

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)



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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 25, 1964/Agrahayana 4, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fire in L.I.C. Building in Delhi

+

- *186. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry instituted to probe into the causes of the recent fire in the L.I.C. building on Asaf Ali Road, Delhi has been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, the police enquiry has been completed.

(b) The fire appears to have been caused by human negligence presumably by dropped cigarette or bidi ends

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: There is an apprehension in the minds of the public that in addition to some damage to furniture and stationery, etc., some very important files and records have also been damaged by this fire. May we know if this enquiry has revealed or thrown some light on this aspect of the matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Except the damage to stationery, etc. referred to by the hon. Member, no important document has been destroyed.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Some-time before this incident, there was another fire in the LIC buildings in Parliament Street the details of which are known to the Government. May we know if there is any similarity between these two cases or the circumstances under which these two fires started?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think so.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May we know what precautions have been taken to see that such occurrences are not repeated again, because this is the second time that a fire has occurred in the LIC?

Mr. Speaker: She may suggest to the Minister to preach against smoking!

Shri Basumatari: May I know if there is any indication of sabotage in this incident?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given; where do we get sabotage?

श्री गुलशन: क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि दफ्तरों में सिगरेट पीने की मनाही कर दी जाये क्योंकि इस के कारण इतने बड़े बड़े पक्के दफ्तरों में आग लग जाती है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : : यह मुश्किल बात है ।

श्री गुलशन : जो आग लग जाती है वह मुश्किल नहीं है ?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very important question that my hon. friend has asked. Let us have a serious answer to that, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह करना मुश्किल है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the difficulty about it?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot argue with him. The answer has been given. I cannot go further. I suggested to Shrimati Savitri Nigam also that they may preach against smoking!

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि क्या इस अग्निकांड में देश द्रोहियों का भी हाथ है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जी नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आग लगी थी और जो इस से पहले आग लगी थी इन दोनों की तुलना में किस में ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ ? और आग की जांच के अनुसार कौन दोषी पाया गया ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : एनक्वायरी भी दोनों में हुई और दोषी भी दोनों में पाए गए, लेकिन क्या नुकसान हुआ इस की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने दोषी पाए गए ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस आग के बारे में चौकीदार पर शंका है कि वह बीड़ी या सिगरेट पीते हुए उसे छोड़ आया । पहली आग के बारे में इत्तला मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर्मचारी इस कमरे में था क्या उस के कोई पाकिस्तानी भी रिश्तेदार हैं इस की जांच की गयी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरा तो खयाल है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आप ने जांच ही नहीं की, तो फिर खयाल क्या हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक किसी माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई खान्ना सबूत न हो तब तक इस तरह की बात कहना दुस्त नहीं है ।

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether any files involving enquiries about the conduct of certain high officials were burnt out in this fire?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think so, Sir.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In the earlier answer, the Minister said that it was caused by a cigarette. Later on in reply to a supplementary he said it was a biri. I submit there is a very big difference between the two.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Is the Minister aware that the fire has been caused by an electric short-circuit?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what is the precise nature of the difficulty or difficulties which the Government have in mind when they say that prohibition of smoking in public buildings to protect costly public properties is difficult or impossible?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I never said it is impossible. I said, it is difficult. It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the precise nature of the difficulties? Are they psychological? Are you a smoker yourself?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not a smoker.

Mr. Speaker: This would imply whether the Speaker is a smoker himself.

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir; I was addressing the Minister direct.

Mr. Speaker: What would the record show? After three years at least we should develop this attitude that we should address the Chair. The Minister should be addressed in the third person.

Shri Kapur Singh: A direction may be given to scribes to indicate that I was addressing the Minister direct.

Shri Oza: If a biri or cigarette can set fire to the LIC building, then the whole Secretariat in these 17 years would have been on fire at sometime or other. Therefore, is he considering having a further probe into the matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is ample proof that this fire was caused by a biri or cigarette end.

Migration from East Pakistan

+

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 *167. Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri E. S. Pandey:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of East Pakistan refugees who have migrated to

India since January this year;

(b) how many of them have so far been rehabilitated and in which States or Union territories;

(c) how many of them are still in the camps awaiting rehabilitation and how they are encamped in various States; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check their influx into India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):
 (a) 7,94,312 persons as reported upto 21st November, 1964.

(b) The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) 2,79,886 persons. There is provision generally for tents and/or basha type of hutment accommodation.

(d) It is proposed to take up with the Pakistan Government, at the next conference of the Home Ministers' of the two countries, the question of the continuing influx and to stress on them the need for taking immediate and effective steps to create conditions which will put an end to this continuing influx.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पुनर्वास मंत्री जी बार बार बयान देते रहते हैं कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से बराबर लोग आते रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस के अलावा सरकार ने कोई और सक्रिय कदम उठाया है कि पाकिस्तान से लोगों का इधर आना रुके ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have taken steps in other directions also. Now the Government of India has decided that no migrant who comes to this country without a migration certificate will be entitled to rehabilitation benefits. In this connection, discretion is given to the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam, in hard cases to make them entitled to rehabilitation benefits.

श्री विभूषि मिश्र : जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बना उस समय यह ध्यान में रखा गया था और यह सिद्धान्त माना गया था कि जो जहाँ है वहाँ रहेगा और कोई भी आदमी साम्प्रदायिक बेसिस पर नहीं निकाला जायगा। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के अलावा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भी लोग बराबर आ रहे हैं और हमारे मंत्री जी बयान देते रहते हैं कि लोग आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने होम मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस के अलावा और कौन सा सक्रिय कदम उठाया है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The first step was the Home Ministers conference. Secondly, the steps we have taken have already been mentioned.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अब तक कितने ईस्ट बंगाल से शरणार्थी आये हैं उन में से कितने बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में भेजे गये हैं और उन में फिशरमैन, एस० टी० सी० और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स कितने हैं ? इन में कितने कैम्प में हैं और कितने बसाये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तमाम डिटेल्स तो उन्हें नहीं मालूम होंगी।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has thought over the necessity and desirability of making a claim on Pakistan for extra lands so that these refugees could be rehabilitated?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think we should wait for the conference of the Home Ministers of these two countries.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं ने पूछा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चम्पारन जिले में जो भेजे गये हैं उन की कितनी तादाद है यह और दूसरे डिटेल्स जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछे वे सब नहीं बतलाये जा सकते क्योंकि

मंत्री महोदय को वह सब मालूम नहीं होंगे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that unofficial voluntary exchange of properties are taking place between the minorities of East Pakistan on the one hand and Assam on the other in a very successful way; if so, whether the Government has any proposal to take up the matter with the Pakistan Government to give sanction to these transfers for the benefit of the minorities in both the countries?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir; we will consider that question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अगले प्रश्न पर मैं जोर से बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कोई वायदा नहीं कर लिया कि अगले प्रश्न पर मैं उन्हें जोर से बोलने की इजाजत दूंगा।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मुझे आशा है कि आप जरूर मुझे इजाजत देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर माननीय सदस्य अगर कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहते हैं तो वे बैठ जायें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know what is the total number of those displaced persons who have crossed over to India from East Pakistan without migration certificates, and what is going to be the ultimate fate of those refugees?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, out of the 7,74,715 migrants who have crossed over to this country till 31st October, 1964, the total number of those who came with migration certificates is only 2,21,426.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The answer to the first part of his question can be got by subtracting one from the other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what is going to be the fate of those who have come without migration certificates because their number is more—about 4 lakhs.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Out of those who entered India up to 31st October, all who wanted relief and rehabilitation benefits have been given such benefits. This restriction only comes into effect from 1st of November, and during this period hardly there were any families which entered India without migration certificates and wanted relief and rehabilitation benefits. Therefore, that question does not arise. The Chief Ministers of the three States will exercise their discretion in deserving cases if there are any.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : 12 अक्टूबर को पाकिस्तान के अय्यूब खान ने प्रधान मंत्री जी का स्वागत किया और उधर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं को मुसलमान बनाया गया, क्या यह भी सूचना सरकार को मिली है, यदि हां, तो इस के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

श्री त्यागी : ऐसी कोई सूचना सरकार को नहीं मिली है ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के भी व्यक्ति हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Certainly there may be some number of migrants belonging to these castes, but we have not got separate figures.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरीके का कोई हिसाब है कि कितने लोग आते हैं और आ कर के वापिस चले जाते हैं और इस तरह सरकार के जो शिविर हैं

उन में गड़बड़ डाल कर फिर चले जाते हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : जितने आते हैं सब के सब सरकारी कैम्पों में नहीं आते हैं बल्कि आधे ऐसे हैं जो अपने रिश्तेदारों में या अपनी पुरानी जानपहचान की जगहों पर चले जाते हैं इसलिए उन के जाने आने की बाबत सरकार के पास कोई इत्तिला नहीं है लेकिन जो कैम्पों में हैं उन की बाबत सरकार के पास इत्तिला है । काफ़ी तादाद में ऐसे लोग आ रहे हैं जोकि एक कैम्प को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह अपने ठिकानों को चले गये हैं ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether the central Ministry has consulted the State Governments to settle these refugees who are coming from Pakistan on the ayacut areas of the States because they require the population to be increased to utilise the irrigation facilities from the reservoirs under these schemes?

Dr. M. M. Das: The camps for the new migrants have been in different States and their number is more than 100. With regard to the camps that have been set up under the State Governments consultation has taken place between the Centre and the State Governments about rehabilitation.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: That was not my question.

Mr. Speaker: He was asking about settling those refugees in irrigated areas.

Dr. M. M. Das: It depends upon the State Governments. They have got their own proposals.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री के उत्तर के अनुसार 7 लाख और कुछ हजार आये हुए व्यक्तियों में 2 लाख 79 हजार अभी तक कैम्पों में हैं, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री की योजना इन बिस्थापितों के पुनर्वास करने की है

और यह कब तक संभवतः सफल हो सकती है ?

श्री ट्यागी : इस में बहुत लम्बा अर्सा लगेगा । असल में जितनी संख्या उन लोगों की है जो कि भारत में आये हैं, उन सब ने सरकार से बिस्थापित होने की मांग नहीं की है और वह अपने आजादी के साथ इधर, उधर रहे हैं लेकिन काफी संख्या एसी है, आधे के करीब ऐसे हैं कि जो कि कम्पों में आ गए हैं और अलवत्ता उनको बसाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । इसके लिए अलग अलग राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी अपनी तादाद दे दी है कि जितने कि वह बसा सकते हैं और उनके लिए जमीनों के रिक्लेमेशन का काम चला कर बहुत जल्द उनको बसाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि जो लोग अपनी फैमिलीज में रह जाते हैं, लौट जाते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की चैकिंग करने का सरकार ने क्या इंतजाम किया है और यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है ?

श्री ट्यागी : मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई परिवार हिन्दुस्तान में आने के बाद फिर अपनी पुरानी जमीन पर पाकिस्तान में जाकर कब्जा करता है तो मैं तो उसका स्वागत ही करता हूँ और हमारी सरकार की यह इच्छा है कि अगर यह हालत हो जाये कि जितने भी लोग यहां आये हैं उन लोगों को फिर अपनी जमीन पाकिस्तान में मिल जाये और वह अमन के साथ अपने पुराने घरों में जाकर बस सकें तो इससे अच्छी कोई दूसरी बात और नहीं होगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : श्रीमन्, ऐसे लोग जो कि बिना परमिट के लौट जाते हैं और जो एक बग़ावत के बीज बोते हैं उन के बारे में आप क्या चैकिंग करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether Government have assured themselves that the people who are migrating from Pakistan are not doing so because of harassment there or because the conditions there are not still secure for their stay? If not, why have the rehabilitation benefits been withdrawn from these people?

Dr. M. M. Das: We cannot deny the fact that the migrants from East Pakistan are coming to this country because of want of security to their life, their property, the honour of their womenfolk and so on.

श्री S. N. Chaturvedi: The latter part of my question has not been answered. Why were the rehabilitation benefits withdrawn from them?

श्री ट्यागी: It was replied the other day.

श्री Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that this continued exodus of minorities from East Pakistan, as the Minister has revealed only indicates continued insecurity to property and life of the minorities in Pakistan? If so, without trying to make the conditions safe for them, according to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, why is it that Government have adopted such stringent measures as not to recognise the refugees as refugees if they come without any migration certificates?

श्री ट्यागी: As I had explained the other day, the process of issuing migration certificates has been liberalised and more than half of the people are now getting their migration certificates without undergoing a lot of red tape. It is easily given. Therefore, we have decided that only those people will be given relief and rehabilitation benefits as bring migration certificates. Otherwise, there is the risk of many other people trying to infiltrate into the camps and create trouble.

श्री Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that when our hon. Minister visited Assam, looking to the willing work of the refugees in Assam,

he promised that they would be provided with lands and implements for cottage industries for the development of those people; if so, how far has he implemented his promises?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Assam Government has taken up this question in right earnest. Only the other day we sanctioned, if I remember aright, Rs. 84 lakhs and odd for the establishment of industries and reclamation of land, contour bunding in the Garo Hills and other things, and the process is continuing.

Deportation of Pakistani Infiltrants

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*188. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that deportation of Pakistani infiltrants from Assam had been suspended on the 30th September, 1964;

(b) the circumstances necessitating such suspension; and

(c) how many cases of deportation were at that time pending before the tribunals?

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

(a) and (b). During the period from the 29th September to the 9th October, 1964, when the procedures under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, which was promulgated on the 23rd September, 1964 were being finalised, the issue of quit notices had to be suspended.

(c) 616.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that to avoid false propaganda by the Pakistan press and Government on the eve of the Indo-Pak Home Ministers' Conference the Government issued a direction to the Government of Assam to slow down the pace of deportation; if not, why has the rate of

deportation abruptly fallen and slowed down to such an extent?

Shri Hathi: No instructions were issued to the Assam Government to slow down the rate of deportation as stated by the hon. Member. What happened was that we were revising the procedure for issue of quit notices. Originally, as the procedure stood, the competent authority, that is, the Superintendent of Police or the Police Commissioner, issued quit notices and the persons left or did not leave; but in order to introduce an element of judicial scrutiny also and to give them a chance if they wanted to be heard before a tribunal, this procedure was revised. However, deportation has not been slowed down; quit notices were suspended.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the slowing down of deportation from Assam together with the increasing number of infiltrants into Assam has created a serious law and order situation; if so, what steps is Government going to take to quicken the pace of deportation?

Shri Hathi: We have not received any information from the Assam Government to the effect that there has been slow progress in deportation which has resulted in the law and order situation getting deteriorated.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government is drawn to a report submitted by General Cariappa, who visited East Pakistan some time back, to the effect that Muslims who were deported were served peremptory orders to quit without their papers and documents being properly verified or verified at all and certain instances of this nature are already brought by General Cariappa to the notice of the Home Minister; if so, what is the actual position?

Shri Hathi: I have not read this report which the hon. Member refers to, but at the conference of the Home Ministers, the Pakistani Delegation did suggest that some of the Muslims who

had been deported were Indian nationals and that their cases have not been examined. We denied these charges and to make sure that there is a judicial scrutiny also we have revised this.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अवैध रूप से आए हुए इन पाकिस्तानियों के निष्कासन के लिए जो विशेष न्यायालय बनाए गए थे, उन में कितने केसिज आए और उन में से कितने केसिज में निर्णय दिये गये, जिनके आधार पर उन लोगों को पाकिस्तान भेजा गया और बार्डर का जो हिस्सा खाली कराना है, उसको खाली कराने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री हाथी : ट्रिब्यूनल के पास 31,756 केसिज आये थे और इस साल के सितम्बर तक 31,110 लोगों को रिपोर्ट किया गया है। 31,756 cases went before the tribunal; out of that 31,110 were held to be Pakistanis. The number of cases pending is 616.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह था कि बार्डर को खाली कराने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

श्री हाथी : आसाम गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का सर्वे करने के लिए एक स्पेशल आफिसर की नियुक्ति की है कि वहाँ पर कितने फेमिलीज को अपरूट करना सम्भव है। शायद आठ हजार फेमिलीज का अन्दाजा है। आगे कार्यवाही हो रही है।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Is it a fact that infiltrants entering India from East Pakistan are settling on the border and trying to rename the colony in which they are living after the name of the village which they left in East Pakistan and, if so, may I know the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पाकिस्तान सरकार की दुरभिसन्धि से पाकिस्तानी आसाम में घुस रहे हैं, ताकि एक सम्प्रदाय विशेष की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की जाये, इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर क्यों नहीं सरकार दृढ़ता से उनको बाहर निकाल डालती ?

श्री हाथी : सरकार दृढ़ता से उनको बाहर निकाल रही है और अब एक लाख से ज्यादा आदमियों को डिपोर्ट कर दिया गया है।

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that our Home Minister, when he was in Assam, was convinced that the number of tribunals was inadequate, ineffective and, if so, what action has been taken in this regard uptill now?

Shri Hathi: We have increased the number of tribunals.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to Pakistan's mischievous, sinister propoganda that Indian Muslims are turned out from India because they are Muslims and Hindus from Pakistan are welcomed by the Government because they are Hindus and that this Pakistani propoganda is to a certain extent, to a limited extent, successful and it finds a place in the columns of very reputable foreign papers? If the Government is aware of this kind of propoganda, may I know what steps are being taken to counteract it?

Shri Hathi: This argument, or this information, namely, that Indian Muslims are deported or sent out of India was mentioned by the Pakistan delegation at the conference of the Home Ministers. We denied that. We said that it is only Pakistani nationals that are being sent.....

Shri Nath Pai: There is the propoganda in a foreign paper like the New York Times.

Shri Hathi: We have announced that no Indian Muslim is being deported and that it is only the Pakistani Muslims who are being deported.

We have also told them so often and have informed the general public also. So, there is no truth in this propaganda that Indian Muslims are being evacuated.

Mr. Speaker: What he meant to convey was whether they have confined the denunciation or repudiation only in the conferences or whether they have counteracted the propaganda also that is being carried on?

Shri Nath Pal: Particularly in foreign countries.

Shri Hem Barua: An Indian like Gen. Cariappa has also said to that effect.

Shri Hathi: We have made the statements in this regard publicly.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what has happened to the Pakistan Muslim deportees who were taken to Punjab border and the Punjab Government refused to take them? May I know whether they are still being maintained in those camps at Government expense or some negotiations are under way with the Pakistan Government about that?

Shri Hathi: This, of course, does not relate to the Assam border. About those Muslims who were deported and to which Pakistan objected, the representatives of the Pakistan Government had come there and, I think, almost all except about 30 families or 150 nos. have been accepted.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of those Pakistanis who were deported have come back again in India?

Shri Hathi: We also feel that it may be that the people who were deported may come back. For that purpose, we are thinking of introducing either identity cards or thumb impressions so that if they come back, they will be identified.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have we suspended these deportations because of some outside pressure or persuasion

or have we discovered some administrative lacunae in our own procedures?

Shri Hathi: We have not suspended the actual deportation. What we have suspended was, as I mentioned earlier, the issuing of quit notices.

Mr. Speaker: Is that suspension under some pressure from outside on account of certain lacunae here?

Shri Hathi: There is no suspension of deportation at all.

Shri Kapur Singh: Was the suspension under outside pressure, or were there some defects in our own administrative procedure which we wanted to rectify?

Shri Hathi: There has been no suspension of deportation at all, but suspension of quit notices.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how often this process of deportation is being suspended in order to make changes in the procedure for determining who the actual infiltrants are and who are not?

Shri Hathi: As I have said, there has been no question of suspension of the act of actual deportation. What was suspended was the issuing of quit notices, and that was done once only; not even in the past had it happened.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Kapur Singh: You might ask the hon. Minister to answer this question. What is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee?

Mr. Speaker: That supplementary question is not relevant here.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : चूँकि ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जो केसिस गये हैं उन में से शत प्रतिशत केसिस में लोगों को पाकिस्तानी नागरिक करार दिया गया है और चूँकि

अभी तक असम में बहुत अधिक संख्या में ऐसे लोग उपस्थित हैं, इस वास्ते उनके जल्दी से जल्दी निष्कासन के लिए सरकार ट्रिब्यूनल की संख्या में वृद्ध करेगी या कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत वे अति शीघ्र वहाँ से निकाले जा सकें ?

Shri Hathi: We have sanctioned an increase in the number of the tribunals so that the work can be expedited.

शरणार्थी शिविरों में उपद्रव

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{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दे० व० पुरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
श्री जाकड़ी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुरुशस्त्रम :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
श्री कजरोलकर :

क्या पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के आ-प्रवाजकों के विभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों में हाल में ही कुछ उपद्रव हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके कारण जानने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ; और

(ग) अविष्य में इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी हाँ । एसी सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि माना, हस्तनापुर और रुद्रपुर के शिविरों में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों

ने अशान्ति उत्पन्न की थी । पर शिविर अधिकारियों ने उचित कार्यवाही की और अब शिविरों में शान्ति है ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(ख) छानबीन से यह पता चला है कि पुराने विस्थापित अपने को नये विस्थापित बता कर पुनः सहायता तथा पुनर्वास सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जो शिविरों में प्रविष्ट हुए उनकी उकसाहट से ही यह झगड़े हुए हैं । उन्होंने नये विस्थापितों को भड़काने के उद्देश्य से झूठे काद्रे किये कि वे उनको कृषि-भूमि दिला देंगे तथा नकद सहायता में वृद्धि करवा देंगे । कुछ मामलों में उन्हें ऐसे बहानों पर विस्थापितों से घत एकत्रित करते भी पाया गया । क्योंकि वे किये गये वादों को पूर्ण करने में असमर्थ थे उन्होंने अशान्ति उत्पन्न कर दी ताकि उनकी ओर से ध्यान हट जाये । इस बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल में एक संस्था का उदय भी प्रकाश में आया जिसका उद्देश्य यह था कि सीमा के निकट वे पुराने विस्थापितों को नये विस्थापित बता कर आवाजाही केन्द्रों में भेजे जो वहाँ घन एकत्रित करें और फिर दूसरे विस्थापितों को शिविर छोड़ने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करें । शिविरों में नये विस्थापित कभी कभी इस-समाज-विरोधी तत्वों की चालों में आ जाते हैं किन्तु उन में से अधिकतर शान्ति तथा कानून का पालन करते हैं ।

(ग) जो विस्थापित शिविरों में पहले से ही प्रविष्ट हैं उनकी वास्तविकता के सम्बन्ध में उचित छानबीन की जा रही है । शिविरों में अनुशासन के पालन के सम्बन्ध में कड़े आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं । यदि कोई शिविर के अनुशासन को भंग करता है तो उसे सर्वप्रथम लिख कर चेतावनी दी जाती है, यदि वह पुनः कुबर्ता करता है तो उसको डोल बन्द कर दिया जाता है ; यदि वह

तीसरी बार शिविर के अनुशासन को भंग करता है या दूसरों को ऐसा करने के लिये उकसाता है ता ऐसी दशा में उसे परिवार सहित शिविर से निकाला जा सकता है।

स बारे में राज्य सरकारों को भी आवश्यक आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि जो व्यक्ति अशान्ति उत्पन्न करते हैं उनके साथ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाये।

श्री प्रकाशचौर झास्त्री : ये जो उपद्रव इन शरणार्थी शिविरों में हुए हैं क्या इनके पीछे कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के व्यक्तियों का भी हाथ पाया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any political parties were behind this.

Dr. M. M. Das: No; we think that it is the old migrants who managed to enter into these camps who are responsible for this.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out that the other day Shri Tyagi, the Senior colleague of the Deputy Minister very emphatically stated in this House that the reason why permission to hold meetings was refused was—I think Dr. Ranen Sen was on his feet at that time—that men of Dr. Ranen Sen's political persuasion.....

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Nath Pai: I am only quoting him....used the opportunities to mislead the refugees? How do we reconcile the two statements?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I would refer my hon. friend to the proceedings of the House. I did not say that political parties were behind it, but.....

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister can rely on my memory.

Shri Tyagi: I did not say that political parties were behind it, but I had said that these people were playing politics there: That was my point.

श्री प्रकाशचौर झास्त्री : भारत में काम करने वाले सम्भव है वे राजनीतिक दलों से

सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति न हों लेकिन जो शरणार्थी पूर्वा पाकिस्तान से आए हैं क्या उनमें कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं कि जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य लेकर शरणार्थी बन कर आए हैं और वे यह गड़बड़ करा रहे हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : ऐसा कोई पता गवर्नमेंट को नहीं है।

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है कि जो शरणार्थी वहाँ से आए हैं, उनके साथ कुछ पाकिस्तानी भी हैं जा कि जासूसी का काम कर रहे हैं और जो उपद्रव कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो इसके ऊपर सरकार क्या निगरानी रख रही है, या इसकी इनकवायरी की गई है, इस तरह की भी कोई इत्तिला आपके पास आई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: There have been one or two cases where suspicion had been roused in the mind of the camp commandant that there might be some agents of the other country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में एडमिट किया गया है कि पुराने शरणार्थी नए शरणार्थियों में आ गये हैं और गड़बड़ी करने लगे हैं। क्या सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया था कि इन शिविरों में उपद्रवी लोग न घुस सकें और उन्हें जाकर गुमराह न कर सकें ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have arranged for screening these refugees. One team is already working in the Mana camp, and by the middle of the next month, that is, December, the screening of the Mana camp which is the largest of all our camps will be completed. The other camps will be taken up by turns for screening.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मिल कैसे एक दूसरे से गये ? एक एक साल पहले आए और एक आज आये होंगे ? ये दोनों आपस में कैसे मिल गये ? क्लेम करने में छः महीने लग जाते हैं ! किस तरह से वे इंटरमिगल कर गये ?

Dr. M. M. Das: What happens is that the old migrants go to the border and there enlist themselves in the interception camps as new migrants. There has been no check on that up till now.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद: स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

“छानबीन से यह पता चला है कि पुराने विस्थापित अपने को नए विस्थापित बता कर पुनः सहायता तथा पुनर्वास सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जो शिविरों में प्रविष्ट हुए उनकी उकसाहट से ही यह झगड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने नए विस्थापितों को भड़काने के उद्देश्य से झूठे वादे किये कि वे उनकी कृषि भूमि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी स्टेटमेंट पढ़ेंगे क्या ?

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये पुराने जो रिफ्यूजी थे वे कैसे नए बन कर उसमें घुस गए हैं ? क्या कोई स्क्रूटिनी नहीं हुई है, कोई जांच नहीं हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी का जवाब तो उन्होंने अभी दिया है कि वे बोर्डर पर चले जाते हैं और वहां शामिल हो जाते हैं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : जो उपद्रव हुए हैं उन उपद्रवों के अन्दर कितनी गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं और इन गिरफ्तार होने वालों में नए कितने थे और पुराने कितने थे ?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the Mana camp, 16 migrants have been proceeded against under different sections; in the Rudrapur camp, 24 persons were arrested, and later all of them were released on bail. In the Hastinapur camp, no arrest was made.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने नए थे और कितने पुराने थे ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Most of them are old ones.

श्री गुलशन : गड़बड़ करने वाले शरणार्थियों में से जो पुरुष शरणार्थी थे, उनमें से क्या कोई पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करता हुआ भी पकड़ा गया है ?

श्री त्यागी : पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करते हुए कोई नहीं पकड़े गये हैं बल्कि दूसरे किस्म के अपराधों में पकड़े गए हैं, जैसे फर्ज कीजिये कि किसी सब-इंस्पेक्टर को पीटा दिया, उसकी पिस्तौल ले ली या कुछ और ऐसी डिसटर्बेस कर दी।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that there were serious disturbances in the refugee camp at Betul? If so, what is the reason for Government not mentioning Betul camp as one of the camps where there were disturbances?

Dr. M. M. Das: The question related to recent times.

Mr. Speaker: Whether some disturbances have 'lately' occurred—that is the question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Disturbances have lately occurred there. It was about a month ago when there were very serious disturbances there.

Dr. M. M. Das: Unfortunately, the discretion was ours.

Shri Hem Barua: Why 'unfortunately'?

Dr. M. M. Das: In our judgment—we may be wrong—we did not include it in the reply to the question.

Mr. Speaker: The information should be supplied because 'lately' should include any recent incident occurring within one month.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that soon after the disturbances broke out in Rudrapur on 7th October, the Chief Minister of UP wrote to the Central Government pointing out that the root cause of the trouble was the rules under which cash doles to DPs could be reduced or stopped without giving them full employment,

and that rule being defective it should be suitably amended? If so, what is the reaction of the Central Government to that suggestion?

Dr. M. M. Das: Just after the incident in the Rudrapur camp, Shrimati Kripalani, Chief Minister of UP, visited the camp and succeeded in pacifying the migrants. She made certain recommendations to the Central Government. We have considered those recommendations.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Do Government propose to change that defective rule regarding stoppage of cash doses?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member wants details, I require notice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that mismanagement at the Mana camp and the behaviour of some officers was one of the causes of the unrest?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is not at all any foundation for this kind of allegation.

Bomb Explosions in J. & K.

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*190. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the bomb explosions in Jammu and Kashmir since the termination of the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the action being taken to see that such incidents are stopped; and

(c) the number of persons so far apprehended in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) We have received information of ten explosions in Jammu and Kashmir State since the termination of the last session of the Lok Sabha..

(b) All possible precautions have been taken by the State Government to stop a recurrence of these incidents.

(c) Nil.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा के घर में बम डाला गया। अगर यह बात उसके इत्म में है तो क्या उसको मालूम है कि कौन उसके लिये जिम्मेदार है, किन लोगों ने उसे डाला है, उसमें प्लेविसाइट फ्रंट के लोगों का हाथ है या दूसरे लोग उसके पीछे हैं।

श्री हाथी : मैंने जो दस विस्फोट बतलाये उनमें से वह भी एक है, और उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार जांच कर रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि यह बम किस देश के देने हुए हैं और कहां से यह बम हासिल किये जाते हैं। अगर हां तो किस तरह से उन्हें रोका जा सकता है।

श्री हाथी : अभी जांच की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अब भी जम्मू काश्मीर में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर बम फटने की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और क्या इसमें राजनीतिक दलों का कोई हाथ है।

श्री हाथी : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो इत्तला है उससे पता चलता है कि इसमें पाकिस्तानी एजण्ट्स का हाथ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि गत अधिवेशन के बाद से अब तक 10 बम विस्फोट हुए तो क्या यह इफलिये ज्यादा हो रहे हैं कि श्रेष्ठ अब्दुल्ला का कार्यक्रम अब ज्यादा सक्रिय हो रहा है और जो उनका ग्रुप है वह ज्यादा सक्रिय होकर काम कर रहा है। क्या इसके माने यह हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर में इस कारण से सारी गड़बड़ हो रही है।

श्री हाथी : इस बारे में जम्मू काश्मीर के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो एक बयान दिया है 20 नवम्बर को, उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया है कि :

“the agents were crossing over from Pakistan and indulging in bomb outrages in an attempt to create scare and confusion and disturb the peace in the State.”

Shri Ranga: Why is it and how is it that nobody till now has been apprehended although ten explosions have taken place? Is it because that the Government is so stable that it is not afraid of anybody and therefore it does not want to take action against anybody, or because they are not able to find out anyone at all who can be apprehended as being in any way responsible for this Pakistani espionage?

Shri Hathi: Not that nobody is arrested. So far as these ten are concerned, nobody was arrested, but some people have been interrogated. In other cases some people have been arrested

Shri Ranga: But in regard to these ten, nothing has been done.

Mr. Speaker. Interrogation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि इसमें पाकिस्तानी लोगों का हाथ है। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस की क्या रिपोर्ट है और उस पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कार्रवाई की है।

श्री हाथी : आम तौर से सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट के बारे में यहां कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है, लेकिन इन्फार्मेशन है।

Shri Nath Pal: The Minister said that as many as ten explosions have taken place since the House adjourned after the last session, and he then added that not a single person had so far been arrested. Does that not dis-

play a rather incredible laxity on the part of the arms of security in the State, or is it the reason, as the explosions took place deep inside Jammu and Kashmir, that they were carried out at the behest of Pakistan by their local accomplices? What is the reason that the Government cannot track down any culprit?

Shri Hathi: It may be that people crossing the border might have done it, or it may be that somebody from inside also might have done it. This has to be ascertained, and I can make a categorical statement only after I get the information or the result of the investigation. Before that I cannot make any categorical statement.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : क्या इन दस बम विस्फोटों की जांच के सिलसिले में सरकार को यह पता लगा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला, प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट और पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों के बीच में सम्बन्ध हो गया है और अब उन्होंने यह सिलसिला शुरू किया है कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य में ऐसे विस्फोट बड़े पैमाने पर किये जायें और उन से राज्य की सुरक्षा को खतरा पहुंचे।

श्री हाथी : उस का तो रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही पता लगेगा, अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the infiltration of the Pakistani agents in Jammu and Kashmir has increased to such an extent that it is now not possible at all to distinguish between the original inhabitants and the infiltrators?

Shri Hathi: I have not been able to follow the last portion of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it has reached to such an extent that it is not possible now to distinguish between the old inhabitants and the infiltrators.

Shri Hathi: I do not think it is not possible to determine whether they are infiltrators or not.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether, in view of the increase in incidents of bomb explosions, the Central Government have given any financial aid for investigation, to the State Government?

Shri Hathi: When the State Government asks for, we do give it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether any person has been injured during the last 10 explosions and what is the nature of damage to properties?

Shri Hathi: In one case, the first one, the wall was slightly damaged; in the second there was no damage; in the third, slight damage was caused to the building; in the fourth, a portion of the roof of the Forest Ranger's Office was blown off; in the fifth, no damage; and then, a window and some portions were damaged. There is no personal injury in any case.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : डोगरा जी का क्या हुआ ?

Shri Hathi: A wall, a few doors and windows were damaged.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया, दस बम विस्फोटों के बाद गिरफ्तारी एक भी नहीं हुई, तो क्या इस से यह अनुमान लगाया जाये कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की जो पुलिस है वह इस विषय में असावधानी से काम ले रही है, यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की संख्या को बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैं ने अभी बतलाया, जब स्टेट मवर्नमेंट सहायता मांगती है तो हमारी पुलिस सहायता देती है । लेकिन अभी तक इन्वेस्टिगेशन जारी है और कोई पकड़ा नहीं गया है, इस का अभी से कोई इन्फरेंस निकालना ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Abdul Ghanj Goni: May I know if the State Government has asked the Central Government for special aid or special police aid and investigation by the Centre?

Shri Hathi: In particular for this case, they have not approached, but earlier they had, and we have sent our officers.

श्री बड़े : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दस बम विस्फोट हुए, तो क्या बम विस्फोटों के अवशेषों से कुछ पता चला कि यह बम कहां के बने हुए थे ?

श्री प्रशास्यो : बिल्कुल ठीक बात है, और इस के लिये जो हमारे मिलिटरी के एंडबाइजर्स हैं उन्हें जांच के लिये भेजा गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने भेजा है ।

श्री बड़े : अभी तक दस विस्फोट हुए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर इतना समय लग जायेगा तो हम क्या करेंगे ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if information is at the disposal of the Central Government whether they are in a position to confirm or deny press reports that are frequently appearing that Pakistani agents are suspected to be behind these explosions?

Shri Hathi: I have already said.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

C.S.I.R. Enquiry Committee Report

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 *191. { **Shri E. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Daji:

Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 718 on the 16th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Mudaliar Committee has since submitted a report regarding the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those recommendations?

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

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Members is drawn to Chapter 16 of the Report, copy of which is available in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) The recommendations will be considered by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in its next meeting.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Government are giving their active consideration to one of the recommendations, namely, that the CSIR should primarily concern themselves with applied research?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are giving active consideration to all the recommendations, but before we implement any of them, we want to place them before the Governing Body and invite the opinion of the Governing Body and then decide what action should be taken.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what specific measures are adopted to see that the inordinate delay which takes place in processing and finalising the schemes of the CSIR is avoided?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no delay—hardly a month or two—but before the report was submitted, the report has been circulated to all the members of the Governing Body. We

are going to call a meeting of the Governing Body and consider it. I think we have been very expeditious.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि चेन्नरमैन साहब के कहने से मि० जैन का नाम नहीं भेजा गया और उन्हें नामिनेट नहीं किया गया, इसलिए एक अफसर को अपनी नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ा ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: That has nothing to do with the reviewing committee. I am sure my hon. friend is referring to the question of Dr. Kichlu's resignation. I am prepared to answer that, but it does not arise out of this.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मुदालियार कमेटी की रिक्मेन्डेशन्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में देरी होने की वजह से बहुत से साइंटिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चले गए हैं क्योंकि उन को काम नहीं मिला ? अगर हाँ, तो उन की तादाद क्या है जो देश से बाहर चले गये हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already said that there has been no delay in considering the report of the Committee. The last meeting of the Committee was held on the 21st September and the report was finalised. Hardly two months have passed. When the report comes, it has to be cyclostyled and circulated. Opinions have to be invited. The Governing Body has to be called. I am surprised my hon. friend should say that there has been delay in considering this report.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि साइंटिस्ट बाहर चले गये हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has nothing to do with the reviewing committee. On the contrary, we are getting scientists from abroad.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं इंग्लैंड में था तो मुझ से ग्राम इंडियन्स ने कहा कि यहाँ

से टीचर्स बाहर जा रहे हैं, आप इस बात का खयाल रखें ।

Some scientists are going to Canada and England and that number is very large. He should pay some attention to that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall certainly do that.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साइंटिफिक और इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च काउंसिल ने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है कि किस प्रकार शुगर फॅक्टरीज में रिकवरी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो जैसी कि विदेशों में होती है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the hon. Member means that we should have some research done with regard to the production from sugarcane, I will certainly bear that in mind.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that in pursuance of the Mudaliar Committee report, a questionnaire has been sent to all the research personnel of the CSIR, out of 60 heads of which one says: "Do you feel a sense of belongingness to your work community?" and if so, may I know what reply Government expect, except a slogan similar to that of national integration?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I assure my hon. friend that when we issue a questionnaire, we do not expect slogans as answers. We want our scientists to tell us what their difficulties are. They should have a feeling of belonging to the laboratory. I may also tell my hon. friend that next month in Lucknow we are having a conference of Directors where this report will also be discussed.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Will it be possible for the Government to finalise its examination of the report and announce its decision to the Parliament in February, before the next budget session starts?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have every hope that I will be able to do so either in February or March.

Shri B. Barua: May I know whether the Government will accept the recommendations of the Governing Body or Government reserve the right to modify the recommendations of the Governing Body?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The function of the Ministry, as I understand, is to lay down the policy after taking the advice of the best authorities available in India or outside. We now have the report of the reviewing committee. Then we shall get the opinion of the Governing Body. We shall also have the opinion of the Directors. We will take all these into consideration and then decide what our policy should be.

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वह रिपोर्ट फरवरी या मार्च में हाउस के सामने रखेंगे । उस की खास खास रिकमेंडेशन्स क्या हैं, क्या वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid, my hon. friend.....

Mr. Speaker: He wants the main recommendations of the report. Will the hon. Minister be able to give them just now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what report my hon. friend is referring to.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the reaction of the Mudaliar Committee towards the increasing number of pool officers having the highest research qualifications in the field of scientific and industrial research, and what action Government want to take on that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I told the House, we have not yet decided to take action on any of the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee till we have given some more thought to it. Two months are hardly sufficient to decide what our policy should be.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The first part of my question has not been answered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as scientific pool is concerned—I will just see if I have got the recommendation here—I think they have supported the scheme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister said that the report of the Mudaliar Committee will be put before the governing body. May I know, if this report will be considered by this body only, how do Government propose to safeguard that on this report, which *inter alia* comments on the working of the institute and the governing body being responsible for the same, they will be able to take a proper decision?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any criticism on the working of the CSIR as such. Of course, they have made some recommendations both in regard to CSIR and in regard to various other laboratories. These recommendations are in the nature of improvements suggested, not criticisms, and the only proper body to consider them should be the governing body which governs the CSIR. Which other body can consider them?

प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री वारियर :
* 192. श्री दात्री :
श्री अ० ब० राघवन :
श्री पोट्टेकाट्ट :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 सितम्बर, 1964 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 697 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या

Capitation fees.

विभिन्न कदम उठाये हैं कि देश की शिक्षा-संस्थाओं को विद्यार्थियों से 'दान शुल्क' तथा 'प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क' नहीं लेना चाहिये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :
विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3444/64]

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to item No. 2 on the first page where it is said that the promoters of the institutions should deposit in approved securities a minimum amount of Rs. 30 lakhs; if so, does he not consider that this sort of condition will be hampering the progress of such institutions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Madam.... (Interruptions). I am sorry—Yes, Sir, my attention has been drawn to this.

Mr. Speaker: Chair has no sex.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I have always valued and respected the absolute impartiality of the Chair.

Well, Sir, my attention was drawn to this proposal, and I assure the hon. Member that this proposal has been put forward not to hamper the cause of technical education but to promote it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what other steps are going to be taken so that on the one hand these institutions do not charge any donation fees or capitation fees and, on the other, their progress is not hampered?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as Government is concerned we have made it clear that unless the institutions conform to the pattern laid down by us we will give no assistance, and one of the important conditions is that no capitation fees should be charged to students.

Shri Daji: May I recall the statement reported to have been made by the Minister himself that charging of capitation fees is blackmarketing in

education. If that is so, not only for the future but even now if these institutions continue taking capitation fees, may I know whether the aid that has been given or is being given will immediately be stopped?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not giving any aid to these institutions. The difficulty is this. In the State of Mysore where these institutions have been set up capitation fees are being charged. Unfortunately, the University has affiliated these institutions and the State has supported the affiliation. All that they could do was to see that some sort of standards are maintained by these institutions. The Central Government is not giving any aid to these institutions.

Shri Daji: Cannot they advise the State Government to withdraw their policy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the advice we give to the States were to be carried out, conditions in this country would be much better.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Formation of Whitley Councils

{ **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
*193. { **Shri Daji:**
 { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 495 on the 30th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any meeting was held with the Central Government employees' representatives to arrive at a final decision regarding formation of Whitley Councils;

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

(c) whether the employees' representatives have started countrywide agitation against Government's failure to establish Joint Consultative machinery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Further consultations with individual employees' organisations are being held.

(c) Government are not aware of any such agitation.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

{ **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
*194. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

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

(a) when the course on petroleum technology was introduced in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(b) the staff position since the inception of the Department in the School of Mines;

(c) whether representations had been received from the students demanding improvement in the staff position; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to comply with the same?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In 1957-58.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3445/64.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All possible steps have been taken including attempts to secure the services of an expert under Unesco Programme of Technical Assistance and of qualified Indians, by personal contact, in India and abroad.

Zoological Survey of India

{ **Shri R. Barua:**
*195. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
 { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
 { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**

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

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee appointed to review the working of the Zoological Survey of India in 1961 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features of the report and decisions taken thereon;

(c) whether the work done by the Zoological Survey of India during these years has contributed to the advancement of scientific knowledge on the subject; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3446(i)/64].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A considerable advance has been made in our knowledge of the taxonomy, zoogeography and ecology of the Fauna of India. A statement showing some of the more important researches made during the period 1959-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3446(ii)/64].

Oil Exploration in Iran

***196. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed agreement for collaborating in exploration of off-shore areas of Iran for oil with ENI of Italy has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Agreement?

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

(a) An agreement has been concluded with AGIP which is a subsidiary of ENI of Italy, and Phillips Petroleum Corporation of U.S.A. for submission of a joint bid for a concession for oil exploration in District I Area 2 of Iran.

(b) As the Iranian authorities are yet to take a decision on the bids for this area, it is not in the public interest to disclose the terms of the agreement with AGIP and Phillips.

राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस

*197. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुजशन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष समस्त देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस मनाया गया था

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस के लिये किस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० बिष्णु) : (क) नागरिकों की केन्द्रीय परिषद्, नई दिल्ली की प्रेरणा पर इस वर्ष 20 अक्टूबर को राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस मनाया गया। सारे केन्द्रीय असेनिक कार्यालयों, राज्य-क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों और केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से इस दिवस को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार मनाए जाने की आशा थी। यद्यपि इस दिवस को गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं अथवा ऊपर लिखे हुए निकायों के अतिरिक्त (अन्य क्षेत्रों में) दूसरे निकायों द्वारा मनाए जाने के बारे में नागरिकों की केन्द्रीय परिषद् के पास राज्य परिषदों से पूरे विवरण प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, तथापि समाचार पत्रों में देखे गए विवरणों से मालूम होता है कि यह दिवस देश भर में मनाया गया।

(ख) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी असेनिक कार्यालयों द्वारा इस बारे में किये गये व्यय सम्बन्धी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु सरकारी कार्यालयों द्वारा किसी विशेष व्यय की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये थी।

(ग) नागरिकों की केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा बनाये गये कार्यक्रम की एक प्रति

सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी है।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल०
टी० 3447/64].

Fertilizer Corporation

*198. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is proposing to form a new Fertilizer Corporation in India;

(b) whether its shares will be allotted to foreign industrialists; and

(c) if so, the percentage of their participation in this venture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to form a new Fertilizer Corporation with foreign participation.

Uplift of Border Areas

*199. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the various schemes sanctioned by that Ministry for the uplift of the border areas after the Chinese aggression; and

(b) the financial assistance rendered by the Government for each of these schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3448/64].

Goa

*200. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided that Goa should continue to remain a Union territory for ten years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Government's policy in the matter was stated by the late Prime Minister while answering supplementaries to Question No. 603 in the Lok Sabha on the 16th March, 1964 as follows:

"The Government of India feel that the present is not the time to do it. Whether it is desirable or not desirable is another question. It is not the time to do it, soon after the liberation of Goa, the elections there etc. In any event it requires some time to quieten down, for feelings not to be excited there. There is a very strong party there—may be it is not a majority but just nearly half—which is very much opposed to merger. So, raising the question now creates difficulties, creates trouble and diverts people's attention from the work of consolidation in Goa, and it is better for a few years to elapse. Then the matter may be taken up and let them decide as they choose. The Government of India does not see any need for any hurry in this matter. It is immaterial whether it is done after five years' or ten years' time."

The Government have not reviewed this matter since then.

Bhaktavatsalam Committee Report

*201. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhaktavatsalam Committee on Women's Education has submitted its report;

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

(c) whether any decision has been taken on those recommendations?

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

(b) A summary of the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3449/64].

(c) The recommendations have been forwarded for necessary action to State Governments, State Councils for Women's Education and Voluntary Educational Organizations. The Central Government have also initiated suitable action on the recommendations concerning them.

Ex-Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

*202. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been instituted against the ex-Prime Minis-

ter of Kashmir, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad; and

(b) if so, the agency which is entrusted with investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has been detained under the orders of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in exercise of the powers vested in them. It is, therefore, for that Government to take further action in his case.

Riots in Kerala

*203. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity in food-grains in Kerala has of late given rise to riots in that State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain peace and order there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The food situation in Kerala did give rise to certain incidents threatening the maintenance of law and order.

(b) All possible precautions have been taken to maintain law and order in the State; and the situation there is on the whole now peaceful.

Properties of Refugees in East Pakistan

*204. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given as Unstarred Question No. 210 on the 9th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the extent of evacuee property left behind by East Pakistani refugees

who have migrated into India since the beginning of this year; and

(b) the steps taken so far for repatriation of the assets and payment of compensation for the loss of property suffered by these refugees on account of their eviction from Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The information is not available.

(b) The question of properties left by displaced persons in East Pakistan is likely to be discussed at the next meeting of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan.

Chairs of American Studies

450. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards establishing Chairs of American Studies in the universities of Bombay, Jadavpur and Osmania;

(b) the amount of money available from P.L. 480 funds for this purpose; and

(c) the number of American professors likely to be appointed to hold the Chairs?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Chairs of American Studies have been established at the Bombay and Jadavpur Universities; no Chair for such studies has so far been set up at the Osmania University.

(b) The total amount available from P.L. 480 funds is Rs. 8,34,437 approximately (\$1,75,671).

(c) Three professors, one for each University.

Manufacture of Synthetic Detergents

451. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether any application has been received from the Government of Kerala for securing a licence to import a plant for the manufacture of synthetic detergents in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951;

(b) if so, whether the manufacturing licence has been issued; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for this purpose?

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

(b) No. Because the item is presently on the banned list.

(c) Does not arise.

Quarters for Kerala Police Force

452. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide quarters to all officers and men of the Kerala Police Force;

(b) the number of police officers and men who are without quarters in Kerala;

(c) the steps taken to construct additional quarters; and

(d) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan with reference to each police station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14,130.

(c) A sum of Rs. 33,51,000 has been provided in the State budget for the current financial year for constructing police quarters. In addition, a

loan assistance of 12,50,000 has been given by the Central Government for the purpose during the current financial year.

6 quarters for gazetted officers and 1017 for non-gazetted officers are under construction.

(d) 34 quarters for Sub-Inspectors, 111 for Head Constables and 807 for Constables attached to various Police Stations are proposed to be constructed by the end of March 1966. Police Housing is a non-plan scheme.

आई० ए० एस० परीक्षा के उम्मीदवार

453. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1948 से 1963 तक प्रति-वर्ष कितने उम्मीदवार भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा की परीक्षा में बैठे तथा कितने उत्तीर्ण हुये ;

(ख) उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;
और

(ग) इन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत सीधी भरती हुई है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जावेगी।

Suicide Cases in Kerala

454. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicide cases in the State of Kerala during the last four years; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 5178.

(b) General reasons are: frustration in life out of economic condition,

failure in love affairs and examinations; poverty, insanity, prolonged illness, epilepsy and mental trouble.

Reservation of Posts for Refugees

455. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain percentage of vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts in various Defence establishments have been reserved for the refugees from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken for screening of the personnel to be so absorbed in order to safeguard the security of the country;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been requested to absorb such personnel and if so, whether any proposals have been received from the Rajasthan Government in the matter and details thereof; and

(d) how long these reservations are stipulated to last?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that in the Eastern Region 50 per cent of all available vacancies will be reserved for new migrants from East Pakistan; in other areas, of the 50 per cent vacancies reserved for priority categories, half (25 per cent of the total) should be reserved for ex-servicemen and the balance, i.e. 25 per cent of the total vacancies, should be reserved for the displaced persons. These special reservations for new migrants will be for a period of one year in the first instance and relate to only Class III and Class IV posts.

(b) The procedure to be adopted is under consideration.

(c) It is proposed to address the State Governments on the subject. No proposals have been received from the Rajasthan Government so far regarding absorption of new migrants in the offices under their control.

Training of Teachers

456. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 694 on the 16th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to start correspondence course for the training of teachers has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, it is proposed to start correspondence courses to train untrained teachers to begin with.

(b) These are contained in the statement as under:

STATEMENT

The main features of the proposed scheme are as under:—

(i) For elementary school teachers, the correspondence courses will be organised by the Education Departments of those selected States where the backlog of untrained teachers is the highest. These may be located in the State Institute of Education. For secondary school teachers, the correspondence courses are to be instituted in one or two selected universities.

(ii) In the case of elementary school teachers, the duration of correspondence course would exceed the regular course by two additional terms. The duration in the case of secondary school teachers would be 15 months instead of one session of 9 months prescribed for regular students.

(iii) The medium of instruction and examination will be the same as prescribed for regular students. The syllabus, the scheme of examinations and the certificate or degree to be awarded to successful candidates would be identical with those prescribed for regular students.

(iv) The student-teachers enrolled in the correspondence course

would be attached to the nearest teacher training institution which would be a consultation centre for them.

(v) The Department of Correspondence Courses would have a lending library of text-books and other reference and reading material which would be supplied by post to the student-teachers. Similar library facilities would be developed in the consultation centre.

(vi) No tuition-fees would be charged from correspondence students. They would, however, be required to pay registration-fee, enrolment fee, examination fee and such other fees as may be prescribed by the university from time to time. Students would also be required to deposit a caution money for the package of reading materials which may be supplied to them.

School Teachers of Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any proposal for the revision of the salary-scales of the teachers of primary and secondary schools of local bodies in the State during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the Government of Orissa by the Union Government for this propose?

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

(b) Does not arise..

Vice-Chancellors

458. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to restrict the tenure of office of University Vice-Chancellors and their selection from amongst the educationists;

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

(c) whether the States will also be asked to follow this principle while making appointments to these offices; and

(d) if so, whether the views of the States have been ascertained in this matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The Government is considering the whole question of the appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and in this connection is awaiting the report of Model Act for Universities Committee set up by the Ministry. Appropriate action will be taken after the receipt of the report of the Committee which is expected shortly.

All India Agricultural Service

459. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All India Agricultural Service; and

(b) if so, from when and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question of the constitution of an All-India Agricultural Service is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

विदेशों में हिन्दी अध्यापक

460. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की मांग बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों को भेजने के लिए हिन्दी के अध्यापकों की भरती के संबंध में कोई विशेष तरीका निकाला गया है ; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में ऐसे कितने अध्यापक विदेशों को भेजे गये और ऐसे कितने मामले जो अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) विदेशों में सेवा के लिए हिन्दी अध्यापकों की भरती के लिए चनाव करने का कार्य, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् को सौंपा गया है । परिषद्, मुख्यतौर पर विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों, हिन्दी विशेषज्ञों और हिन्दी प्रचार के लिए अपनी सलाहकार समिति के सुझावों और सलाह पर निर्भर करती है । किन्तु, अन्तिम रूप से चुनाव, इन विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए उम्मीदवारों का इण्टरव्यू लेकर किया जाता है । शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सहमति और परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त किया जाता है ।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् के द्वारा कोई अध्यापक नहीं भेजा गया है, किन्तु हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए इटली में एक और श्रीलंका में चार इस प्रकार पांच अध्यापकों के वेतन के लिए परिषद् द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी गयी है । इसके अतिरिक्त, केरिबियन क्षेत्र में जो तीन सांस्कृतिक प्राध्यापक परिषद् द्वारा भेजे गए थे, वे भी हिन्दी पढ़ा रहे हैं । विदेशों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए चार अध्यापकों की मांग भी परिषद् के विचाराधीन है ।

Social and Cultural Activities in Migrant Camps

461. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving aid for organising social and cultural

activities in the camps for migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any rules have been made for the utilisation of this aid; and

(c) how much money has so far been given?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). With a view to providing facilities for recreational, social, and cultural activities in camps for the new migrants from East Pakistan, a total sum of Rs. 64,239 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1964-65. The expenditure on this account is to be restricted to the ceiling of Re. 1 per family per annum.

Complaints against Police

462. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the largest number of complaints received by the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti from July to September, 1964 had been against the police;

(b) if so, whether any analysis of the complaints had been carried out;

(c) whether any cases of harassment of complaints by police have also been brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) The Samiti is a non-Government body. Information is not therefore, available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Samiti brought to the notice of Government during this period one case in which it was alleged that the complainant was harassed by the Police. On enquiry this complaint was found to be baseless.

Bomb in Post Office in Jammu and Kashmir

**463. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a live plastic bomb believed to have been planted by the Pakistani saboteurs was recovered on the 9th October, 1964 from the post office at Ghasmand in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) An explosive charge was recovered from inside the Post office situated in the Grain Market at Jammu on the night of October 9, 1964;

(b) and (c). A case under section 4 of the Explosive Substance Act has been registered and investigation is in progress by the Jammu and Kashmir police.

हिन्दी अध्यापकों के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल

464. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि:

(क) जिन राज्यों में हिन्दी के अध्यापकों के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल नहीं हैं क्या उनमें ऐसे स्कूल चालू करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक वह चालू हो जायेंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शक्ति दर्शन): (क) और (ख). अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की राज्य सरकारों को हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए शत प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना शिक्षा मंत्रालय में पहले से ही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केरल, मैसूर, मद्रास,

गुजरात, आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और त्रिपुर में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय खुल चुके हैं। असम और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने भी निकट भविष्य में ऐसे विद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय कर लिया है। शेष अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों से इस संबन्ध में अपनी आवश्यकताओं पर पुनर्विचार करने तथा भारत सरकार को अपने प्रस्ताव भेजने की प्रार्थना की गई है। यह आशा की जाती है कि सभी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में इस प्रकार के हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय शीघ्र ही चालू हो जायेंगे।

Students Homes

465. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has initiated a scheme to give financial assistance to the universities for the construction of Student Homes; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The main features of the scheme are:—

- (1) Financial assistance will be limited to a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- (2) Each Students' Home will normally provide reading facilities for 100 students at a time and will have a well-equipped library, with facilities of stack room for about 5000 books.
- (3) Each Students' Home will also have a canteen type dining hall to accommodate 30 students at a time and all other necessary amenities conducive to students pursuing their studies in a quiet and congenial atmosphere.

Hamycin

466. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is fact that new product known as "Hamycin" has proved effective in the treatment of certain diseases and that its commercial manufacture has been approved; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that firms of international repute have approached Hindustan Antibiotics for royalty rights for commercial exploitation of this new drugs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. A new antifungal antibiotic known as 'Hamycin' has been developed in the Research Laboratories of HAL. It has proved effective in the treatment of certain fungal diseases and its commercial manufacture for external use as tablets and suspension has been approved by the Drug Control Authorities.

(b) Two firms of international repute have approached HAL for commercial exploitation of this drug on a restricted territorial basis and the terms are under negotiation with them.

भूतपूर्व नरेशों के खिलाफ अभियोग

467. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त:
श्री सुबोध हंसदा:

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

(क) भूतपूर्व नरेशों पर भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा अभियोग चलाने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति के लिये कितने प्रार्थना पत्र मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) क्या स्वीकृति देने के लिये विधि-मंत्रालय से परामर्श लिया जाता है और स्वीकृति विधि मंत्रालय के परामर्श के अनुसार दी जाती है अथवा उसके विपरीत भी और क्यों ;

(ग) ऐसे प्रार्थना पत्र कितने हैं जो छः महीने से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन है और ऐसे प्रार्थना पत्रों पर अभी तक निर्णय न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या कुछ ऐसे प्रार्थना पत्र अभियोग चलाने के लिये स्वीकृति के लिये मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं जो भूतपूर्व नरेशों के विरुद्ध उनके कुटुम्बीजनों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) ऐसे विचाराधीन मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार दिया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) पांच ।

(ख) स्वीकृति विधि मंत्रालय के परामर्श से दी जाती है ।

(ग) एक मामला लगभग छः महीने से विचाराधीन है । राज्य सरकार से उनके मत की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(घ) हां ऐसे दो आवेदन पत्र हैं ।

(ङ) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को अपने मत भेजने के लिये याद दिलाया जा रहा है ।

Drilling at Port Canning

468. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether actual drilling of the well near Port Canning area near Calcutta has been started;

(b) if so the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the total number of testing wells to be drilled in this area?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to state the number at this stage.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति अत्यन्त मन्द है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन के सरकारी कार्यों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-3450/64] । स्थिति का काफी विस्तार से पुनरावलोकन किया गया है और इस दिशा में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Cases Pending in Punjab High Court

470. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court at Chandigarh as on the 1st October, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of the Vessel 'M.V. Yerewa'

471. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state when the vessel 'M.V. Yerewa' being constructed by the Mazagaon Docks, Bombay, for the Andaman Administration is expected to reach the islands for running on the inter-islands service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The delivery of the ship is expected in December, 1964 when she would proceed to Andamans to be commissioned on the inter-island service.

Production of Plastics

472. Shri P. C. Borooah Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of plastics had not reached even 50 per cent of the target by the end of the Third Year of the Third Plan as envisaged under the Plan;

(b) if so, what has been actual achievements; and

(c) the special efforts being made to achieve the target during the rest of the Third Plan period?

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

(b) The major plastics materials which are in production in the country are Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Powder, and Phenolic laminates, Urea Formaldehyde moulding powder, Polystyrene, Polyethylene and P.V.C. In respect of these materials, the actual achievement at the end of the third year of the Third Five Year Plan is expected to be of the order of 30 per cent as compared to the target of production.

(c) The Industry has been handicapped on account of shortage of

foreign exchange for import of processing equipment. Two units for manufacture of machinery required for the conversion of materials to products are being established to assist requirements of the processing industry. Efforts are also being made to keep the existing plants work to full capacity and bring into operation additional licensed capacity within the period of the Third Plan.

Pak. Supreme Court's decision regarding Jullundur Bank

473. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the effect of the Pakistan Supreme Court's judgment in the case filed by the Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jullundur on Indian property left in Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): It has been held, as would appear from an uncertified copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Civil Appeal No. 42 of 1962 pronounced on 29th April, 1964, that any property belonging to a joint stock company, the registered office of which was situated before the fifteenth day of August, 1947, in any place in the territories now comprising India and continues to be so situated after the said date, was excluded from the definition of "evacuee property" under the Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Act XII of 1957. The Supreme Court further held that in view of this exclusion these properties could not be dealt with under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958. Nor could they be taken into the compensation pool, nor could the income from these properties be brought into the rent pool for the rehabilitation of refugees. The Supreme Court accordingly issued writs of prohibition and *Certiorari* upon the Settlement Authorities directing them to refrain from taking any steps in respect of the properties of the appellant, the Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd. The Supreme Court quashed orders, if any, made

for bringing these properties on to the compensation pool or transferring them to anyone. It also declared that the notification or notifications issued under section 3(2) of the Act of 1958 for acquiring evacuee properties shall have no application to the properties of the appellant.

Notwithstanding the above determination of the Supreme Court, the properties of the joint stock companies in question continue to remain vested in the Custodian until the Central Government of Pakistan acting under section 6(3) of the Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance XV of 1949, issues a notification that the Custodian shall be divested or dispossessed of any such property in such manner and after such period as may be specified in the notification. The Supreme Court held a notification under this provision to be necessary notwithstanding the notification issued under section 55 of the Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Act, 1957, exempting 59 banks from the operation of the Evacuee Law. In this connection, the Supreme Court has pointed out that such exemption did not have any effect on the property which continued to be property in the possession of the Custodian. This judgement has no effect so far as displaced persons other than joint stock companies, whose registered office was situated before 15th August, 1947, in any place in the territories now forming India and continued to be situated are concerned.

All-India Service Officers

474. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) against which of the All-India Service Officers any enquiry is pending, nature of enquiry and the stage at which it rests;

(b) cases in which enquiry is pending for over six months; and

(c) the names of officers who are under suspension?

The Minister of State in the Minis-

try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Land Prices in Delhi

**475. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Sri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what, steps have been taken to review the land price policy followed by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the price per square yard of the land intended for sale for residential plots in the various colonies developed by the Authority; and

(c) whether the question of revising the present procedure of auctioning the lands has been considered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) There is no proposal to review the land price policy adopted by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b)

Area	Rate per sq. yd. (Pre-determined)
1. Najafgarh Road	Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 35.00
2. Safdarjung	Rs. 35.20 to Rs. 39.00
3. Naraina	Rs. 32.00

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is auctioning plots of land in accordance with the scheme for large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, *vide*, Para 2. III of the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23-3-1961 in reply to the notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb regarding allotment of land in Delhi. The average price of plots per sq. yard auctioned by D.D.A. in October, 1963, in respect of Safdarjung and Najafgarh Road was Rs. 73.38 and Rs. 42.48 respectively; in October-November 1964, it has come down to Rs. 54.88 and Rs. 37.52 respectively, in regard to Safdarjung and Naraina areas. In the Naraina area, the price (Rs. 33.50) for some of the plots has almost

touched the reserve rate (Rs. 32.00) fixed for that area. No change is contemplated on the present procedure of auctioning lands.

Cloud-Burst in Trivandrum

476. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unprecedented cloud-burst hit Trivandrum on the 17th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the estimated damage caused by it; and

(c) the relief measures taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) There was a rainfall of about 16 inches.

(b) Eight lives were lost. Five persons were injured due to collapse of buildings. More than 2000 buildings were damaged, either fully or partially. The damage to property caused by the calamity is estimated to be Rs. 7 lakhs approximately.

(c) The entire police force in the city was mobilised for rescue operations. Boats were carried in lorries to the flood affected areas and people were evacuated to places of safety. Nearly 5664 persons were rescued and accommodated in 18 relief camps opened in the city. Gruel was supplied to the inmates of the relief camps free of cost. Free ration was also given to the people in distress. A total quantity of 104 rice bags were distributed. Financial assistance was given to the distressed for the repair or reconstruction of the houses affected by the calamity. A sum of Rs. 50,314 has already been disbursed to the heads of 1694 affected families till now. The question of granting loan assistance to persons belonging to middle income and low income groups whose pucca houses were either partially or substantially damaged, is under the consideration of State Government.

Indian Students in People's Friendship University, Moscow

477. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were informed that the People's Friendship University, Moscow is in a position to admit Indian students to the medical faculty; and

(b) if so, what decision was taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. This was specifically stated for 1961-62, but not for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 offers.

(b) Students were selected for the medical faculty whenever specific offers were made to the Government of India.

Pakistani Nationals in Government Establishments

478. { Shri Jena:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Standard' dated the 16th October, 1964 that some Pakistani nationals are still working in some important positions in India; and

(b) if so, the number of such Pakistani nationals at present working in the various establishments under the Central Government and the number of them serving under the State Governments?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Kannada Literature

479. Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Karnatak University to publish National literature of Shri Hardekar Manjappa and other Kannada Vachana Sahitya into Hindi;

(b) how long the request is pending with the Ministry; and

(c) whether any, and if so, the grant sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No such request has been received from the Karnatak University. However, the Chairman, Hardekar Manjappa Granthmala, Dharwar, Mysore State approached this Ministry through the Mysore Government for financial assistance for the publication of selected works of Shri Hardekar Manjappa in Kannada and for publication of selected material into English and Hindi in the interest of national integration. The Government of India have since sanctioned a grant of Rs. 21,500 to meet 50 per cent of the cost of publication of Shri Manjappa's selected works in Kannada and their English translation under the Government of India's scheme for development of Modern Indian Languages. The request for publication of Hindi translation of Shri Manjappa's selected works will be considered after the two projects have been executed satisfactorily by the organisation. The Institution has, however, been advised to apply for grant under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations through the State Government.

1578 (Ai) LSD—3.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का विकास

480. श्री गुलशन: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाबी भाषा के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गया । संख्या न० एल० टी०—3451/64]

दिल्ली में बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं

481. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पांचवीं और आठवीं कक्षा की परीक्षाएँ सरकार द्वारा स्थापित बोर्ड द्वारा होंगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच इसके लिये सब प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) इन परीक्षाओं के संचालन के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई बोर्ड नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

संस्कृत गुबकुलों को सहायता

482. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1663-64 में सरकार ने संस्कृत गुबकुलों को कितनी सहायता दी ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक को कितना धन दिया गया?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख) इस मन्त्रालय की संस्कृत के प्रसार के लिए "संस्कृत गुरुकुलों को वित्तीय सहायता" की योजना के अन्तर्गत, 1963-64 के दौरान निम्नलिखित गुरुकुलों को अनुदान दिए गए :—

2. कन्या गुरुकुल महाविद्यालय, देहरादून

25,000.00 रुपये अनु-
रक्षण के लिए ।

कुल रु० 3,16,531

Use of Old Guns

483. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old type of guns which do not bear the manufacturer's name, number and other identification marks on them are not allowed to be sold;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for the stamping of identification marks on such guns; and

(c) if so, whether any notification was issued in this behalf and published for the benefit of people living in the rural areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. Section 8(2) of the Arms Act, 1959, prohibits the sale or transfer of any firearm which does not bear the proper stamp mark. Any firearm, which does not bear distinctly its manufacturer's name, number or other identification mark, shall have the identification mark stamped on it in the manner prescribed in Rule 25 of Arm Rules 1962.

(b) Sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Arms Act however lays down that whenever any person has in his possession any firearm without proper identification mark, it will be presumed, unless contrary is proved, that he has obliterated the mark. But under the proviso thereof, such presumption was not to be made for a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Arms Act, i.e. for the period of one year from 1-10-1962.

क्रम संख्या	गुरुकुलों के नाम	अनुदान की राशि
		रुपये
1.	गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय, बृन्दावन .	30,840.00
2.	आर्य कन्या महा-विद्यालय, करेली बाग, बड़ोदा .	6,000.00
3.	गुरुकुल महाविद्यालय, ज्वालापुर, हरिद्वार .	52,491.00
4.	कन्या गुरुकुल महा-विद्यालय, देहरादून .	1,950.00
5.	श्री ऋषिकुल ब्रह्मचर्या-श्रम, हरिद्वार .	33,390.00
6.	गुरुकुल विद्यापीठ, भैंस-वाल कलां (रोहतक)	21,660.00

इनके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित अनुदान भी दिए गए :—

1. गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार

(i) 1,11,200.00 रुपये अनु-
रक्षण के लिए

(ii) 30,000.00 रुपये विश्व-
विद्यालय-हाल के निर्माण
के लिए

(iii) 4,000.00 रुपये "गुरुकुल
पत्रिका" नामक पत्रिका
का स्तर सुधारने के लिए।

(c) Both the Arms Act and Rules were duly published in the official gazette.

be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Recruitment

D.I.R. and Preventive Detention Act

484. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons held in detention under D.I.R. and the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 in different States and their classification according to their political affiliations as on the 31st October, 1964; and

(b) the total number of detenues arrested during 1964 as on the 31st October, 1964 in connection with the industrial dispute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3452/64].

Educational Grants from U.S.A.

485. { Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants received from U.S. official and non-official agencies by the various educational institutes in India during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) whether Government were consulted before these grants were offered; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to ensure that the grants are utilised properly?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will

486. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited by the various Ministries of the Government of India for non-Plan and non-Security purposes during June, 1963 to July, 1964 after the ban was imposed on the creation of new posts; and

(b) whether any sample survey was carried out by the Administrative Reforms Division to re-assess the staff requirements of different Ministries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The task of conducting reviews (work measurement studies) of the staffing position of various Ministries/Offices of the Government of India is done by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), and not by the Administrative Reforms Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the period from April to September, 1964 work measurement studies of 17 Departments/Offices were completed by the Staff Inspection Unit.

Refugees from Pak Occupied Kashmir

487. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of refugees from occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir State registered for the *ex gratia* grant of Rs. 3,500 and the number who have been given this grant; and

(b) the number of those who still remain registered for the grant and the time it will take to give them the grants?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Out of 31,790 applications received for *ex-gratia* grant, 16894 cases have been finalised.

(b) 14896 cases still remain to be processed. The delay in the finalization of these cases is due to the non-receipt of verification reports from the Jammu & Kashmir State Government. It is, however, expected that these cases would be finalized by the end of the next financial year.

Experimental Drug Farm, Srinagar.

488. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building for research etc., which has been under construction for the last two years in the Experimental Drug Farm, in Srinagar, is not yet ready to be occupied; and

(b) whether Government will expedite the completion of the main building and other appertinent quarters in order to accelerate the research work?

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

(b) Steps have been taken to complete the building by the middle of 1965.

Solar Energy

491. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to utilise solar energy for cooking purposes;

(b) the progress achieved so far;

(c) when it is likely to make this energy available to the people; and

(d) how far it is economical?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A solar Cooker was developed and the patent was leased out to two firms through the National Research Development Corporation. According to information available with the National Research

Development Corporation, 315 cookers and 50 reflectors were sold by the manufacturers till June, 1960. The patent was not renewed thereafter.

(d) The solar cooker though economical in the long run has not proved popular owing to its use being limited to hours of bright sunshine only; its high initial cost (Rs. 80 per piece); and traditional cooking habits in the country.

Pay Commission for Secondary Teachers

492. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Secondary Teachers Federation has, of late, demanded the appointment of a Pay Commission or a Wage Board for evolving more or less uniform pay scales for secondary teachers all over the country; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sulphuric Acid Plant

493. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sulphuric acid plant is proposed to be set up in Gujarat with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration; and

(c) the cost and capacity of the plant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. It is however being examined if machineries for a sulphuric acid plant can be supplied by a Japanese firm.

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

Czechoslovakian Scholarships

494. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scholarships have been offered by Czechoslovakia for study of specific subjects in that country during 1964-65;

(b) if so, whether some candidates were called for interview for selection; and

(c) whether any candidate for educational planning has been selected and if so, from what State and what is the period of study abroad?

The Minister for Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Subsequent portions of the question do not arise.

Oil Prospects in Bastar District

495. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any prospects of oil reserves in Indravati Basin in Bastar district; and

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to conduct any survey of the region?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The rocks in the area are pre-cambrian to cambrian and do not *prima facie* offer such prospects.

(b) Not for the present.

Teaching about U.N.

496. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

(a) whether it is a fact that Asian Regional Seminar on teaching about the United Nations held in Delhi in November 1964, recommended the integration of lessons on U.N.O. in the school curriculum; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have taken any steps to implement this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such recommendation has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) EXPLOSION IN SINDRI FERTILIZERS FACTORY

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Recent explosion in Sindri Fertilizers Factory resulting in stoppage of production.”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Explosion at Sindri Factory and Stoppage of production. On Tuesday, the 10th November, 1964, there was an explosion in the Ammonia Plant at Sindri Fertilizer Factory around 10.15 p.m. resulting in a complete shut-down of the plants. The water inlet pipe to the turbine led No. 2 Water scrubber pump, ated way at the weld, resulting in action release of water from the scheme under pressure. When once the gas had drained out, the gas through this and there was sion when the gas caught accounts pipe Section was instalcalcs Develop- had been manufactumited firm.

While the fire State in the Minis- and Chemicals the shock crea

[Shri Alagesan]

the gas caused extensive damage to the roof sheetings in the plant. The walls of the electrical sub-station adjacent to the place of the accident were also damaged badly. In all, 10 people were injured (out of this seven had very minor injuries and were discharged the same day from hospital and the other three have also since been discharged from the hospital).

During the current month, the Factory had planned for a 16 hour shut down in Ammonia Plant, on the 12th November, 1964, but due to this unfortunate accident, it was decided to advance the shut-down programme to 11th itself so that the total loss of production could be minimised. After clearing all the debris and checking the mechanical and electrical installation for their soundness, expansion section was started on the 11th afternoon and the load brought upto normal production by the 12th November.

In the old ammonia plant, there was no production on the 11th. The first compressor in this plant was started at 4.30 a.m. on November 12 and the load was progressively stepped upto 3 compressors on the midnight of November 12. On November 14, the old plant went on 4 compressors load and on November 15 the load was stepped upto 6.4 compressors, which is practically normal.

On November 16th production of Ammonium Sulphate was 1003 tonnes and production of urea 40 tonnes. On November 20th production of Ammonium Sulphate was 1165 tonnes and urea 78 tonnes. The double salt plant has been started on the 18th November, 1964.

Loss of Production: The total loss of production of ammonia is expected to go upto 830 tonnes.

The corresponding loss of fertiliser production is estimated as follows:

Ammonium sulphate	1860 tonnes
Double salt 450 tonnes
Urea 130 tonnes

Damage to Building: Most of the damage has been on the buildings only. All the sheetings in the Water Scrubber Bay building were damaged as also one-third of the sheeting in the Compressor Bay. The wooden covering of the Degassifying Tower had also fallen on the side nearest to the water scrubbers.

The damage to plant and machinery appears to be rather minor. Some of the electrical panels in the Scrubber Bay which had fallen have been re-installed. A few sections of cables also had to be replaced.

The cost of repairs and replacements of the damaged sheets and electrical and mechanical equipment is estimated to be Rs. 1,35,000.

Committee of Enquiry: A Committee has been constituted with the Superintendent, Power House, Sindri Factory as Chairman to enquire into the causes of the accident and to recommend precautionary measures to be taken in future.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This important factory has been suffering from chronic ailments for quite a considerable time. May I know whether the information furnished by the hon. Minister is just a report from the general manager or he has got it examined by some independent organisation and, if so, what was that?

Shri Alagesan: There was a preliminary report by the general manager but now he has appointed a committee with technical people on it and we expect that further facts will be known when that report is available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
सिंदरी फैक्टरी में जिस वाटर इनलेट पाइप के फट जाने के परिणामस्वरूप आग लग गई थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ उस मौके पर कौन कर्मचारी नियुक्त था, कौन कर्मचारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार था जिसकी

कि लापरवाही के कारण उपरोक्त घटना हुई ? इसके अलावा कितने उत्पादन की हानि हुई है और उस होने वाली हानि का मूल्य कितना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : वहां पर कौन कर्मचारी मौजूद था और जिम्मेदार था वह तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता लेकिन वह एक ऐक्सीडेंट था जैसा कि पहली रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया था कि कभी कभी गैस प्लांट लीक करने से और उस पाइप में से गैस ऐसकेप करने से ऐक्स-प्लोजन हुआ और आग लग गई । कैमिकल प्लांट में इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें ऐक्सीडेंट्स कभी कभी हो जाया करती हैं लेकिन बहरहाल हमें भविष्य के लिए होशियार हो जाना चाहिए । लौस जो बताया गया है वह 830 टन ऐमोनिया का प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ अब उससे जितनी फर्टिलाइजर पैदा होती है उसका हिसाब लगायें तो अन्दाजन 8 या साढ़े 8 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिसकी देखरेख में था उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ? जिन कमचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण यह गड़बड़ और दुर्घटना हुई उनका क्या बना ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गड़बड़ कोई नहीं हुई बल्कि ऐक्सीडेंटली वाटर इनलैट पाइप लीक कर गया ।

Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed, as one concerned that your authority should be upheld may I know what happened to your direction yesterday that the calling attention notices were in arrears.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting two notices today; the second one will be

taken up at 5 O'clock. They will all be disposed of very soon.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): My calling attention notice also?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say whether I have admitted it or not. I will dispose of those that are admitted within 3-4 days.

Shri Nambiar: Kerala now comes under this House directly.

Mr. Speaker: It is not to be argued here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I am not referring to the calling attention notice as such.

Mr. Speaker: He refers to it by some other name.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whenever a strike takes place, there should be specific instructions. Now, what they do is, when the strike is over, they come here and make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Fourth Amendment Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1486, dated the 8th October, 1964, under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3442|64).

Annual Report and audited accounts of Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

(Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Annual Report of the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3443/64].

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09½ hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we will resume discussion on the international situation. The Foreign Minister is not here. Mr. Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (तेलहारी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I wonder whether you could give us an indication when the hon. Minister would speak.

Mr. Speaker: I had asked him to reply immediately after the question hour.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is what we understood also.

Mr. Speaker: Since he is not here I am calling upon an hon. Member.

Immediately he comes, we shall ask him to reply.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, it is a wrong precedent. I hope you will excuse me for saying like this. If a Minister is not there to continue the debate, it goes against the spirit of the debate . . . (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He knew it.

Mr. Speaker: He must have known it; I had announced it yesterday very clearly, that we shall hear the Minister today. He is not here just now. Shall we stop and remain idle? What is the proposal? We will see when he comes.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is a question of showing some courtesy to the House.

Mr. Speaker: When he comes we will certainly take it up. That is what I am telling them again and again.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री स्वर्ण सिंह के मोशन पर अपना जो संकल्प दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अपने संकल्प के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उससे मुझे यह उम्मीद मालूम होती है कि वह एटम बम बनाने के विषय में कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं और इसके विज्ञान पर कुछ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने कभी भी अहिंसा को अपना आर्टिकल आफ फ़ेथ नहीं माना है, बल्कि कांग्रेस ने बराबर अहिंसा को पालिसी की माना है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जब पन्त जी की मिनिस्ट्री में थे, उस समय कानपुर में एक बार लेबर स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में फ़ार्यारिंग हुई थी, जिसका गांधी जी ने समर्थन किया था।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे जो साथी गांधीवादी हैं और गांधी जी के अनुयायी हैं,

बे गांधी जी को गलत तरीके से समझते हैं । गांधी जी कभी इस तरह के आदमी नहीं थे कि जिस तरह की दुनिया हो, उसके मुकाब में न चलें ।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्वाधीनता के बाद और चीनी आक्रमण के पहले हमने हथियार बनाने का काम शुरू नहीं किया था, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ और हमको नुकसान हुआ, तो हम सारे कन्वन्शनल वैपन्त्र को बनाने लगे । उसी तरह से जब चीन ने अपने एटम बम का विस्फोट किया है, तो हम इस बात की फिक्र में लगे हैं कि एटम बम बनायें या न बनायें । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि एक दिन हमको धोखा होगा और जब चीन हम पर हमला करेगा, तो हमें अमरीका या रूस के पास जाकर बिनती करनी पड़ेगी । जब हमको किसी से कोई चीज लेनी होगी, तो वह हम से कोई शर्त करा कर ही देगा ।

कल शास्त्री जी ने एक लेख पढ़ा, जिसमें कहा गया है कि एटम बम बनाने में कितने मिलियन का खर्च पड़ता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप इंग्लैंड में थे, तो हमको तीन कपड़े धुलाने के लिए तीन पींड के लगभग खर्च करने पड़े । किसी चीज को बनाने के लिए अमरीका में जो खर्च होता है, उसी चीज को बनाने के लिए हमारे देश में उतना खर्च नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हमारे देश में खर्च माप कम है । हमारे यहां सारी सामग्री इसलिए मेरा अन्दाज है कि हमारे यहां बम बनाने में इतना खर्च नहीं होगा ।

आज हमारे यहां जो हालत है, इससे कहीं अच्छी हालत जापान की थी । उसके हीरोशिमा और नागासाकी नगरों पर एटम बम के विस्फोट किये गये थे । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जापान ने सरेन्डर किया । माननीय सदस्य, श्री मेनन, ने कहा है कि एटम बम वैपन आफ डिफेंस नहीं है । लेकिन फ्रेंच कीजिए कि चीन ने एटम बम बना लिया

और कलकत्ता पर एटम बम गिराया, तो उस अवस्था में भारत को क्या दशा हांगी । इसलिए मैं एटम बम बनाने का समर्थक हूँ ।

मने शान्ति पर्व में एक श्लोक पढा है जिसमें लिखा है कि क्षत्रिय दान न लें, क्षत्रिय का काम है कि दान युद्ध का लें । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में जो क्षत्रिय प्रवृत्ति के आदमी मैं—मैं जात की बात नहीं कहता हूँ—, वे कभी छी लड़ाई से पांव पीछे नहीं हटायेंगे । शान्ति के मानी ये नहीं है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा को कमजोर करें । (Interruptions).

जिस समय हमने मास्को की ट्रीटी पर दस्तखत किये, उस समय रूस और अमरीका दो ही एटम बम बनाने वाले राष्ट्र थे । उस समय चीन ने एटम बम नहीं बनाया था । लेकिन जब चीन और फ्रांस ने एटम बम बना लिये, तो हमको एटम बम बनाने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मेनन, ने कहा कि एटम बम से बीमारी फैलेगी, यह हो जायेगा, वह हो जायेगा और इस प्रकार हमको उलझन में डाल दिया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन, फ्रांस, अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और रूस ने एटम बम बनाये, तो क्या उस समय बीमारी का खतरा नहीं हुआ । क्या सारी बीमारी का जिम्मा उन्होंने ले लिया है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से बड़े डाक्टर हैं । चीनी हमले के समय वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे और हमको शिकस्त खानी पड़ी । वह दुनिया में इतना घूमते हैं, लेकिन उनको इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं था कि चीन ने आटोमेटिक गन्ध बना ली है ।

आज हमको दुनिया के मुकाबले में चलना है, वरना हमारी प्राप्त की हुई आजादी चली जायेगी । इस आजादी के लिए हमको संकड़ों हजारों बरसों तक तपस्या रनी पड़ी ।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मैं शास्त्री जी को अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पीछे न रहें। हो सकता है कि वह आज एटम बम न बनायें, लेकिन अगर पांच दस बरस बाद हम पर चीन का हमला हुआ, तो हमारी आने वाली सन्तानें हमको कन्डेम करेंगी। जिस तरह आज हम जयचन्द और रघुवा को कन्डेम करते हैं, उसी तरह हमको भी कन्डेम किया जायेगा। उन्हीं की कोटि में हमारा नाम आयेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम एटम बम जरूर बनायें।

जहाँ तक पंडित जी का सम्बन्ध है, पंडित जी ने कभी इसके खिलाफ नहीं कहा। पंडित जी बड़े भारी साइंटिस्ट थे। वह एटम बम जरूर बनाते। (Interruption) एक बार जब मैंने पंडित जी से इस बारे में सवाल किया, तो उन्होंने पूछा कि इस पर कितना खर्च लगेगा। मैंने कहा कि बीस, पच्चीस लाख खर्च लगेगा। इस पर पंडित जी ने कहा कि नहीं, हमारा सारा बजट इसमें लग जायेगा। जब भाभा साहब कहते हैं कि एटम बम सस्ता बनेगा, तो हम क्यों न बनायें? हमारे बहुत से मेम्बर तो पंडित जी से सवाल नहीं पूछते थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिम्मत नहीं थी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं एक्सीक्यूटिव का मेम्बर था और मैंने पंडित जी से इस बारे में सवाल पूछा। पंडित जी इसके खिलाफ नहीं थे। अगर पंडित जी होते, तो वह जरूर इस पर कार्यवाही करते। इसलिए मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि एटम बम जरूर बनाना चाहिए।

चाइना के एटम बम की वजह से और उसने हमको जो शिकस्त दी, उसकी वजह से हमारे पड़ोसी देशों का हम पर विश्वास नहीं है। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और शास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। वे हमारे साथ चलें, संसार में

धूमें, नेपाल में धूमें। किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। आज एक नेपाली के दिल में यह भावना है कि चीन की सुपीरियारिटी हम से ज्यादा है।

पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : सब पहचान लेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नहीं पहचानते हैं। हमको भी नहीं पहचानते हैं। मित्र-देशों और अपने देश में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए सरकार को एटम बम बनाना चाहिए। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि एटम बम बना कर हम उसको किसी के खिलाफ काम में लायें। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे दुश्मन को पता लगे कि हमारे पास यह चीज है। हम सुबह छड़ी लेकर घूमते हैं। हम सबको छड़ी मारते नहीं फिरते हैं, लेकिन छड़ी हमारे हाथ में रहती है और वह हमारे लिये प्रोटेक्शन और डिफेंस का काम देती है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की प्रोटेक्शन और डिफेंस के लिये एटम बम बनाया जाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि एटम बम के खर्च का बहुत महत्व है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स को दुगुना कर दिया जाये। इसके अलावा 335 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन हिन्दुस्तान की जोत में है। अगर सरकार एटम बम बनाना चाहती है, तो मैं किसानों की तरफ से यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि एक एकड़ पर एक रुपया, दो रुपये, तीन रुपये कर बढ़ा दिया जाये। सरकार एटम बम बनाये, किसान यह पैसा देने के लिये तैयार हैं। खर्च का कोई सवाल नहीं है। सवाल है सरकार की हिम्मत का।

(Interruption) अगर सरकार ने हिम्मत नहीं दिखाई, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर आगे चल कर इस देश के लिये खतरा हुआ तो हम लोगों को, जिन पर आज जवाबदेही है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता

मैंने भी गांधीवाद की किताबें पढ़ी हैं और 1920 से गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में काम किया है। गांधी जी ऐसे आदमी नहीं थे। अगर श्री सत्यनाथरण सिंह होते, तो वह बताते कि काश्मीर में रंज हमारा हवाई जहाज जाता था, लेकिन एक दिन हवाई जहाज नहीं गया, तो गांधी जी ने पूछा कि क्या बात हो गई है। गांधी जी ऐसे पालिटिशियन नहीं थे, जैसे कि आज हम दकियानूस हो गए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में एक पालिटिशियन हुआ है चाणक्य। चाणक्य ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक राज्य में किया। उसने अफगानिस्तान को मिलाया, परशिया को हिंसा मिलाया। उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा राज-नीतिज्ञ पैदा नहीं हुआ, जो इस तरह का काम करे।

आज कहा जाता है कि हमने आजादी ली है। आज अफ्रीका के छोटे-छोटे देश भी आजाद हो रहे हैं। कोई हमारी आजादी रोकने वाला नहीं है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस आजादी को हम कैसे कायम रखें और इसको कायम रखने के लिये हमको क्या करना चाहिये। आज दो ढाई बरस हुए, जब कि चीन ने हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया। उसको वहां से हटाने के लिए हमने दूसरों से भीख मांगने के अलावा और क्या किया? जब हम कन्वेंशनल वैपन्स बनाते हैं और दूसरों से ले रहे हैं, तो हमको एटम बम की भी तैयारी करनी चाहिये।

आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि एटम बम बनाना चाहिये। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस पर विश्वास नहीं है, तो वह इस बारे में लोगों के वोट लें और देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता क्या चाहती है। इसमें पांडे का सवाल नहीं है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि एटम बम बनाया जाये, तो सरकार को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पैसा देगी।

काश्मीर में हमारा जो नीति है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन दुनिया में हमारी मान्यता अभी होगी जब हमारे पास ताकत होगी। अगर हमारे पास ताकत नहीं होगी, तो दुनिया में हम को कोई नहीं पूरेगा।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir . . . (Interruptions).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (दिब्बोर) : अब एक सदस्य इधर से भी बुलाया जाना चाहिए। (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that such an allegation be made because I have given time to a Congress Member. I have looked into the time allotted. Congress has got 3 hours 49 minutes and the Opposition has got 4 hours 50 minutes. Even then if such remarks should be made, it is not rather fair to me. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister wants to explain the lapse on the part of the Minister.

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा गला खराब है, इस वास्ते मैं जोर से नहीं बोल सकता। यह मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो अभी विभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा है। जहाँ तक उनकी निजी राय का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ बातें वह मेरे नाम पर कह गये हैं और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ठीक नहीं हैं, वे गलत हैं।

Shri Nath Pai: We thought you were trying to explain the lapse on his part

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri rose—

Mr. Speaker: I had announced yesterday that I will be only calling the Minister to reply. When the

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Minister was called, he was not here and I only just . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must apologise to the House. I was answering a Calling Attention notice in the other House. I found there were two Calling Attention notices on the agenda here and I thought, according to the normal tradition, it might take some time.

Mr. Speaker: I have just to remark that so far as the second Calling Attention notice is concerned, there is a note that it will be taken up at 5 o'clock.

Shri Nath Pai: They don't read it carefully.

Mr. Speaker: Again, I have just to suggest to the hon. Ministers that after two days debate, a reply had to be made here and in the other House, in my opinion—of course, both Houses are equally important and equally sovereign; I do not say that one is more important than the other—the Calling Attention notice could be answered by his deputy or the Minister of State while the reply could only be given by the Minister himself.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I must say that I apologise for the inconvenience caused. But while craving your indulgence, I want to mention only this thing that the Minister of State has been unwell for some time and there is difficulty in her voice and my deputy is also ill. I am the only person who is looking after the work in both the Houses. At the same time, I do not want to put forward this as an excuse and it will be our endeavour—we have always done it—to show the highest consideration to this House as also to the other House. I could ask for some accommodation in the other House but I thought I will be in time.

Mr. Speaker: I have all sympathies with the Minister. But he has just seen the allegations made against me

because I called a Member on this side.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am prepared to take the allegations against me. But I appeal to the hon. Members not to make the allegations against the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate has lasted for two days and we had the benefit of considered opinions from all sections of the House. A large number of hon. Members have participated in the debate. If I may say, the level of debate has been high and important issues have been raised.

My task has been greatly lightened by the intervention of the Prime Minister because he has replied to the debate so far as the one important issue, namely, the explosion of nuclear device by China and our attitude thereto is concerned. That has been replied to in detail by the Prime Minister. He also touched upon some other general points and I will, therefore, confine myself, in my reply, to some of the specific points which have been raised on the floor of the House.

Shri Krishna Menon in his speech has raised a very important question, namely the difficulty that is being experienced at the moment in the international world about the non-payment of dues and the effect thereof on the voting right of the defaulting countries. I entirely agree with Shri Krishna Menon that this is a very important issue, and I would like, therefore, to acquaint the House with the correct position.

Besides the continuing major problems of disarmament, decolonisation, apartheid and economic development, the General Assembly will be faced with the delicate problem of financing of UN peace-keeping operations. Since the adoption of the Uniting for Peace Resolution in November, 1950, under which the General Assembly assumed the powers to make recommendations for collective measures including the

use of military force for the maintenance of international peace and security in cases where the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent Members, was unable to act, there has been sharp controversy and disagreement between the two major powers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union over this issue. Meanwhile, the United Nations has undertaken a number of peace-keeping operations at considerable expense to the members. Some member-countries have paid for them while others have not. These financial difficulties need to be resolved.

The Soviet Union has declared UN peace-keeping operations not specifically authorised by the Security Council as unauthorised and irregular....

Shri M. R. Masani: Shame.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . and, therefore, not a financial liability of member-States. On the other hand the United States and some other countries considered these expenses as obligatory. Those who have not paid their dues and have fallen into heavy arrears are threatened with the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Quite right.

Shri Swaran Singh: Thus, the whole issue is assuming a menacing aspect, which is not in the best interests of the UN which according to its Charter has to be a centre for harmonising the actions of members in the attainment of its common ends. We do not consider this issue to be impossible of settlement, given a spirit of mutual accommodation and goodwill and a determination on all sides to preserve the universality and integrity of the United Nations.

It may be recalled that the year 1965 has been designated by the UN as the International Co-operation Year. The House may recall that the late

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the UN, had made a fervent appeal that an international co-operation year might be celebrated and the things that were common between various countries should be highlighted rather than differences. Accordingly, the year 1965 has been designated as the year for international co-operation, by the United Nations. It would be really sad and paradoxical if the year of co-operation should begin with acts of disruption of the United Nations. We have always taken the stand that this issue has got two important facets. One is the legal aspect, and the other is the political aspect. Both these aspects are important, and it is necessary that all the countries should strive to find a satisfactory solution and they should work for saving the United Nations from the split that it faces, because the continuance of United Nations is more important than any other consideration, and a satisfactory solution of this difficult and thorny problem should be attempted.

I have some reason to hope, in view of certain discussions that have already taken place between the representatives of the two super-powers, namely the USA and the USSR, that neither of the two countries is anxious to force a show-down on this issue, and there is hope that a solution satisfactory to both the parties and in the interests of the continuance of the United Nations as the rallying point for maintaining peace would be found.

Shri Hem Barua: Has not India given her opinion already about it? The Permanent Representative of India at the UN has already questioned the compulsory nature of the financial assessments for peace-keeping operations by the UN. Has he not?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Permanent Representative has made a statement in the smaller group, that is, the committee stage. In fact, there are more than one statement which have

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been made by the Permanent Representative of the Government of India. It is a fact that we stand for universality and we also feel the dues should be paid. That is one aspect. The other, as to whether non-payment automatically results in forfeiture of the right of vote, is a matter which is an important matter, and this will be considered.

Shri Hem Barua: India has already accepted the World Court's opinion about this compulsory obligation.

Shri Swaran Singh: As that matter is going to be discussed, I do not want to make any specific statement on this issue. Our effort is to find a solution which might be acceptable to both and we have made statements which are not inconsistent with the possibility of finding a solution which might be acceptable to the two parties. The important thing is that on this issue, the UN should not split, and some method should be found whereby the UN could be saved from this real danger that it faces today.

Other matters have been mentioned in the course of the debate. I would like to say something on this Indo-Ceylon Agreement, about which several hon. Members have made their comments, and place the position clearly before the House so that the House and the country might be able to judge the circumstances under which this agreement has been arrived at.

It has been said that persons of Indian origin in Ceylon have been there for generations and have contributed to the prosperity of Ceylon. This is correct. It is further said that given these facts, such persons of Indian origin in Ceylon are automatically Ceylon citizens and, therefore, no concern of India. That is the essence of the argument put forward by some hon. Members who have offered their comments. It has been our contention that a vast majority of persons of

Indian origin should be regarded as Ceylon citizens. We never deviated from that contention, and in our talks with Mrs. Bandaranaike, we reiterated this position. If Ceylon had accepted this contention, the problem would have been solved long ago. The fact of the matter, however, is that Ceylon did not accept our contention. On the contrary, it put forward the view that those persons of Indian origin on whom Ceylon did not confer Ceylon citizenship automatically continue to be Indian nationals and, therefore, it was the responsibility of the Government of India to agree to their repatriation to their homeland. In our talks in Delhi last month, Mrs. Bandaranaike again expounded the same view.

Shri Hem Barua: Why 'automatically'?

Shri Swaran Singh: I might add that this basic difference in our positions was recognised even in 1954 when talks took place between the two Prime Ministers. And as a result of those talks, an agreement was reached between the two countries which, unfortunately, for various reasons did not work. An understanding was then reached that both Governments would, in accordance with their own laws, consider applications for registration as Ceylon or Indian citizens as the case may be, and that the case of the residue would be further considered by the two Governments after two years, i.e., after two years from 1954.

It was agreed during the recent talks that there was no meeting ground between these opposing points of view about the citizenship of these persons, but that, nevertheless, leaving aside our respective stands, we should endeavour to reach a pragmatic solution of the problem, treating it as a human and political problem. We agreed that every endeavour should be made to find a solution, so that this long-standing problem, which had bedevilled our relations, should be out of the way, and that we should enter into an era of close friendship, understanding and

co-operation. I am confident that every Member of the House would like our relations with Ceylon, with whom we are bound by ties of history and culture, to be one of utmost friendship and good neighbourliness. It was easy, having reaffirmed our point of view, to break off the discussions, but this obviously was undesirable, and it was in this spirit and in the spirit of give and take that we reached agreement on the 30th October, 1964.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): You gave very much, but what did you take?

Shri Swaran Singh: Some Members have spoken as if there was no problem at all. They seem to think that India had no concern with these people, that it was Ceylon's problem and it was entirely for that Government to find a solution to it. This is not a realistic or constructive approach.

Shri Hem Barua: But that would have been the correct approach.

Shri Swaran Singh: If it were Ceylon's problem only, why did we undertake a series of negotiations, most of them at the highest level, since 1940-41, about which my hon. friend opposite, Dr. Aney, made some comments? He himself was in Government when we had these talks.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): That was to bring pressure on them to accept them as Ceylonese citizens, not to take them back.

Shri Swaran Singh: Is it possible for this House to wash its hands entirely of people of Indian origin in Ceylon, leaving them to suffer the consequences of being neither Ceylon, nor Indian citizens?

I appreciate that there may be a difference of opinion as to the content of the agreement, but I urge that there can and should be no difference regarding the desirability of reaching an agreement on this vexed question and of establishing satisfactory relations

with our very friendly neighbour, Ceylon.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Are they very friendly?

Shri Swaran Singh: As to the contents of the agreement, the figure of 5,25,000 might appear to be large. The figures mentioned in the agreement were, however, agreed upon after prolonged and difficult negotiations and discussions. We had to take into account the many difficulties that the Ceylon Prime Minister put forward in undertaking to confer citizenship on more than 3,00,000 out of the 9,75,000 persons of Indian origin, who, at present, are neither Ceylon nor Indian citizens. Eventually, we agreed to confer Indian citizenship on many more people than we had originally offered, namely 3,00,000 in the course of the official talks in Ceylon. This is certainly a heavy burden we have undertaken. These persons will, however, as I mentioned earlier, be coming over a period of 15 years, and will be permitted to bring their assets, which would, to some extent, lighten our burden.

I would like to make it clear that there is no question of wholesale compulsory repatriation. There are already fairly large number of people who wish to come away voluntarily, and we think that if the scheme progresses smoothly, and if we are able to absorb the repatriates usefully in the country, the element of compulsion will not have to be applied at all.

The agreement that was concluded, I am sure, is a good and amicable solution of a vexed problem. The agreement, if properly implemented, will yield rich dividends in friendship and good relations with Ceylon and in the happiness and contentment of people of Indian origin in Ceylon, who are at present technically in the "state-

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less" category. We hope that all concerned will co-operate in the working of the agreement.

Finally, I would like to touch upon two points.

Shri Hem Barua: Will these 5,25,000 persons come back to our country during the 15 years with the children that they get in the meanwhile?

Shri Swaran Singh: The whole matter has not been finally decided whether this number will be including the children. That is total number. Whatever is the residue, will be the subject-matter of a separate discussion.

I would like to mention two other points. The Ceylon Government announced its intention to bring the Ceylonese citizens of Indian origin on a separate electoral register, a feeling had been roused—I agree quite rightly—among Members.

Shri Nath Pai: Don't say feeling; it is anger and resentment (Interruptions).

Shri Swaran Singh: Our Prime Minister had written to the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Bandaranaike conveying our great concern and we hope the Ceylon Government will appreciate our point of view and that nothing will be done to undermine the spirit of the agreement concluded between us. I do not wish to say much more on this subject at present. I can assure the House that we shall make every effort with the Ceylon Government to persuade them not to give effect to this intention.

The second point is the plea of some Members that we should have sought the concurrence of the affected persons in Ceylon. I would like to inform the House that our representatives have been constantly in touch with the representatives of the organisations of such persons and I myself, when I was in Colombo, had talks with the persons affected and with their leaders.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Their leaders were not allowed to come over here.

Shri Nambiar: Did they agree to these proposals which you had put into the agreement?

Shri Swaran Singh: The representatives whom we met did strongly urge that the two Governments should come to a final decision about this question. They also said that it was difficult to question or suggest actual numbers on which settlement can be effected. Whatever the settlement, it will have to be based on the repatriation of certain numbers to India and the agreement of the Ceylon Government to confer citizenship rights on those who are left in Ceylon. The broad pattern of the settlement which was finally agreed upon between the two Governments was agreed, but I must say that the numbers as such were not agreed. Obviously, it cannot be; it is a question of trying to find a solution which might be acceptable to both.

Shri Ranga: May I ask my hon. friend whether it was not a fact that Mr. Natesan, who is one of their leaders and who is one of the noted parliamentarians there in the Ceylon Parliament, had himself taken objection to the Government of India making it their principal concern about the so-called stateless people and their reaching an agreement with the Ceylon Government making it possible for the Ceylon Government to send away such large sections from Ceylon?

Shri Swaran Singh: I hope the hon. Member who belongs, as he does, to South India, knows that there is what is called the Tamil Ceylonese population there . . . (An hon. Member: Jaffna population; they are the bulk). The gentleman whom the Leader of the Swatantra Party has mentioned is really the leader of that group. Unfortunately, it must be remembered that there has been a

Conflict between the Tamil Ceylonese and those who come from the Jaffna area. I did not want to mention it in this form, but because the hon. Member is asking me to give information, I say this. There are the Tamil Ceylonese who are Ceylonese citizens, settled there for generations and who are admittedly Ceylon citizens. There is no question of change in the status of those persons. In the Jaffna area their leaders are not accepted as leaders of this group estate labourers, who have mostly gone there and their leader is Mr. Thondaman who is also a Member of Parliament, but he got citizenship much later. There is a distinction between the Ceylonese, who are Tamil Ceylonese and who are there for a long time and those people who are of Indian origin. Unfortunately, there is a conflict between the two and their approach, between the two, had been varying from time to time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why were not their representatives associated with the negotiations that were going on? They were the party concerned.

Shri Swaran Singh: The agreement was between the two Governments and it would have been, from our point of view, a good thing if those also could be associated, but it is not uncommon that when two Governments negotiate, private individuals are not associated. That does not mean that their views are not ascertained; they are known. Mr. Thondaman is also a Member of their Parliament and he is in touch with the Ceylon Government also. The House would kindly appreciate that it is not easy to persuade another Government to agree to associate in the talks, people whom they do not want to associate. From our side we ascertained their views. From the beginning the stand is that whatever agreement is arrived at, it should be equitable and honourable to both the countries and it should also be broadly acceptable to the persons concerned.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): We have been consistently maintaining this stand which the late Prime Minister, clearly defined on several occasions. In the Lok Sabha on 7-8-1961, while answering a starred question, he said:

“The question is not so much of origin but of their present, legal, constitutional position. According to us, they are Ceylon nationals.”

Besides, answering starred question No. 274 on 26th August 1963, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said:

“Our position has been that those who are entitled under our Constitution, they will be accepted and registered as Indian citizens and there is no objection to it provided they are not compelled, no coercive method or force is employed and they decide it voluntarily.”

That has been the clear and consistent stand of our late Prime Minister. Has that stand been followed by the present Ministry which proposes to follow the foreign policy of the late Prime Minister?

Some hon. Members: No, not at all.

Shri Swaran Singh: He could as well have quoted the speech of our Prime Minister which he made at the time of opening of these talks. We had to find a solution... (*Interruptions.*) I have attempted to explain that this contention that all of them were Ceylon citizen, was not acceptable to the other Government. They had already applied for Ceylonese citizenship rights and those applications in lakhs were generally rejected. Therefore, one method could be to continue that and say that they are Ceylonese citizens and, therefore, we should forget about them. But it is an important matter like this, the choice is not easy and either you leave them there and expose them to all the legislative measures, Ceylonisation of employment and Ceylonisation of trade and the like and then

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let them helter-skelter, or you enter into an agreement taking into consideration the difficulties that might be expressed by the Government concerned and then try to arrive at a solution which may not be entirely to our liking but a solution based on the principle of give and take. So, there is no contradiction between the earlier stand and this.

Shri Hem Barua: When they applied for Ceylon citizenship, they were asked to submit their birth certificates also, and the registers which contain the date of birth and so on had been hidden from them. The dates were not given by the Ceylonese Government. Therefore, the people could not substantiate their application with the birth certificates. I can submit that even some of the ministers in the Ceylon Government would not be able to produce birth certificates of their parents or grandparents if they are asked to do that, not to speak of the people of Indian origin.

Shri Swaran Singh: The difficulties may be there.

Shri Hem Barua: They were there.

Shri Swaran Singh: They were there, I admit; but what is the answer? If there is a particular mode of proof that is prescribed under any legislation, and if that proof is not provided, then I do not say, what is the answer. Even according to this agreement, we made some rough assessment and it came out in the course of the discussion—and after examining the figures and other information that we have—that the number of people who will be given Ceylonese citizenship rights will cover almost all those persons who were born in Ceylon because 1,30,000 or so have already been granted Ceylonese citizenship rights, and three lakhs more that are sought to be taken will cover practically all those people who were born in Ceylon. It has not been firmly agreed to; this difficulty which has been mentioned by

the hon. Member opposite was before us when we were considering as to what could be the practical ways of implementing it. At one stage, it was suggested that in earlier applications which were given at that time, even the statement of those contained in the applications that they have been born there would *prima facie* be accepted. I am not saying that, that is a firm agreement, but it is quite possible that we might be able to persuade them that the proof of age in the case of those who in their earlier applications have already asserted that they were born in Ceylon should be accepted as sufficient proof. The implementation of this agreement, let us be quite clear, means legislation even in Ceylon, because there is no law there now nor is there any constitutional provision under which they could grant citizenship rights to those to whom they have agreed to give citizenship rights. They will have to undertake legislation, and it will be our endeavour in the course of further talks for implementing the proposals to ensure that adequate procedures are laid down so that this type of difficulties which are rightly mentioned by the hon. Member opposite might be taken note of and might be avoided.

Shri Sezhiyan: One more clarification. Will this repatriation be voluntary or compulsory? (*Interruption*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is a relevant question: whether these people will be compelled to come here or will come of their own accord.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already explained the position quite clearly. If we have to take, as we have agreed to take, about 5,25,000, our assessment is based not on any guess but on account of the context, the application and approaches that have been made to our High Commission.

Shri J. B. Kripalan: You have agreed to take. But if they are not willing to come, what are you going to do?

Shri Swaran Singh: We will see what is the answer. Why should we take a hypothetical stand? About three lakh people are such who are wanting to come straightaway. In fact, they will be staggered, that is, their coming will be phased over 10 years. In the meantime there is the agreement that they will continue to be in employment, and thereafter we can see as to what is the attitude of the others in a matter of this kind.

Shri Hem Barua: This agreement with the Ceylonese Government is giving them a handle to push out five lakhs.

Shri Swaran Singh: Let us not try to read in the agreement something which does not exist, but we will work together in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. I have every reason to hope that the Ceylonese Government will not be unreasonable.

I should like, with your permission, to mention a few more points to the House, some salient features of the present situation in South-East Asia to which some hon. Members did make a reference. I will briefly mention the situation in the countries of Indo-China and the surrounding areas.

The troubled situation in Indo-China continues. Hon. Members are, no doubt, aware of the many forces at work in that unhappy area which has known no peace ever since its liberation from colonialism 10 years ago. We are in frequent diplomatic contact with other members of the Geneva Conference in which we always try to emphasize the need for a political rather than a military solution in Indo-China.

In Laos, unfortunately, the talks between the three political factions in Paris have yet yielded no results. In the absence of an agreement between them, it is difficult to make any progress towards restoring peace and tranquillity in Laos and towards the full implementation of the Geneva agreement of 1962. We have supported the proposal for convening a 14-nation conference on Laos.

In Viet Nam, the situation continues to be as unsatisfactory and dangerous as before.

In regard to Cambodia, as hon. Members are aware, the Government of Cambodia desires Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity to be guaranteed at an international conference and has been pressing for this for quite some time. We support Cambodia's plea for an international conference and we have pressed our point of view in our contacts through diplomatic channels with the members of the Geneva conference. Recently the breach of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the United States of America appeared to be imminent. But we note with satisfaction that Cambodia and the United States have agreed to talks in New Delhi which might help in the improvement of their relations. These talks are likely to start very soon. We have welcomed the holding of these talks in New Delhi for which we have offered to make available such facilities as may be desired. We hope that as a result of these talks the relations between the two countries, which are both friendly, to us, will improve.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you playing the host?

Shri Swaran Singh: Of course, when we provide the facilities, we will be the host country.

An hon. Member: Don't be so lavish.

Shri Swaran Singh: I will abide by the standards my friends Opposite prescribe. We are not lavish in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Lavish in affection.

Shri Swaran Singh: Lavish in affection, yes.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Cambodia has been asking about

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guaranteeing her frontiers and it was on that question that it broke with the USA. Have we got any definite views about it and may I know whether we will be able to assist them in this matter? Cambodia has been crying hoarse that her frontiers be guaranteed.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already mentioned that it is Cambodia's desire that her neutrality and territorial integrity should be guaranteed. That is the main point and we hope that as a result of these steps, if we could prevent the breach between the United States and Cambodia, and it could be opened for reconvening the Geneva conference where the thing which is uppermost in the mind of Cambodia might be satisfactorily solved.

About the Cairo conference, some hon. Members.....

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He has altogether slipped away from the topic of Malaysia and Indonesia. What concrete steps are we going to take to stand by our friend, Malaysia?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will come to that.

Shri Nambiar: Indonesia is also our friend.

13 hrs.

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the Cairo conference, there have been remarks, some appreciative and others that it was a useless exercise, that only platitudes and principles were enunciated and nothing concrete emerged out of it. In a conference of this nature where a large number of countries—practically half the number represented in the United Nations—have met and subscribed to some principles, then it will not be wise and proper simply to brush it aside and say that they agreed only upon principles and that nothing concrete emerged out of it.

I would like to remind the House that in international community and international relations, principles play a very important part. They influence the thing in all the capitals and it will not be a good world where there are no principles for international behaviour and for international relations. This august House should not take this issue so lightly and should not really laugh away the principles, because principles are a matter of very great importance. There were certain principles which have been agreed upon and those principles affect the thinking and attitude even when concrete issues arise between the countries bilaterally or in any other disputes of this nature. I am sure that—as we can see from the mild protests that are now being raised—we are not opposed to subscribing to good principles. We should really try to evolve sound principles of international behaviour. The principles that very prominently emerged as a result of the discussions in the Cairo conference which are contained in the declaration that was adopted, are peaceful co-existence, eradication of colonialism, determined fight of the international community to end colonialism in any form or shape from all parts of the world, to work for disarmament and to work for peace. These are laudable principles.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, we applaud them.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad you applaud them. The adoption of these principles in this conference and the solemn declaration that these will be adhered to, will go a long way in resolving even the specific problems that might exist between two countries.

A question has been asked from the Member opposite about the situation in the extreme South-east Asia, namely Malaysia and Indonesia.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We want you to come back a little more to Cairo.

Shri Hem Barua: Our Prime Minister made a very laudable suggestion in that conference that there should be a delegation going to China to persuade China against having nuclear weapons for aggressive purposes. May I know why this suggestion of the Prime Minister was not carried to the logical conclusion? What were the countries in Cairo which supported this suggestion?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that calls for a reply. The fact is the Prime Minister did make a suggestion like that, but many countries thought that there was no use, because China has not even agreed to sign the Moscow test ban treaty and therefore, there is no point in asking them to stop. If they want to go ahead, they will go ahead. Therefore, it cannot be said that the suggestion was not proper, if other countries did not agree to it. There was a unanimous declaration that none of us will undertake any tests or develop nuclear power for deadly purposes or non-peaceful purposes. They also called upon all the countries of the world which have not yet subscribed to the Moscow test ban treaty to subscribe to it and to desist from carrying on any test. France, China, Cambodia and several other countries have not signed the Moscow test ban treaty. It was clearly mentioned in that declaration itself that all the non-aligned countries declare that they themselves will adopt a certain code in the matter of development of nuclear energy and they also called upon all those countries which have not signed the test ban treaty to subscribe to it and to desist from undertaking any tests. I have already said in my statement that China exploded this bomb in flagrant violation of the declaration of the countries that collected in Cairo.

Shri Hem Barua: Even after this code of conduct formulated at Cairo, Indonesia has come out with her intention to produce atomic power for defence purposes. It is flagrant violation of that declaration.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not seen any statement from any authoritative source in Cambodia to that effect.

Some hon. Members: Indonesia, not Cambodia.

Shri Swaran Singh: If they do it, that will be in violation of this agreement. If some countries choose to go back upon the declaration, that does not mean that the declaration is bad or it is not worthwhile attempting to have unanimity.

Shri Hem Barua: Declarations do not serve any purpose. They are merely platitudes.

Mr. Speaker: That may be the opinion of the hon. Member. Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: The declaration that was adopted on nuclear energy and use of nuclear devices for non-peaceful purposes only was very clear and that substantially met our viewpoint. We wish it were a little more explicit, but when a large number of countries are there, one has to do one's best and just be content if the substance is achieved.

Shri Nath Pai: Are political conferences to be the equivalents of theological seminaries and eucharistic congresses or something more positive? Is it the only purpose to enunciate principles which are good for all time to come and which will be valid for all eternity? What happens when participants or nations flagrantly violate the declaration? Will these congresses like the Cairo Congress have the guts to condemn aggression? Did you get them to condemn the Chinese aggression against your own motherland? What is the use of enunciating these principles?

Shri Swaran Singh: There should not be any doubt in anybody's mind that a conference of sovereign countries should be regarded only as a meeting of a group of theoreticians or theologians or religious heads

[Shri Swaran Singh]

merely propounding abstract principles. It is not correct at all to describe the declarations of a gathering of this type at that level. Let us be clear that these declarations are not treaties as such. It is really a declaration of policy to be adopted by a group of countries that get together. They definitely influence their course of action subsequently and therefore, there is a great value in countries coming together and subscribing to such principles, because they create lot of support in favour of those principles even in countries who are not in that conference. The subsequent information that we have got from other capitals of the world, who did not participate in this conference, does go to show that the declarations that were adopted did have a profound effect on their thinking on many issues that are likely to come up in any form (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Sir, have you allowed the opposition Members to make supplementary speeches? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Ordere, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: The relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia continues to be strained. We, in Cario, did make some attempt to find some way by which these difficulties might be resolved. As you know, Mr. Speaker, Malaysia was not there. Some talks did take place, and at diplomatic level our efforts continue to improve the relations between Malaysia and Indonesia. We firmly believe that there cannot be a military solution of these difficulties and that the two countries should be enabled to discuss this matter and find a solution. Some effort has already been made by certain other friendly countries and there have been contacts at certain levels, but the situation really has not very much improved. We are in touch with the two governments and also other friendly countries. I have myself, the House will be glad to know, an invitation

not only from Malaysia but also from Indonesia and, may be in about a month's time or so, after I finish my work in the United Nations, it is my intention to go into that part of this world and try to do something..... (*Interruption*). I would request hon. Members, when we are making an effort to improve the relations, not only not to interrupt me but also not to make me take a stand which may come in the way of our efforts which we are making for the improvement of those relations.

Shir Kapur Singh: I will certainly accept the excellent advice that the hon. Minister has given. But I wish to say that the clarification which I had sought has escaped the attention of the hon. Minister of external Affairs. I wanted to know as to whether in respect of this dispute between the countries, Malaysia and Indonesia, we are neutral *qua* the aggressor, that is, Indonesia.

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot enter into this sort of a running talk on this. Our attitude in this respect is quite clear.

A mention has been made about the people who are coming from Burma. The hon. Member, the Maharaja of Bikaner, who recently returned from a visit to Burma has narrated the difficulties that are being experienced. We are seized of the problem and we have also conveyed to the Burmese Government our concern on several aspects. The Foreign Minister of Burma had agreed to visit India and it was our intention to continue the talks that I had initiated in Rangoon when I went there. Thereore, we are seized of this problem. But the problem which the hon. Member mentioned was more in relation to the provision of facilities for their coming out. Those arrangements we are making from time to time. But more important than these facilities for repatriation is the basic question of the continuation of the large number of Burmese who are still there in

Burma. As I mentioned on an earlier occasion, I have the assurance of the Burmese Government at the highest level that these Indians—and they run into lakhs I would like to add here—who are prepared to fit in with the changed conditions there both in relation to land and other things—the working classes—have a future there, and those of them who decide to continue to live there will be assured of not only safety but also honour so that they can live there as respectful citizens.

An Hon. Member: As scavengers only.

Shri Swaran Singh: The leader of the Jan Sangh group did make a mention that in relation to giving compensation there has been some discrimination. He is making a confusion between the earlier nationalisation measures which took place several years ago when some of the British concerns including pharmaceuticals and certain oil installations were taken over, and the present one. In this recent nationalisation proposal which has hit a large number of Indians who were in business, there has been no discrimination between either a European concern or a Chinese concern or an Indian concern or a Pakistani concern or a Burmese concern. People who were engaged in a particular type of trading activity irrespective of their nationality have been hit. Therefore, on that score there is nothing to mention. We may not like many things that they may have done, but we must be clear in our mind as to what is the correct factual position.

Sir, I am grateful to the House for the indulgence they have shown to me, I have ventured to reply to some of the important points that have been mentioned. We should, Mr. Speaker, continue to strive for putting in our best efforts for maintenance of peace, for increasing international standards, for reducing international tensions, for working for disarmament and for

our fight against colonialism. These are the very central ideas to which we are wedded and in the pursuit of these ideas, I am sure, our own problems, howsoever difficult and impracticable they may appear to be at first sight, are capable of solution if we hold on to our way of thinking in a very clear manner and with determination.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे माननीय विदेश मंत्री दूसरे देशों के कटु सम्बन्धों को सुधारने का यत्न कर रहे हैं, इस के लिये हमें हार्दिक प्रसन्नता होती है किन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ ही जब हमारे सम्बन्ध इतने कटु हैं, चीन, पाकिस्तान और बर्मा के साथ भी वे उत्तम नहीं हैं, नेपाल के साथ भी कोई बहुत अच्छे नहीं, तब दूसरे देशों पर हमारी बात का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता होगा।

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I had occasion to speak to some of the people who have returned from Burma. They have told me that if a proper approach can be made to the Indians in Burma about the assurance given by the Burmese Government, that they will be treated properly, through the Government of India and their agency, there is a possibility of their not coming here. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any step to see that those who are still in Burma are told in that manner about the assurance that the Burmese Government have given so that they may be persuaded to continue there?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether our representative contacted the Colombo powers at their meeting at Cairo individually or jointly and discussed with them about this latest rejection of the Colombo Proposal by the Chinese when they said that they would not tolerate any more mediatory efforts?

श्री गुलशन (मटिडा) : यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पाकिस्तान स पहले से ही

[श्री गुलशन]

लोग आ रहे हैं, लंका से भी आ रहे हैं और बर्मा से भी आ रहे हैं सरकार ने इस आने को रोकने के लिये क्या कोई विचार किया है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): I want to ask a very specific question and I hope Government will give us a very specific answer. I want to know whether Government have an open mind on the question of making or not making a nuclear defence device.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday we heard the Prime Minister on this question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question has not been answered in the entire reply.

Mr. Speaker: How could he make it more clear than that?

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): In view of the fact that we are one of the signatories to the nuclear test ban treaty while China is not a signatory to that agreement, may I know whether Government are thinking of initiating steps for convening a meeting of the test ban treaty powers to consider the situation that has arisen because of the Chinese explosion of a nuclear weapon, and.....

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be no "and".

Shri Muhammad Ismail: One more question.

Mr. Speaker: One would suffice. So many questions have already been put.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: With regard to Burma I have one small question.

Mr. Speaker: I am telling the hon. Member one would suffice. Let the answer come.

Shri Ranga: Several hon. Members have reported of the sufferings of our people in Burma, who have been obliged by the policy of nationalisation that has been pursued there to think of coming over here, that they have lost all their possessions and there has been a lot of difficulty in obtaining passage back to India because of the inadequate supply of shipping facilities. Since the hon. Minister has not shed any light on that, I would like to know whether Government are thinking of doubling, trebling or increasing four-fold the shipping facilities by taking emergent steps in order to provide shipping facilities for these people to come back, especially in view of the fact that even from the feelers that have been put by the Government here as well as our Embassy there it has been found that for the next two years even half of the total number of people who are obliged to come away could not be cleared at the present rate of supply of shipping facilities.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : सीलोन से वापस आने वाले जो इंडियन्स हैं उन को प्रापर्टी और असेट्स के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट कोई मदद देगी या उन को अपने असेट्स को खुद बेच कर आना होगा, वैसे ही बर्मा से आने वाले लोगों की प्रापर्टी के बारे में क्या सोचा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय दे चुके हैं।

श्री बड़े : बर्मा के बारे में नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीलोन के बारे में दे दिया है।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The hon. Minister knows that no Indian who is coming from Burma is being allowed to bring anything with him. If they can arrange to bring their assets otherwise, will the Government give them facilities?

Shri Swaran Singh: Swamiji asked a question. I agree with him that our relations with our immediate neighbours should improve. But, unfortunately, in spite of our best of wishes, we have not succeeded in improving our relations with two of them. There are other neighbours like Ceylon, Burma and Nepal with whom our relations are definitely improving. Even with regard to Pakistan, our effort has always been to see that we might be able to solve, whatever may be the differences, in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere. But, as I said in my opening remarks, we have not met with much success and, in fact, of late there have been tendencies in Pakistan in the opposite direction which are not encouraging.

Shri Anandan Nambiar asked the question why the assurances given by the Burmese Government could not be conveyed to those persons of Indian origin there. For his information I would like to say that before leaving Rangoon I made a statement, which was very widely published in all the Burmese newspapers, both language and English newspapers, where I said precisely that the Burmese Government at the highest level have assured me that those Indians who want to continue to live in Burma and who would like to fit in with the changed social set up there would be afforded all security and that they would not be subjected to any indignities.

Shri Hem Barua asked a question about contacts, individual or collective, about Colombo proposals. There was no collective approach to these Colombo proposals. Our Prime Minister took the line that we have made our position quite clear and there is nothing further that we can do. We cannot canvass other countries to go and persuade China to accept the Colombo proposals. The Colombo proposals are there . . .

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing further questions.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not met part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: Then let him be allowed to answer it. Let him finish.

Shri Swaran Singh: There was nothing further to be done in regard to the Colombo proposals in Cairo.

Regarding the question of Shri Gulshan, I agree that our main object is to create friendly conditions for the people living in those countries all these years.

Regarding the question of Shri Shukla, I need not answer it because the Prime Minister did touch upon this point. If he goes through that statement again, he will get the answer.

Shri Nath Pai: But you are not precluded because the Prime Minister has given the answer.

Shri Swaran Singh: Shri Muhammad Ismail asked a question about convening a meeting of the countries which subscribed to the Moscow Test Ban Treaty. We have no such intention and there is no such proposal.

Shri Ranga, the leader of the Swatantra Group, has stated that we should provide all shipping facilities to people coming from Burma. We are doing our best. It may not be enough but we have our physical limitations like port facilities, shipping and all that. That is a matter which was referred to by the Maharaja of Bikaner also. We will certainly look into this.

No further reply is required for Shri Bade's question because I have already replied that people coming from Ceylon will be permitted to bring all their assets.

Shri Himatsingka asked whether we will try to persuade the Burmese Government that persons who leave Burma should be permitted to bring their assets. I have already said that we will be taking up this matter with the Burmese Government.

Mr. Speaker: I will now take up the substitute motion by Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Ranga: Before you put it to the House, I would like to state that we do not wish to divide the House, so far as our party is concerned . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that. He can say that at that moment.

Now, is Shri Yashpal Singh pressing his motion?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Yes, Sir. I press it—to . . .

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will take up the substitute motion of Shri Bibuthi Mishra afterwards. What about the substitute motion by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri? Does he press it?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Yes, Sir. I press it to a division.

Division No. 3]

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Birusa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Berman Shri, P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Biswanath, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagawati, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Borooh, Shri P. C.

AYES

Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir

NOES

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Harwani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri

Singh, Shri A. P.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Verma, Shri S. L.

Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Kindar Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, takes note of the Government’s failure to—

(a) arrive at a reasonable settlement with the Government of Ceylon concerning people of Indian origin; and

(b) embark upon nuclear-based defence installations in the country.” (3).

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री लखरो सिंह (रोहतक) अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मरी मशीन काम नहीं कर रही है। मेरा
वोट नोज के लिए है।

[13.32 hrs

Malaichami, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Patil, Shri D. S.	Shivanajappa, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patil, Shri S. B.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.	Siddiah, Shri
Mantri, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Marandi, Shri	Pattabhi Ranan, Shri C. R.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Masuriya Din, Shri	Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Sinhasan, Singh Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sonsavane, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Subramaniam Shri C.
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Rane, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.
More, Shri K. L.	Ranga, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Mukane, Shri	Rao, Shri Krishnamurthy	Swaran Singh, Shri
Murli Mamohar, Shri	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Murti, Shri M. S.	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Muthiah, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Naskar, Shri P. S.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Tombi, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Tula Ram, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri	gatyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Tyagi, Shri
Paliwal, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Uikey, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Panna Lal, Shri	Sharma, Shri K. C.	Valvi, Shri
Patel, Shri P. R.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Veerabasappa, Shri
		Verma, Shri K. K.
		Vyas, Shri Radhela
		Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 11; Noes 119.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put Shri Bade's substitute motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets that the Government of India has failed to reorientate its attitude and postures in regard to foreign policy to meet the demand of the situation and in particular this House regrets—

(a) that the Government of India has failed to appreciate the serious threat to India's security due to Chinese successful entry into the Nuclear Club and also the immense psychological impact Chinese achievement has made on Asian and African countries;

(b) that in an undue haste to settle the issue of Indian settlers

in Ceylon with the Ceylonese Government, the Government of India has entered into an agreement which seriously undermined the interest and future of these Indian settlers;

(c) that by its continued readiness to talk on Kashmir issue with Pakistan in spite of the fact that Pakistan has no *locus standi* whatsoever with respect to Kashmir, the Government of India has been guilty of continuing state of indecision and uncertainty in the state which is being fully exploited by anti-national and subversive elements;

(d) that the Government of India failed miserably to mobilise the opinion of Asian and African countries gathered at Cairo Conference against Chinese aggression in India; and

(e) that despite the lapse of over two years since the massive Chinese aggression of 1962, the Government has taken no steps whatsoever to liberate lost territory and thus redeem the sacred pledge given by this Parliament to the nation in the year 1962."

(4).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[13.38 hrs.

Bade, Shri
 Berus, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhawani, Shri Lakshmu
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.

Kachhavaia, Shri
 Sezhiyan, Shri J.
 Shastri, Shri Pankaj Vir
 Singh, Shri A. P.

Trivedi, Shri U. M.
 Verma, Shri S. L.
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
 Balakrishnan, Shri
 Barmam, Shri P. C.
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Bri J Raj Singh, Shri
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
 Chumilal, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
 Elayaperumal, Shri
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Harvansi, Shri Anwar
 Heda, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himataingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jedhe, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kamble, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Keishing, Shri Rihang
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 LakkanDas, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Malaichami, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Maliiiah, Shri U. S.
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukane, Shri
 Murti Manohar, Shri
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naakar, Shri P. S.
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Pratap Singh, Shri

Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Rave, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shivajappa, Shri
 Siddanajappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarateshwar
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swarn Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tombi, Shri
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulke, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Veera Basappa, Shri
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 12; Noes 118.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put Shri Shinkre's substitute motion (No. 6) to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 6 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not put Shri Kishen Pattnayak's substitute motion (No. 8) to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 8 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I shall put Shri V. B. Gandhi's substitute motion to the vote of the House. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's substitute motion is also the same but it has not been moved.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I wish to state that we do not wish to divide the House on this although we are very strongly opposed to the Indo-Ceylonese agreement. We consider that it is neither honourable nor equitable to the country. Therefore we would take another opportunity, whenever that opportunity comes in the proceedings of the House, to record our disapproval of the Indo-Ceylonese agreement; but through our vote in the House meanwhile we do not wish to divide the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India."
(5).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: A part of Shri Bibhuti Mishra's substitute motion (No. 2) has been covered by Shri Gandhi's substitute motion and a part of it has been negatived. Am I to put it to the vote of the House?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra rose—

Mr. Speaker: So, that does not require to be put to the vote of the House.

13.39 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Now, the House shall take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the establishment of Food Corporations for the purpose of trading in foodgrains and other foodstuffs and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. We had discussed clause 13 and hon. Members had spoken on the amendments to it the other day. May I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 26, 28, 32, 35 and 37 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Are any amendments to clause 14 being moved? No.

The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no amendment to clause 15.

The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is any amendment to clause 16 being moved? No. There is no amendment to clause 17. Then, about clause 18, are any amendments to be moved? No. There is also no amendment to clause 19.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have just now given notice of an amendment to clause, 19.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then, I shall put clauses 16 to 18 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 16 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19 — (Management of State Food Corporation)

Amendment made:—

"Page 9, line 24,—

for "public interest", substitute—

"the interests of the producer and consumer". (55)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no amendment to clause 20.

The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is amendment to clause 21 being moved? No.

The question is:

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 22 to 26.

The question is:

"That Clauses 22 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

clauses 22 to 26 were added the Bill.

Clause 27— (Borrowing powers of Food Corporation)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

"Page 12,—

(i) line 36,—

add at the end—

"from Reserve Bank of India or any authorised Scheduled Bank or institution approved by Reserve Bank especially for this purpose".

(ii) omit lines 37 to 39".

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं अपने इस अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 44 के जरिये यह चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक को यह सारा कार्य दे दिया जाय क्योंकि रिजर्व बैंक किसानों के हित में काम करता है। शैड्यूल बैंक और दूसरे बैंकों के हाथ में देने से मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों का उस में ठीक इंटरैस्ट सर्व नहीं हो पायेगा। अलबता यह तो हो सकता है कि रिजर्व बैंक चाहे खुद करे या किसी दूसरे शैड्यूल बैंक या किसी और बैंक को एथोराइज करे चाहे इस के लिए वह किसी दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन को एथोराइज करे लेकिन यह कार्य रहना रिजर्व बैंक के हाथ में ही चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really could not understand the purpose of this amendment. As a matter of fact, clause 27 provides for borrowing of money from any scheduled bank or from any other bank or financial

institution proved by the Central Government in this behalf. This is all inclusive. Therefore, there is no need for this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put amendment No. 44 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 44 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 27 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clause 28— (Lending by Food Corporation on security of foodgrains).

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

"Page 13, line 5,—

after "money" insert "free of interest". (45)

अपने इस अमेंडमेंट में मैं ने यह चाहा है कि मनी के बाद फ्री ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट जोड़ दिया जाय। सरकार किसान लोगों को जो पैसा देगी वह पैसा उसे उन्हें फ्री ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट देना चाहिये। जब यहाँ अंग्रेज होते थे और वह ओपियम खरीदा करते थे तो वह किसानों को जो रुपया ऐडवांस दिया करते थे उस पर इंटररेस्ट नहीं लेते थे। इनडिगो प्लांटर्स का नाम सुना होगा, यह ठीक है कि वे सब जुल्म करते थे लेकिन नील की खेती के लिए उन्हें जो पैसा वे दिया करते थे उस पर सूद नहीं लेते थे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों को गल्ला खरीदने के लिये जो पैसा दे उसे वह उन्हें फ्री ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट दे। मंत्री महोदय को मेरे इस अमेंडमेंट को कबल करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये और उन्हें इसे अवश्य स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

श्री तुलशंदास जाधव (नांदेद) : मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र के अमेंडमेंट को सपोर्ट

करता हूँ। आज किसानों को कर्जा मिलने में बड़ी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है और रेट ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट भी उनको ज्यादा भुगतना पड़ता है। काश्तकारों को आसानी से कर्जा नहीं मिल पाता है। सेंट्रल बैंक होता है उस के बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक होता है और उस के बाद सीसाइटी होती है जिन के कि थू हो कर उसे कर्जा मिलता है और इस नाते उसका रेट ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट साढ़े सात पर सेंट तक होता है। इस तरह से किसानों पर बोझा ज्यादा पड़ता है। कर्ज को उस पर भरमार होती है। कुएँ, बाँडिया, इंजन आदि इन सब चीजों के लिये उसे कर्ज पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है और इस तरह से वह कर्ज और भारी सूद की रकम के नाचे दब जाता है। इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है कि यह सूद उससे कम लिया जाय। काश्तकारों के पास आज इतनी ताकत नहीं रह गयी है कि वह अपनी अनाज की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। इसीलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि फुड कारपोरेशन से किसानों को जो कर्ज दिया जाय, रुपया ऐडवांस किया जाय उस पर रेट ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट दूसरी जगहों पर जितना होता है उस से भी कम होना चाहिये। बीच में यह जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स आदि होते हैं इन को निकाल कर डाइरेक्टली कारपोरेशन किसानों को रुपया ऐडवांस करे और मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे रेट ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट कम होगा। मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर फ्री ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट लोन ऐडवांस देना संभव न हो तो भी उनको दूसरी जगहों की अपेक्षा कम इंटररेस्ट पर दिया जाय ताकि उनको अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने में प्रोत्साहन मिले।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी श्री विभूति मिश्र के संशोधन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मनी के बाद फ्री ऑफ़ इंटररेस्ट जो

[श्री शिव नारायण]

दिया जाये। श्री विभूति मिश्र ने बिलकुल अफ्रीम और नील की ठीक ही मिसाल दी कि जब ग्रंप्रज इनकी खेती करने वाले काश्तकारों से सूद नहीं लिया करते थे उसी तरह से अब भी फुड कारपोरेशन काश्तकारों को मनी फ्री ऑफ इंटरैस्ट एडवांस करे। सरकार किसानों से अपेक्षा करती है कि वह अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ायें, उसे गेहूं, धान आदि खाद्यान्न अधिक मात्रा में मुलभ करें तो किसानों को बगैर सूद के रुपया दीजिये ताकि वे अधिक अन्न उगाने को प्रोत्साहित हों।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बाहर से जब चीजें मंगाते हैं तो हमें काफ़ी फ़ारैन् एक्सचेंज देना पड़ता है जिसकी वजह से गवर्नमेंट को काफ़ी अधिक नुकसान उठाना होता है। लेकिन अगर किसानों को आप रुपया फ़्री ऑफ इंटरैस्ट देते हैं तो वह बड़े उत्साह और लगन के साथ उत्पादन का कार्य करेंगे। अगर उसे वक्त पर पैसा मिल जाय और सूद न लिया जाय तो वह आपको काफ़ी अन्न पैदा कर के दे सकता है और आज जो देश में अन्न की कमी है वह नहीं रहेगी और देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में शीघ्र ही आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेगा। इसलिये अगर किसान को वक्त पर और फ़्री ऑफ इंटरैस्ट सरकार रुपया देने की व्यवस्था करे तो वह उत्पादन बढ़ा कर दिखायेगा और यह फुड प्रालम हल हो जायेगी।

Shri Bade (Khargone): I support the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra. I may point out that due to this charging of interest, even the lands are sometimes auctioned. I have seen in the case of cooperative society loans and taccavi loans, when there is a bad crop and there are arrears of dues, there is a warrant sent by the tahsildar and the tahsildar auctions the land. That is the only means of

subsistence for *kisans*. If there is a *sahakar*, then the *sarkar* should not be a *sahukar* or he should not be a businessman. Interest should not be charged on him at all. If they want to have more production, interest-free loans should be given to *kisans*.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I am unable to accept, this amendment. It is a business organisation and a commercial organisation. It is not a *sarkar*. Therefore, to expect the Food Corporation, which has all along been accepted to be a commercial organisation, to lend money free of interest is not certainly the correct thing. The rate of interest will have to be decided by the Government. Taccavi loans bear interest, cooperative bank loans bear interest and you expect only the Food Corporation to give interest-free loans. Then we will be forcing them not to take any loan at all. I am sure they will take into account as to how much to reduce the rate of interest. That they may keep in mind. I do not think it should be an interest-free loan.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 45 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 13, line 5,

after "money" insert "free of interest". (45)

Those in favour may say, Aye....

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say, No ..

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Noes have it.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Ayes have it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the lobby be cleared.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दें कि जिस प्रकार

रिजर्व बक दो तीन परसेंट की दर पर कर्जा देता है, गवर्नमेंट भी कम से कम उसी दर पर कर्जा दे और कम से कम ब्याज ले और गवर्नमेंट इस बात का खयाल रखे ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : गवर्नमेंट इस बात का पूरा खयाल रखेगी कि कम से कम सूद पर रुपया दिया जाये । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस के बाद माननीय सदस्य अपनी एमेंडेमेंट को विद्वुष्ट कर लेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : वह तो चैलेंज कर चुके हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : यह आपोजीशन की गलत बात है कि वे हमारी पार्टी वालों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : यह हमारी रिजर्वमेंट में बाधा डाल रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"Page 13, line 5,

Division No. 5]

Bede, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Gupta, Shri Kanahi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Koya, Shri

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Berman, Shri P. C.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagwati Shri
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri G.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Eleyaperumal, Shri
Erang, Shri D.
Gahmari, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati

1578 (A) L.S.D.—5.

AYES

Nambiar, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir

NOES

Harvani, Shri Anas
Himateingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshides
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Shri Shahnewas
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malaichami, Shri
Martri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehrotra Shri Brij Bihari
Murli Manohar, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel Shri, Chhotubhai

after "money" insert "free of insert". (45).

An Hon. Member: He is withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Once division has been challenged, I shall have to put it to vote.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): You may put it to the House whether the House gives him permission to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That stage is over now. Once division has been asked for, I shall have to put it to vote.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): He is withdrawing his amendment, since the hon. Minister has given an assurance.

Mr. Speaker: Assurances are coming when it is too late.

The question is:

Page 13, line 5,—

after "money" insert "free of interest". (45).

The Lok Sabha divided,

13 53 hrs.

Siddiah, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Sedhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Sen, Shri P. G.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Veerabasappa, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Yedva Shri, Ram Harsh

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes: 16; Noes: 75.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Daji (Indore): My vote also may be added to 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33— (Allocation of surplus profits).

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 16, line 35, add at the end—

"and seventy-five per cent. of such profits shall be spent on the development of agricultural produce in poor and remote villages".

श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि यह कार्पोरेशन एक कामर्शल कनसर्न की तरह काम करेगी। इस अवस्था में इस में जो फायदा होगा, उस रुपये का 75 फीसदी किसानों के उत्पादन-कार्य में लगाया जाये, ताकि किसान अच्छी तरह खेती कर के अपनी रूदावार बड़ा सकें। मेरो एग्जेंडमेंट का तात्पर्य यह है कि प्राफिट्स का 75 फीसदी भग किसानों के डेवेलपमेंट और खेती के विकास पर खर्च किया जाये।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra. What he is suggesting is actually a commercial practice. Even the commercial firms spend a portion of whatever they earn on the improvement of agriculture. I know that this is done by certain firms buying groundnuts. There is one such

firm in Saurashtra. That firm makes very good profits out of this business. But they introduce new types of seeds, fertilisers etc., and they spend money on these things. They do not give loans but they actually spend money from out of their profits and give these things to the cultivators so that the cultivators will produce more because of the better seeds and fertilisers, and thereby the firm also benefits ultimately. I think that that is a commercial way of working. I hope that the hon. Minister will accept my hon. friend's amendment, I think it will only be proper that he does so because thereby he will be only following the commercial practice of several business firms which are spending money on the improvement of agriculture.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Many things can be said in favour of this amendment. I content myself with saying that if Government are really very keen to assure our peasants that this Food Corporation which they are bringing into existence is really for their benefit and certainly not to their detriment, then they should be willing to accept this amendment. Otherwise, the fears that a good number of us entertain from what has been said in the Third Five Year Plan and also the Second Five Year Plan periods that Government would like to make huge profits through this grain trade indirectly through the Food Corporation and directly by other means would come to be based upon truth. It would not be proper for Government to think of allowing this Food Corporation to make huge profits through their operations directly or indirectly in the foodgrains trade, if they are not going to help the *kisans* with those profits. I would submit that nothing would be lost if the *kisans* are helped; on the other hand, a welfare State, if it has to be a real welfare State, must be willing to place at the disposal of the corporation for the development of the *kisans'* interests, not 75 per cent but almost all the spare profits that could be made as a result of the operations of the Food Corporation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagoha): I support this amendment, and request the hon. Minister to accept it, because it is a commercial practice obtaining even in the sugar mills. The sugar mills also earmark a part of their profits for the development of the sugarcane industry. So, I would submit that likewise, a part of the profits of the Food Corporation should go for the development of agriculture. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

14 hrs.

श्री कमल नाथन बजाज : जो विभूति मिश्र जी का एमेंडमेंट है, उस के साथ मेरा सैद्धान्तिक तौर से कोई मतभेद नहीं है। किसान को गूँह की अनाज की जो भी अधिक से अधिक कीमत दी जा सकती हो वह दी जानी चाहिये। उसके म पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन जिस तरह से कोई कर्मागमिनी आगैनाइजेशन काम करती है, उसी तरह से इस आगैनाइजेशन को भी काम करना चाहिये, बिल्कुल व्यापारिक ढंग पर इसको भी काम करना चाहिये। नफे में से कुछ देने के बजाय इस तरह का स्कोप आप इस बिल में रख सकते हैं कि जिससे किसान को अच्छा बीज मिल सके, कारपोरेशन अच्छा बीज बना सके, उसका वितरण कर सके, बैलों की नस्ल सुधार सके और उनको तथा ट्रैक्टरों को किसानों को दे सके। खाद और अच्छे औजार दे सके इस तरह की भी कुछ गुंजाइश इस बिल में होनी चाहिये। टैक्नीकल किस्म की जो सर्विसिस हैं जिन से एग्रीकल्चर का इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकता है वह भी किसानों को दी जानी चाहिये। एक्सपर्ट्स इस काम के लिए आप रख सकते हैं। नामिनल कीमत पर यह सर्विस किसान को आप दे सकते हैं। खाद का वितरण भी आप कम से कम खर्च के अन्दर किसानों में कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से और भी जितनी सुविधायें हैं, वे आप किसानों को उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं। यह चीज ज्यादा लाभदायक होगी बनिरबत इस में से कुछ कमा कर थोड़ा बहुत किसानों में वितरित कर देने से। इस से उतना किसान को लाभ नहीं होगा जितना कि उसको सुविधायें उपलब्ध कर देने से होगा। इम्प्रूवमेंट और डिबेलेपमेंट ज्यादा करके दिया जाएगा तो अधिक लाभ किसान और देश दोनों को होगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरे मित्र ने केन का एग्जाम्पल दिया है। वहाँ पर दो पैसे फ्री मन के हिसाब से सेस कटता है। लेकिन सड़कों और मीन्स आफ कम्प्यूनिक्शन्स का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिस की वजह से किसान दुखी है। देश में गल्ले की कमी नहीं है। मैं परसों अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से आया हूँ। हमारे जिले में उत्तर का चावल दक्षिण में नहीं आ पाता है। दो महीने पहले खोल दिया था, लेकिन अब बन्द कर दिया है। बाजार में चावल आदि ले कर हमारा आदमी नहीं निकल पाता है। आपका जो एडमिनिरट्रेशन है वह बहुत ढीला हो चुका है, बहुत लूज हो चुका है और यह एडमिनिरट्रेशन बड़ी डिसटरवेंस क्रियेट करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जो भी प्राफिट लेना चाहें लेकिन उस प्राफिट का पचास परसेंट किसान को जाना चाहिये ताकि किसान अपनी खेती को डिबेलेप कर सके। पिछले सतरह बरस में आपने किसान के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है। ब्लैक डिबेलेपमेंट की सारी जितनी मशीनरी है, वह बंकार पड़ी हुई है। आपको खुल कर किसानों का हित करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो विभूति मिश्र जी ने अमेंडमेंट पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो एमेंडमेंट दिया गया है, उसको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

[श्री तुलशी दास जाधव]

जैसा मुझे से पहले माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि मुनाफ़े में से वहां के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए परसेंटेज निकाला जाए, वह बहुत अच्छी बात है। स्पनिंग एंड वीविंग मिलज में, शूगर फैक्टरी में ऐसा होता है। जो इनके मालिक होते हैं उनके ऊपर हम इस चीज को लादते हैं कि वे अपने वर्कर्स की भलाई के काम करें। वहां पर वर्कर्स के मकानों के लिए, उनको प्राविडेंट फंड को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए तथा दूसरे और कई वर्कर्स की भलाई के काम करने के लिए हम उनको बाध्य करते हैं और वहां पर ऐसा इंतजाम किया जाता है। इसी तरह से किसानों के हित के लिये खर्च करने की बात भी यहां होनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से और भी बहुत सी मिसालें मैं आपके सामने रख सकता हूँ, लेकिन समय न होने के कारण मैं उनको रखना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

काश्तकारों के बारे में इस में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि उनको भी कुछ हिस्सा मिल सकेगा। बात यह है कि काश्तकार, मर्चेंट और कंज्यूमर तीनों का सम्बन्ध इस में होता है। व्यापारी जो होता है, वह मुनाफा अधिक लेता है। वह माल का स्टॉक करता है और कंज्यूमर्स को बहुत महंगा देता है। पिछले एक बरस से अनाज की जो कमी चली आ रही है वह इसी वजह से चली आ रही है। कारपोरेशन जब अनाज को खरीद लेता है तो इस वक्त...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत लम्बी चर्चा मैं आप चले गये।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : क्यों 15 परसेंट रखना चाहते हैं, इसका कारण मैं बताता हूँ। इस वक्त काश्तकार, कारपोरेशन, सोसाइटी और कंज्यूमर, इन सब

का मुनाफा शामिल होता है। इस में भी मौनोपोली है। मौनोपोली में 45 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल जब कोई माल लिया जाता है तो उसको 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी तफसील इस एमेंडमेंट में नहीं आ सकती है।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : काश्तकार, जिससे माल लिया जाता है और जो माल को तैयार करता है, उसके लिए यहां प्राविजन होना चाहिये और वह कानून में होना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय यह कहेंगे कि हम इसको दूसरे तरीके से कर देंगे। मैं उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस में इसका प्राविजन हो जाना चाहिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ। दफा 13 जो है इसके अन्दर कारपोरेशन के फंक्शंस में बताया गया है।

"promote by such means as it thinks fit the production of food-grains and other foodstuffs".

इस में यही है कि प्रोमोट करेगा। अब जो प्राफिट का हिस्सा होगा वह इंडिया गवर्नमेंट को जाएगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जाएगा, किस हिसाब से उसका बंटवारा होगा, उसका क्या हिस्सा प्रोडक्शन आफ फुडग्रेज में जाएगा, इसके बारे में कुछ भी लिखा हुआ नहीं है। क्लॉज 33 में बर्ड्स और जो पेड लिखें गये हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय "शैत" के बजाय कुछ और लिख दें या जैसा कि विमूक्ति मिश्र जी ने मांग की कि "फार दो फरर प्रोमोशन आफ दी फूडस्टफ्स" ऐसा कुछ कर दें, तो अच्छा होगा। हमारे बजाज जी ने कहा है कि कौटल ब्रॉड को सुधारने के लिए, प्रोडक्शन के तरीके

सुधारने के लिए, काश्तकार की उन्नति के लिए अगर वह खर्च हो सके तो अच्छा होगा। प्राफिट्स में से अगर कुछ बचे तो कुछ उसका भाग गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को मिल जाए और न मिले तो कुछ अंश उधर प्रोडक्शन में चला जाए तो सैक्शन 13 में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसका सैक्शन 33 में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसके साथ समन्वय हो सकता है।

श्री बड़े : जो संशोधन विभूति मिश्र जी ने रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है। ला में इस चीज को इनकारपोरेट किया जाना चाहिये। अगर इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन दिया जाता है तो हमें उससे तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि आश्वासन आश्वासन मात्र ही बन कर रह जाते हैं। विम्ब एंड फैंसीज पर नफा बांटने वाली बात को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। किस तरह से प्राफिट्स का बंटवारा होना है, इसका प्रावधान कानून में नहीं है और यह हो जाना चाहिये। अगर आप यह बता दें कि सेंटर को इतना दिया जाएगा, स्टेट्स को इतना मिलेगा, काश्तकार की उन्नति के लिये इतना खर्च किया जाएगा, तब बात ठीक हो जाएगी। इस तरह का अगर कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया जाता है, इस तरह की अगर कोई बात नहीं बताई जाती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका जो संशोधन है, उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एक चीज मिसप्रिंट हो गई है, जिसकी तरफ अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपनी एमेंडमेंट में "विल्लेजिज" लिखा था जबकि इसमें "बैलीज" लिख दिया गया है। यह एक मिसप्रिंट है जिसको ठीक कर लिया जाना चाहिये। "बैलीज" नहीं है, "विल्लेजिज" है।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : जो एमेंडमेंट आया है उसके बारे में मैं एक निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ। हमें सर्वदा किसानों के हित को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये, उसको सर्वोपरि समझना चाहिये। इस कारपोरेशन को स्थापित करने का मंशा भी यही है कि किसान को गल्ले के ठीक दाम मिलें और साथ ही साथ गल्ले के भाव ठीक रह सकें। बिल की मंशा ही किसान को लाभ पहुंचाना है। कहने को तो यह एक कर्माशयल संस्था होगी और यह होनी भी चाहिये लेकिन मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि इसके द्वारा हम कोई बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा इकट्ठा करने वाले हैं। मुनाफे की दृष्टि से नहीं, भावों को ठीक स्तर पर बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से इसकी स्थापना की जा रही है। यह कर्माशयल बेसिस पर काम करेगी। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह मुनाफा कमायेगी। यह किसानों को तथा कंज्यूमर्स को राहत पहुंचायेगी। यह इसका मंशा है। इसके पास बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा एक्ज्युमलेट नहीं होगा जिसको यह इधर उधर वितरित कर सके। जो भी मुनाफा होगा वह देश की भलाई के कामों में ही लगने वाला है, खेती में ही लगने वाला है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस एमेंडमेंट की कोई जरूरत है। इसके बारे में घोषणा हो जाना ही काफी होगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would refer hon. Members to clause 13(2)(a) wherein it has been provided:

"Subject as aforesaid, the Corporation may also, with the previous approval of the Central Government,—

(a) promote by such means as it thinks fit the production of foodgrains and other food-stuffs."

As a matter of fact, I laid some stress on this when I moved for consideration of the Bill and also when I replied. It is not merely a question of doing commercial purchase and all those things, but as far as possible, it will initiate various measures for improving production, supplying various inputs, technical assistance and

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

so on. That is why we have specifically provided that one of the objectives of the Corporation would be to—

“promote by such means as it thinks fit the production of food-grains and other foodstuffs;”

That is why I said this Corporation would be the best friend of the kisans. It is going to undertake all possible measures for the purpose of seeing that production also increases. So, various developmental activities, to the extent possible, will be undertaken by the Corporation.

Unfortunately, the amendment of Shri Bibhuti Mishra restricts its scope by saying that 75 per cent of such profits shall be spent on the development of agricultural produce in poor and remote villages. “Poor and remote villages” will be a vague term, and will become a disputed point. If 75 per cent is spent on the poor and remote villages, it will not be available for other areas.

Therefore, since a comprehensive clause has already been added—and I can assure the House that as far as possible, the Corporation will undertake developmental activities which would be helpful to the farmers—I request Shri Bibhuti Mishra not to press his amendment, and leave it to the Corporation to see that sufficient action is taken under clause 13(2).

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यहां पर जो मैंने “पुअर ऐंड रिमोट विलेजज” लिखा था उससे मेरा मतलब उन लोगों से नहीं था जिनके पास बड़े बड़े फार्म और खेत हैं। मेरा मतलब छोटे छोटे गरीब किसानों से था। बहरहाल मंत्री जो के रूशियोरेंस पर अपने अमेंडमेंट को वापस लेता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 50 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 33 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 33 to 43

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I want a clarification on Clause 39. I have not been able to follow the reasons why this clause has been made so wide. In sub-clause (1), it is provided that every member of the board of directors shall be indemnified against all losses. What will be the occasion for any member incurring any loss in the discharge of his duties?

Secondly, sub-clause (2) is very wide. It says:

“A member of the board of directors of a Food Corporation or a Board of Management shall not be responsible for any other member or for any officer or other employee of the Corporation or Board of Management or for any loss or expense resulting to the Corporation from the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Corporation in good faith, or by the insolvency or wrongful act....”

Shri C. Subramaniam: “Good faith” is there.

Shri Himatsingka: True, but they will be dealing with things like paddy and rice where qualities differ, and the price difference may be Rs. 10 or even more per quintal. Supposing for paddy which ought to be bought at Rs. 10 per maund, a person pays Rs. 15, it will be very difficult to prove good faith or bad faith. The clause has been so widely framed that anything will pass under it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as sub-clause (2) is concerned, as was pointed out, this is a commercial concern, and so many commercial transactions

will take place. Therefore, what is necessary is quick judgment and quick decision. If you make every officer responsible for every loss which might take place, then decisions will not be taken. There will be hesitancy because nobody will be willing to take any decision whatsoever. That is why if anything has been done in good faith, that is protected.

If, as was pointed out, for a variety which would fetch Rs. 20, Rs. 30 is paid, certainly good faith will be very much wanting there. Therefore, such a case will not be covered by this. If instead of Rs. 20, Rs. 21 is paid, certainly that is a judgment which he has to make, but if it is continuously made in that way, then the best course will be to remove the officer.

That is why, for the purpose of a business organisation, for taking quick decisions, these are absolutely necessary, and I have no doubt in my mind that even in the private sector organisations, these safeguards are there. Otherwise, nobody can take any decisions whatsoever, and particularly in a trading organisation like this, a clause like this is absolutely necessary.

The sub-clause says:

"Every member of the board of directors of a Food Corporation and of a Board of Management shall be indemnified by the Corporation against all losses and expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties except such as are caused by his own wilful act or default."

For the functioning of the board of directors, we lay down rules and regulations as to their voting, as to what they should do. Apart from that, they have no other function. But, if, because of taking certain decisions, later on there are certain losses caused, except in cases of wilful act or default, certainly they have to be indemnified. If you find that the board

of management or board of directors is not competent, then the best course would be to remove it.

Therefore, these are necessary, particularly in a trading organisation, where they will have to take quick and appropriate decisions, and there should be no hesitancy on their part. As a matter of fact, if there is any delay, there might be huge losses. Even a wrong quick decision may minimise the loss, while a right decision taken after a good deal of hesitancy and time may cause greater loss. That is why this has been purposely put in here. We shall see the working of it. If it becomes necessary, later on we shall review it.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 40 में यह रखा गया है कि बोर्ड के जो मैनेजर हैं, डाइरेक्टर्स हैं या जो उसमें काम करने वाले हैं उन पर कोई रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है :

"... any loss or damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done...."

इसमें गुड फेथ लिखा हुआ है। तो बूढ़ फेथ से तो कोई कुछ करता नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कहीं पर कोई गलती होती है, अनाज खराब हो जाये या कुछ ग़ौर नुकसान हो जाये तो उसके लिये किसी को रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं रखी गई है। एग्जाम्पल के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शालापुर में एक स्मॉलिंग एंड वॉरिंग मिल है, उसके डाइरेक्टर्स इतना गुनाह करते हैं लेकिन कोई पकड़ा नहीं जाता, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स हैं, और काम करने वाले हैं, अगर उनकी वजह से भी वह मिल बन्द हो जाये तो भी बोर्ड में उनके लिये कोई शिक्षा नहीं होती है, अगर किसी को होती है तो वह मिल वालों को होती है, दूसरे लोग साफ निकल जाते हैं। इसी तरह से कहीं यहाँ पर भी ऐसा न हो जाये कि आप 100 या 200 करोड़ रुपयों का व्यवहार करने वाले हैं

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

और उसमें अनाज गोडाउन्स में खराब हो जाये, 5 हजार या 10 हजार बिले बिगड़ जायें, और कोई उसके लिये रिस्पॉसिबल न हो। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इसके लिये किसी को जिम्मेदार न ठहराना ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो छोटी मोटी श्राम पंचायतें होती हैं उनके अन्दर अगर कहीं पर दस, पांच रुपये की गड़बड़ी भी हो जाये तो संरक्ष को जैल में डाल दिया जाता है। लेकिन यहां पर इतना रुपया व्यवहार में लाने पर भी डाइरेक्टरों और बोर्ड की कोई रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी न हो यह ठीक नहीं है। जो सरकारी नौकर होते हैं वे कोई भी बैंड फेय से सविस नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये यहां पर ऐसा रूल होना चाहिये कि कोई भी गड़बड़ी होगी तो उसकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी कारपोरेशन के ऊपर, वहां काम करने वाला जो मैनेजर है उस के ऊपर या जो भी काम करने वाला हो उसके ऊपर होनी चाहिये।

Shri Sinhasan Singh. Under Clauses 39 and 40 we give double protection, individually to the members of the board of directors and board management, and also collectively to the Corporation. In Clause 39, as the Minister has said, he has given protection to them to take quick action, so that they may not feel that for every act they will be bound down. But Clause 40 again says:

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against a Food Corporation or any member of the board of directors thereof....".

So, if there is a loss, neither the directors individually nor the Corporation will be liable. Then, who is liable for all the losses except the nation? So, I say somewhere the liability has to be fixed.

If you read both the clauses together, it means that we are giving a

clean slate to the board of directors and the Corporation to do anything they like without any fear of being sued in a court of law or made to pay any compensation for the losses caused by their wrong actions. The Minister should consider whether such a clean slate should be given both to the Corporation and to the members of the board of directors individually.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं क्लॉज 39 और 40 पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। सरकारी अफसर जो रहते हैं वे सरकारी चीज को अपनी सम्पत्ति नहीं समझते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पहले बोल चुके हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : 40 पर नहीं।

सरकारी अफसर यह समझे कि सरकारी सम्पत्ति हमारी सम्पत्ति है और अगर नुकसान हो तो उनसे हरजाना लेने का हक सरकार को होना चाहिए। जहां तक गुड फेय का सवाल है सब काम गुड फेय में होता है। बपतर की बात तो और है, लेकिन जहां तक कारखानों के काम का सवाल है वहां गुड फेय तो केवल कागज पर रहता है और काम बैंड फेय में हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय कोई रूल बनायें या कोई तरत्तीम पेश करें ताकि सरकारी महकमों का काम ठीक से चल सके और जनता को उस पर विश्वास हो। अभी तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले हम से कहते हैं कि सरकारी महकमों का काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है। हमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को साबित करना है कि सरकारी महकमों का काम ठीक से चलता है। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को कुछ करना चाहिए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Clause 39 provides for relationship between the Corporation and the board of directors and the employees interest. This is with reference to the third parties

and the Food Corporation and the officers who are functioning under this Act. No suit or legal proceeding shall lie against a Food Corporation or any member of the board of directors or any other person authorised to discharge any functions under his Act for any loss or damage due to anything done in good faith in pursuance of this Act, that is what the clause says. The protection is limited to acts done in good faith. Therefore, clause 39 applies to one set of cases. Clause 40 applies to another set of cases. That is the usual thing provided in such Acts.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 34 to 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 34 to 43 were added to the Bill

Clause 44—(Power to make rules)

Mr. Speaker: We take up clause 44.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, I have an amendment No. 51, I move:

Page 16, line 33,—

for "the directors of the Corporation"

substitute—"and the remuneration and fees payable to the directors of the Corporation other than the Managing Director" (51).

Sir, mine is a simple amendment. By this I want to point out that there is some confusion in the drafting of the clauses (a) and (d) of clause 44(2). Sub-clause (a) says that the terms of office, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among, and the other terms and conditions of appointment of, the directors of the Corporation, may be provided for by rules. This is with regard to the Central Food Corporation. But when we go on to the State Food Corporations, sub-clause (d) only refers to the remuneration or fees payable to the members of the board of directors of a State Food Corporation and the term of office of, and the manner of filling

casual vacancies among such members. So, in the case of the Central Food Corporation, the question of remuneration or fees had not been provided at all. Secondly, sub-clause (a) provides for other terms and conditions of appointment to be prescribed by rules; in the case of State Corporations, the clause does not provide similarly. Some kind of a redrafting is needed to put the directors of the two categories, in the Centre and in the States, in the same position as regards the rules to be prescribed for them. That is the point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all, this is only an enabling clause. The sub-clause says: "without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for..." It does not mean that anything else is not included in that. It is specifically laid down in this clause that while appointing the directors, the term of office and the manner of filling casual vacancies among them, and the other terms and conditions of appointment should be stipulated. It is only an enabling provision for framing rules. Sub-clause (1) says that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. The things that are enumerated here are not exhaustive; they are only illustrative.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to the vote?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharaja: Not necessary, Sir. I withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw it?

Amendment No. 51 was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clause 45—(Power of Food Corporation to make regulations)

Mr. Speaker: We take up clause 45.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Sir, I move:

Page 18, line 5,—

add at the end—"inclusive of fixation of profit margins, overhead charges and other expenses." (54).

Sir, our vast experience with Government concerns shows that at the initial stages they promise everything but the actual results are quite the contrary, I shall quote the example of the roadways. Since they started, they have increased the fares but have not provided any increased amenities or even efficient running of the roadways to the benefit of the people. So also they have got the experience of departmental handling of foodgrains. They purchased rice in Maharashtra at Rs. 43 and sell at Rs. 60. Their margin of profit is such. It will not be working in an efficient way. In order that they are run efficiently, these words are very necessary so that the management may be bound down to see that the margin of profits are reasonable and the overhead charges are the least. Without the addition of the words, 'efficiently' will not be of any benefit. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to speak at the third reading stage.

Mr. Speaker: We have not finished clause-by-clause consideration.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): अभी श्री काशी राम जी ने जो संशोधन रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि जो उदाहरण आपने दिया है वह तो है

ही, लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि इस प्रकार के कानूनों में यह प्रावधान रहता है कि फायदा किस प्रकार लिया जाए, वह इसमें नहीं है, यह लेकरना है। बहुत से कानूनों में इस तरह का प्रावोजन रहता है : इसमें ऐसा प्रावोजन नहीं है इससे मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। शायद यह रूल मेरिग पावर में आ जाए। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसा करने से चाहे जैसा रूल बना लिया जाता है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ जाहिर कर दें कि उनका उद्देश्य क्या है। ऐसा कर दें तो इस संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और रूल भी चाहे जैसा नहीं बनाया जा सकेगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the margin of profit is concerned, I have already stated that this Corporation will have to function in accordance with the price policy formulated by the Government. This has already been fixed with reference to the producer's price, the wholesaler's price and the consumer's price. They have to function within that, and if they are able to make any profit by functioning within that, they are entitled to make profit. That was agreed to generally by hon. Members. Therefore, that is the idea.

But certainly, in regard to the inclusion of fixation of profit margin and overhead charges etc. in the regulation, here the Corporation will have to make the regulation—and they themselves will fix the margin? That is not the idea put forward by hon. Members. Therefore, in the policy directions which the Government would be issuing, we will have to take care that there are not undue profits made. Those things will have to be governed by the policy directions which Government would be issuing. I do not think this power

should be included in the regulation-making power of the Corporation. This is not the place to put it.

Mr. Speaker: Have I to put it to the House?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: No, Sir, I withdraw it.

Amendment No. 54 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Enacting Formula and the Title. Are there any amendments?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra rose—

अव्यक्त महोदय : क्या आप अपने अमेंडमेंट को मूव करना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to tell the Minister for Food and Agriculture that he is making this Corporation for foodgrains. But on the side of agriculture, jute, cotton and all these things are produced. I want that he should take care about their prices also. At least I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will look after this that there should be no injustice in this respect.

Mr. Speaker: Similar amendments have been rejected already.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ranga: Sir, in the past thirty-five years the peasant movement in this country has been asking the Government to take protective steps in order to ensure that peasants would be able to get remunerative prices, and they were not in favour of profiteering by anybody. Therefore, they also have been reiterating their declaration. That those prices should also be fair to all concerned. And to achieve that object, some such step as this had been called for.

14.33 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

But unfortunately all these years nothing has been done. Now, when the Government has thought of bringing forward this Bill, instead of it becoming as a fulfilment of the dreams of our peasants, a *mohan swarup*, it has become only a *kuroobhi*. That is my complaint about it.

I will only give a few reasons, because I have to be brief. Even when the British were here during the last war, and also afterwards when we had become free, the Government was entering into the grain trade and they published their intention of carrying on these transactions on a no-profit-no-loss basis.....

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): Sir, my name has been mentioned....

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Not your name!

Shri Ranga:....so that this activity will be a public utility and not for profit-making purpose. Unfortunately, the present Bill gives the power to

[Shri Ranga]

this Foodgrains Corporation to carry on its transactions on a commercial basis. What do the Government mean by 'commercial basis'? They have themselves, in a pamphlet published by them, *Facts about State Trading in Food*, published in 1955, I think, said like this: "...on a commercial basis, that is purchase at the cheapest market and sale at the dearest". Sir, this is what they are going to do. My hon. friend might say, "No, no, this is not what we want them to do". Because, we want to assure the peasant what is meant by minimum price. That may be announced from time to time. But it is not the minimum price which we are so very keen about: if we are to get any kind of benefit from the Foodgrains Corporation, it is a remunerative price. My hon. friend Shri Dandekar wanted the hon. Minister to give an assurance that whatever would be paid to our producers by this Foodgrains Corporation would be remunerative price. Shri Bibhuti Mishra also tried to move an amendment to ensure this. The hon. Minister is now understood by some of our friends to have said that it is his objective to try and pay remunerative price. I am not quite sure whether he has made any such statement.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): He has.

Shri Ranga: Secondly, even if he were to give that assurance, would that assurance be binding, more binding on the Foodgrains Corporation..

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is another matter.

Shri Ranga:...than the assurance that the late Prime Minister had given to our peasants that the meaning of the word 'estate' would not be extended to cover ryotwari peasants also?

What is it, you are ringing the bell?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: You have taken more than five minutes.

Shri Ranga: How much time have I taken? The Chairman should be just as reasonable as you expect us also to be reasonable. There is no warrant for this bell, Sir. As I myself said, I was not going to take long. And if you were to prevent me even in taking the minimum time which I consider in my judgment to be necessary, it is just as well for us to close the debate and go. That was not the attitude of the Speaker.

Now, Sir, that is one point.

Secondly, my hon. friend expects the Foodgrains Corporation to make profits in the same way as the private trade does. What we have been always asking for is that there should be a foodgrains corporation to compete with private trade in the hope that the peasants would be able to get remunerative prices and decent prices and that there would not be any monopoly in the foodgrain trade to the detriment of peasants' interests. Till now what has been going on in various places is that the private trade had been cornering the stocks to the detriment of the interests of the peasants and the consumers. What would be the future of the peasants under this dispensation if the Corporation is also allowed to make profits? And it would make profits. As I said, earlier, the Second and Third Five Year Plans expected the Government from out of the foodgrain trade to make a profit of hundreds of crores. Here was the testimony; earlier they themselves had taken pride in the fact that they had carried on transactions worth one thousand crores and had made a profit of thirty-nine crores. They were sorry that it was not 12 per cent. They wanted to make 12 per cent of profit.

Therefore, I wish to warn the country as well as the Government that the peasants would certainly not be pleased with this Foodgrains Corporation if they are to be allowed to make profits and if they are to think of competing with the private trade only in making profits—or in making profits at all. What we want the Foodgrains Corporation to do is....

Dr. M. S. Aney: If they compete with the private trade they will have to offer better prices; otherwise they will not be able to compete.

Shri Ranga: It has to offer better prices than what the private trade is capable of doing.

Thirdly, there was an amendment that credit which may be advanced to our peasants on the security of their foodgrains should be offered free of interest. I only wish to say one or two words in regard to this particular matter. It is not such an uncommercial or unconventional demand. Even today quite a number of foodgrain traders who are really good people, who are not keen on profiteering all the time, have been traditionally advancing credit to quite a large number of our peasants free of interest, and at the same time, been assured of the sale of foodgrains to themselves. True, in the process of trading they make profits like all other people; nevertheless they do give free of interest, and I do not see any reason why the Government should not expect the Foodgrains Corporation also to do the same. They would not be losing very much either. Even today, the Reserve Bank of India is supposed to place at the disposal of the co-operative movement cheap credit at the rate of 2-1/2 per cent. But unfortunately, the co-operative credit organisation has become another set of money-lenders and therefore the Uttar Pradesh agriculturists get it only at 7 to 9 per cent. So, we do not want that kind of loss to be inflicted upon the peasants. We would like the Corporation to offer it free of interest and in that way serve this cause. It is the proper policy that we have always asked for, in carrying on this transaction on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

Therefore, subject to these considerations and warnings, I would like finally to say that we are in favour of such a competition between private trade and this Corporation. We would never allow any monopoly to come to be enjoyed either by private trade or

by these people to the detriment of both the producers and the consumers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five hours were allotted, but we have already taken 7-1/2 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have been assured by the Speaker that sufficient time would be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes each. Then, we will close this at 3:30 p.m.

Several hon. Members: Yes, yes.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक अधिनियम बनने जा रहा है। इस से केन्द्र और राज्यों में खाद्य निगमों की स्थापना होगी। इसका मुख्य काम यह होगा कि समय समय पर भारत सरकार जो उत्पादक-मूल्य घोषित करेगी, यह कार्पोरेशन उस मूल्य पर खुले बाजार में अनाज खरीदेगी। इसलिए यह कानून बनने के बाद भारत सरकार का मूल्य निर्धारित करने का काम और इस निगम का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

आज तक यह स्थिति रही है कि जब फसल आती है, उस वक्त भाव गिर जाता है। इसलिए आज तक जिस को प्राइस सपोर्ट मेजर कहा जाता है, वह देने की पालिसी गवर्नमेंट की रही है। इसी के मुताबिक आज जो परचेज होता है, वह प्राइस सपोर्ट मेजर है। यानी प्राइस बढ़ाने के लिए किसान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और किसान को उस के अनाज का उचित मूल्य देने के लिए नहीं है। ज राइस डिमंड पर की गई है, वह बहुत कम है—उत्पादक को देने के लिए जो मूल्य डिस्लेयर किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि डिस्लेयर्स प्रोड्यूसर प्राइस को बढ़ाना चाहिये। अगर यह नहीं बढ़ाया गया, तो वह स्थिति हागी, जो मैसूर और केरल में हुई। मध्य प्रदेश ने यह डिमंड की कि डिस्लेयर्स प्रोड्यूसर प्राइस मुझ दे रेञ्ज

[श्री. दे० शं० पाटिल]

श्रीर भारत सरकार ने इस को मान लिया है । सरकार ने आज तक चीन-ग्रेन पालिसी को अपना रखा है, जिसका यह नतीजा हुआ है ।

कारपोरेशन आगे जो परचेज करेगी, वह इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर करना चाहिए कि प्राइक्शन कैसे बढ़ाई जाये । इस संसद् ने यह फूड पालिसी एडाप्ट की है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए — रिम्युनेरेटिव प्र.इ.शुड बि गिवन टु दि कल्टीवेटर । जब संसद् ने यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया है, तो भारत सरकार और फूड मिनिस्टर से मेरा अप्रग्रह है कि प्रोड्यूसर्स को रिम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस देनी चाहिए ।

कल कई वक्ताओं ने बताया कि अगर किसानों को ज्यादा मूल्य दिया जाये, तो कन्ज्यूमर्स का क्या होगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि चूंकि यह इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है, जिस को घाटे की इंडस्ट्री कहते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिए, जिनकी इतकम बहुत कम है, सबसिडी देनी पड़ेगी—काश्तकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग देना पड़ेगा और गरीब कन्ज्यूमर्स को काम से कम भाव पर अनाज देना पड़ेगा । जब तक यह पालिसी अफ़यार न की जायेगी, तब तक प्राइक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगी और खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं होगी ।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are in general support of this move of the Government in establishing the Food-grains Corporation. Thereby, we feel that the Government is justified to take this business from the hands of the traders, but I doubt whether they will be in a position to do it or are in a mood to do it. Because of the pressure that is being brought on them, they have produced this Bill. I have my own fear whether they will take this to the logical conclusion to the extent that the whole

trade will be taken over by them and they will be in a position to procure the foodgrains and to see that the grains are properly distributed at a minimum, reasonable price. To this extent, I have my own doubts. Anyhow, we support the move.

In this respect, I would bring home to the Minister the fact that at present the food crisis in the south is such that whereas we used to have a surplus situation in Madras State so far as rice is concerned, we are not getting even the barest minimum requirement of rice per day now. In the Madras City, it is only two litres of rice that is being distributed today, whereas in mofussil towns like Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai, for example, we are not getting even that much. Therefore, if the Government takes to this Food grains Corporation and the foodgrains trade halfheartedly, then, the result will be that we will not have enough stock to supply the people, and they will not allow the traders also to do it, with the result that the Government will just follow the dog-in-the-manger policy, they themselves not being able to do what they could do. This would exactly be the result of their halfhearted measure such as that we experience in Madras now.

If you go still further south, what is happening in Kerala has already been accepted by the Government: that there is a failure on the part of the Government. Today, even the meagre ration of three ounces that has been promised in the villages in Kerala is not being given. These three ounces were actually counted there—the meagre quantity that is actually being given to each household in the villages of Kerala—and it has been found that it just contains 359 grains; they have thrown it out, saying that it is fit only for the poultry. This is the state of affairs in Kerala villages and the people who are agitating against such kind of meagre rationing are being brutally

repressed; thousands are being arrested and many hundreds are being beaten. Today, it is not the Governor's or the Rashtrapati's rule that is prevailing in Kerala; it is the police raj and it is nothing less than that.

I want to drive home the point that if they pursue a halfhearted measure, the result will be this. Therefore, come fully with us, the whole hog with it, and we will extend our co-operation, and see that the trade is not allowed to intervene at all. You must see that procurement is properly and completely effected and that statutory rationing is introduced so that every one, every household, will get the minimum amount of food that is required for its existence. That is my submission.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं दो चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । इस बिल में इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है । किसान को और चीजें भी खरीदनी पड़ती हैं जिन की उनको ज्यादा कीमत भ्रदा करनी पड़ती है । इसलिए इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस किसान को दिलवाने का इंतजाम होना चाहिये । प्राइस तय करते वक्त इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस का खयाल रखा जाना चाहिये ।

जो प्राइस तय की गई है वह मिनिमम प्राइस नहीं है बल्कि मैक्सिमम है । उस से ज्यादा दाम पर अगर कोई व्यापारी अनाज खरीदेगा और अगर बाद में किसी वक्त गवर्नमेंट ने उसको सीज किया तो गवर्नमेंट वही प्राइस देगी जो प्राइस उसने तय की हुई है । अगर गवर्नमेंट स्पॉट प्राइस देना चाहती है, तो उसको मिनिमम प्राइस तय करनी चाहिये, मैक्सिमम प्राइस तय नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

नार्मल ट्रेड चैनल को जब खत्म किया जाता है, जोनल सिस्टम को जब इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाता है, सारी भूवमेंट को बन्द कर दिया जाता है तो बिना कोई एन्ट्रोरॉटिव अरेजमेंट किये, बिना मार्किट को

फीड किये कठिन समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है । गवर्नमेंट के पास अगर ताकत न हो कि वह खुद मार्किट को फीड कर सके और न ही उसके पास इसके लिए कोई मार्ग-नाईजेशन हों जिसके द्वारा मार्किट को फीड कर सके तो उस सूरत में अगर उसने नार्मल ट्रेड चैनल को, सप्लाय लाइन को ड्राई कर दिया तो हर प्रान्त में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी कि जिसको सम्भालना गवर्नमेंट के लिए कठिन हो जाएगा । जब तक गवर्नमेंट के पास बफर स्टॉक न हो जाए, तब तक नार्मल चैनल जो सप्लाय के हैं, जो ट्रेड के हैं, उनको बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

किसान की जरूरत की जितनी चीजें हैं जैसे सिमेंट है, लोहा है, या और दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनके ऊपर से सरकार ने कंट्रोल हटा लिया है । इन सब चीजों पर से कंट्रोल हटाने के बाद इनकी भूवमेंट पर से कंट्रोल हटाने के बाद यह देखा गया है कि लोगों को चीजें मिल जाती हैं और कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी नहीं हैं । कंट्रोल और जोन्स के कारण खराब हाल केरल और दूसरे प्रान्तों में हो रहा है । गुजरात में हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहा करते हैं कि गुड़ की कीमत बहुत अधिक हो गई थी और जिस रोज उसके भूवमेंट पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया गया, नार्मल ट्रेड चैनल को एलाउ कर दिया गया तो सब बातें खत्म हो गईं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नार्मल चैनल को एलाउ किया जाए ।

हमारे तुलशीदास जी ने कहा था कि इस बिल पर बहस के दौरान में किसी व्यक्ति को भी आपने इस बात के लिए रिसपांसिबल नहीं रखा है कि अगर अनाज खराब हो गया तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस की होगी, अगर कोई नुकसान हो गया तो उसके लिए भी जिम्मेवार कौन होगा । मान लीजिये कि

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

किसी गोदाम में पांच हजार या चार हजार मन या दो हजार मन गल्ला खराब हो गया, गल्ले को हानि पहुंच गई तो किस आफिसर के ऊपर आप रिसपासिबिलिटी उमकी फिक्स करेंगे ? हम लोगों का तजुर्बा अब तक का यह रहा है कि पी० एल० ४८० के तहत जो अनाज आता है, उस में से भी काफी अनाज आपके गोदामों में खराब हो जाता है। गवर्नमेंट यह बताये कि अभी तक गोदामों में जो अनाज आया उस में से कितना सड़ गया। आपके आफिसरों की केयरलेसनेस की वजह से। अगर इनकी फिगरजं दी जायें तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि ये स्टैगरेग फिगरजं होंगी। ये फिगरजं अभी तक देश के सामने नहीं आई हैं। यहाँ पर भी अगर आफिसरों में से किसी को जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराया जाएगा, रिसपासिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं की जाएगी जो गल्ला सड़ जायेगा, जिस को कीड़ा खा जायेगा, तो काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकेगा। इसका भी पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये, गल्ला खराब न हो, इसका भी पूरा-पूरा प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये, और किसी पर इस मामले में रिसपासिबिलिटी फिक्स की जानी चाहिये।

यह जो बिल आया है, यह बहुत जल्दी में आया है। इस पर आप फिर से गौर करें और एक कम्प्रिहेंसिबल बिल उन सब एग्जैमेंटस के साथ जो कि जरूरी हैं आप लायें ताकि कारपोरेशन अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके।

श्री बड़े : इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद शासन पर एक बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ा वाला है, एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य शासन आप कंधों पर क्षेपण वाला है। वास्तव में शासन

का काम गवर्न करना होता है, धंधों में घुसना नहीं। लेकिन जब शासन ने देखा कि जो ब्यापारी लोग हैं, जो ट्रेडर हैं ये ज्यादा मुनाफा खाते हैं तो इसने यह मुनासिब समझा कि फूड ट्रेड के लिए एक कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जाए। उसने इस कारपोरेशन को स्थापित करने का जो दोष है, ब्यापारियों पर डाला है। मैं इस कारपोरेशन के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। जहाँ और दस ब्यापारी हैं, दस प्रकार के ट्रेडर्स हैं, वहाँ सरकार भी ग्यारहवाँ ट्रेडर बनने जा रही है। सरकार एक बैलेंसिंग पावर हो जाएगी और अधिक मुनाफा जो ब्यापारी लोग लेते हैं, इससे उन पर एक चैक सा लग जाएगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा था कि हम मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट भी कर सकते हैं। जब उन्होंने वह बात कही तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। शासन केवल सौ करोड़ रुपये इस में लगा रहा है, केवल सौ करोड़ रुपये से इस धंधेको चला रहा है, तब किस तरह से यह कारपोरेशन इतनी राशि से मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट कर सकेगा, यह मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ। इसके लिए तो कम से कम २६-२७ सौ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी। तब कहीं चल कर यह फूड प्रोक्ज कारपोरेशन अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगा। इस वक्त तो यह मीथर टाय है, मीथर आई वाश है। इससे बहुत ज्यादा ब्यापार नहीं हो सकेगा।

जो इस में मिसमैनेजमेंट होगा, उसका भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये। जितनी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत चीजें हैं उन सब में नुकसान होता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में रोड़वेज है जिस में हर साल लाखों का लोस होता है। वहाँ नुकसान में चल रही है। यहाँ भी मिसमैनेजमेंट अगर हो जाएगा तो

आपको घाटा उठाना पड़ेगा । अच्छे अच्छे मैनेजर अगर आप इस धंधे को करनेके लिए रखेंगे तो आपका काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा, अन्यथा नहीं । अब यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है । शासन को ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि यदि मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाएगा अनाज के व्यापार में ज्यादा इंटरफीरेंस किया जाएगा तो जो बीस लाख ट्रेडर्स इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, वे बेकार हो जायेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे-छोटे गांवों में जो इस व्यापार में बैठे हुए हैं और जो बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों को धान आदि खरीदकर देते हैं, वे भी इन बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के साथ-साथ बेकार हो जायेंगे । अगर वे बेकार हो गये तो आप को इन ट्रेडर्स को सपोर्ट देने के लिए एक कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करनी पड़ जाएगी, स्पॉर्ट ट्रेडर्स कारपोरेशन बनानी पड़ जाएगी क्योंकि जैसे जैसे डिजीज बढ़ती जाती है, जिस तरह की डिजीज होती है, वैसी-वैसी उसकी दवाई भी चलती है । उन ट्रेडर्स को आप मैनेजमेंट में लें, उनको विश्वास में लें, आपका काम अच्छा चल जाएगा । वे बहुत होशियार हैं । उन के जैसा अगर मैनेजमेंट आप ने भी किया और उनको विश्वास में ले कर काम किया तो आप सफल होंगे । ऐसी परिस्थिति देश में किसी भी सूरत में उत्पन्न नहीं होने देनी चाहिये जिस में प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स और कारपोरेशन एक दूसरे के खिलाफ जायें, कारपोरेशन वसिस ट्रेडर्स हो जायें । ऐसी सूरत में वे शासन के साथ कोअप्रेट नहीं करेंगे । इसलिए उनको विश्वास में लेकर उनको मैनेजमेंट में लेकर काम किया जाना चाहिये और यह कारपोरेशन ग्यारहवां ट्रेडर बन कर काम करे और दूसरे ट्रेडर्स को अपने साथ रखे तो देश का बहुत फायदा हो सकता है ।

जहां तक रूल मेकिंग का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इसके बारे में पहले कहना था और जब मैं कहने को खड़ा हुआ तो मुझे यह कहा गया कि मैं इसके बारे में थर्ड रीडिंग के समय कह

सकूंगा । रूल्ज एंड रेग्युलेशंस इस तरह फ्रेम किये जाते हैं, इस तरह के वे बनाये जाते हैं, जिसका एक से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है, जिनको बनाने की एक इजाजत नहीं देता है, जोकि एक की शब्दावली को देखते हुए उसकी भावना के प्रतिकूल होते हैं । कोर्ट में भी जब कोई इस तरह की बात गई है तो उसने कहा है कि जब इस तरह का प्राविजन एकट में नहीं है तो कैसे इस तरह का रूल बनाया जा सकता है । अभी एक बैस्ट बंगाल में केस हुआ है । एक फ्लोर मिल को फ्लोर एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी गई लेकिन इतना होने पर भी उसके मालिक को एरेस्ट कर लिया गया । इसके बारे में सारा लिटरैचर हमारे बनर्जी साहब के पास आ गया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह के रूल्ज न बनाये जायें जोकि बिल के तहत न बन सकते हों ।

अन्त में जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, उसको मैं दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ । चार बातें ध्यान में हमें रखनी हैं । एक तो यह कि मैनेजर्स अच्छे हों, ऐसे हों जो धंधे को जानते हों और जो अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हों । दूसरे यह कि सौ करोड़ रुपये से कुछ नहीं होगा, ज्यादा रुपया इनवैस्ट आप करें । तीसरा यह है कि ग्यारहवां ट्रेडर बन कर दूसरे ट्रेडर्स को साथ ले कर आप चलें । बीस लाख जो दूसरे ट्रेडर्स हैं, ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न न करें कि एक तरफ तो यह कारपोरेशन हो और दूसरी तरफ वे प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स हों दोनों आपस में सहयोग की भावना से काम करें । साथ ही साथ आप यह भी देखें कि यह कारपोरेशन अच्छे ढंग से चले । मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट अगर आप करेंगे तो जनता भी आपके खिलाफ हो जाएगी और उसके साथ साथ जो लोग बेकार हो जाएंगे उनकी समस्या को भी आपको हल करना पड़ जाएगा । मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट न करके बैलेंसिंग पावर के तौर पर काम करना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । भावों को न ज्यादा चढ़ने देना और

[श्री बड़े]

न नीचे गिरने देना, अगर इस चीज को सामने रख कर यह कारपोरेशन काम करेगा तो सफल कहलायेगा ।

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Sir, I have got my own misgivings about the success of the Bill, because the success of the Bill depends on the procurement of foodgrains. In clause 13, the functions of the Corporation have been enumerated. But there cannot be sufficient production and procurement unless remunerative prices are given to the peasants. When I spoke in the last debate on the Food and Agriculture Ministry's demands, I had tried to hammer this point. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was appointed for this very purpose and they have recommended that Government should collect the data about production, about the cost of living of the peasants and then fix remunerative prices to be given to the peasants. But unfortunately our apprehensions are that this organisation will be completely bureaucratised. Most of the men of the bureaucracy happen to be coming from the urban classes and it is difficult to assume that they will have the interests of the peasants at their heart. They will try to satisfy the consumer by making the producer offer a subsidy to the consumer.

Therefore, my submission is, if the hon. Minister is serious in seeing that the Bill should be a successful measure, I would earnestly request that in this clause 13, where it has been stated: "promote by such means as it thinks fit the production of foodgrains and other foodstuffs", he should be more specific. I had given an amendment—amendment No. 32—stating the various stages by which remunerative prices should be fixed or the peasants should be kept satisfied that they will get a remunerative price so that they will have an incentive to produce more. Unless they produce more how can we take up the question of distribution or trans-

fer. My submission, therefore, is that the Minister should give deliberate thought to this matter and come to the conclusion that peasants form the king pin of this whole scheme and unless they are thoroughly satisfied that they will be given proper incentives to produce more the scheme is bound to be a still-born child.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्ल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो बहुत से कारपोरेशन आज आप बना रहे हैं उनकी देखभाल के लिये एक क्रिया समिति इस हाउस की बनाई गई है या तो उस को अधिकार दिया जाये, या फिर कोई दूसरी ऐक्शन कमेटी बनाई जाये जो उन उद्योगों के एक्सपर्ट्स की हो उनमें जो लूपहोल्स हों, उन में जो गलतियाँ हों, उनको सुधार सकें। अगर यह न किया गया और मनेजमेंट में ट्रेड पर्सनल नहीं होंगे तो मुझे शक है कि यह कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। आपके कितने ही उच्च उद्देश्य हों लेकिन उनके कामयाब होने के लिए यह जरूरी बात है कि उनमें इनिशिएटिव वाले परसन्स आयें। जहां गलतियाँ होती हैं उन को दुरुस्त करने के लिये तुरन्त मिनिस्टर साहब को या उनके कर्मचारीगणों को या पुलिस एस्टैब्लिशमेंट को वहां खड़ा होना चाहिये। अगर मैं पिछले छः महीनों का नक्शा आपके सामने रखूँ तो आप को पता चलेगा कि किस तरह से सारा काम होता है। यह कारपोरेशन आखिर आपके डिपार्टमेंट में ही बनने वाला है, इसके लिये कोई नया पर्सनल नहीं होगा, आपके जो कर्मचारी आज काम कर रहे हैं वही इस कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत होंगे। मैं आप की नजर लाऊँ कि मैसूर स्टेट में वहां के विरोधी दल के नेता ने क्या-क्या इल्जाम लगाये हैं। हजारों नहीं, लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों रुपयों ब्लैक मार्केट किया गया। उन्होंने एलानिया तौर पर यह इल्जाम लगाया, लेकिन क्या इसके लिये आप ने कोई एन्क्वायरी की। क्या यह आपकी नजर में नहीं आया। इसी

हाउस के माननीय सदस्य श्री मोहसिन, जो कि कांघेस दल से आये हैं वह साफ तरीके से कहते थे कि हुबली और दूसरे मुकामात में शक्कर के अन्दर क्या-क्या गलतियां हुईं। क्या आपके पास उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट आई। मद्रास में आबही जो स्थान है वहां पर सेंट्रल गोडाउन है उसमें सामान लाने के लिये कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के बैंक के चेअरमैन जो बेलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट के थे जब होल डिस्ट्रिक्ट का कोटा लेने गये तो उनसे कहा गया कि जब 100 लारियां एक ही वक्त में आयेंगी तब हम डिलिवरी देंगे। उन को मालूम है कि 100 लारियां एकदम से मिलनी मुश्किल हैं। इसलिये कह दिया कि जब तक 100 गाड़ियां नहीं मिलेंगी तब तक हम कोटा नहीं देंगे। इस कारण से भी वहां मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। गुन्तल गोडाउन में भी इसी तरह से हुआ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दस परसेंट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोगों को दो और बाकी कारपोरेशन के हाथ में दो। उसके बाद सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरीके से इस कारपोरेशन को चलाया जाये जिसमें कि वह आइडियल बन कर लोगों की सेवा में लग जायें।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेशन जो भी सूद लोगों से ले वह कम से कम होना चाहिये। जो किस न वक्त पर आप की जवान पर गल्ला दे देता है, धान भी दे देता है उससे कम से कम छः महीने तक या फसल आने तक एक पैसा भी सूद नहीं लेना चाहिए। उसके बाद भी अगर वह आप का पैसा पूरा न कर सके तब आप कुछ पीरियड के लिये इंटरैस्ट को शुरू कर सकते हैं। साथ ही उसमें कम से कम मारजिन रखा जाये। सेलिंग और पर्चेजिंग में जो डिफरेंस हो वह 1 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आप 100 करोड़ रु० का काम करते हैं और पर्चेज और सेल के बाद अगर आप को 1 करोड़ रु० मिल जाये तो वह भी काफी समझा जाना चाहिए। इसलिए 1 या 2 फी सदी से ज्यादा किसी तरीके से सूद नहीं

होना चाहिए। नहीं तो यह भी एक नफाखोरी का कारपोरेशन बन जायेगा और जो भी गड़बड़ी होगी वह हमारे देश के विरुद्ध जायेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस बिल में सेकेन्ड रीडिंग में जो सुधार हुए हैं उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को इनटिपेटिड रेमनरेटिव प्राइसेज मिलनी चाहियें क्योंकि किसान को बहुत सी चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, उनको अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना पड़ता है और उन्हीं दामों पर किसान जिन्दा रहता है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है जब हम प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर की बात करते हैं तो जो लोग अखबार वाले हैं, शहरों में रहते हैं उन में कंज्यूमर्स की ही प्रिडामिनेन्स रहती है। हम लोग और जो गांवों में रहते हैं वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, उन में इतनी अक्ल नहीं है, उनके पास पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। इसलिये मंत्री जी किसान हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कंज्यूमर्स जो हैं वे प्रोड्यूसर को खा जायेंगे। हमारा अब तक का अनुभव तो यही है। इस का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि गल्ला आप लेंगे उसका ठीक से इंतजाम करे ताकि वह सड़े गले नहीं। उसका पूरा हिसाब भी रखा जाये। चौथी बात यह है कि जो मुनाफा हो वह किसानों की भलाई के लिये खर्च किया जाये है न कि दूसरी चीजों पर। पांचवीं चीज यह है कि आप जो रुपया दें वह इंटरैस्ट फ्री दें क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो वे महाजन के पास जायेंगे और तब उनका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को 9 सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अगर उनमें से वे एक भी मान लें तो मैं समझूंगा कि कोएग्जिस्टेंस की पालिसी सही है। अगर हमारे साथ कोएग्जिस्टेंस नहीं हो

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सकता जो कि हमेशा साथ बैठते हैं तो विदेशों के साथ कोएग्जिस्टेंस कैसे हो सकता है ।

पहले मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस बिल में कोई ऐसा प्राविजन जरूर होना चाहिये कि किसानों से गल्ला जिस भाव पर लिया जाता है उससे वह साल में 2 र0 से ज्यादा न बढ़ सके । किसानों से लोग सस्ता गेहूँ लेते हैं और उसको मंहगा बेचते हैं । किसानों से जो गेहूँ 15 र0 मन खरीदा गया था आज वह 40 र0 मन बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है । अगर इस सुझाव को मंत्री मान लेते हैं तो इससे किसानों की खुशहाली होगी और मंत्री महोदय को यश मिलेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस बिल में कोई ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं है कि यह बिल काश्मीर पर लागू होगा । जब हम एक दूसरे के नजदीक आना चाहते हैं, दफा 370 को हटा कर दोनों देश एक प्रेम की गंगा में नहाना चाहते हैं, दोनों के बार्डर को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, तब यह जरूरी है कि इस को काश्मीर पर भी लागू किया जाये ।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि या तो वेंयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को मद्रास में ले जाया जाये या फिर फूड कारपोरेशन को मद्रास से दिल्ली में लाया जाये । दोनों कारपोरेशन माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब के मातहत काम करेंगे । इस से यह होगा कि या तो टेलिफोन खटका करेंगे या फिर भत्ते बना करेंगे और सरकार के करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुआ करेंगे । इस तरह से दोनों का इन्तजाम खराब हो जायेगा । इसलिये या तो वेंयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को आप मद्रास ले जायें या फूड कारपोरेशन को दिल्ली लायें ।

चौथा सुझाव यह है कि इसमें से दिवालिया शब्द हटाया जाये । समाजवाद आने के बाद यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता है कि कौन ग्रादमी लखपति है और कौन बैक्रेट है । इसलिये

इस डिस्कवालिफिकेशन को बिल्कुल हटा दिया जाये ।

पांचवीं बात यह है कि कर्ज जरूरत को देख कर दिया जाये । फसल को देख कर या घी को देख कर, जैसा कि बिल में लिखा हुआ है, उधार देने वाला बनिया देता है, महाजन देता है, सरकार नहीं देती है । इसलिये किसानों की जरूरत को देख कर कर्ज दिया जाये । वगैर सूद के कर्ज का जो अमेंडमेंट श्री विभूति मिश्र का था वह तो गिर गया, लेकिन मेरी इस बात को जरूर मान लिया जाये ।

एक और सुझाव मेरा यह है कि किसानों का कोई नुमाइन्दा इस सारे कारपोरेशन में नहीं है । जो लोग पैदा करते हैं, जो देश के लिये रात दिन मेहनत करते हैं, उनका कोई नुमाइन्दा नहीं है ।

मेरी आखिरी सुझाव यह है कि अब हम वारफूटिंग की बात कहना बन्द कर दें, वार लेबल की बात कहना बन्द कर दें । वार-लेबल पर हमारी सरकार फेल हो चकी है । 38 हजार मुरव्वा मील हमारी जमीन पर दुश्मन का झंडा लहराता है । उसको वहां से हटाना तो दरकिनार हम ने कैलाश मान-सरोवर का अपना क्लेम भी वापस ले लिया । शास्त्र के शब्द हैं लाइक प्रोड्यूसरज लाइक । एक चीज से दूसरी चीज पैदा होती है । अगर आप वारफूटिंग की बात करेंगे तो एक युद्ध में तो आप फेल हो चके इस मामले में भी आप फेल वार फूटिंग के मामले में फेल होंगे । इसलिये आपको अब वारफूटिंग की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष मैं अपनी इस ओपीनियन को अपहोल्ड करता हूँ कि फ्री मूवमेंट होना चाहिए । सारे संसार को रफी अहमद किदवई का जो फूड मिनिस्टर में रिकार्ड था मालूम है । जैसे ही मद्रास से खबर आयी कि फूड का शार्टेज है, उन्होंने

तार दिया कि सौ गाड़ी गल्ला भेजा जा रहा है, और दूसरे दिन बाजार में गेहूँ बिकने लगा। आज हालत यह है कि अगर थोड़ा सा भी चावल ले कर कोई आदमी उतरता है तो उसको आपके अफसर और पुलिस पकड़ते हैं। गोरखपुर में एक लूप लाइन है। वहाँ यह हाल है कि अगर थोड़ा भी चावल ले कर कोई चलता है तो उसको रास्ते में छीन लिया जाता है और कोई पुरसां हल नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अनाज का फ्री मूवमेंट होना चाहिए।

आज हालत यह है कि जो गेहूँ आप दिल्ली में 22 रुपए मन दे रहे हैं वह गाजियाबाद में 40 रुपए मन बिक रहा है। अगर आप फ्री मूवमेंट कर दे तो यह दिक्कत न हो।

आपको एक प्राइस फिक्स कर देनी चाहिए जो एक फसल से दूसरी फसल तक कायम रहे। अगर आप इस अप्रैल में 16 रुपए मन खरीदते हैं तो उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 रुपए मन तक दूसरी अप्रैल तक बेचिए। इससे ज्यादा फर्क न हो। लेकिन प्राइस आपको फिक्स करनी चाहिए। इसमें आपको किसान का पूरा कोआपरेशन होगा, हम कमाएंग और आपको देंगे। आज हालत यह है कि हमारी चीनी विदेशों में तो दस आना किलो मिलती है जब कि हमारे देश में डेढ़ रुपया किलो मिलती है। सरकार का पहला फर्ज देश को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान देना है, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझे, हम उसके साथ हैं। मैं उनके साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ जो उन बनियों का पक्ष लेते हैं जिन्होंने हमको डेमेज किया और गवर्नमेंट की गाड़ी को रोका। मैं फूड मिनिस्टर की उस बात को नहीं भूला हूँ जो उन्होंने मद्रास में कही थी। हम उनके साथ हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार एलर्ट रहे, किसान उसके साथ हैं। हम कारपोरेशन को बराबर अनाज देंगे ताकि आप जनता को सप्लाई कर सकें। आप पूरा अधिकार लें। इससे आपका भला

होगा और देश का भला होगा और हम दुश्मनों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I am sure that the hon. Minister has the courage and conviction to see that this Corporation functions efficiently. To me it looks a sort of compromise between those who wanted complete State trading in foodgrains and those who advocated free trade in the country. However, since this Government could not arrive at a unanimous decision on complete State trading in foodgrains, I am happy that we have taken at least a step towards State trading. There will be many difficulties in the way, I know, because a section of the people of this country never wanted this Corporation to be formed. If they have a good machinery, free from corruption and the red tapes of bureaucracy, I am sure the peasants will be happy. The benefits of competition between the private sector and this Corporation will go to the consumer. After all, why do we want competition? We never want cut-throat competition. We are having a mixed economy. It is the wish of the ruling party that the country should not move towards absolute socialism; they want a mixed economy and not a socialist economy. Since it has been accepted as a creed by the ruling party, I must support the establishment of this Corporation.

Then I would like to refer to a matter which Shri Bade also raised. Generally I am happy that action is being taken against the erring mill owners. We are happy to know that some flour mill owners and rice mill owners have been arrested in Calcutta and Kanpur. But I was surprised to find from a note which has been circulated to almost all Members of Parliament that one Shri R. P. Aggarwal of the Luxmi Flour

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Mills, Calcutta has been arrested. And what is the charge? His house was searched on the 13th September...

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, could we go into individual matters during the third reading of the Bill? This incident has nothing to do with the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, since we are in the third reading he can only refer to general points.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, the hon. Member who professes to be Communist-minded is pleading for a blackmarketeer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not, I am after the West Bengal Government. My charge is that the West Bengal Government is in the wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with individual cases or the West Bengal Government. We are concerned only with the Food Corporations Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want the guilty people to be punished. If the West Bengal Government is doing export of certain goods, it should be stopped. The hon. Minister should tell the West Bengal Government if you export wheat products outside West Bengal, your quota will be cancelled. That is my only request. I want the hon. Minister to find out if the West Bengal Government is in the wrong. If it is in the wrong, it should be punished along with other hoarders. That is my submission. I do not for a moment support wrongdoers. I wish the Minister should have all the powers to punish those people who are trying to sabotage our food policy.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं केवल दो सुझाव इस अधिनियम के सम्बंध में देना चाहता हूँ। पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि हवाई सरकार खाद्य समस्या से घबरा

कर जो इस प्रकार से हाथ पांव चला रही है, मेरा अनुमान है उससे वह देश को कठिनाइयों में फंसा बैठेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह देश को इन कठिनाइयों से उबार लें।

देश में, जैसा कि खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा है और जैसा कि हम ने भी स्थान स्थान पर जा कर देखा है, पहले की अपेक्षा इस साल फसल बहुत अच्छी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार स्वाभाविक गति से भावों को बाजारों में नीचे गिरने दे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश को लाभ होगा। लेकिन अगर सरकार इस प्रकार के अधिनियम आदि से बाजारों में भाव गिराने का यत्न करेगी तो देश को कठिनाई में फंसा देगी। उदाहरण के लिए इस बार मक्का और चावल का भाव काफी नीचा हो गया था जब फसल बाजार में आयी, लेकिन सरकार के नियंत्रणों का परिणाम यह है कि मोटे अनाज भी बाजार से गायब हो गए हैं। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति अगर सरकार अगली फसल के लिए चलाती रही तो देश अकाल के मुंह में चला जाएगा और कोई भी सरकार देश को विद्रोह की स्थिति से नहीं बचा सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि स्वाभाविक रूप में दामों को नीचे आने दिया जाए। और यह ध्यान रखा जाए कि किसान को पूरा पैसा मिल सके। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को देश को और अधिक नियंत्रणों में नहीं बांधना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं विशेष रूप से खाद्य मंत्री पर एक दोषारोपण करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि पिछले तीन महीनों में किस किस राज्य को कितना कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया गया तो उत्तर दिया गया कि तीन राज्य तो इस प्रकार के पूरे भारत में हैं जिनकी उनकी मांग से अधिक खाद्यान्न दिया गया, यानी मद्रास, मैसूर, और आंध्र प्रदेश उनकी जो कोटा

एलाट किया गया था उससे अधिक खाद्यान्न दिया गया, उनको एडवांस कोटा दिया गया, और भारत के दूसरे राज्यों जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिमी बंगाल आदि को जो कोटा एलाट किया गया था वह भी पूरा नहीं दिया गया। आपके लिए तो सारा देश समान है। उन तीनों प्रान्तों के साथ विशेषता क्यों बरती गयी जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री बराबर शिकायत करती रहीं, महाराष्ट्र के लोग और पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोग शिकायत करते रहे, उनको पूरा अनाज नहीं दिया गया। उनके साथ यह भेदभाव क्यों किया गया? केन्द्रीय मंत्री के रूप में किन्हीं विशेष राज्यों को सुविधा देना और बाकी के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करना उचित नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं इसी सम्बंध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन का हैड आफिस मद्रास में बनाया गया है। मद्रास कोई हिन्दुस्तान के मध्य में तो नहीं है। आप पहला आफिस वहाँ बना रहे हैं। इस कारण आज देश में जगह जगह यह चर्चा है कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार अपने इस निर्णय पर फिर से सोचे और देश के केन्द्रीय स्थान पर इस हैड आफिस को बनावें।

यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Minister.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं पहले रीडिंग पर भी नहीं बोला मुझे समय दिया जाए। जो पहले बोल चुके हैं उनको ही फिर बुलाया जा रहा है। हमको भी वक्त दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समय नहीं है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad, at all stages of the consideration of the Bill the farmer was kept in the forefront. That is the real atmosphere which is necessary to give an incentive and

inducement to the farmer to produce more and more. I had categorically stated, not only during the consideration of the Bill but during the food debate also that the basic policy of the Government is to give a remunerative and incentive price to the producer so that he would have the economic strength to invest in land and produce more.

Shri S. S. More: You have not stated this objective in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will come to that. So, that policy has to be implemented. The fixation of the remunerative and incentive price is not left to be done by the Food Corporation. It has to be done by Government on the recommendation of an Agricultural Prices Commission which is to be appointed. We have to take that responsibility. Therefore, when we say in this Bill that the Food Corporation should purchase at the minimum price to be declared from time to time, this minimum price is not a depressed price, is not a price which would exploit the farmer. On the other hand, the minimum price is a remunerative price, an incentive price. That is what is meant by the minimum price.

If he gets a little more than that, it is quite a different thing. But this minimum price itself would be a remunerative and incentive price and it will be on that basis that this minimum price will be fixed. I want to make that quite clear.

Shri D. S. Patil: For the next season?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When the Agricultural Prices Commission makes the recommendations. What we have done for the purpose of the coming season is, because we did not have time for the appointment of an agricultural prices commission and for the commission to go into all the details for the purpose of fixing the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

price, that this was fixed in an *ad hoc* manner. Even this fixation, I have absolutely no doubt in my mind, if we take into account what the farmer was really getting soon after the harvest, is much more than what he was getting soon after the harvest. We always think in terms of what the trader is making first by exploiting the farmer by purchasing it at a low price and then selling it at a higher price during the lean months. That is what we are always taking into account.

What we have provided now is—and that is the policy which has been announced—that even though there will be greater production, the price will not be allowed to fall down. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was suggesting that now that we have got a good crop, good production, why not we leave it to market conditions to operate so that the prices may come down. This is, unfortunately, what had happened. When the farmer produced a little more than what is necessary, prices fell down and he had to incur losses. Now the farmer has got to be assured that whatever quantities he produces, and the greater the production, he will be able to make greater profits because this minimum price, the remunerative and incentive price, will be assured to him and market conditions will not be allowed to operate in such a way that when it is greater production, for him it is always lessor price. That has been the history. That will not be allowed to repeat itself. Therefore, with this assurance, the farmer can undertake agricultural operations in such a way that he will be able to produce more and more.

I want to make it quite clear that today the basic policy of the Government is to provide this remunerative and incentive price and all steps will be taken for the purpose of making this calculation in the correct technical and scientific way so that all the hon. Members will be satisfied. At

the same time, we have got a duty to the consumers also. It is not as it, once the farmer is assured of his remunerative and incentive price, market conditions can operate in any way they like and create conditions in which the consumers, particularly the poorer sections of the community, will have to suffer. That is why with reference to the price that we have fixed for the farmer we want to have a maximum price for the consumer. It is within this price pattern that this Corporation has got to function. It will be the responsibility of this Food Corporation not only to function within this price pattern but also to see that trade does not exploit any condition anywhere. So, the Food Corporation comes into the picture wherever there are circumstances prevailing where the trade is likely to exploit the consumer or the producer. The Food Corporation will have to be there to protect the producer as well as the consumer. These are the twin responsibilities which the Corporation will have to discharge with reference to purchase and sale.

In addition to that it has been provided here, not merely purchase and sale, but also to see that they undertake developmental activities consistent with the functioning of this Corporation so that they may be able to provide facilities for the farmers to produce more. What that could be will have to be considered. Schemes will have to be drawn up for that purpose. It might be supply of fertilizers or it might be plant protection schemes which could be put into operation or the supply of good seeds or supply of credit for the purpose of getting any of these material inputs. But what it should be will have to be considered by the Corporation and then it will have to draw up schemes for the purpose of helping the farmer.

Therefore, I can give this assurance, particularly to Shri Bibhuti Mishra, that this Corporation will function as

a real friend, a real safeguard of the interests of the farmer more than anybody else. I give this assurance as a farmer myself, apart from anything else.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Other Members are also interested in it and not only Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am grateful to all the other hon. Members who pressed for the *kisan* and for creating this new atmosphere, not only in the House but also in the country, that the farmer will have to get a remunerative and incentive price. He should be given inducements for producing more. An atmosphere should be created for increased production in the agricultural sector. That is going to be my basic policy as long as I continue to be the Food and Agriculture Minister. I can give that assurance.

Another point which was made was as to what we could do with Rs. 100 crores; we should have more. This Rs. 100 crores is equity capital. In addition to that, provision has been made here for the purpose of borrowing by pledging the goods or on the guarantee of Government for the purpose of trading operations. Certainly, no trading corporation can function on the basis of equity capital alone. For the purpose of working capital it will have to depend upon borrowings from the various banks. That is also necessary because then they will have to pay interest to the working capital and the efficiency also will have to be judged on the basis as to how they are able to compete with the private trade who also have to pay interest. Therefore it is not a question of functioning with equity capital alone. We are going to do the entire operations.

Then, I am sorry, the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, brought in a charge that I have been

partial to the southern States. As a matter of fact, wherever there has been distress, I have tried my best to see that sufficient quantities do move there. There is a difference particularly in regard to wheat. The requirements of the States in the north, or the major portion of it, is in the form of wheat. Therefore what I have got to deliver to Uttar Pradesh is more than 1 lakh tonnes per mensem. In the same way, I have to give 85 lakh tonnes to West Bengal. So, if we take the requirements of the wheat-consuming States, they are of the order of 100,000 tonnes, 105,000 tonnes, 115,000 tonnes. When the ships do not arrive and when there are any difficulties, naturally, it has not been possible to stick to this figure. There have been some shortfalls. But as far as non-wheat consuming areas, the southern States, are concerned, their requirements are always 5,000 tonnes or 10,000 tonnes except during this crisis in Kerala where we had to step it up considerably and where we had to give six ounces of rice and six ounces of wheat stock arriving during the be given. In the same way, when the crisis came and no rice was available at all and since we had some wheat stock arriving during the months of November and December, we had to substitute wheat for rice and give certain extra quantities. Therefore, if the hon. Member thinks that I have taken a partial attitude because I come from the south, from Madras, he has not understood me and, I hope, he will revise his opinion with regard to this, as far as I am concerned. I can give this assurance quite solemnly and sincerely that I function as an all-India Food Minister and not as the Food Minister of Madras or of Kerala or of any other State. I can give that assurance to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also. I will be much more fair-minded, as the hon. Member expects.

Shri S. S. More: What was the demand from Maharashtra and what did you supply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is really the problem and I can give this assurance.

As far as this Bill is concerned, the House discharges its responsibility by passing it but passes on that responsibility to me to see that the Food Corporation functions successfully and fulfills the objectives for fully and fulle ifsthe objectives for which this is being constituted. To the extent possible and to the extent of my ability I shall try to see that not only this Corporation comes into existence but also functions successfully and fulfills the objectives for which this is now being brought into existence.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री जी के कथन से यह तो स्पष्ट हो गया कि वे देश की जनता का हित चाहते हैं, उनकी भावनाएं अच्छी प्रतीत होती हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि व्यापारी खाद्य जमा करता है और वह कुछ बिगड़ जाता है और उसके कारण उस पर कुछ दंड पड़ता है लेकिन जब आप का यह खाद्य व्यापार निगम स्वयं खाद्यान्न संग्रह करेगा और जैसे कि पहले भी आप के संग्रहालयों में अनाज नष्ट हो जाया करता है उसी तरह से अब भी अगर खराब हो गया . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न क्या है ? वे तो भाषण दे रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जी मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूं। प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे पहले आप के भंडारों में अन्न बिगड़ जाया करता था अगर यह खाद्य व्यापार निगम जो अन्न संग्रह करेगा अगर वह खाद्यान्न पदार्थ नष्ट हो जायें, खराब हो जायेंगे तो उसका उत्तरदायित्व आप ने किन पर छोड़ा है, राज्यों पर छोड़ा तो नहीं है। इस हानि का आखिर उत्तरदायित्व किस पर होगा, क्या अधिकारियों पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी आयेगी या किस के जिम्मे यह हानि रहेगी ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise. I have disallowed the question.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेंद्रगढ़) : अगली बार जब मंत्री महोदय इस बिल का एमेंडमेंट लायेंगे, तब इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देंगे।

15.31 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the consideration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Are we expected to send you chits or shall we try to catch your eye?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to catch the eye of the Chair.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Bill came before the House earlier this year and there was a discussion before it went to the Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee looked into the Bill and

they recommended certain amendments. I do not want to make any speech on this, as every hon. Member knows, what a problem today is in the country about the adulteration of food. The original Bill came into operation sometimes in June, 1955—and there were certain lacunae left in the original Bill. That is why an amending Bill was brought forward before this House. I have an amendment to move which I shall do at the proper time. I move that the Bill as recommended by Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Chandrabhan Singh.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): What about the amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a motion for consideration of the Bill. After the consideration motion is over, amendments will be taken.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : यह बिल कितने घंटे चलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: 5 hours have been allotted to the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): As a Member of the leading Opposition Party, I should have been called first.

Mr. Chairman: Now, as the hon. Member, Shri Chandrabhan Singh, has been called, I will call him next.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Is it the privilege of the Opposition Party to speak first under the Constitution?

Mr. Chairman: It is generally the convention.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। आप हमको बोलने की परवानगी कैसे देंगे—क्या हम को अपना नाम देना है या आप की आई कैंच करनी है ?

Mr. Chairman: The Deputy-Speaker has ruled that hon. Members have to catch the eye of the Chair.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I have given my name on behalf of the S.S.P.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may wait for his chance.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the best method of judging the quality of food is to compare the averages in weight obtained in various countries. From that standard, an average standard American who weighs 70 Kgm. includes among other things, 30 Kgm. of muscle, 10 kgm. of fat, 10 Kgm. of skeleton and 5.4 Kgm. of blood. The corresponding values of an average Indian adult is significantly lower to the limit of two-thirds or half or 30 to 40 per cent lower to that of an American. It is a great pity that so far we have not been able to define exactly this average. Efforts are now being made by the Health Physics division of Trombay establishment to come to a conclusion. This average when finalised will show differences between particular regions in the country.

If we analyse the causes of the low standard in this country, there are two important things which come to my mind. Firstly, it is the shortage of food and secondly it is the quality of food. Today we are primarily concerned with the quality of food and when we think of the quality of food, then adulteration of food comes most prominently in our mind.

Now, food can be defined as the article which enters our system by

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

mouth, nostrils or skin and gives us energy and sustains our body to function properly. Looked at from this angle, (food can be either in gaseous form or in liquid form or in solid form. Adulteration or pollution can deteriorate any of these substances. It is desirable to view this multifacet problem in the following manner: (1) Economico-social manner; (2) Medico-legal manner and (3) Ethico-spiritual manner.

Economically, the law of supply and demand and adjustment of price is a natural and universally recognised phenomenon. Controls, incentives, protection, taxes and all that will have some effect but they will always bring fresh problems which in our experience is worse than the disease. It is not that I am against all these but they must be very judiciously applied.

If we look to the demand, there is international shortage of food and one-third of the world population, that is, more than 1 billion or more than 100 crores are hardly getting one square meal a day. In our own country—one of the poorest—the picture is alarming. I have no intention of developing this point any further. But this chronic shortage is the main incentive for unsocial elements, be they wholesalers, retailers or even producers, who indulge in the nefarious game of food adulteration.

Socially, the most important point is the explosion of population surpassing all records of the last 2000 years—some say it is 2 million years—the most important problem of the century and this has set all thinking men, even those who are proposing to colonise the Moon or other planets or others planning residences on the seabed and are trying to become the denizens of the sea. I hope, Sir, that there can be no two opinions on this which needs fast, rather very fast, radical measures on a war footing and it is the biggest

bottleneck of our shortfall in achieving planned objectives.

Medically, I say, if you turn your face everywhere, to cities, towns, villages and even in this great Parliament, you will find men and women, well off individuals, with faces, muscles, bones and expression, who are not at all healthy and vigorous and not giving much credit to the quality and quantity of food they consume. In the villages in my Constituency which I often visit, as per my duty, I find 70 per cent of persons, men, women and children, suffering from malnutrition, Avitaminosis, Gastro Enteritis, Proteinemia and expression of weakness, laziness, dullness and dizziness.

Incidentally, Sir, the other day I happened to visit the Parliament dispensary situated in a hovel of a place by the side of the bath-room in the Central Hall and the scene that I saw was amusing, to put it very mildly. About 4 or 5 hon. Members with bare arms were waiting for the injections to be given as prescribed by the well-meaning doctor on the insistence of the hon. Members. I gently and humourously tried to argue about the futility of such injections and I told them that this was not the correct thing to do. I may tell you that their condition was entirely due to the bad habit of their taking an unbalanced diet. All they needed was a balanced diet and proper exercise to keep them trim.

If we analyse food which supplies ultimate energy for the proper development and maintenance of the body, as I have already mentioned, it has three forms, the gaseous form, the liquid form and the solid form. In gases and air, there are the particles of carbon, petro-chemical by-products, atomic fall-outs, metallic dusts and other toxic substances. In the liquid form of foods, that is, water, milk, juices and other beverages, there are water pollutions, milk adulterations, toxic minerals like

fluorides and other harmful substances.

When we come to solids, there are foodgrains, wheat, rice, pulses and other coarse grains. There it is mixture of stone, earth, filth, chaff, husks and barks.

Biochemically, we classify food under five headings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (i) Carbohydrates | Rice, etc. |
| (ii) Proteins | Wheat, pulses
meat, fish and
poultry etc. |
| (iii) Fats | Butter, ghee,
edible oils; |
| (iv) Minerals | Iron cobalt, copper,
calcium, phosphorus,
sodium and potassium, etc. |
| (v) Vitamins and
Hormones | A to M. |

In the ultimate analysis, oxygen is the sole energy-giver and all articles are converted by the unmatched laboratory in the body to be metabolised with utilisation, restoration, storage and excretion by various normal channels.

Coming to calories, I would like to point out that this oxygen when burned produces energy and heat and this is known as calory. The requirement of an average body with average functions is to the extent of about 3000 calories per day. When we think of adulteration, we have to keep two things in mind. The first is that the calories are altered for a given quantity as a result of adulteration, and secondly toxic products are introduced into the food. When the calories are altered, naturally the quantity gets modified, and the person will certainly eat less. and that is a very important point. The calories consumed by an average person in this country is to the extent of about 1200 to 1500 calories whereas the required average is about 3000 calories.

I shall not waste your time with the adulterants of various types so ingeniously devised by unsocial elements and criminals. This has been dealt with exhaustively in the report and discussion of the Joint Committee, which is already in your hands. Suffice it to say that the health of millions of men and women and children is badly affected, occasionally leading to fatalities.

The worse type of adulteration is the introduction of toxic articles. The toxic materials find their way in the articles of food and cause devastation in the health, mental and physical, of the person concerned. I shall refer to some of these very briefly.

The test explosion of nuclear devices by the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and the latest by China has electrified the atmosphere in this country and more so in this House. The radio-active fall-outs, be they of plutonium, uranium, strontium, iodine, cobalt, radium or any other remains in the stratosphere and take years to come down, and then it settles down in the seabed, in water and in the ground. Then they enter the articles of food, be they vegetable or animal, and are consumed by ignorant persons; and once they enter the body, they cannot be excreted as they settle in the bone marrow, and after a certain concentration there they cause diseases in a tremendous way. The elimination of this radiation particles entering the body and causing diseases is terribly difficult and takes 30 to 40 years.

I am reminded of a very interesting case of a young Swiss girl who at the age of 16 was employed in painting the dials of watches with radio-active luminous paint in 1916 during the first World War. This girl was in the habit of pointing the tip of the brush towards her teeth while resting in between. She worked in the factory for only two years at the rate of 8 hours a day. Sixteen years afterwards, in 1932, the incisor teeth

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or the front teeth of this patient became loose and fell off. No one connected this incident with her 16-years old profession. In 1938 that is, six years after, she developed cancer of her left leg tibia-bone. This was amputated and on examination the radio-active radium was recovered, and the mystery was cleared. Ultimately, the girl died in 1940.

The Roentgen rays were discovered in 1896 by Mr. Roentegen, a German. The earlier radiologist being ignorant of the radiation hazards of these rays lost limbs and suffered from cancer of blood and ultimately expired.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
समापन महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Let the bell be rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Chandrabhan Singh may continue his speech.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I was saying that the earlier radiologist being ignorant of the radiation hazards lost limbs and suffered from cancer of blood and ultimately expired.

Mr. Chairman: The Whips of the ruling party may take note that they should keep quorum in the House, that the time of the House should not be wasted in this manner.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): But the hon. Member who had asked for quorum has himself left the House.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: The hazards of radiation are well known and are common knowledge, and we take all types of precautions to minimise the risk. This reminds me of the atom bomb exploded about 20 years back in Hiroshima and Naga-

saki during the last World War. It is common knowledge that those who did not die immediately due to the heat, blast, velocity, light and radiation have succumbed after suffering incalculable pain, and not only that, but they have given birth to deformed progeny causing mutations of the chromosomes. So, the biggest threat to humanity, if not annihilated, is the slow poisoning and painful death by air pollution.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): How is the hon. Member connecting these things with this Bill relating to prevention of food adulteration?

Mr. Chairman: I think that he is developing his point.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I am sorry for the hon. Member. I am trying to develop the point that air pollution and pollution of food due to radio-active fall-out is the biggest threat to humanity today.

We have had very interesting debate in this House during the last two days. Many hon. friends of mine have been pressing the House with all earnestness to change our policy of using nuclear device for peaceful and industrial purposes and to manufacture atom bombs. These friends have completely forgotten the appeal of the topmost scientists of the world for stopping of the test explosions, an appeal which has been made three or four times during the last ten years. I was extremely happy at the well-reasoned and documented reply of our Prime Minister, and I hope that any doubting Thomas will see the light and the reasons against the manufacture and explosion of atom bombs and nuclear devices.

I am sorry to have taken so much time in giving these details, but I hope I shall be excused by hon. Members. I shall now refer very briefly to some of the toxic adulterants and their harmful effect on health. First, I shall come to mustard oil. The

common adulterant in mustard oil is argemone oil. Argemone seeds are mixed with mustard seeds and oil is extracted from the mixture, and the oil so extracted contains the oil of argemone seeds also which is a very toxic oil. In Bengal where this mustard oil is used extensively, it used to lead to epidermic dropsy and to weakness, swelling of the feet, swelling of the hands and so on, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we were able to find out that this condition was due to the mixture of argemone seed with mustard seed.

The second thing that comes to my mind is *haldi*. *Haldi* is commonly mixed with or painted with lead chromate which is a very toxic material. This gives a very good colour to the turmeric, but it leads to lead poisoning and causes weakness and paralysis of the limbs.

Then, I come to edible oils. The common adulterant here is mineral oils. And as you know, mineral oils are very toxic substances, and they cause paralysis and gastro-enteritis.

Then, I come to certain food articles and preservatives. DCP is a colouring agent which is normally used, and this contains a phosphorus compound, and this causes, when consumed in large quantities, poliomyelitis, weakness of limbs and loss of memory.

A similar colouring agent is used in ehillies also. And this leads to neuritis and gastro-enteritis.

Then, I come to water pollution. Water pollution takes place by various methods and this also causes many diseases. The most important of them that I want to refer to is fluorosis which causes to bone disease and which leads to fracture, and this is caused by the presence of fluorides in water. Similarly, the presence of mica in water causes spurè and gastro-enteritis.

In alcohol and soft drinks, they mix benzene and petro-chemical products.

If these are taken in large quantities, they cause aplastic anaemiam. Similarly, tincture ginger which is commonly used contains methylated spirit, and this causes optic atrophy or blindness of eyes, neuritis and other diseases. DDT is also another very poisonous thing. It is used as a preservative, and it causes acute death and neurological degeneration.

Now, I come to the legal aspect. Detection of the crime by itself is beset with difficulties. Let us remember that the criminals and the culprits have got the advantage of time and place and are infinitely more clever than the detector. We have also to remember this background that our staff of informers and inspectors on whom we have to depend right from the taking of samples to their ultimate analysis are liable to collusion, corruption, graft and bribery at every level. Besides, when the trial takes place in a court, we have to keep in mind the legal stalwarts who although always professing to serve the cause of justice, are experts in hair-splitting, and twist, simple facts to the bewilderment of the public, and turn the table and make all attempts at punishment futile.

Judicial proceedings are notoriously delayed, and if in the end conviction takes place, it is a paltry fine which the criminal pays and starts all over again with redoubtable energy. That is why we hear proposals and suggestions for exemplary punishment from shooting down to public flogging and the promulgation of the law of the jungle, 'an eye for an eye'.

Talking about advocates and legal luminaries, with due respect to you and other legal members of the House, I am reminded of a very simple story. Four persons started a cotton ginning factory in a big industrial town. After some time, it was found that rats were causing great damage to the cotton stock, and at a board meeting they decided to employ a cat to deal with the rats, giving ownership of one leg to a partner each.

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The cat deftly set about the job and there was a marked improvement in the situation. During one of its depredations, the cat injured one of its fore paws. At the board meeting, it was decided that the owner of that leg must bear the expenses for the treatment. The cat's paw was bandaged with vaseline ointment and gauze and it was kept in a comfortable warm room. Accidentally the cloth used for bandage caught fire and the cat ran helter skelter and set fire to the cotton stock which was reduced to ashes resulting in a total loss.

The board again met and the three other partners demanded damages from the owner of the injured bandaged leg. This partner refused to pay the damages and the case went up to the court for damages. After the case was argued brilliantly by the advocates representing the three partners, the advocate for the defending partner said: "My lord, the facts are not disputed. Our case is that we carried out our part of the contract faithfully. When the cloth caught fire, it was the other three healthy legs of the cat owned by the other parties which carried the cat hither and thither and caused all the damage and . . .

Mr. Chairman: The scope of the discussion at this stage is covered by rule 78—it is confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill. This should be borne in mind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When the original discussion took place, we wanted to say many things; but we were told that we would be afforded an opportunity when the Bill came back from the Joint Committee. So I would request you to let us do that.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was referring to so many other things. That is why I reminded him about it.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): We are anxious to hear the end of the cat story.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): It is rarely that we have such an authoritative speech.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I come to the last part of my observations. I have mentioned that this problem can be tackled not only medico-legally but ethically as well. About the latter, it will be a bad day if our Republic became a police state and we depended on informers, backbiters and legal squabbings for observance of law and order. The best thing is to instil the value of ethical standards, drawing up a code of conduct and setting an example by giving a lead in our own day to day activity.

In conclusion, may I say that adulteration is one facet of a deep-seated malady? It cannot be solved or cured by character assassination, vilification, defiance of law and order and preaching of violence. May I appeal to this great body comprising of wise men of India enjoying the confidence of the vast millions to help in the effort at moral resurgence. Raising the per capita income and or providing all amenities in a social set-up should not be an end in itself. It is good to bring back into our life that ethical value for which we were so well known. This is a very important point. With these few words, I commend the Bill.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mahida.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is the difference between a turban and a cap. He can catch the eye better.

Mr. Chairman: I hope Shri Banerjee did not attribute any motive.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The hon. Member who preceded me spoke about the malady of adulteration prevalent in our society. We are thankful for the details he has given. Adulteration has become today our way of life. It is not limited to food-stuffs only; it is more so in our thinking and in politics also. I wish the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, was present here when we could have discussed adulteration in our way of life as well.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Could he illustrate his point about adulteration in politics?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am all for measures to make the law against adulteration as strict as possible. Let me not be misunderstood. I am for making laws for that purpose stricter than what they are today, but my point is that when we are making laws, we must see that there must be enough provision for the small traders, for whom I am speaking, to safeguard their interests. In trying to make laws, we should not kill the traders. That is my plea. I am supporting all measures for stricter enforcement of the law against adulteration. But in the process, our small traders who are mainly interested in milk and milk products, the petty cottage industrialists, should not be harassed in any way.

This Bill seeks to amend the penal provisions of the PFA Act of 1954 by enhancing the minimum sentence to six months imprisonment for offences under the Act. In my opinion, the existing penal provisions are quite heavy and deterrent enough; it is entirely due to the inherent defect in the PFA Act of 1954 and the rules made thereunder and the very ineffective manner in which the Act is being enforced that Government had not been able to check adulteration of foodstuffs to an appreciable extent. We want to co-operate with Government in enforcing the Act. It is a pity that we cannot have any pure foodstuff in any store, whether run

by Government or private traders. This is so whether it is *hing* or *jeera* or *haldi*. There are ordinary things about which housewives will join us in shouting that they are not available pure from any store.

I have been suggesting in my constituency and other places that Government should open stores selling pure foodstuffs. We have just passed the Food Corporation Bill. It is very necessary to have a corporation from which we can buy pure stuff. Let me say that I do not think there is any store in Delhi where you can get even pure ghee.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Not even in the Parliament House counter?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It is very difficult to get pure stuff.

The most objectionable feature of the proposed amendment of Sec. 16 is the provision prescribing a minimum sentence of six months imprisonment, irrespective of the court's discretion to award a lesser sentence where they consider it would adequately meet the ends of justice on the facts and circumstances of a given case. By the present amendment, we are depriving the courts of this discretion. Even for a small offence, they have to award a sentence of six months imprisonment. There are certain trivial offences.

There are rules to display licences in shops. Recently there were some cases in Dehra Dun where shopkeepers did not display the licences in their shops. They were fined and let go. If the present amendment is passed, these shopkeepers who do not display these licences in their shops will be sent to jail. So, my objection is that for lesser offences, the small traders should not be harassed.

In the Select Committee, Dr. Sushila Nayar had promised that for lesser offences there would be a fine of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, but I do not see any such amendment in the Select Committee Report.

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16 hrs.

Even in the municipalities of various towns in our country there are rules to send a man to jail for adulteration, in addition to fine. I have seen that in Baroda daily persons are arrested for adulteration and are freed, they are not sentenced. So, the crime is not of passing rules and regulations only, but of enforcement. I would insist on the hon. Minister to see that the law is enforced in the case of those who indulge in adulteration.

I am seeking redress for the small traders who number millions. I would draw attention to the definition of adulteration given by Dr. Godbole, as found in the latest edition of Webster's English Standard Dictionary, which is:

"To corrupt, debase or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; to prepare especially for sale with an ingredient included which is not part of the professed substance or according to certain statutes with an essential ingredient abstracted or with a defect artificially concealed so as to simulate a better article."

There is also a section in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It is section 402, at page 402(a), which says:

"(a)(1) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; but in case the substance is not an added substance such food shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in such food does not ordinarily render it injurious to health;"

These definitions should be taken into consideration.

Our milk corporations mix water in making toned milk. That is not considered adulteration, because it is done in a way which is not injurious to health. So, in some ways we permit adulteration, and in some ways we do not. If the rules are made loosely and if the Act provides measures that can be abused, it can do a great deal of harm to the traders and the country as a whole.

The rules made by the Central Government under section 23 of the P.F.A. Act,—in particular about milk and milk products, are found to be framed in an unscientific and arbitrary manner. For example, I may refer to ghee. Page 43 Table of P.F.A. Rules 1955 shows that in Gujarat ghee which contains 21 RM is considered pure, while that very ghee, if taken to Bombay or Delhi, will be considered to be adulterated, because the RM value there is 26, and in Delhi it is 28. So, Agmark or standardisation has a different value in different States in our own country. So, I suggest this should be standardised in all the States. If it is pure ghee in Gujarat, it cannot become impure in Bombay or Delhi.

Same is the case with deshi butter. As we know, it is a cottage industry and it contains more moisture, because of which it is considered to be adulterated if it goes to Government laboratories. According to the present standards laid down by Government, even the purest deshi butter will show more moisture than allowed. So, the rules should be such that the traders or farmers do not suffer.

These standards are wrong. The basis on which small traders are to be punished for small and petty offences is erroneous. The standards are not clear. For example, a public analyst of the Municipal Corporation of Poona gives a report on a milk sample that milk fat is 3.6 in solid non-fat 4.6, while for the same sample the Central Food Laboratory says that milk fat is 13 per cent in milk solid,

other than milk fat 10·1 per cent. So, these varying figures would be very injurious to the small traders. The variance from 3·6 to 13 per cent is too much, while the standard of the best milk will be 10 per cent. Chemistry is an exact science, and it shows whatever contents there are in milk and its exact quality. A man can be punished according to the finding of the Poona Corporation analyst, while he can be acquitted according to the Government laboratory.

The Director of the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, who is the final authority in this matter, says that solid milk fat of buffalo milk varies from 9 per cent to 9·5 per cent, and not more. But, this very officer opines in a report dated 6-9-1963 that solid non-fat in buffalo milk is 10·1 per cent. Another report of his dated 15-4-1964 says that non-fat in buffalo milk is 10·9 per cent. These varying figures from the very same authority are very misleading, and will probably put the small trader into trouble.

So, Government should first be very clear about their rules and regulations under which they want to punish a man.

Further, Government laboratories are not adequate. They are worn out and old. At page 141 of the Select Committee Report, you will see that the ex-Mayor of Delhi has said that the laboratories are very old, and they need a lot of change. So, without changing all these things, it will be very difficult for the Government to come to some conclusion about these definitions of adulteration.

As I said previously, when Government corporations mix water and make toned milk, that is not considered adulteration. I quite agree that we are not able to supply milk to our low standards, that we mix water with milk. So, such measures which to our low standards, that we mix water milk. So, such measures which are non-injurious should be allowed

to other traders as in the case of Government corporations. On page 127 of that report, it is stated that a committee of experts will be appointed. So far no such expert committee had been appointed. Even if it is appointed, it will be sometime before the conclusions are made. My point is that we are passing a law without making any definite rules. Different laboratories adopt different standards for adulteration tests and we are not sure of them. Previously, the man was fined Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. Now, we are providing for imprisonment. Therefore, we must be precise about the rules. When the rules are not framed, how do you propose to send a man to jail? That is my point. Various rules are framed by different States. The Union Government says one thing while the State Government says another. Page 8 of the Maharashtra Government Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1962 deems it a crime if a licensee does not display the name on utensils and vessels. This is too much to punish a man with rigorous imprisonment for not displaying the names on the utensils. There should be unified law throughout the country. This Act should not come into force till the prevention of food adulteration rules, 1955 are amended by the appointment of an expert committee. I believe that we cannot separate the rules from the Act because without the rules the Act is useless. While amending the Act, we have no direction about framing rules. This method of amending the Act without the rules is not correct. We propose to provide for imprisonment and fine in the present law. The penalty clause relating to technical offences should be suitably amended from imprisonment and fine to imprisonment or fine, I lay stress on the word 'or'. You should not fine a man and send him also to jail. For lighter offences he should be fined. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister who is present here will take note of what I say and will bring forward uniform rules to apply in all the States. The standards should not vary in various

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laboratories as they do at present. As I mentioned earlier, the same milk should not be classified by different standards; the results should not vary as they do by 10—13 per cent. I earnestly request that my suggestion might be considered by the hon. Minister.

Shri S. S. More: Mr. Chairman, I rise to give my hearty support to the present measure. I was on the committee on the previous Bill which was passed in 1955. I also vigorously participated in the debate. I feel that the present Bill, which is a bit erring on the side of harshness, is absolutely necessary. Adulteration, like corruption, has struck deep roots in the country and if we have to eradicate this festering sore, we must take rigorous measures. In the former Bill unfortunately we were not so stern as we wanted to be or thought necessary to be, with the result that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, a confession has been made that the former Bill had not succeeded at all, in eradicating the evil. Therefore, clause 9 has been provided. My submission is, will that clause do the trick of removing adulteration? Even the trading community which are specialising in adulteration, have made it a fine art. They will find so many other ways of carrying on their adulteration and even escape from the penal provisions of clause 9. I submit, as my previous speaker has said, that there are offences which are grievous and which are technical. Something ought to be done in the case of technical offences. Otherwise, in this unfortunate world, with the inspectors actuated with corrupt motive, even an unfortunate man will have to go to jail. Let us start catching the villain rather than the small fry. Adulteration must be checked at the manufacturing level. The American law says in section 306 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as follows:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to report for prosecution, or

for the institution of libel or injunction proceedings, minor violations of this Act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning."

In our Act also we can follow the American example and say that in the case of technical offences, a similar action could be taken. Take, for instance, the case of a licence. My hon. friend has read from the Maharashtra rules. Supposing a trader unwittingly commits a breach of the rule; that will be a serious offence entailing a punishment of six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. That will depend upon the whims of the trying magistrate. So, there should be a distinction between the manufacturers who indulge in adulteration and the retailers who purchase their stuff from the big manufacturers and sell it without warrant or guarantee. I think that in this measure a useful provision has been included to the effect that if a man sells the stuff on a warranty he will escape all punishment. But looking to the level of education of the traders, it will be difficult to insist that everyone will try to shield himself by securing the warranty from the bigger manufacturers. So, there should be a distinction in law as it was promised in the Select Committee that technical offences will not be very severely dealt with.

Another submission is that in this country the adulteration is practised on a very vast scale. Looking to the agency which is supposed to be entrusted with the responsibility of the administering this measure, the agents or others, I would ask, what will be their qualifications. Of course, they will be prescribed later on. But is the Health Minister going to assure us that they will all be non-corrupt and efficient? If a man has to suffer six months' imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees or more, he will be inclined to offer any bribe to the

inspectors concerned, and the inspector is likely to be the victim of such a temptation. Therefore, my submission is that we must make a distinction between serious offences and technical offences. Without making such a distinction, we shall open the floodgates for all sorts of harassments of the small dealers.

There is one more point. Take for instance the laboratories. There are certain Government laboratories and laboratories of public local bodies. It has been mentioned by many traders that the result of one laboratory on one sample is not the same as the result of another laboratory. There are variations. The variations depend on so many conditions. As Mr. Mahida has pointed out, what is passable in Gujarat will be treated as adulteration in Maharashtra.

The report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, says:

"The ghee being a biological product, its composition is subject to considerable variation dependent on the type and breed of the cattle, feed given to the cattle and the climatic conditions, etc. In order to overcome the difficulty in the areas where the chemical characteristics of ghee vary considerably from those prescribed under the rules, Regional specifications are prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India."

So, the variations will depend on the type of feed given to the cattle. Suppose we feed our buffaloes with cotton seeds and oil cakes. That milk will have more fat content than the milk of a buffalo fed on grass. Therefore, regional variations will have to be taken into consideration and the standards will have to be prescribed. Otherwise, if we strive only for uniformity, innocent persons are likely to be victims. Therefore, Government must look into this.

Another suggestion I want to make is this. The previous rules have prescribed certain standards. If prosecutions are to be launched under the new Act and the people are to be judged by the old rules, it will be a sort of anomaly. So, this Act should not come into operation unless the new rules have been framed, to suit the present Act.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): In the previous case, they took three years to frame the rules.

Shri S. S. More: On the Standards Committee, some representatives of the trade should also be taken. The hon. Health Minister seems to be taking the trading community as a sort of criminal tribe. Of course, I have no sympathy for them. Give them the highest punishment, because adulteration is causing a lot of harm to the people and their health is going down. Mr. Kamath had been persistently saying in the committee that they should be hanged or even flogged in public. I am prepared to support Mr. Kamath's suggestion in this regard. But prosecution for no reasons is no remedy for adulteration.

Then, I suggest that Government should see that the authority to recognise laboratories is established in every city. Take Poona city for example. We import desi butter from Belgaum. We are importing so many tons of it. Supposing I receive ten tins from a Belgaum distributor and when I try to sell it, it is found to be adulterated. I will have to pay the penalty. If certain opportunities are provided at the Poona level where I can take the tins and get them properly certified, then I will have no responsibility. The Health Minister has been all along telling the witnesses, "Why don't you start your own laboratories?" Will they have any authority? Will the courts recognise them? They will tell the traders, "You are the servants of the association and whatever you may say about the articles, we are not prepared to accept". Therefore, all the credence

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will be given to the erring analysis in the Government laboratories and than to the more accurate analysis of the private laboratories. I suggest to the Government if they are really sincere—I do recognise they are sincere about eradicating adulteration—the proper and only way is to start district laboratories at different levels, so that honest persons can go to the laboratories and get their stuff properly analysed and thus create a shield for themselves.

Another suggestion I propose to make is that there should be a distinction between a manufacturer and a distributor. A manufacturer is interested in making the largest profit. It is he who is the real beneficiary of the deed of the small distributor. Therefore, if small distributors are not to be penalised for the sins of the manufacturer, I think there should be a separate wing of the Ministry who can go after the big manufacturers rather than waste their time in finding fault with the small distributors. I have no sympathy for small distributors, but they have every right to exist in the country. The Constitution has given them the fundamental right to practise any avocation or carry on any trade. That right has to be protected by the State. You simply cannot go by the assumption that every man you come across is a rogue and has to be punished.

I know that adulterated food has become a widespread thing. It is difficult to find unadulterated food as it is difficult to find a scrupulous politician in this country. Therefore, we cannot help it. We must take things as they are and try to remedy the situation by a slow stages. A drastic remedy is no doubt required, but that drastic remedy must be tempered by justice and sense of fairness.

The Health Minister was sitting in the Committee. When the evidence was recorded, with a sledge hammer, every witness who dared to criticise

her Bill received a blow on his head. She was in a very militant and mighty mood and, therefore, no witness escaped her hands. I do realise that she is very earnest in dealing with this mischief, but her earnestness should not go beyond a certain limit. She should not go on the assumption that a particular community has to be put down. We had the gold control and we sent a lot of people into unemployment. The same thing is going to be repeated here. Many gheewalas and butterwalas will have to go out of employment because they cannot every time stand trial and face a punishment for six months. Over and above that, the lawyers will fleece them clean. They will have to spend thousands of rupees in their defence.

An Hon. Member: It is their business.

Shri S. S. More: They will give professional advice to the adulterators to protect large manufacturers. Large manufacturers will go to the most competent lawyers and the small distributors will go to third-class lawyers. They will give them money and they will not be protected.

Mr. Chairman: Why do you bring down the lawyers by saying that they are third-class?

Shri S. S. More: Unfortunately, I belong to the profession of lawyers. I find that they are as bad as adulterators. Therefore, I have every right to express my own views about my profession. I am not defaming anybody. I accept the sincerity of the Health Minister and that she is determined to eradicate adulteration just as Shri Nanda is determined to eradicate corruption. Corruption is still there and therefore adulteration will still remain there despite all the massive effort of the Health Minister.

An Hon. Member: You are pessimistic.

Shri S. S. More: In this world there is no hope without pessimism.

Shri P. S. Naskar: What is to be done according to you?

Shri S. S. More: I have already made my suggestions. You must catch the big whale and leave the small fry who is the distributor.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Sometimes there is a ring between them.

Shri S. S. More: That ring even goes to the officers; it does not end with the distributors. Therefore, you will have to appoint a sadachar committee in the case of your inspectors and analysts. Unless you do all these things there is no hope of removing adulteration. I may be charged with pessimism, but I am more a realist, and realism on occasions borders on pessimism. Therefore, my submission is that we must use this measure in the same way as Kalidas has said:

“आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुम् अनागौस”

The instrument that you are forging should be used against the guilty and not against the innocent. She is perfectly justified in treating the offences with all the gravity they deserve. At the same time, in her over-zealousness and sincerity she should not put innocent people....

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is the report of the Joint Committee.

Shri S. S. More: While I have nothing against the Joint Committee, it is a fact that it was all along dominated by the Health Minister.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Chairman of the Joint Committee is present here. What has she to say on that?

Shri S. S. More: Mr. Chairman, I have been working on several Joint or Select Committees. I usually find that the Select Committees are dominated by the Ministers. Of course, it does not mean that they do not advance any argument for their stands.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is a calumny on on Select Committees.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): As a member of the Joint Committee I can say that what has been stated by Shri More is not true. I have myself been present at the meetings, we have opposed certain suggestions and the Minister has accepted our views.

Shri S. S. More: I never thought that I would be offending Shri N. C. Chatterjee by my remarks. In that case, I would not have made them. I accept the Joint Committee is a free agent to come to its own conclusion.

My submission is that certain amendments are necessary. Unless we adopt those amendments, the Bill will not give the results which we want. Take the case of the laboratories. What is the harm in having Government laboratories at the district level so that the people could go to the laboratory and get their things properly certified?

Mr. Chairman, I assure you that I did not mean any disrespect to the hon. Members of the Joint Committee. I have the greatest regard for them and some of them are my best friends.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): As the Chairman of the Joint Committee I would like to contradict the remark made by the hon. Member, Shri More. All the evidence given by the witnesses and the suggestions made by us were attentively and patiently listened to by the hon. Minister, as stated by Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who was a member of the Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Chairman, one year ago, in December last this Bill was introduced to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It was introduced because the need for amending the Act was urgent and imperative. In June the Joint Committee was formed and its report was placed before the House last session. Somehow, we did not have time to consider it during last session in spite of its urgency, it is not only

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the members of the Joint Committee who feel, I hold the opinion, and I am sure the country also feels it very strongly, that adulteration of food is going on in a large scale and, whatever the reason, Government is not able to cope with it. The State Governments, as pointed out by the Health Minister of West Bengal before the Joint Committee, have not been able to deal with food adulterators effectively because the Act, as it at present stands, does not give sufficient powers to deal with them. It is for this reason that we are considering amending the Act on the lines suggested in the report of the Joint Committee.

I think the Joint Committee has made a number of changes in the Bill which are all to the good. The most vital clause in the Bill is the one which provides for deterrent punishment. Because, it is absolutely necessary that those who are flouting and violating the provisions of this Act in this way with impunity, those who do not care whether children suffer or die because of poisonous substances they put into the food articles, such people should be dealt with rather severely.

I am sure that even Shri More, who has spoken just before me, and the hon. Member who spoke before that, cannot for one second suggest or say that those who are guilty of crimes of putting in poisonous substances which have led to death or to great injury to the health of the nation should not be properly dealt with. There have been suggestions that they should be flogged, but flogging is not a punishment which we indulge in in the twentieth century.

I personally do hold the view that if the crime is serious enough, the death penalty should be given. There is no question about it because, after all, one murder kills only one man whereas I have seen with my own eyes in my own constituency that when mustard oil was adulterated with poisonous substance a large number of persons, particularly in

villages, was very badly affected and paralysed. Some of them recovered later; others have not recovered till today. And this was because mustard oil had been adulterated with poisonous foodstuffs! This kind of a thing is going on apace as other Members have already stated.

It may be true that putting water into toned milk, water which is good water, may be a kind of adulteration; but that is not the kind of adulteration which is meant for severe punishment. I am sure that the rules that will follow the enactment will provide for leaving out such cases of technical offence. It does not mean that because this Act is passed, those persons who are adulterating food by putting in non-injurious things are putting in non-injurious thing are meant to be taken up for heavy punishment. It is meant for those who are adulterating foodstuffs in such a manner that it is permanently injurious to health, or leads to death or is such that it results in mal-nutrition by putting in substance of less nutrition value than the advertised commodity.

If that is the sum and substance of what is needed then the penalty clause must necessarily provide much more deterrent punishment than even the Joint Committee has provided for. The Joint Committee has said, "six months' imprisonment". In West Bengal today, not under this Act but under other Acts, the Chief Minister, who is also the Food Minister, has taken steps to put into jail many of those who have been guilty of crimes regarding profiteering in food prices bringing about non-availability of food. But do those who make crores of rupees mind six months' jail? They do not mind six months' jail; they do not mind, maybe, six years of jail. For those who are making crores of rupees, if the deterrent is to be sufficient it must mean confiscation of property. If the crime is sufficiently bad I should say that the death penalty also might be given; but, certainly, confiscation of property should take place or life imprisonment.

I am very glad of one very healthy provision in this Bill. The Joint Committee have provided that the licence may be cancelled after a second offence. I presume, that means an offence which is really one of food adulteration and not against an honest man who has not taken out a warranty or any such technical offence that, as I said, can be dealt with by the rules which are to be framed. They have provided that the licence may be cancelled. This is a very healthy provision, but the only difficulty is that the licence is to be cancelled after the second offence. It is a sad but true reflection in this country today that those who evade the law are far more clever than those who frame the laws and those who implement them. For those who evade the laws the second offence, as put down by the Joint Committee, may never be reached because they would do it in a *benami* manner and we would not even know that the same person may be infringing the law time and again. Therefore, as I said, while it is a very healthy provision which I do welcome most sincerely, I do feel that this law should be armed with sufficiently stringent measures to deal with those who are murderers not of one man or one person but of large number of people. It is a very serious thing that this particular condition still operates in the country and that it is getting worse and worse and we seem to be helpless in the face of it. There are many provisions in this Bill, as modified by the Joint Select Committee, which are healthy. But I think we should not yield to any objections—certain objections are bound to be there—that may be raised by some people. We should not be deterred from bringing in proper provisions which will be effective deterrents against food adulteration. The persons who indulge in food adulteration must be dealt with in a proper manner. I know some of the Members of the Joint Select Committee to whom I have spoken and they felt rather handicapped because they felt that there is a volume of opinion which does not support it. They

felt that if they tried to bring in more stringent measures, there may be even in this House a volume of opinion which may not support them. But I feel sure that apart from the objections that have been raised by Mr. More regarding persons who are guilty of only technical offences and for whom sufficient safeguards may be provided in the Bill, there should be much more stringent punishment for those who are the actual offenders. I would again and again appeal to the House that, even before this Bill emerges in its final form, more stringent measures to deal with those who are the actual offenders may be brought in.

Lastly, I would say that when the rules are framed, the rules should sufficiently guard against any innocent people being made victims because they may not be properly educated, as Mr. More has said, and who may have committed only some technical offence. Such persons may be dealt with quite differently as against those who are the actual adulterators. I hope that this Bill will go through well and will operate as soon as possible. It has taken at least one whole year before it will be put in to operation in spite of the urgency and the need for it, in spite of the fact that not only the public are looking forward to this measure being enacted but even the State Government are feeling helpless because they cannot proceed until such an enactment with proper visions becomes the law.

With these words, I support the measure and I hope my suggestion and amendments will be accepted.

16:42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : श्री यं क्रन्दसी
श्रवसा तस्तभाने अभ्यैक्षेतां मनसा रेजमाने
यत्नाधिसूर उदितोविभार्ति कस्मै देवाय
विषा विघ्नेम ।

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो खाद्य पदार्थ मिश्रण संशोधन आ रहा है, उससे सम्बंधित विधायक कई वर्ष पहले बन चुका था और अब फिर उसमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता पड़ी। यह संशोधन क्यों किया जा रहा है। क्या आप हा यह विचार है कि इस संशोधनमात्र से खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट नहीं होगी। जब पहले आप इस खाद्य पदार्थों की मिलावट को नहीं रोक सके तो यह संशोधन भी नहीं रोक सकेगा, यह स्थिति तो निर्विवाद है। कोई भी विधान आप बनायें, वह विधान इस काम को रोक नहीं सकता इस अपराध को रोक नहीं सकता, जब तक कि विधान ठीक से लागू न किया जाये।

हम देखते हैं कि चार प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ होते हैं। चोष अर्थात् चूसने योग्य, चर्बा अर्थात् चबाने योग्य, पेय अर्थात् पीने योग्य और लेह्य अर्थात् चाटने योग्य। इन चारों प्रकार के पदार्थों में मिलावट होती है। आप देखेंगे कि आटे में क्या मिलता है। लकड़ी का बुरादा मिलता है, उसमें उसी प्रकार के कंकड़ पत्थर पीस दिये जाते हैं। आटे में क्या क्या नहीं मिलाया जाता। क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय को कभी उसे खाना नहीं पड़ता इसलिये उन को मालूम नहीं है। वह लोगों के मध्य रह कर देखें कि आज आटा कैसा मिलता है। इसके बाद रह गये मसाले। आप देखें कि काली मिर्चों में क्या नहीं मिलाया जाता। यहाँ तक कि पपीते के बीज मिलाते हैं। लाल मिर्चों में ईंट का खोरा मिलाया जाता है, हल्दी में पीली मिट्टी मिलाई जाती है। इस का उदाहरण यह है कि आप बाजार में जा कर देख लें। आपको पिसी हुई हल्दी, पिसी हुई मिर्च, पिसा हुआ मसाला सस्ता मिलेगा और यदि आप बिना पिसा लेना चाहें तो आपको वह महंगा मिलेगा। वस्तुतः मिलना चाहिये पिसा हुआ ही महंगा क्योंकि उसमें मेहनत लगी है। लेकिन पिसी हुई चीज सस्ती मिलती है, आप खरीद कर

देख लें। कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं है जिसमें मिलावट न हो। तेल में गुड़ का शीरा मिलाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्य पदार्थों में क्या सब चीजों में मिलावट है। केवल एक परमेश्वर ही ऐसा रह गया है जिस में शायद मिलावट न हो। सब जगह मिलावट ही मिलावट है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):
There is adulteration in God also.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर परमेश्वर में मिलावट हो जाती तो यह संसार चलता नहीं। जैसे पहले चलता था वैसे ही अब चलता है और वैसे ही आगे चलता रहेगा। इसलिये मिलावट उसमें नहीं है।

मैं आपके सामने कह रहा था कि मिलावट के बिना आज कोई वस्तु नहीं है। इस मिलावट का कारण क्या है। हमको मिलावट के कारणों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। सबसे पहला कारण मिलावट का है हमारा धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य। हमारे राज्य में धर्म नहीं रहता। इसलिये प्रत्येक चीज छोटे से ले कर बड़े तक ऐसी हो गई है कि लोग सोचते हैं कि जब धर्म नहीं रहता तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है कि हम कोई अपराध न करें। दो ही चीजें हुआ करती हैं। एक तो धर्म और दूसरे अधर्म। जब हमारा राज्य निधर्म हो गया है, अधर्म पर आ गया तब किस प्रकार हम उस काम को कर सकेंगे जो धर्म के मार्ग से होता था। छोटे से ले कर बड़े तक सब के सामने धर्म होता था और उनको भय होता था कि अगर तुम राज्य से बच भी जाओगे तो ईश्वर से नहीं बच सकोगे, धर्म से नहीं बच सकोगे। मरने के पश्चात् तुम्हारा जन्म पशु पक्षी आदि योनियों में होगा। और पता नहीं क्या क्या दुःख तुम्हें उठाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये हर व्यक्ति जो था वह इस बात से डरता था। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ आप चाहते हैं कि इसको रोकने के लिये आप वैधानिक उपाय करें

वहाँ आप के यहाँ शिक्षा में कोई धार्मिक बात भी आनी चाहिए। अगर नहीं आयेगी तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आप की सरकार इसको सौ जन्मों में भी नहीं रोक सकेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलावट का दूसरा कारण है मंहगाई। मुझे पता है कि जब मैंने घरोदा में गुरुकुल की स्थापना की तो हमें छः घड़ी का जौ और 22 सेर का गेहूँ मिला करता था। घी दो रुपये सेर होता था। वह नौ रुपये के लगभग पहुंचा हुआ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 1 रुपये सेर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हां वर्ष में कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता था। मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंहगाई इसका सबसे मूल कारण है। यदि खाद्य पदार्थ सस्ते हों, पेय सस्ते हों, चाटने योग्य वस्तुयें सस्ती हों, सारी वस्तुयें सस्ती हों तो उसमें कोई मिलाने वाला मिला नहीं सकता। मिलाया इसलिये जाता है कि खाद्य पदार्थ मंहगे हैं और जो अखाद्य वस्तुयें हैं वे मंहगी नहीं हैं। इसलिए उसमें मिलावट कर के लोग लाभ उठाते हैं यदि आप इस अपमिश्रण को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आप को खाद्य पदार्थों को सस्ता करना होगा। वैसे आम इस को नहीं रोक सकते। आप खाद्य पदार्थ ज्यादा पैदा कर नहीं सकते। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी भूमि कम होती जाती है, और जन संख्या बढ़ती जाती है। जब तक आप खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं करेंगे तब तक आम इस अपमिश्रण को नहीं रोक सकते। हमारी भूमि सिकुड़ती जा रही है, वैसे भी हर साल चालीस लाख जन संख्या बढ़ जाती है, फिर विदेशों से भी हिन्दू आ रहे हैं, जैसे पाकिस्तान से। लंका से पांच लाख 25 हजार आ रहे हैं और 15 लाख की समस्या बनी हुई है, ब्रह्मा से भी लोग आ रहे हैं, और दूसरे देशों से भी लोग आवेंगे, उनकी कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा, क्योंकि आपकी नीति उदासीनता की है। इस अवस्था में

आप खाद्य अपमिश्रण को रोक सकेंगे, यह मेरी बुद्धि नहीं मानती।

तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कैसे रोक सकता है। जैसा अभी महिला सदस्या जीने कहा कि इसके लिए कठोर दंड होना चाहिये उनसे मैं सहमत हूँ। परन्तु दंड दे कौन किसको दंड दिया जाए? मैं आपको दिल्ली की बात बता सकता हूँ, सारे भारत की बता सकता हूँ। आपने जो खाद्य अपमिश्रण रोकने के लिए इंस्पेक्टर रखे हैं उनका दुकानदारों से मासिक बंधा है और दुकानदार उनको माहवार कुछ देते हैं। जो व्यक्ति देता नहीं है उस बेचारे का चालान हो जाता है और जो माहवार देता है उसका चालान नहीं होता। आप के पास क्या प्रमाण है कि आप इस को रोक सकते हैं? आपका जो 150 रुपए मासिक का इंस्पेक्टर है वह महीने में हजारों की आय करता है। इसका आप के पास कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कहता है, प्रत्येक सदस्य चाहता है कि ये लोग ईमानदार हों, लेकिन ईमानदारी की कोई सीमा भी होनी चाहिए। आपको ईमानदार आदमी मिल सकते हैं, लेकिन आपके राज्य में आज ईमानदार और बेईमान के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जाता। जो आदमी ईमानदार होगा उसको क्या पुरस्कार मिलेगा और जो बेईमान होगा उसे क्या दंड मिलेगा ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आपकी दंड प्रक्रिया बहुत सरल है। एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु को भी मैं कुछ नहीं मानता। जो व्यक्ति खाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट करता है, वह एक व्यक्ति या एक परिवार को हानि नहीं पहुंचाता बल्कि सैहस्रों और सैकड़ों को हानि पहुंचाता है। ऐसे अपराध के लिए केवल एक व्यक्ति को फांसी देना पर्याप्त दंड नहीं होगा। उस मिलावट से जितने लोग लाभ उठाते हैं, उनको लाल किले के सामने खड़ा कर के गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए, उन पर मुकदमा चलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

[श्रीरामेश्वरानंद]

अगर हमारे पास कभी शासन सूत्र आया तो हम इस प्रकार इस अपराध को रोक कर दिखा देंगे। इस तरह से इस को नहीं रोका जा सकता। आज एक एक व्यक्ति सहस्रों लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका दंड भी बड़ा कोमल है।

दंड शासति प्रजा सवौ, दंड एवाभिरक्षति, दंड सुप्तेसु जामति, दंडम् धर्मं विदुर्बध्ना :।

मनु महाराज ने कहा है कि दंड ही सुरक्षा कर सकता है। क्या कठोर दंड देना कोई ऐसी बात है। क्या दंड देना अपराध है? मनु महाराज कहते हैं जो सृष्टि के सबसे पहले राजा थे और स्वामी दयानन्द जी ने भी कहा है जो कि स्वतंत्रता के सबसे पहले पुजारी थे, कि कठोर दंड के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता। इसलिए आपको कठोर दंड देना पड़ेगा।

आज आपके न्यायालय हैं, उनमें क्या होता है? एक व्यक्ति पकड़ा जाता है तो उसके खिलाफ जो गवाह हैं उनसे जिरह भी होती है, अगर वैसे नहीं मानते तो उन गवाहों को धमकी दी जाती है। अगर वह तब भी नहीं मानता तो उसके रिश्तेदारों और परिवार वालों को कहा जाता है कि यह हमारे खिलाफ ऐसी गवाही दे रहा है हम इसको देखेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब गवाह सुरक्षित नहीं है तो वह कैसे ईमानदारी से गवाही दे सकता है। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुकना चाहिए। अगर आप गवाहों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करें तो अपराध रुक सकता है।

आज अवस्था यह है कि जब कोई पकड़ा जाता है तो सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग जा कर मैजिस्ट्रेट की कलम पकड़ लेते हैं, दंड नहीं देने देते। आपको पता नहीं है। हमको पता है। ये घटनाएं प्रति दिन होती हैं। दूसरी तरफ यह हो रहा है कि जो इंस्पेक्टरों को देता नहीं है, उसको पकड़ लिया जाता है। आज ईमानदार

व्यक्ति सजा पा जाता है, जो बेईमान हैं और जो खाद्य अपमिश्रण करते हैं वे सजा नहीं पाते।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आप इस काम के लिए केवल नौकरशाही पर निर्भर न रहें। हमारे नन्दा जी यहां बैठे हैं। इन्होंने कुछ समितियां बनायी हैं सदाचार समिति बनायी है, बड़ी पवित्र भावना है। लेकिन मैं नन्दा जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस प्रकार खाद्य अपमिश्रण को नहीं रोक सकेंगे जैसे पहले शासक वेष बदल कर रात में और दिन में स्वयं जाया करते थे उसी तरह से अगर यह मंत्रिमंडल चले तो आप देखेंगे कि कितने आदमी पकड़े जाते हैं, और उन लोगों पर मुकदमा नहीं चलना चाहिए। लेकिन करे कौन यह काम। आज अगर कहीं मंत्री महोदय जाने वाले होते हैं तो उसकी सूचना अष्ट लोगों को पहले से ही हो जाती है और वहां सारी तैयारियां हो जाती हैं।

इस विधेयक में जो यह संशोधन लाया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और अगर सरकार हमारा सहयोग चाहे तो हम व्यक्तिगत सहयोग भी देंगे। परन्तु यह काम ईमानदारी से हो, सचाई से हो। लेकिन हम इधर से कोई बात कहते हैं तो वह समझते हैं कि ये विरोधी दल के लोग हैं इसलिए ऐसी बातें कहा ही करते हैं। हमारी बातों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मेरा नम्रता से निवेदन है कि इतने सारे सालों में यदि आप कोई अच्छा विधेयक लाए हैं तो मेरे विचार में यह है, जो कि सर्वोत्तम है, इससे हमारे देश की 44 करोड़ जनता को बड़ा लाभ होगा। इससे हमारे देश के लोगों का हित होगा।

उत्पादक किसान मिलावट नहीं करता है। बीच वाले मिलाते हैं। इसलिए आपने यह संशोधन ला कर बहुत अच्छा काम

किया है। इस को पास करने में जो इतना पांच 6 घंटे का समय लगाया गया इस की ज़रूरत नहीं थी, इतना समय नहीं लगना चाहिए था।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के बिना भी जो पहले कानून था उस के आधार पर भी लोग सजा पा सकते थे अगर उन को ईमानदारी से सजा दी जाती। लेकिन आपके इंस्पेक्टर अच्छे नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि केवल अधिकारियों पर ही निर्भर न रहिए, कुछ अपने हाथ पांव भी चलाइए तब यह काम होगा।

मेरा इतना ही आप से निवेदन है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member willing to speak Shri Himatsingka.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I also want to speak.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalgani): What about Shri Mohan Swarup from my party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Himatsingka.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): This Bill has made certain changes in the existing Act, and has provided for more deterrent punishment by changing some of the penal provisions. All these things are already in the existing Act. Therefore, if the Act had been properly enforced, I think a lot of deterioration could have been stopped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) REPORTED SPEECH OF SHRI G. V. KETKAR AT POONA ASSASSINATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, 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:

“Reported speech of Shri G. V. Ketkar at Poona regarding the plan of Nathuram Godse to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi.”

श्री व्हे० श्रो० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। दिनांक 16-11-64 को मैं ने श्री हमारे अन्य एम० पी० साधियों ने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या करने की नाथू राम गोडसे की योजना के बारे में केतकर द्वारा पूना में दिये गये कथित भाषण की और गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश की थी। उस के बारे में हम गृह मंत्री जी से मिले भी थे लेकिन उन्होंने ने कहा कि यह स्टेट मॅटर है, स्टेट सवर्जेंट है और ऐसा कह कर उसे रिजैक्ट कर दिया था। कल मैंने पेपर्स में देखा कि राज्यसभा में इस मामले को लिया गया और राज्य सभा में सरकार द्वारा एक स्टेटमेंट दिया गया। उस के बाद मैं ने फिर एक फ्रैंच नोटिस दिया। अगर वह न दिया होता तो यह मामला आज नहीं आ सकता था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा में पहले लोकसभा में स्टेटमेंट न देते हुए राज्य सभा में सरकार की ओर से इस मामले को लिया जाना और उस पर उन का स्टेटमेंट दे देना कहां तक उचित था क्योंकि लोकसभा में इस के बारे में तो नोटिस पहले यानी 16-11-64 को ही दे दिया गया था लेकिन यह कह कर कि वह राज्य का मामला है

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

उस को नहीं लिया गया था। अगर मैं उस के बांद्र फिर फ्रीश नोटिस न देता तो यह मामला हाउस में नहीं आ सकता था इसलिए यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि ऐसा रवैय्या सरकार द्वारा क्यों अपनाया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Your name is there and you can also ask a question.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, following the recent release of the three convicts of the Mahatma Gandhi Murder Case, certain reports have appeared in the Press which have caused intense pain and resentment. According to these reports which have subsequently been confirmed by the State Government, a meeting was organised at Poona on November 12, 1964 to felicitate two of the convicts—Gopal Godse and Vishnu Karkare—on their release. Presiding over the meeting, Shri Ketkar, Editor of Tarun Bharat, claimed that he had known of the intention of Nathuram Godse to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi and had conveyed this information to the late Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay, through Balu Kaka Kanetkar. He is further reported to have said that he had made an attempt to dissuade Nathuram Godse from carrying out his intention. Shri Ketkar repeated the statement substantially at another meeting held on November 15, 1964 at Poona to mark the death anniversary of the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. As both Balu Kaka Kanetkar and Shri Kher are now no more, it has not been possible immediately to verify Shri Ketkar's claim of having communicated his knowledge of the intention to assassinate Gandhiji to Shri Kher. Government are making a thorough inquiry into the matter with the help of old records and in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra. Meanwhile, I understand that the District Magistrate of Poona has passed orders of detention under Rule 30 of the

Defence of India Rules against Gopal Godse, N. G. Abhyankar, P. V. Davre and G. V. Ketkar to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and public safety. Of these, Godse, Abhyankar and Davre have already been taken into custody. As Ketkar is not traceable at Poona, attempts are being made to ascertain his whereabouts with a view to detaining him. (*An Hon. Member:* He surrendered in Madras). The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, has passed a similar order of detention against V. R. Karkare and he has been taken into custody. The State Government are alive to the situation posed by the activities of these and other undesirable persons and are exercising all possible vigilance. They are also giving very close consideration to any other measures that may be called for.

Whatever the truth or otherwise of this matter, the fact that the death anniversary of the assassin of one of the greatest men of all times, whose memory is highly venerated and cherished not only in this country but throughout the world, should be observed and that the other ex-convicts should be felicitated on their release at a public function has come as a profound shock to the Government and the people of this country. It is amazing that an act so revolting to human decency and the highest values cherished by this ancient land since the dawn of time should hold an appeal even to an infinitesimal section of our people.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: A shocking confession by a Poona journalist, 16 years after the most reprehensible crime, has now brought to light certain things as if foreknowledge of the crime was no offence. May I know what steps Government are going to take to curb such anti national elements and the special steps Government are going to take in this case?

Shri Nanda: These are two things: special steps in this case will depend upon the further enquiries that may be made. Certain people are detained in certain jails and therefore any further enquiries to be made will lead to something as to what action can be taken in this case. As regards the general measures to be adopted in order to prevent the play and growth of such forces, this matter is before us all the time and with the help of the community, and the leadership of all sections, I think even more can be done than has been done.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I may be allowed to put one more question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balram-pur): Is it a fact that some RSS leaders participated in the Godse reception and, if so, will the Government enquire into other such activities of the RSS and consider the question of banning it again?

Shri Nanda: Any further ramification of this certainly will have to be looked into. In this case, a person who had connection with the RSS, resigned and left the RSS, whatever the implications may be.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: One more question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No second question.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Following the assassination of the Father of the Nation, the RSS was banned. May I know the reasons which led the Government to withdraw the ban, and in view of the fact that Godse was given a reception by the RSS leaders, will the Government consider banning it again?

Shri Nanda: The suggestion that is made will certainly have to be considered; but it was done long ago.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): May I know whether the Government knows

that Mr. N. G. Abhyankar happens to be a member of the court of the University of Poona and also a member of the executive, and do the Government consider the necessity of removing such persons from educational institutions? Otherwise they will disseminate poison.

Shri Nanda: This will be a matter which can be considered.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : श्री केतकर ने गांधी जी की हत्या होने की पूर्व सूचना होने का दावा किया है तो हत्या के षड्यंत्र में शामिल होने के लिए कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गयी ? गोडसे का बाहर आने पर जो सार्वजनिक स्वागत समारोह हुआ है उस की जानकारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार को थी या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं इस का जवाब दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : महाराष्ट्र में एक छोटे से क्लास की जो यह अवांछित मनोवृत्ति है यह कोई आज की नहीं है बल्कि गांधी जी के बारे में जिस दिन खून होने वाला था उस दिन 11 बजे कई स्कूलों में बोर्ड्स पर लिखा हुआ था कि शाम को पांच बजे आज एक अभूतपूर्व घटना दिल्ली में घटित होने जा रही है । अभी भी छूटने के बाद जो उन की स्पीच हुई है, वह मराठी अखबारों में छपी है मैं उसे पढ़ कर बतलाता हूँ । जो ला मिनिस्टर हैं वह अच्छी तरह मराठी जानते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only ask a question.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: I want to explain how these mentalities are increasing.

“श्री डावरे आपल्या भाषणांत म्हणाले कीं, विशाल सह्याद्रीकार सांगतात कीं, नथूरामला हुतात्मा बनवू नका । हुतात्मा बनवून होत नसतो तर

[Shri Tulsidas Jadhav]

हुतात्मा त्याच्या अंतःप्रेरणेने होत असतो, हुतात्मा बनणे म्हणजे विशाल सध्या-द्रीवा संग्रहक बनणे नव्हे । होतात्म्य पत्करण्यासाठी यज्ञांत आपल्या देहाची आहुती द्यावी लागते । हुतात्मा होणे म्हणजे सरकारी पैशांत परदेशी वारी करणे नव्हे । नथूरामने कोणाचाहि गांधीजींवासुद्धा द्वेष केला नव्हता नथूरामचात्रिहद बोलणाऱ्या काबल्यांना मी एंडेव सांगतो कीं, नथूरामचा द्वेष करू नका, ही कालजी तुम्ही ध्या ।”
इन लोगों की तरफ से समाज को यहां तक धमकी दी जाती है कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making a speech.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: I am putting a question. I am explaining the whole matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the time for explanation.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपा कर के जरा सुन लीजिए कि महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may base your question on any fact or any statement in the paper. But what is your question?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : उस वक्त भी ऐसी मनोवृत्ति चलती थी और अब फांसी देने और छूट कर आने के बाद भी वहां पर पुण्य-तिथि मनाई जाती है, हुतात्मा बनाया जाता है । जब महाराष्ट्र में ऐसी मनोवृत्ति बन रही है और इस प्रकार की घमकियां दी जा रही हैं तो जो लोग बोलने और लिखने में इस प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं, सरकार उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री नंदा : मैं सहमत हूँ इस बात से कि इस किस्म की मनोवृत्ति को नाबूद करना चाहिए और इस के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । इस एक्स्ट्रीमिज्म से जो मनोवृत्ति जाहिर होती है और वहां पर जो हालत है, उस को खत्म करना जरूरी है । इसके लिए सरकार तो जरूर कुछ न कुछ कदम उठायेगी, लेकिन समाज को भी बहुत कुछ करना है । कल मुझे यह कहा गया कि गांधी स्मारक निधि की तरफ से कोई आन्दोलन करने की बात है । वह होना चाहिए और हम सब को साथ देना चाहिए । मगर इस के अलावा सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाए जाने हैं, उन के बारे में महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट भी सोच रही है और हम भी सोच रहे हैं ।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government both at the Centre and Maharashtra that immediately after the assassination of the Father of the Nation, sweets were distributed by some persons connected with the know of these events? Will this fact also be enquired into and these people will be traced and brought to book?

Shri Nanda: When they look into these things, they can go into that matter also.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्वोतिषी (सागर) : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस फंक्शन का इन्तखाम किन ल गों ने किया, कौन लोग इनवाइट किये गये थे, इनवाइट करने वाले लोग कौन थे और किन लोगों ने इस के लिए राशि दी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या उन में से किसी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

श्री नंदा : कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और बाकी क्या किया जायेगा, उस के बारे में मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री द्वारका दास बंशी (भीर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 12 तारीख और

15 तारीख को दो स्वागत-समारोह हुए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये स्वागत-समारोह कुछ लोगों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बुलाए थे या इन के पीछे कुछ दल, गुट हैं, अगर हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अधिक जानकारी ले कर उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : ये दोनों बातें महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हो रही हैं।

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): In view of the fact that Shri Ketkar has issued a statement that he was aware of the plan to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi, may I know

whether any time limit has been fixed for the completion of the enquiry in the matter; if not, may I know when the enquiry is expected to be completed?

Shri Nanda: I cannot give any date. It must be vigorously pursued and very soon concluded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till eleven of the clock tomorrow.

17.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 26, 1964/Agrahayana 5, 1886 (Saka).