम पर जिस डिफेंस ब्राफ इंडिया क्लब को सरकार ने देश पर लागू किया है, उसका आज खुल्लमखुल्ला दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि इसका दुरुपयोग राजस्थान में खुलेआम हो रहा है, बंगाल में खुलेआम हो रहा है, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को दबाने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से इसका उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। यह शोभा की बात नहीं है। मैं हाल का किस्सा आपको बतलाता हूँ। कलकत्ता और बंगाल में मारवाड़ी मेठों को पकड़-कड़ कर बिना ट्रायल के आज जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया है और इसलिए बन्द कर दिया गया है कि....

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर ब्लैकमार्किट करते हैं तो बन्द ही किया जायगा।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वे बाहर के रहने वाले हैं, उनके हक में वहाँ कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। पिछले दिनों राजस्थान में क्या हुआ, उदयपुर में क्या हुआ, यह भी मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। एक छोटे से मामले को लेकर कुछ गड़बड़ी वहाँ हुई। शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए जन संघ के लोगों ने, वहाँ के म्यूनिसिपल प्रेजीडेंट ने खुद कलेक्टर के साथ घूम घूम कर, एस० पी० के साथ घूम घूम कर लोगों को शान्त किया। उसके बाद वहाँ मिनिस्टर साहब आए। उन्होंने कलेक्टर को बुला कर यह कहा कि तुम यह रिपोर्ट लिखो कि इस घादमी ने शरारत की है। जब कलेक्टर ने इनकार किया और कहा कि मैं कैसे लिख सकता हूँ जब वह घादमी दिन भर भरे साथ रहा है और ऐसी झूठ

रिपोर्टें मैं कैसे लिखूँ तो उस कलेक्टर का वहाँ से तबादला कर दिया गया। जब एस० पी० को कहा कि इस तरह की रिपोर्टें वह लिखे और जब उसने भी इनकार किया और कहा कि वह घादमी उनके साथ घूम रहा था और उसने शान्ति स्थापना के काम में सहायता दी है तो उसको भी ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया और अब डी० आई० जी० को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं। अस्पताल के मंडीकल कालेज का जो प्रिंसिपल इंचार्ज था उसके बारे में भी कहा कि उसने बहुत मदद की है और उसको भी ट्रांसफर कर दिया। यह जो नीति आज हम अख्तियार कर रहे हैं, क्या उचित है? क्या राजनीतिक दलों को दबाने के वास्ते इसका उपयोग होना चाहिये?

जो बातें मैंने कही हैं यदि वे सही हैं तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि लोगों को सन्तुष्ट करने में आप सफल नहीं हुए हैं पर्याप्त मात्रा में और आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आप यहाँ पर बैठ कर राज्य का संचालन करें। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप बाइज्जत और बड़ी खुशी के साथ, बोल पीटते हुए नहीं बल्कि बिना बोल पंटे हुए यहाँ से तशरीफ ले जाइये और दूसरों को यहाँ घाने दीजिये।

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the no-confidence motion in this House has become almost a hardy annual. Nobody in this House, nor anyone outside in the country, takes all these Opposition parties who ally themselves in bringing forward such a motion, with any seriousness. But on this occasion when we are passing through a serious crisis, a crisis of confidence, there are on the one side, prophets of despair and doom like Shri Masani who are trying to undermine the economic stability of this country; there are others like—unfortunately, he is not here—Dr. Lohia, who is preaching that anarchy is better and he is waiting to celebrate the day of deliverance. He would

like to see this country pass through a period of anarchy to find out a new solution to the problems facing us today.

What Shri Masani and his other friends are saying we must very closely examine. A few days back in Bombay he said this—all the time the Plan is the main target of attack—'our economy is stagnant, we are not growing at all, our international credit is at the lowest ebb.' I would like to take serious exception and ask the Home Minister whether attack of this nature on the economic stability and credit in the world of this country should be tolerated. Is it not treasonable to say this kind of thing? I would like to quote only two small passages for your information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Which paper?

Shri Khadilkar: This is from the Swantra Party's *March of the Nation*. This is from his speech in Bombay. He said 'that we are going bankrupt, that TTK is going to lead this country to bankruptcy'. I have nothing to say against that particular thing. That is legitimate. But I am going to refute every other thing that he said. What he has said in the House is legitimate. But what he has stated outside is treasonable and treacherous. I am going to quote it. I quote from the *'March of the Nation of July 3rd* which has reported Mr. Masani's speech. He has advised other countries this way. One is this:

"He welcomed the West German Government's recent decision not to give any more government loans to India and other developing countries except for the legitimate purpose of building roads, bridges, dams and power stations. For everything else, those who wanted capital must go to the money market and raise foreign equity capital".

The second is more important:

"Mr. Masani hoped the US Government would also impose similar economic discipline on the Indian Government by withholding further economic aid unless inflationary policies were abandoned, the proposed Fourth Plan was scrapped, the bias towards heavy industry eliminated and agriculture given the priority that it badly needed".

Now whatever arguments he has made on the floor of the House I will deal with them in a democratic way that is legitimate. But is it proper for a responsible Member of a party and a responsible Member of this House to advocate in the wide world that India is going bankrupt because of this Plan and therefore 'do not come forward with any aid'.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): He has more sympathy with America.

Shri Khadilkar: Nandaji has taken, on the basis of good evidence, certain action against the left communists because they were showing sympathy with the Chinese. There was suspicion that they were inspired by Chinese in their activities in this country. And we defended it in the House. I specifically refer to it because when the World Bank Mission came here, its leader, Mr. Wood, advocated—he has every right as a creditor to do so—demonetisation of our currency, raising of import duties, devaluing our Plan and tying our economy to the free market economy once and for all. The Prime Minister and the Planning Commission recently have taken a decision, a right decision, a bold decision, a correct decision, that even while facing a crisis, there is a constitutional directive placing certain social objectives before our country which cannot be abandoned, that we cannot cut our Plan to please our foreign creditors.

Shri Masani has said that whatever the Prime Minister said in the past

[Shri Khadilkar]

casually has been debunked completely, and about the Finance Minister he has said that he is leading the country to bankruptcy. I shall show now what has happened during the last Plan and the previous Plans, how far we have advanced. But before coming to that, is it proper for a Member of this House. . . .

Shri Ranga: Why not?

Shri Khadilkar: . . . to argue this way and canvas opinion outside the country, asking other countries not to advance us credit, not to help us, to bring this Government to their knees? Is it honourable for the Swatantra Party spokesmen? Have they got the face to go to the people and say that they are being inspired by the world creditors who want to bring this country to its knees, to humiliate it? Is that the way?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No.

Shri Khadilkar: Do they realise that planning in this country has become part of the State apparatus, that planning in this country is not done at the top? When I go to my district, to the villages, people are crying. They want wells, they want drinking water, they want education, they want roads, and above all, they want employment, better life and higher education. So, it is not a process which can be switched off and on according to the decision taken by some technocrats at the top at some pragmatic level. This is not going to help this country, the poor of this country to better their lot. Sometimes pragmatism is bandied about. Pragmatism is a method, it cannot be a substitute for a policy. That must be borne in mind. During the last Plan has industrial production really stagnated or gone down? Let us examine it. There is some time at my disposal, I will plead for a little more time for the economic argument. If we leave aside the old, established industries like textiles, jute, tea and

sugar, which constitute 50 per cent, and go to the chemical, engineering and metallurgical industries, it is a record performance. We have surpassed the targets of the Plan in some cases. This is a phenomenon about which I am prepared to argue with facts and figures, but it is difficult to do it here just now. I am stating it. I say with a little pride that though China has advanced in the industrial sector at a faster rate, on the agricultural sector our rate of growth of 3½ per cent or nearabouts is comparable with China's rate of growth with all their monolithic structure, with all the greater social and economic discipline in that country.

Therefore, in the economic field, when people like Shri Masani argue like this, we need not become apologetic and think that we are committing some mistake. I know of weak spots. I would like to do a little self-reappraisal and be self-analytical, not because there is a no-confidence motion but because they have lost confidence in themselves. They are a frustrated lot and have been left out from the big current of national politics in this country and those who had been out from this current are in a frustrated mood and have now come forward trotting out a no-confidence motion of this nature and I do not take them very seriously. The only sensible speech worth considering and which was critical of the Congress Party came from an independent Member, Maharaja Karni Singh. He made some good contribution. I can understand him because it was more to the point. The other criticisms were absolutely beside the point. What is the state of affairs in the communist party? I am surprised at them. . . . (*Interruptions.*) If you read the latest policy statement, what is the struggle that goes on among them? One section is very eager to share power with the Congress, not actually sharing power but is ready to come closer and form

a united front. That is one line. Another section is there which is supposed to have an extremist line: no, no; do not show softness to Shastriji or Nandaji; now you must take cudgels; the condition in the country has changed; food situation is very critical; this is the time when we must forge a new front and attack. Have they resolved this conflict? Have they the sanction of the party? Let them go to their comrades. Let them join hands with the reactionaries like Acharya Ranga. . . . (*Interruptions.*) Even in dream if you imagine that in this country this Government and the party is defeated, you will be shocked the next morning to find that there would be no alternative and the forces which Acharya Ranga represents will come with bended knees to Shastri and will say: please stay on; we have a greater stake in the stability, in the peaceful progress of this country; for heaven's sake, carry on the Government; whatever weakness may be there, we will stand by you. That is their position because they have a greater stake in this country and they have got a lion's share and it cannot be gainsaid that those who have got the lion's share will not do so. This Government is carrying on whatever progressive policies are possible in the given situation and you have no right to trouble them by bringing in this frivolous motion of no-confidence of one line, seeking an omnibus type of support and a contradictory and opportunistic alliance which is not going to improve party politics nor will the Indian politics tolerate this type of non-sense any longer.

I have got to apply my mind a little. . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have you a mind?

17 hrs.

Shri Khadiikar: Yes, certainly; I have a healthy mind, not a frustrated mind. If I were to apply my mind a little objectively what do I find around? The foreign colonial rule left all the

contradictions and problems of this country bundled together and hung on a peg. In the changed context of the situation, that bundle is unfolding itself and there are the problems of State reorganisation, language problems, border problems and all sorts of problems which have crept up and the Government, whatever its colour, will have to face these problems in a realistic manner. In such a situation, we are mainly concerned with the minimum that a poor man should get. On the agricultural front, I must confess that we have done well so far as foodgrains are concerned compared to other things. There also, I would like to remind Acharya Ranga that there is a shortfall in fertilisers. The fertiliser licences issued to private parties have remained infructuous during the third Plan. Let him check the figures. Who is responsible? We want fertilisers; we are in need of them. Though licences were issued to their party henchmen, even then, they were not honoured and nothing was done. You are responsible for keeping the agricultural production at this level.

Sir, in this country, unfortunately, at the Centre, we see a different phenomenon, a phenomenon which is causing concern. Our Food Minister is trying to evolve a national food policy; it is a commendable effort.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadiikar: I will take some more time, Sir. This is an important issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 24, 1965/Bhadra 2, 1965 (Saka).