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Tuesday, November 29, 1966
Agrahayana 8, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 29, 1966/
Agrahayana 8, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demurrage claimed by M/s Aminchand Pyarelal Group from Calcutta Port Commission

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*541. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation or any other Central Government Investigating Agency has carried out an inquiry into the transaction involving the cheating of Calcutta Port Commission, by fraudulently claiming refund of the demurrage charges by the Aminchand Pyarelal Group; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The case is still under investigation.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस डैमरेज को उन्होंने वापस मांगा और ले लिया उसका आंकड़ा क्या है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The amount is something about a lakh or just over a lakh of rupees.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन फर्मों के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में सवाल पूछे गये हैं। अभी मैं कलकत्ता गया था और वहाँ पता चला कि बिना इस्पात और सीमेंट का लाइसेंस लिए हुए इस फर्म के लोगों ने एक बड़ा हॉटल बनाया है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन फर्मों के द्वारा दूसरे जितने गैर कानूनी काम हुए हैं क्या उनकी जांच करने के लिए कोई इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: To the extent matters related to this Ministry the cases have been reported to the CBI who are investigating into the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अपीजे वाला भी ? सफर इस मंत्रालय के मातहत है इसीलिए मैंने हॉटल के बारे में पूछा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Hotel comes under the Director of Tourism.

श्री मधु लिमये : . . . अपीजे का मामला है, उस के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह डैमरेज के बारे में सवाल है

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इस फर्म से और इस मंत्रालय से संबंधित मामला है। पार्क हॉटल और अपीजे शिपिंग कम्पनी का मामला है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the CBI, when they investigated into this matter, have revealed much more serious offences than this non-payment of demurrage, and if so, what

are those specific charges, and the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): This case has been with the CBI for the last seven months. They are searching premises, they are trying to find out all the types of charges against them. I am not able to give all details now, because the CBI is investigating for the last seven months.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कद्वबाय : माननीय मंत्री ने तो बताया कि इस की जांच पड़ताल जारी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो देरी हो रही उसके लिए किसी केंद्रीय मंत्री का संकेत है कि इसमें ढील डाली जाय, देर की जाय? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करेगी और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It is an insinuation absolutely. I do not think it deserves an answer.

Shri Kapur Singh: In view of so many misdeeds already exposed in respect of this particular firm, Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal(has any penal action been taken at the administrative level against them?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think we are in charge of all departments or of all the cases of a particular company. One which has been discovered is in the CBI and they are taking action.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कद्वबाय : मैं ने यह पूछा था कितना समय लगेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: How long would it take to complete that enquiry?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are doing it and it is difficult for me to say now.

Shri Madhu Limaye: After the elections.

ग्राम चुनाव

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- * 542. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 डा० म० मो० दास :
 श्री प्र० चं० वरुणा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री महेश्वर नरसक :
 श्री कोल्ला बंरुया :
 श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :
 श्री दिंडवनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे देश में ग्राम चुनावों के बारे में स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग ने आगामी ग्राम चुनाव पूरे करवाने के लिए कौन-कौन सी तागीखें तथा कुल कितने दिन की अवधि अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने 1967 के ग्राम चुनावों पर कुल कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ग) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने चुनावों के दौरान शांति तथा कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखने तथा शांतिपूर्वक चुनाव कराने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने का सुझाव दिया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The dates and the total number of days for the general elections to be held in 1967 have not yet been finalised by the Election Commission.

(b) The estimated total expenditure on the conduct of general elections will be Rupees 7 Crores approximately.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगामी आम चुनावों के लिए तिथियों का निश्चय करने के संबंध में क्या कुछ लोगों की तरफ से इस बात का प्रतिनिधित्व आया है या प्रार्थना आयी है कि चूँकि 24 तारीख को कोई एक पर्व है इस के कारण चुनाव 24 फरवरी से पहले सम्पन्न करा दिया जाय ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक विचार पूरा हो जायगा और तारीखों का अज्ञान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : मैंने यह एलेक्शन कमीशन को खबर भेजी है कि वह इन तारीखों को बहुत जल्दी मकर्र करे ताकि पार्लियामेंट के उठने से पहले मैं आप के सामने तारीखें बता सकूँ ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री यानी कानून और शांति की व्यवस्था के लिए क्या विधि मंत्रालय या चुनाव आयोग विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के गृह मंत्रियों और सरकारों से, परामर्श करके उचित व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कोई सम्मेलन बुलाया जायगा और उनको समुचित आदेश दिये जायेंगे जिस में किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी कानून संबंधी न हो सके ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि जो राज्य के अफसर हैं वह ला एंड आर्डर का पूरा इंतजाम करेंगे और ला एंड आर्डर की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स के आफिसर्स के ऊपर है । इसलिए कोई खास इंतजाम हम लोग यानी केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं कर रही है । एलेक्शन कमीशन खुद इसका इंतजाम देखेगा कि सही इंतजाम है या नहीं ?

Shri Subodh Hansda: With regard to the polling dates, two reports have appeared in the newspapers. Calcutta daily says that polling will start from the 19th and will end on the 27th. But yesterday's paper here says that it will start from the 13th

and end on the 21st February, which of the two reports is correct?

Shri G. S. Pathak: None of the two reports is correct in so far as the Election Commission has not yet finally fixed the dates or announced the dates. These dates might be merely provisional.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्टर और एलेक्शन कमीशन ने इस बात का उचित प्रबन्ध सोच लिया है कि जिन वोटों को रोका जाता है, विरोधी दल के कुछ लोग ऐसा करते हैं कि जो कमजोर गरीब लोग हैं उनके बोट्स को घाने नहीं देते, तो इस के लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है कियर बोटर पहुँच जाय पोलिंग पर और कोई रुकावट उम को न पड़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ला एंड आर्डर का ही आयेगा और क्या प्रबन्ध आयेगा ?

Shri Ranga: The election dates have not been finally settled and all these various dates that are being mooted in the papers are only provisional. Why is it that such a responsible authority as the Election Commissioner goes about giving different dates in different parts of the country. Only the other day he said that they are being advanced by one week and he was considering it and so on. It all causes so much confusion. On the one hand the Prime Minister says: we are not going to postpone the elections. On the other hand so many papers are saying that they are bound to be postponed by one month more. What is the real position? Is the Government going to play jokes with the public?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government is not going to postpone the general election. So far as the Press reports are concerned, the hon. Member is aware that sometimes the Press reports are conflicting as they are based upon what they think might happen. The Election Commission has not yet finally decided what the

various dates are under section 30 of the Representation of the People Act.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that they think aloud about the different dates?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The press is free.

Shri Ranga: The Election Commission is thinking aloud about the different dates and it causes so much confusion.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is not yet finally announced.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि एम० एल० एज और एम० पी० जे० का दायरा अलग अलग है, इस लिये उन के इलेक्शन की तारीखें भी अलग अलग होनी चाहियें। हमारा दायरा पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ है और एम० एल० एज० का दायरा टूफूब वेल्ड और सड़कों के साथ है, इस लिये एक तराजू में दोनों को तोलना ठीक नहीं है। क्या सरकार ने इस पर गौर किया है कि एम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० जे० इलेक्शन की तारीखें अलग अलग रखी जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या यह सही कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के लोगों ने निर्वाचन आयोग तथा विधि मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि जो प्रस्तावित तारीख निर्वाचन के लिये निर्वाचन आयोग ने निश्चित की है, उस तारीख को बदल दिया जाय ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : आज कल बहुत सी बातें चल रही हैं। कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि इलेक्शन ता० 22 तक खत्म हो जाय, कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि इलेक्शन ता० 28 से शुरू हों। अभी इलेक्शन कमीशन ने इस पर पूरा विचार नहीं किया है कि क्या होना चाहिये।

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know what is the amount spent in the last three general elections and whether the State Governments also share some amount?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The State Government and the Central Government share the total expenditure: half and half.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government is contemplating that polling will be over in a shorter period than in the previous pollings and may I also know how far the election staff which will be in charge of polling, as well as the security staff, will be able to manage within such a short period of polling?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The polling period is always fixed by the Election Commission. So far as the Election Commission is concerned, it is according to law; the dates have to be fixed in accordance with section 30. The House knows that two days have been cut out under the new Bill, if it is passed by both Houses; one House having passed it. So far as the necessary staff is concerned, it should be presumed that the Election Commission will make proper arrangements.

Shri Ranga: It is the local Government which presumes, which does everything.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have already stated that the State Government will be relied upon for the purpose of law and order. So far as the dates and duration are concerned, we have to rely on the Election Commission.

श्री बड़े : मैं प्रश्न के पार्ट (सी) के संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा संज्ञान आया है कि प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में सा एण्ड आर्डर प्रीजर्व करने के लिये जितने बन्दी बन्द हैं, उनको इलेक्शन का राइट मिलना चाहिये। इस लिये क्या उनको छोड़ने के लिये शासन विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : इसका जवाब हम मिनिस्री दे सकती है। प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट मेरे अंडर में नहीं आता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to statements made by two of his colleagues—one the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and the other, the Railway Minister, sometime ago—the former only last month and the latter, some four months ago—that in view of the troubled conditions in the country, the disturbances in various parts of the country, the elections are likely to be postponed by a few months and, if so, what is the Minister's reaction to that?

Shri G. S. Pathak: My reaction is that the election should not be postponed, if my reaction has any value.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): May I be permitted to say that no such statement has ever been made by me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It appeared in the press.

Dr. M. M. Das: Considering the highly irritated temper of the people at present, do the Government think that it will be necessary to issue special instructions to the State Governments so far as the peaceful conduct of the elections is concerned?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have already answered it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that the conditions prevailing today are so serious and grave that the Central Government must make additional, special arrangements for facilitating the orderly conduct of the elections, may I know on what grounds this appreciation is based and whether the Government have also made any arrangements to see that the administrative machinery and administrative patronage is not used during the elections against opposition groups?

Shri Ranga: The local ministries should be dismissed.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I do not know whether this arises out of the main question. The conduct of the elections is the charge of the Election Commission. I have already said that law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments. Of course, the Central Government wants that the elections should be conducted in a peaceful atmosphere and there should be no disturbances.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the fact that the peaceful and orderly conduct of elections depends on the closest cooperation between all the parties concerned, may I know whether the Minister intends to invite all the political parties to adopt a common code of conduct to be observed in the elections and whether this was done before the last elections?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is a suggestion, not a question.

Mr. Speaker: Was it done before the last elections?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am not aware of it.

Foreign Exchange for Haldia Port Project

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- *548. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 35 on the 26th July, 1966 and state—

(a) whether a final assessment has since been made of the foreign ex-

change requirement for the Haldia Port Project; and

(b) if so, the total requirement and how it is proposed to be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total foreign exchange requirement of the Haldia Project, made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, is estimated at Rs. 4.4 crores (pre-devaluation) i.e., Rs. 7 crores (post-devaluation). The question of meeting these requirements is under examination.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find the foreign exchange is estimated to be Rs. 7 crores. May I know the total estimated cost of the entire project?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The cost of the entire project under the revised scheme is about Rs. 40 crores of which the foreign exchange element would be somewhere near Rs. 7 crores.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the Union Government has already asked the Calcutta Port Commission to go ahead with the programme for the Haldia project in view of the fact that there is delay with delay in the landing of ships in Calcutta Port?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Some preliminary works have already been undertaken. The Port Commissioners have been asked to process some tender applications.

श्री इन्द्रम चन्द्र कल्लुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 4 करोड़ 4 लाख ६० लगाने की जो योजना है, जो कि अब 7 करोड़ की हो गई है, यह सरकार कहां से पूरा करेगी, इसके बारे में आपने विवरण में नहीं दिया है,

यह रफ़ा कहां से लेकर लगाया जायगा और यदि नहीं मिला तो क्या यह योजना प्रचूरी रहेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The foreign exchange element is sought to be met through sundry credits or from rupee payment sources.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस में लिखा है कि "The question of meeting these requirements is under examination." मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आगे का निर्णय कब तक हो जायगा ?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It has already been taken up actively. It came before the Cabinet a few days ago and the Cabinet has approved the scheme. Final approval has already been given.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the present progress, as it is discernible today, may I know by what time the Government would be in a position to get this port come into operation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think it will take about three or four years after we start the work.

Sethusamudram Project

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*344. **Dr. M. M. Das:**

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government of Madras for the Sethusamudram Project and reimbursed later by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is proposed to appoint foreign consultants for investigations and preparation of a project report;

(c) whether any rough estimate has been made about the expenditure for the project, if so, the amount thereof, and

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of the project and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of Madras incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 11.5 lakhs during 1965-66 in connection with preliminary investigations preparatory to the preparation of an estimate for the Sethusamudram Project. This amount was reimbursed to the State Government at the end of the year. During the current financial year, the State Government have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 5.65 lakhs on this work upto September, 1966. The amount spent till the end of the current financial year will also be reimbursed to the State Government.

(b) Preliminary investigations relating to the Project are being carried out at present without the help of foreign consultants. There is no proposal to have foreign consultants for the preparation of the Project Report.

(c) According to preliminary estimates the estimated cost of the Project is expected to be approximately of the order of Rs. 35-40 crores.

(d) Preliminary investigations are expected to be completed by the end of 1967. It is a little too soon to say when the project will be completed.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any enquiry has been made as to the number of ships that will pass through this when the project is

completed and whether the realisation of fees from them will be commensurate with the expenditure that is going to be incurred?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The first stage of investigations is related to the technical aspect of the question like survey of the channel, survey of the area as a whole, etc., and these investigations have proceeded to some extent. The other economic survey has not yet been taken in hand.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the Atomic Energy Commission has been asked to carry out certain investigations with regard to the deposition of silts in the project area, whether that project has been completed by the Atomic Energy Commission and what has been the expenditure incurred by the Atomic Energy Commission in that regard?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The survey work was not referred to the Atomic Energy Commission. There are what are called "Isotopes". That has been done. That is quite different from the Atomic Energy Commission themselves taking up the investigation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that there is no proposal to have foreign consultants for the preparation of the project report. I would like to know whether foreign experts will be invited afterwards to complete the work?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That depends upon the finalisation of the project report. Once that is done, then the necessity to engage foreign consultants or foreign collaboration would be examined.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that some expenditure was incurred by the State Government and that the same has been reimbursed to the State Government. I would like to know whether in this

project there will be any contribution from the State Government?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Not so far as the investigation part of the expenditure is concerned.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वक्तव्य मदन में रखा गया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि उस प्रोजेक्ट पर कोई 35-40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 35-40 करोड़ रुपये में कौन कौन से काम इस प्रोजेक्ट के संबंध में किये जायेंगे और इससे उस के पूरा होने पर क्या लाभ हम को होंगे ? साथ ही साथ जो 11.5 लाख रुपया राज्य सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष में और 5.65 लाख रुपया इस साल सितम्बर तक खर्च किया है उसमें अभी तक क्या काम हुआ है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These Rs. 11.5 lakhs and the subsequent Rs. 5.65 lakhs have been spent for the investigation work. Work is going on continuously. It has not been completed. A preliminary report has come. In that the estimated project cost is shown as likely to be about Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 40 crores. That is not the final thing. When the project report is finally drawn up the other facts would be found out more precisely.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि कौन कौन से काम सम्पन्न हो जायेंगे इसका उत्तर बिलकुल नहीं आया ?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The whole expenditure was on different types of investigations like borings, testing of sand bars, etc. It is very difficult to give now how much was spent on each item. The total amount spent till now by the State Government on the investigation portion of it has been given.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें लिखा है कि 35-40 करोड़ रुपया अंदाज़न इस

सेतुमूद्रण पर खर्च होगा ता मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 35-40 करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च होने वाला है तो उसमें मद्रास राज्य सरकार ने 11.5 लाख रुपया पिछले साल खर्च किया है जबकि इस साल केवल 5.65 लाख रुपया ही खर्च किया है और जैसा कि उनकी रिपोर्ट से जाहिर होता है कि सैटर ने उन्हें काफी पैसा नहीं दिया है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्र द्वारा उनकी समुचित रकम दी जायेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The Planning Commission have set apart about Rs. 22.14 lakhs or so in the Third Plan for this investigation and we have spent some portion of it. For the remaining part of the investigation work some more funds would be made available. The team that is engaged for the investigation work is continuing its work still.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के परेलेल कोई और प्रोजेक्ट भी संसार में कहीं है और उस का क्या अनुभव आप को है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Well, I am not aware of that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Government directed investigation from this angle also that by the completion of the Asian Highway, the connecting link between Colombo and Delhi would require over-bridge over this project?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, the Minister says that it does not arise. But what is your view?

Mr. Speaker: If it does arise, the Minister is not ready with the answer.

Compulsory Foodgrains Procurement

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- *545. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the State Governments for compulsory procurement of a percentage of producer's crops on the arrival of new crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). In the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16-11-66, it was decided to lay down a minimum programme of procurement for each State. As a part of this programme levy at the producer level was generally accepted, although the States would have flexibility in regard to methods of procurement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in some of the States the compulsory procurement of foodgrains system has been found to be defective in the sense that the grains procured from the peasants at the time of the harvest has to be resold to them later in the year?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is not uniformly so, because procurement is spread over all the months of the year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the voluntary procurement system is prevalent anywhere and, if so, in which States?

Shri Govinda Menon: In most of the States there is one system of levy or the other. There are certain States where there is monopoly procurement. But there is no State where it is fully voluntary.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the procurement would be based upon the price that would be ruling in the market so that the peasants need not have to suffer or lose, in view of the fact that the procurement price that has been fixed so far has always been much lower than the prevailing market rate, even at the harvest time?

Shri Govinda Menon: I would say that the market price is sometimes higher than the procurement price, but the procurement price has been fixed with due regard to the cost of production and a margin of profit.

Shri Ranga: When was it ever fixed on the basis of the cost of production? Has the Agricultural Prices Commission ever admitted it? Never.

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : लंबी की जितनी योजना सरकार ने पिछले साल बनाई थी उस के अनुसार सभी राज्यों ने अपना-अपना कोटा पूरा नहीं किया और कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर अब भी उतना गल्ला लोगों से नहीं मिल सका जितना सरकार ने चाहा था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस की तदवार का अनुमान नहीं लगा पाई थी या फारमर्स ने डिफाल्ट किया है तो सभी राज्यों में एक ही नीति बर्ती जाय उस की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

Shri Govinda Menon: Each State lays down the target of procurement at the beginning of the year. Later on, some errors may be found in the assessment made, but if you compare finally the quantity which is procured, it is sometimes less than what was laid down in the beginning of the year. Still, last year the procurement has been significantly good.

Shri Subodh Hansda: While the States have their own procurement staff, at the Central level the Food Corporation is going to enter into business in the States. Will these two organisations not duplicate the work

of procurement of paddy in the States?

Shri Govinda Menon: No, Sir. Where the Food Corporation is carrying on procurement there will be no State staff which will be surplus to requirements.

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Minister has just now said that the Food Corporation has been entrusted with the work of collecting the levy. May I know whether there has been a difference of opinion between some State Government, I mean, West Bengal, and the Food Corporation, regarding the amount that is to be paid? Have there been some difficulties recently?

Shri Govinda Menon: The quantity to be surrendered by the producer is determined by the State Government and not by the Food Corporation.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्त : जब कि किसान को मालगुजारी और आबपागी तथा अपने अपने परिवार का खर्च चलाने के लिये विवश हो कर मंडी में अनाज को बेचना पड़ता है, तब फिर उन्होंने किसानों से सरकार अनिवार्य रूप से किस प्राधार पर और किस अनुपात से अन्न लेना चाहती है। क्या उन की वार्षिक आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखा जायेगा, जिस से वह दुखी न हो सके ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Certainly, Sir. The levy orders and schemes perfected in the States do lay down that there will be some surplus left to the producers taking into account the domestic requirements, the agricultural requirements and other requirement of the farmer. A certain portion alone is procured.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पिछले साल विहार में केवी और प्रोक्योरमेंट का जो काम चलाया गया उस में उन किसानों से भी वसूली की गई जिन के नाम पर जमीन नहीं है, और जहाँ पर वह किसानों के नाम पर थी भी

वहाँ वह विविध भाइयों में बंट गई है या किसानों ने उसे बेच दिया था। ऐसे किसानों के पास लेवी का नोटिस आया और उस की वसूली के लिये उन को तंग किया गया जिस की वजह से यह लेवी सिस्टम अनपापुलर हो गयी। क्या इस कांफरेंस में इस के ऊपर भी कुछ विचार हुआ कि इस के लिये कोई फुलप्रूफ फार्मूला निकाला जाये ताकि लेवी सिस्टम के साथ किसानों की उचित दाम दिया जाये।

Shri Govinda Menon: Such instances have not come to our notice. In Bihar there is a levy of 60 kilograms in certain districts and 40 kilograms in certain other districts per acre over five acres and millers have to give 12½ per cent of production and stocks in rice mills. That is the system prevailing in Bihar. It may be that there might have been individual cases which may have come to the notice of the hon. Member; none has come to our notice.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: जिसके पास पाच एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है उसके ऊपर भी 60 किलो लेवी लगाई गई और वह जमीन किसान के नाम पर नहीं है तब भी उस को तंग किया गया और वसूली की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने क्या इसके लिये कोई फुलप्रूफ फार्मूला कायम किया है। वह कहते हैं कि यह सिस्टम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उनसे पूछिये कि वह राज्य कैसे चलायेंगे।

श्री बड़े : पिछले समय में जो लेवी या प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या शासन की नजर में यह आया है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट का जो बेसिस रहा है वह यह रहा है कि कितना एरिया बोया गया है। वास्तव में ड्राउट के बाद बेसिस यह होना चाहिये कि कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है। इसकी वजह

से जिन किसानों के पास अनाज नहीं था उनसे भी कलेक्टर ने आ कर जबर्दस्ती वसूली की। इसीलिये बस्तर और मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में झगड़े हुए।
The basis was wrong. It was not to be on the sowing of the land.

Mr. Speaker: First in Hindi and then in English he is repeating the same question.

श्री बड़े : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने स्टेट्स को कोई डाइरेक्शन दिया है कि जिन राज्यों में डाउट पड़ा है वहाँ पर जबर्दस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिये और प्रोक्योरमेंट का बेसिस या सिद्धान्त जमीन नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि उत्पादन होना चाहिये।

Shri Govinda Menon: The procurement operations are conducted by the State Governments. There may be individual or stray cases of lapses but they have not come to our notice.

Shri Bade: There are so many cases.

Shri Govinda Menon: Where crops have been lost on account of drought, I am certain that the State Government would not have had procurement for those areas.

Mr. Speaker: One thing very important he has said, namely, that the basis that is relied upon is the area that is under cultivation and not the produce that goes to the producer. He says that they do not take into consideration whether actually the cultivator has received so much amount out of which that levy can be taken. He says that they take only the area into consideration.

Shri Govinda Menon: So far as I know, the lands are classified and the procurement is not uniform.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is side-tracking the issue. You, Sir, put the question and even then he did not answer it. What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tyagi.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्त : पूरा उत्तर तो देना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : उनको जानकारी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पूछा गया उसका उत्तर उन्होंने दिया। अगर उनको जानकारी नहीं है तो मैं क्या करूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : वह सवाल को टालना चाहते हैं, यह कहाँ तक उचित है।

श्री बड़े : उनका कहना यह नहीं है कि जानकारी नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : उत्तर तो पूरा करवाइये।

Shri Tyagi: With a view to facilitating procurement of foodgrains, having the Government advised the State Governments to realise their repayment demands from the cultivators of their loans or other inputs given to them in kind rather than in cash?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is one of the schemes which we are working out to link crop with marketing. Therefore, when we deliver fertilisers or seeds or pesticides, to that extent, they deliver grains instead of paying in cash.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the unprecedented drought and cyclone in some parts of the country, may I know whether the Government proposes to intensify procurement not only in surplus States but also in deficit States by giving the incentive price which the Government has failed to do so far—it has arbitrarily been fixing the prices—and, if that is so, whether there is any integrated programme of not

only procurement of foodgrains from the people but also of providing the necessary inputs?

Shri Govinda Menon: The idea is that there should be procurement not only in the surplus States but also in the deficit States because it is necessary to have under the control of the Government the largest quantity possible. With respect to price, I have already answered that prices are fixed in consultation with the State Governments and on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Government are trying to give to the maximum extent possible the inputs which are required for intensive cultivation.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Nath Pai: Whereas it is possible to agree with the desirability of procurement, it is the mechanical and unimaginative enforcement of it that causes all the inconvenience. Taking this into consideration, will the Minister ensure that the directives or the guiding principles with regard to procurement will be such that the cultivator has enough for his own and for the next harvest and may I know whether in the cyclone-affected areas of Madras and the western coast of Maharashtra, Konkan, this levy will not be collected this year?

Shri Govinda Menon: The levy is collected from only those producers who have an excess over their domestic and agricultural requirements. It does not matter whether it is a drought-affected area or not because the levy is not from an area but from individuals. The State Governments, to the best of our knowledge, are seeing to it that the levy is made only after ample provision is made for the domestic and other requirements of the producers.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain.

Shri Nath Pai: What about the cyclone-affected areas? I want to know what would be the guiding principles in the case of Madras

where crops have been destroyed by the present cyclone and the same has happened in Konkan. What will be the guiding principles for the authorities in an area like this? I did not say, drought-affected areas but I asked about cyclone-affected areas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is quite the opposite.

Shri Govinda Menon: Where the crops are destroyed, certainly there would be no procurement.

श्री शिव नारायण : आप गल्ला किसान से लेना चाहते हैं प्रोक्योरमेंट के द्वारा या खरीद कर। लेकिन आप देखें कि किस भाव पर आप अमरीका से गेहूँ खरीदते हैं। आप फारेन कंट्री को पैसा इसका देते हैं। जितना एक्सपेंस होता है उसका हिसाब लगा कर अगर किसान से गल्ला लें और जो कीमत बढती है वह उसको दें तो क्या आप नहीं समझते हैं कि गेहूँ की पैदावार हमारे यहां बढ़ सकती है? लगान जो आप किसान से लेते हैं वह भी गल्ले के रूप में लें तो क्या दिक्कत है? सरकार इस पालिसी को अख्तियार क्यों नहीं करती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी अच्छी सजेशन है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जवाब आना चाहिये, बड़ा क्लीयर सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए जवाब की जरूरत नहीं है कि बड़ा क्लीयर क्वेशचन है जिस में जवाब भी शामिल है। उनको चाहिये कि इस पर ध्यान दें। आपका सवाल बहुत साफ है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह नारा लगाया था कि लैंड मस्ट गो टू दी टिल्लर। सरकार ने कहा था कि जमीन का मालिक किसान होगा। आज किसान का मोनरशिप कहाँ रह गया है जबकि उसकी मर्जी के खिलाफ आप प्रोक्योरमेंट कर रहे हैं? क्या आप किसान से आशा रखते हैं कि वह पैदावार करेगा इन हालात में जबकि उससे

प्रोक्वोरमेंट किया जा रहा है ? वह हर्गिज नहीं कर सकता है। या तो आप अनुरोध के अधिकार को न मानियेगा या फिर प्रोक्वोरमेंट करना बन्द कीजियेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री आर० एस० पाण्डेय ।

श्री राम महाय पाण्डेय : वे कौन कौन से प्रान्त हैं जहाँ प्रोक्वोरमेंट आपका सफल हुआ है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अभी भी कुछ ऐसे किसान हैं, कल्टीवेटर हैं जिन के पास अनाज है और वे उसको मंडी में भी ले जाते हैं लेकिन जो एजेंसी इसको प्रोक्वोर करने वाली है या खरीदने वाली है वह उसमें सफल नहीं हो रही है और किसान को अपना अनाज वापिस ले जाना पड़ता है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: There have been such cases also where some producers escape.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the Government is trying to evolve a national food policy, I would like to know what will be the procurement policy in the so-called national food policy.

Shri Govinda Menon: That is what I have stated in the answer. That is to say, there should be a programme of procurement for each State. As far as possible, it should be a levy on the procedure, but there will be some flexibility with respect to the performance of each State.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government has sent any instruction to the State Government not to send levy notices in those areas where the crop has been considerably damaged and each cultivator has produced less than 25 per cent of the crop. May I also know whether the Government is aware that levy notices are being sent indiscriminately to the cultivators in Saran District of Bihar?

Shri Govinda Menon: We are not aware of any case where crops have been destroyed and there have been levy notices issued by any State Government. That is something which has not come to our notice.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.—546.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Question. 549 can also be taken with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, if it is possible

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes. I shall answer both of them.

Damage to Foodgrains in Transit

*546. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of nearly 3,000 bags of wheat sent to Madhya Pradesh and of 2,000 bags of milo also sent to Nagpur, were found to be damaged during transit, as commented in the editorial column of the *Times of India* of the 11th August, 1966;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened;

(c) whether those responsible for this have been brought to book;

(d) whether it is also a fact that storage capacity at all the Indian Ports where imported foodgrains are unloaded, is not sufficient; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to make up the deficiency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A quantity of about 1,128 quintals of wheat and about 72 quintals of milo was damaged by rain in the course of transit to Raipur and Nagpur respectively during July last.

(b) and (c). Owing to shortage of covered wagons for the unprecedented movement by rail of foodgrains

required during the monsoon months, it was operationally necessary for the Railway authorities to move sizeable quantities of grains in open BOX wagons under tarpaulin covers. Despite all precautions taken to avoid damage by rain during transit, a certain amount of damage did occur in some of the consignments. Each such case of damage is under investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Damage to Foodgrains during Transit

*549. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether Government have any account of foodgrains damaged during transport either by rail or by road during the months of May, June, July and August, 1966;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains damaged due to this; and

(c) the measures taken to see that the foodgrains are not damaged during such transportation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) while no damage in road transit has been reported, some quantities of foodgrains were damaged, inspite of all precautions, in the course of rail transit during the monsoon months from June to August, 1966 as grain had to be carried in open BOX wagons to a sizeable extent.

(b) While a number of bags of foodgrains were reported to have been affected by rain, most of the quantity so affected was salvaged and the total quantity reportedly damaged is estimated to be about 2,000 tonnes during these 4 months.

(c) Since movement of some foodgrains by open wagons was inescapable in view of the very large quantities required to be transported by rail to the drought affected areas during these months, a number of precautionary measures were taken. These included detailed instructions regarding tarpaulin covers, lashings and escort throughout in transit. A number of BOX wagons were also provided with special fittings for movement of foodgrains during the monsoon months. Movement of open wagons through areas of heavy rainfall was also avoided as far as possible.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has said that the necessary precautions were taken. In spite of that, how is it that the foodgrains were damaged during transit? What were those necessary precautions which were taken?

Shri Govinda Menon: Where covered wagons were not available and only open wagons were available, on account of the unprecedentedly large quantities which had to be moved from place to place, the railways decided that in the open wagons the grains should be stored in a certain manner, namely in a pyramidal manner and then they should be covered by tarpaulines. That was done, but in spite of that, there has been some damage on account of the heavy rains.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the extent and the value of the damage caused?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that it is 2000 tonnes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Over and above the movement by rail and road there was a sufficient quantity moved by ships also, and there also there was considerable damage, and because of some regulations in the ships, the foodgrains were not unloaded in time. May I know whether Government will look into it?

Shri Govinda Menon: On account of the large quantities involved, there was some delay in the matter of unloading. Government are aware of that.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister himself has stated that there was the rainy season during those four months. May I know whether Government were not aware of the fact that if the foodgrains were transported in open wagons, the foodgrains would be damaged on account of the rains? Since the Railway Minister is also here, I would like to know whether any special request was made to the Railway Minister to provide a sufficient number of covered wagons for the transport of the foodgrains.

Shri Govinda Menon: These arrangements were made after discussions with the railways. Unprecedentedly large quantities had to be moved and enough covered wagons were not available. So, the choice before Government was either not to move the foodgrains or to move them in open wagons, with some arrangements made to see to it that they were not damaged; only a comparatively small quantity has been damaged but a good portion of it has been salvaged.

Shri Ranga: In view of the so-called unprecedented necessity for moving large quantities having continued for a number of years, at least for the last two years, how is it that the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Railway Ministry between themselves did not plan the supply of wagons in such a manner that only covered wagons to the required extent were placed at the disposal of the Food and Agriculture Ministry for the movement of the foodgrains? I myself had tried to bring to the notice of Government several other instances where foodgrains happened to be damaged in movement over such a short distance as Guntakal and my own constituency namely Chittoor, but they have done

so little in the matter. Why is it that Government did not take any precautionary steps at all during all this period of three years, in spite of the fact that they knew that this unprecedented movement would be necessary not for one year but for a number of years?

Shri Govinda Menon: This question relates to what happened during the monsoon months.

Shri Ranga: Year after year.

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes. But then at that time, the number of closed wagons required were not just available.

Shri Ranga: Faulty railway planning.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Hon. Members are aware that during 1966, the movement was much more than during the previous years. Therefore, the availability of covered wagons being limited, the choice before us was either not to move at all or to take a risk. We thought it better to take the risk and move these grains and make them available to the starving population.

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Minister stated that 2,000 tonnes of grains have been damaged during transit by railway. Has the Food Ministry claimed compensation from the Railway Ministry? If so, what is the amount, and has the compensation been paid or is litigation going on between the two Ministries?

Shri Govinda Menon: Usually, the rule is for the consignee, the State Government concerned to make claims. They have done so and the claims are under investigation.

श्री बड़े : यह दो क्वेश्चन थे, इसमें तो काफ़ी टाइम देना चाहिए था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कार्फांटाइम दे दिया है ।

International Rice Commission

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***547. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Rice Commission met in Delhi from the 3rd to 8th October this year;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed there; and

(c) the extent to which India has been benefited by this Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects of discussion included Rice Production and Protection, Rice Soils, Water and Fertiliser Practices and Agricultural Engineering Aspects of Rice Production.

(c) This conference gave an opportunity to the Indian scientists and rice specialists to exchange scientific information and technical know-how on the various aspects of rice. The scientific papers contributed by the visiting delegations constituted very important sources of information which would benefit research on various aspects of rice in India.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जितने विज्ञान-वेत्ता आये और माननीय मंत्री जी भी शायद उस में होंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भदई धान में जो कीड़ा लग जाता है और अग्रहनी धान का फूल झड़ जाता है, क्या विज्ञान-वेत्ता लोगों को उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न धान के खेतों को दिखाया और देखने के बाद उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिया ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : यह तो इस प्रकार की चीजों पर हमारे रिसर्च में ही ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट में और लोकल रिसर्च सेंटर्स में भी इस संबंध में ध्यान दिया जाता है । जहाँ जहाँ इस तरह की पेस्ट्स और डिजीजेज होती हैं, उनकी दवा बतायी जाती है कि क्या किया जाय । इस डेलीगेशन ने भी कहीं कहीं जा कर देखा है और वहाँ इन्तजाम भी किया है । वैसे यह जनरल इंटरनेशनल कान्फरेंस है जिस में कि कुछ चीजें डिस्कस की जाती हैं न कि पर्टीकुलर जगहों की कोई एक समस्या को लाया जाय ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि यह जनरल क्वेश्चन क्या होगा ? धान का होगा, किसी खास खेत में वहाँ बीमारी लगे, या कि सारी दुनिया भर की बीमारी तो लग नहीं जाएगी, जब लगेगी तो धान में लगेगी और धान खेत में होता है तां मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर धान की खेती में बीमारियाँ होती हैं, उन बीमारियों को यह कान्फरेंस के जो विज्ञानवेत्ता थे उन के सामने रखा गया था या नहीं और यदि रखा गया तो उन के बारे में उन्होंने कौन कौन से सुझाव दिए ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, कोई स्पेसिफिक धान की बीमारी ऐसी नहीं है कि जिसको हम खास तौर से रखते । जो बीमारियाँ हैं उनकी दवा भी हमें मालूम है जैसे हमारे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जो हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स हैं वह तो रोज देखते होंगे लेकिन यह जो इंटरनेशनल एक्सपर्ट्स थे उनको हमारे आदमियों ने यहां की बीमारियाँ समझायी कि हमारे यहां यह बीमारी है और जो हमारे आदमी सजेशन देते हैं उनके अलावा इंटरनेशनल एक्सपर्ट्स ने भी कोई खास सुझाव दिए इन बीमारियों के लिए ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ऐसा कुछ नहीं रखा गया ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब उन लोगों ने कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया तो इस कान्फरेंस की जरूरत क्या थी? और क्या यह भी सही है कि जरूरत न रहने पर भी बाहर के विशेषज्ञ यहां बुलाये जाते हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह इंटरनेशनल कान्फरेंस थी । केवल हिन्दुस्तान के पर्टीकुलर ईश्यूज़ पर नहीं थी । इसमें करीब करीब पन्द्रह देशों ने पार्टिसिपेट किया और करीब 40 लोगों ने भाग लिया । टेकनिकल पेपर्स रखे गए जिसमें प्रोविंग आफ राइस, लो एरिया में किस प्रकार राइस पैदा किया जाय, अपलैंड फार्मिंग कैसे की जाय और राइस का प्रोडक्शन और प्रोटेक्शन किस तरह हो इन सब बातों पर विचार हुआ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश कोई डिबेटिंग क्लब तो है नहीं कि कोई भी आये और राय दे । इस कान्फरेंस से हमारे देश को दूबरे मुल्कों से कितना चावल मिलने की संभावना है यह माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें और बीमारियों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है हमारे यहां पूसा इन्टीट्यूट में एक से एक बढ़कर एक्सपर्ट्स बैठे हैं जो उनको भी सिखा सकते हैं जिनको बुलाकर आपने दावत खिलायी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चावल देने तो नहीं आये थे ।

Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha: May I know whether any assessment was made of the total production of rice in the coming years and the percentage of the requirements of India to be fulfilled out of that production?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That does not arise out of this international rice conference.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the deficit of rice

production in our country is not as big as is depicted and also in view of the fact that we have taken up several strains of rice cultivation in this country, especially Taichung-21, Tainan-1 and other varieties, may I know whether this conference has discussed the attendant plant protection measures that are to be undertaken for growing of hybrid varieties of rice to wipe out the rice deficit in our country?

Shri Ranga: New pests are coming in.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This conference was not in relation to particular issues of rice crop in India. This was an international conference on rice crop in this country and in all other countries, and all aspects in general about the crop damage, crop protection, crop production etc. were discussed, but not in relation to India alone.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the special recommendations which have been acceptable or accepted by India and the implementation part has been taken up by the Government, and may I know whether deep-water paddy for waterlogged areas has also been discovered or recommended by this conference?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: So far, the recommendations of this conference as approved by the FAO have not been received by us. The subjects they discussed I have given in the main body of the answer. We have not received the final recommendations. Therefore, I cannot say.

श्री म० सा० वर्मा : मैं अभी कांटा जिल में गया था तो वहां हंसा गांव में देखा कि हेलीकोप्टर से खेतों में दवाई छिड़क रहे थे तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह जरूरी है और हिन्दुस्तान इस का खर्च उठा सकता है कि हेलीकोप्टर से दवा छिड़की जाय ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : न केवल यह हमारी हैसियत में है बल्कि जरूरी भी है कि जहां जहां लम्बे इलाके हैं और जहां जहां ऐसी बीमारी हो, वहां यह किया जाय। राजस्थान से अधिक महाराष्ट्र में यह दुआ है और हम चाहते हैं कि और अधिक इस को फैलायें।

श्री शिवनारायण : सरकार से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कान्फरेंस में आपने इतना रुपया खर्च किया और जो 15 मुल्कों के आदमी आये थे क्या आप किसी गांव में भी ले गए थे उनको दिखाने के लिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब उन्होंने बहुत दे दिया।

Dantwala Committee's Report on Co-operative Marketing

*548. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 619 on the 23rd August, 1966 regarding the Dantwala Committee's Report on Co-operative Marketing and state the further progress made in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The full report of the Committee is still awaited. It is expected to be submitted by December, 1966.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक वह रिपोर्ट आये, सरकार ने यह गौर किया है कि जो कोआपरेटिव सीड स्टोर्स हैं वह 25 परसेंट इंटरैस्ट किसानों से ले रहे हैं और प्रोग्राम 25 परसेंट इंटरैस्ट नहीं दे सकता तो इस को घटा कर के 7 परसेंट जैसे कि दूसरे बैंकों में लिया जाता है इस प्रकार से लिया जाय, इस पर सरकार ने गौर किया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, यह बात सही है कि कुछ प्रदेशों में जहां गल्ला किसानों को कोआपरेटिव सीड स्टोर्स के जरिये दिया

जाता है वहां सवाया के रूप में गल्ला लिया जाता है कोआपरेटिव के जरिये और उसी को माननीय सदस्य 25 परसेंट कह रहे हैं। केंद्र में कहीं नहीं लिया जाता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सवाया 25 परसेंट ही तो दुआ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : वह 25 परसेंट जो लिया जाता है वह इस लिए लिया जाता है कि जो गल्ला लिया जाता है वह क्राप के बाद लिया जाता है और उस में नमी रहती है। तो ड्रायज बगैरह पूरा करने के लिए यह सवाया लिया जाता है और कुछ स्टेटों में यह लागू है।

श्री यशपालसिंह : इसका तो वही मतलब हो गया, सवाया कह लीजिए या 25 परसेंट कह लीजिए।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने ऐसी कोशिश की है कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जल्द से जल्द आये, जिससे किसानों को राहत मिले। क्या इस के लिए आपने उन को लिख कर भेजा है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जी हां, उन को लिखा भी है और उन से जिक्र भी किया गया है तथा उन्होंने कहा है कि यह रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 66 तक कम्प्लीट हो जायगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

*551. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is planned to manufacture marine diesel engines at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, details of the planned programmes in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cargo Liner Services of Shipping Corporation of India

*552. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to strengthen all cargo liner services of the Shipping Corporation of India to develop export trade during the Fourth Plan; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India have drawn up a Plan for the expansion of its tonnage in different sectors. The matter is under consideration.

Rice supplies to West Bengal

*553. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has assured the West Bengal Government of additional rice supplies from Central stocks this year in addition to the one lakh tons promised earlier;

(b) if so, whether this will avert the threatened cessation of rice sales from Modified Rationing Shops; and

(c) the nature of discussions he had with the State Government regarding the latter's procurement policy for the forthcoming harvest season?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central supplies of rice are meant to supplement local procurement primarily for maintaining Calcutta rationing.

(c) The discussions covered the pros and cons of certain proposals of the State Government.

Import of Tractors from Yugoslavia

*554. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of 12 crawler tractors model T.G. 908 from Yugoslavia has been permitted through some importing firms for the use of the Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether the importing firm has applied for any increase in the import value due to devaluation; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the profit margin for the importing firm on the supply of the crawler tractors to the Government of Orissa runs into several lakhs of rupees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध

*555. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अभी गोहत्या होती है, उनकी सरकारों की गोहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाल में दिये गये सुझाव के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) : अब तक 6 में से 3 राज्यों ने जिनमें गोहत्या पर आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध है अथवा बिल्कुल प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, उत्तर दिया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा आसाम की राज्य सरकारों की

प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल है। पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल नहीं है। मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र और केरल के राज्यों के उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा का चा रही है

जहां तक संघ क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है। गोवा ने अपनी विशेष सांस्कृतिक स्थिति व्यक्त की है, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और गंडीबरी उत्तर प्रदेश प्रिवेनशन आफ काव स्लाटर एक्ट के तरीकों पर विधान बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जहां तक विधान-मण्डल विहीन संघ क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, गुजरात कानून उपयुक्त संशोधन के साथ दादर तथा नागर हवेली तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा। अन्डेमान के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश एक्ट के तरीकों पर नियम बनाया जायेगा। दिल्ली में दिल्ली नगर निगम के बूचड़खानों के नियमों के अन्तर्गत गाय, बछड़ा अथवा बैलों की हत्या करने की अनुमति नहीं है। संसद अधिवेशन के समाप्त होते ही दी उत्तर प्रदेश प्रिवेनशन आफ काव स्लाटर एक्ट को दिल्ली तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

Sugar Prices

*556. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continuous fall in the international price of sugar, Government are reconsidering the policy of sugar prices;

(b) if so, in what directions; and

(c) the bearing which is proposed to be had between the internal prices as revised recently and export prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The matter is kept under review. There is no bearing of international price of sugar on

the price at which sugar is sold in the internal market.

Withdrawal of Jeeps from C.D. Blocks during General Elections

*557. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 471 on the 16th August, 1966 regarding the withdrawal of jeeps from the Community Development Blocks and state:

(a) how many State Governments have intimated their decision to withdraw jeeps from the Community Development Blocks;

(b) whether instructions have also been issued to the State Governments to withdraw jeeps with other Government agencies in the Sub-Divisional, Taluka and Block Headquarters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The suggestion regarding withdrawal of block jeeps during elections has been accepted by all States.

(b) and (c). The instructions apply only to the vehicles with the Block Development Officer which have been supplied by this Ministry.

International Air Travel

*558. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in certain cases, Indian nationals are prevented by U.S. authorities to travel to destinations other than the

U.S., if the plane merely touches New York airport;

(b) whether Government are also aware that on account of such interference with the freedom of international travel, Air India bookings via New York became infructuous and lead to the passenger being stranded abroad; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). From the information available with Air-India, Indian passengers like those of any other country barring certain excluded category, can transit U.S.A. without a visa and even stop over upto five days provided they have proper travel documents and hold confirmed onward reservations. In other cases transit visas would be required. No actual case of passengers being stranded on this account has come to the notice of Government but enquiries are being made by Air-India as to the factual position.

(c) Does not arise.

**इंडिया बेल्टिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड,
सेरामपुर**

- * 559. श्री क्लिशन पटनायक :
श्री प्र० व० राघवन :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री प्रिय गुत :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडिया बेल्टिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स सेरामपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) से सम्बन्धित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कागजों तथा दस्तावेजों में पश्चिम बंगाल के कम्पनियों

के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में हेर-फेर किया गया है और उनके स्थान पर अन्य दस्तावेज रख दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में तथा इससे सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) :

(क) समवाय पंजीयक, पश्चिम बंगाल, के कार्यालय में अनुरक्षित कम्पनी के कुछ विवरणों में हेर-फेर के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) विभाग के सतर्कता अधिकार द्वारा इस बात की जांच की गयी थी परन्तु समवाय पंजीयक के पास फाइल किए गए मूल दस्तावेजों में हेरफेर होने या इनके बदले जाने सम्बन्धी शिकायतों के समर्थन में उसे कोई पृथम दृष्टि प्रमाण नहीं मिला। फिर भी, उसे इतना मालूम हुआ कि गलत प्रक्रिया अपना कर दस्तावेज का दोषपूर्ण और भ्रामक फोटोस्टेंट तैयार किया गया और शिकायत कर्ताओं को दिया गया। यह मामला विशेष पुलिस प्रतिष्ठान को भेज दिया गया है कि वे इसकी पूरी जांच करें कि क्या सतर्कता अधिकारी के निष्कर्ष ठीक थे और यह भी मालूम करें कि फोटोस्टेंट का तैयार करना और सप्लाई करना बुरे इगाने के कारण से था, और यदि ऐसा है, तो इसका उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है। इसी बीच, संबंधित अधिकारी से यह स्पष्टीकरण भी मांग लिया गया है कि क्यों और कैसे दोषपूर्ण और भ्रामक फोटोस्टेंट जारी होने से पूर्व इस द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया था।

**India Belting and Cold Storage (P)
Ltd., Serampore**

- *560. **Shri Solanki:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Belting and Cold Storage (Private) Limited, Serampore, West Bengal has taken a large amount from a Public Limited Company in disregard of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether the said Company has submitted its accounts/returns as required by the Law; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which the Company Law Board has not taken action so far against the Company and its Managing Director?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) One of the allegations made against India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited is that the management have advanced an amount of Rs. 1,51,825 to India Belting and Cold Storage Private Limited in contravention of the provisions of Section 370 of the Companies Act. This allegation will be looked into by the Special Auditor whom the Company Law Board appointed recently under Section 233A of the Companies Act to examine the accounts of India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited and submit a report indicating, *inter alia*, whether there has been any irregularity or contraventions in respect of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). The Company has not submitted its Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to the Registrar. Notices have already been issued to the Company and its Directors for failure to submit the said returns to the Registrar and also for failure to hold the Annual General Meeting. The complaints in respect of these offences are likely to be filed shortly in the Court.

पंजाब और हरियाणा को खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

* 561. श्री शिंदरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारों ने राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि पंजाब और हरियाणा में खाद्य की सामान्य कमी नहीं है फिर भी इन दोनों राज्यों को अपनी रोलर आटा मिलों और कुछ क्षेत्रों में वितरण करने के लिये कुछ आयातित गेहूं की आवश्यकता जरूरत होती है। केन्द्र के पास खाद्यान्नों के उपलब्ध स्टॉक और सभी कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर इन राज्यों को आयातित गेहूं का आवंटन किया जाता है।

Election Broadcast by Political Parties

*562. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 8th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons for not allowing facilities to political parties to broadcast over the All-India Radio during the next General Elections;

(b) whether a final decision is in the offing; and

(c) what moves are being made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) to (c). No final decision in regard to the affording of broadcasting facilities to political parties is in the offing; the reason is the absence of any agreement among the political parties who were invited by the Election Commission on August 20, 1966. No further moves are being made in this connection.

Food Distribution in Bihar

***563. Shri Firodia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether Government have deputed any senior officials to streamline and supervise the food distribution in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the number of officials deputed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The State Government have taken steps to reorganize their administrative machinery with a view to improve the supervision of distribution of the large quantities of foodgrains that will have to be made during the coming months. A Regional Planning Adviser is being appointed with Headquarters at Patna and this officer will advise Bihar Government on food distribution also.

आसाम से पाकिस्तान में चोरी छिपे चावल का ले जाया जाना

*** 564. श्री यु० द० सिंह:
श्री मुकम खन्व कछवाय:
श्री काशी राम गुप्त:**

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लखनऊ से प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार

पत्र "तरुण भारत" दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 1966 में प्रकाशित हुए उन समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि प्रति दिन लगभग 2000 मन चावल चोरी छिपे आसाम से पाकिस्तान में ले जाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष में अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी उपाय कड़े कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) अब तक वास्तव में किसी तस्कर व्यापार करने का पता नहीं लगा है और न ही कोई व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया है।

River Steam Navigation Co.

***565. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 57 on the 1st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether liquidation proceedings have been instituted against the River Steam Navigation Company Ltd.;

(b) if so, the extent of liabilities on the basis of which liquidation has been sought;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the company's creditors not to press for full payment of the debts; and

(d) if so, the general response of the creditors?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). One of the creditors of the River Steam

Navigation Company Ltd. has filed an application before the Calcutta High Court for the winding up of the Company. The Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd. owes a sum of about Rs. 8 lakhs to this creditor.

(c) and (d). The Chairman of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited has conducted negotiations with the creditors of the Company. His report is under Government's consideration.

M/s Duncan Startton and Co.

***566. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2286 on the 16th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry/inspection/compelling the company to produce books/inspection of book of accounts of the foreign company concerned/prosecutions etc. involving Duncan Startton and Co. have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result of these various processes/actions; and

(c) whether the prosecutions have resulted in convictions?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Inspection of the books of accounts of Duncan Startton and Company Limited has been completed but inspection of two other companies in Calcutta and of one foreign company having a place of business in India, could not be carried out on account of non-production of necessary books, documents, etc. Prosecutions are being launched against these companies and its officers. The Registrar of Companies, Bombay has also been instructed to launch prosecution against Duncan Startton and Company for contravention of the provisions of Section 295 of the Companies Act.

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

Participation of Communal Parties in General Elections

***567. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of allowing communal parties like the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and Akalidal to participate in the next General Elections under their respective banners and communal nomenclatures; and

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

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). The question does not arise as there is at present no ban or restriction on these parties regarding participation in elections.

Paddy Cultivation

***568. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether Government have collected data about current paddy cultivation from the rice producing States as to the percentage of areas cultivated and the estimated paddy crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the entire irrigated areas for paddy cultivation have been utilised;

(d) if not, the percentage of areas covered by paddy cultivation; and

(e) the extent by which the crop is likely to fall short of the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a), (b) and (e) Firm estimates of area and production of paddy in 1966-67 are expected to be available some time in

March-April, 1967. However, according to the tentative indications during the current year there may be a slight decline in the area under paddy compared to last year but the production is expected to show a slight increase over the last year's level.

(c) and (d). Information regarding irrigated area under different crops is collected as part of annual land utilisation statistics, which become available from the State Governments generally with a time lag of 2-3 years.

लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं के लिए निर्वाचन

* 569. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिबारी :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में साधारण आय वाले व्यक्ति के लिए संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं के लिए चुनाव लड़ना असंभव हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसी योजना बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक साधारण मत दाता लोक-सभा तथा विधान सभा के लिए चुनाव लड़ सके; और

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

बिधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Music on Growth of Plants

*570. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture

and Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments have been or are being conducted in our country with regard to the effect of music on the growth of plants;

(b) if so, where and by whom; and

(c) whether a detailed report evaluating the results so far achieved will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. Certain experiments were conducted with regard to the effect of music on the growth of plants.

(b) The experiments were conducted at (i) the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and (ii) the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack by Dr. R. D. Asana and Dr. Mazumdar respectively on the claims earlier made by Dr. T. C. N. Singh of Annamalai University and Dr. V. V. Gore of Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

(c) The results obtained by Dr. Asana and Dr. Muzumdar indicated that the crop raised from music treated seeds did not give higher yield than that raised from untreated seeds.

Flour Mills in Assam and Rajasthan

2510. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of the Flour Mills in Assam and Rajasthan for the establishment of which licences were issued during the last three years;

(b) the names of those out of them which have since gone into production;

(c) whether it is a fact that all these Mills are working very much

below their capacity for want of adequate supply of wheat for grinding purposes;

(d) if so, whether Government have under consideration any proposal to allocate the quota, earmarked for those mills which had been licensed and had not so far gone into production, *pro rata*, to the mills which are functioning so that their full capacity is utilised in the context of the present difficult food situation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):

(a)

Name of Roller Mill	Location
ASSAM	

1. Gauhati Roller Flour Mills, Gauhati.	Gauhati
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1. Tezpur Roller Flour Mills, Tezpur.	Tezpur
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RAJASTHAN

Gupta Industrial Corpn., Sriganganagar.	Sriganganagar.
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(b) Gauhati Roller Flour Mills, Gauhati and Tezpur Roller Flour Mills, Tezpur.

(c) It has not been possible to allocate wheat covering the full capacity of the roller flour mills.

(d) and (e). There is no quota earmarked as stated in the question. The entire quantity of wheat available for allocation to the roller flour mills in any State during any month is distributed amongst those which are under production and in proportion to their ceiling quotas.

General Elections in Himachal Pradesh

2511. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that General Elections to Assembly and Lok

Sabha will be held in February, 1966 in Himachal Pradesh along with the rest of the country; and

(b) if so, the dates on which elections will be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ram): (a) and (b). The dates on which these elections will be held have not yet been fixed.

Sailing Vessels

2512. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sailing vessels (mechanised and non-mechanised) in India at present;

(b) by whom they are owned and the classified numbers; and

(c) the assistance Government is giving to owners of sailing vessels to increase their tonnage especially to owners who own only one vessel?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There are 3708 sailing vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, out of which 103 are mechanised. 99 mechanised vessels and 986 non-mechanised vessels are over 50 tons. The rest are of 50 tons or less. All the vessels are owned by Indian nationals.

(c) Government have approved a scheme for the grant of loans for mechanisation|construction of mechanised sailing vessels which the owners having even one sailing vessel can also avail of.

मंससं मकैजीख लिमिटेड, बम्बई

2513. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या बिधि मन्त्री 15 नवम्बर, 1966

के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1312 के उत्तर के के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स मैकजीज लिमिटेड के दो निदेशकों तथा उनके संबन्धियों ने अपनी किन्हीं अन्य फर्मों में पूजी लगाने के लिये लगभग 26 लाख रुपये की बड़ी राशि निकाली थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समवाय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निजी व्यापार के लिए पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी से इतनी राशि काली जा सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा सरकार ने इस फर्म को करोड़ों रुपये के बड़े ठेके किस आधार पर दिये हैं ?

विविध मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी नहीं महोदय । यह सच नहीं है कि मैसर्स मैकजीज लिमिटेड के दो निदेशकों तथा उनके संबन्धियों ने अपनी किन्हीं अन्य फर्मों में पूजी लगाने के लिये लगभग 26 लाख रुपये की राशि निकाली ।

(ख) तथा (ग). पूर्वोक्त उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Reformation of Almanacs and Establishment of a National Observatory

2514. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although suggestions have been made from time to time for the reformation and consolidation on a scientific basis, of the various almanacs prevalent in different parts of the country, little tangible progress has been made;

(b) whether there is any proposal for an Indian Greenwich, a National

Observatory, to be located in the central part of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) As a result of the gradual popularisation of the Rashtriya Panchangs which are based on modern scientific principles, more and more private Almanacs are gradually adopting modern methods for their calculations. However, the slow progress in this regard is mainly due to the general reluctance of the people to change long-standing customs and practices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Applied Nutrition Programme

2515. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the report on current evaluation of applied nutrition programme regarding the need for maintaining contacts and links between the applied nutrition programme and the training institutions in the States and at the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The Programme Evaluation Organisation's report on Current Evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programme commended the existing procedure of selecting Applied Nutrition Blocks adjacent to the training institutions. In the criteria for selection of additional blocks, it has again been emphasised that proximity of the programme blocks to training institutions is basic and the States have been requested to ensure optimum utilisation of training and other concerned institutions, while taking up new blocks during the Fourth Plan period.

Tobacco Cultivation

2516. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4756 on the 3rd May, 1966 regarding Cultivation of tobacco and state:

(a) whether the forecast report in respect of the acreage of land, on which tobacco was cultivated in Maharashtra during 1965-66, has since been finalised and submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. According to the final forecast for 1965-66, the area under tobacco was 15,700 hectares. The production of tobacco is estimated at 8,100 tonnes during 1965-66.

Coordination in Agriculture and Irrigation in States

2517. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why separate Departments for agriculture and Irrigation are maintained as separate entities in all the States;

(b) whether this is responsible for non-coordination and low agricultural production in the country; and

(c) whether there is any difficulty to put them under one organisation both at the Centre and at the States for better co-ordination and better agricultural production in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The distribution of work among the State Departments is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) The reasons for low agricultural production have already been analysed in the draft plan documents as well as in the document on the reorientation of agricultural programme placed before Parliament during the last few months. These problems cannot be attributed to a single cause.

(c) At the Centre, Departments of Community Development and Cooperation have already been placed under the Minister for Food and Agriculture.

As far the States, suggestions for stream-lining administration which include coordination as well as redistribution of duties were made to the State Government on the basis of the recommendations of the working group in 1963 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. This point was also discussed at the Conference of Chief Ministers held in April, 1966. State Governments have made some changes and adjustments wherever they have considered it desirable from their point of view.

Earthquakes in Delhi

2518. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 617 on the 23rd August, 1966, regarding earthquakes in Northern India, and state:

(a) whether further studies to determine the causes of frequently recurring tremors have been carried out; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Field investigations of the tremors in the

region around Delhi indicate that the tremors are mainly due to slipping of soil or rock along zones of weakness or fault planes beneath the alluvium.

Sailing the Course of River Narmada

2519. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a giant Indo-American expedition will sail the course of river Narmada from the source to the end;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) This Ministry has no information on the subject.

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

समवाय अधिनियम

2520. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा

श्री सुबोध हंसदा

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या बिधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समवाय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन, अभ्यावेदन तथा सुझाव हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है तथा उसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) समवाय विधि प्रशासन पर कितना आवर्ती तथा अनुवर्ती व्यय किया जाता है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) और (ख). निगम क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न सम्बन्ध वर्गों से सरकार को समय समय पर समवाय अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को संशोधन करने के बारे में ज्ञापन अभ्यावेदन तथा सुझाव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। सामान्यतः अभ्यावेदनों में, निगम क्षेत्र के किसी वर्ग विशेष की जिन से अभ्यर्थी सम्बन्धित होता है, आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की मांग होती है। अभ्यावेदन आदि का परीक्षण उनके प्राप्त होने पर किया जाता है। शीघ्र करने योग्य कार्यवाही तदनुसार की जाती है। यदि ऐसी बात न हो तो अधिनियम के संशोधन के बारे में दिए गए स्वीकार किए जाने योग्य सुझावों को समयानुसार कार्यवाही करने के लिए नोट कर लिया जाता है ;

(ग) 1965-66 में समवाय विधि प्रशासन पर 64,36,692 रुपये का आवर्ती व्यय हुआ। इस वर्ष में अनुवर्ती व्यय कुछ नहीं था।

Serving of Non-Cereal Food on Mondays

2521. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the order regarding serving of non-cereal food on the evenings of Mondays has resulted in hardship to bona fide tourists in the Capital; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to give some relief to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Government is aware that the restrictions cause some inconvenience to the tourists.

(b) The Government expects that the tourists would not mind the inconvenience in view of the need to practise austerity to reduce consumption of cereals.

New Device for Lifting Water

**2522. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sonavane:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Engineer in Bombay has invented a mechanical device for lifting water from wells and reverse, which works automatically on gravity principle and without the use of fuel or power;

(b) if so, whether this device has been examined by Government experts; and

(c) whether it will be put into use for irrigation purposes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a). Yes.

(b) The device has been inspected by the Agricultural Engineer, Department of Agriculture, Poona. The report of the Agricultural Engineer as to the efficacy of machine on other points is being examined by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) This will depend on the result of the examination being made by the State Government.

Subsidy for purchase of Tractors

**2523. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri V. V. Thevar:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for subsidising purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements or advancing loans for the purpose due to their prohibitive cost is under the consideration of Government in order to encourage farmers to introduce mechanised farming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to subsidise the purchase of tractors or power tillers. The State Governments no doubt give subsidies at varying rates for improved agricultural implements and have schemes of providing credit for purchase of agricultural machinery and implements; the Government of India, however, have no such scheme either in operation or under contemplation.

Demurrage paid to Foreign Ships

2524. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state the total amount of demurrage paid during the last six months to foreign ships at all the ports for not unloading the cargo in time?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The amount of demurrage incurred on the cargoes shipped on account of the Public Sector during the last six months (April to September 1966) comes to Rs. 12.50.00 (approx.).

Economic Survey of Indian Agriculture

2525. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication of the Economic Survey of Indian Agriculture, which used to be done annually has now been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when this has been stopped?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No; the Combined Issue of Economic Survey of Indian Agriculture, 1963-64 and 1964-65 has recently been brought out.

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

New Sugar Factories

2526. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint East U.P. and Bihar Sugar Factories Committee submitted a representation to Government suggesting that instead of establishing new sugar factories as proposed by Government, sugar factories of East U.P. and Bihar be helped to expand their capacity and intensive sugarcane development be taken up in these areas which will achieve the purpose with less cost and without carrying more land with sugarcane cultivation;

(b) whether the same has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This suggestion will receive Government's careful consideration. An equitable balance will

be maintained between expansions of existing factories and establishment of new ones.

Foreign Exchange Earnings of I.A.C.

2527. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of devaluation on I.A.C.'s earnings of foreign exchange; and

(b) the extent to which it has increased or decreased?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the impact of devaluation on tourist traffic and consequently on I.A.C.'s earnings of foreign exchange. Assuming that the tourist traffic remains constant, the I.A.C.'s foreign exchange earnings would normally go down by about 36 per cent. However, with effect from the 15th November, 1966 the Corporation has notified fares on many of its domestic routes in foreign currency at the old rates of exchange. This will be applicable in respect of passengers booked abroad. This will prevent to a substantial extent the drop in foreign exchange. However if the number of tourists increases, both in the normal course and as a special case due to the effect of devaluation, the position may be partially or wholly retrieved depending on the actual extent of increase.

New Air Zone in the South

2528. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new air zone has been created for operation in the southern areas;

(b) if so, the airport which will be controlled by this new zone; and

(c) the extra expenditure incurred for creating the new zone?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Area with Headquarters at Madras has been created.

(b) The following stations will be controlled by the Madras Area:

1. Bangalore.
2. Colombo.
3. Cochin.
4. Coimbatore.
5. Hyderabad.
6. Madurai.
7. Madras.
8. Tiruchirapalli.
9. Trivandrum.
10. Vijayawada.
11. Visakhapatnam.

(c) The Corporation have estimated that the additional cost will be of the order of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum.

Replacement of Viscounts

2529. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to replace Viscount

services by other swifter services by the end of 1969;

(b) whether a technical team has already been making a study of the same;

(c) whether arrangements have been made for the purchase of any type of aircraft faster than Viscount; and

(d) if so, the number of such planes to be purchased and whether these will be purchased with Corporations earning or funds will be provided by Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). B.A.C. 111, DC-9-10, DC-9-30, Caravelle 10-R and Boeing 737 aircraft are being studied by the I.A.C. as a replacement of their Viscount fleet. The study has not yet been completed and no recommendation has been received from the Corporation so far.

(d) The Corporation propose to purchase 7 to 9 aircraft. No decision has yet been taken regarding the purchase of the aircraft or the method of financing the purchase.

Soil Conservation Programme

2530. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for soil conservation programmes in the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent and the schemes on which they were spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A sum of Rs. 72.00 crores was provided during the Third Five Year Plan period for Soil Conservation Programmes under the Central, Centrally sponsored and State Plan Schemes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 79.15 crores was spent during Third Plan period on Soil Conservation Schemes. The main Schemes taken up during the Third Plan period are as follows:

I. Central Schemes:

- (a) All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme.
- (b) Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres.
- (c) Central Arid Zone Research Institute.

II. Centrally sponsored Schemes:

- (a) Soil Conservation in catchments of River Valley Projects.
- (b) Survey of Ravine lands.
- (c) Pilot Projects on Saline, Alkaline and water-logged lands.
- (d) Dry Farming Demonstration Project.
- (e) Subsidy to States for training of Soil Conservation personnel.

III. State Schemes:

1. Contour bunding and graded bunding in Agricultural lands and other areas.
2. Dry Farming in banded and other areas.
3. Soil Conservation in Watersheds of River Valley projects.
4. Soil Conservation in catchment of Flood Control Schemes.
5. Soil Conservation in Hilly areas.
6. Soil Conservation in Desert areas.
7. Soil Conservation in Ravines.

8. Soil Conservation in Waste lands.
9. Soil Conservation in Denuded Forests.
10. Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Soils including reclamation of Coastal Saline lands.
11. Percolation tanks for Soil Conservation.
12. Soil and Land Use Survey.
13. Research, Demonstration and Training.

State Farms

2531. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of State farms that are functioning at present along with the names of places where they are situated;
- (b) the amount spent on them with the results thereof; and
- (c) the future programme of State farms in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There are at present two Central State Farms which are located at Suratgarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Central Mechanised Farms, Suratgarh during the period 1956-57 to 1965-66 is Rs. 4,36,27,273. The Farm at Jetsar started operations in 1964-65 only and the expenditure incurred upto 1965-66 was Rs. 73,67,231. Besides expenditure on actual forming operations, these figures include the expenditure incurred on preliminary development work like reclamation and levelling of land, construction of water courses for irrigation, development of communications.

construction of buildings, raising of orchard and wind-breaks, etc.

The yields of different crops obtained at the Suratgarh and Jetsar Farms are 8,47,447 and 7,277 quintals respectively. Besides raising various crops, pilot projects relating to animal husbandry dairying and poultry have also been taken up.

(c) It is proposed to set up 15 more Central Seed Farms in different States where suitable blocks of land are available to undertake production of improved varieties of seeds.

Night Landing Facilities at Trivandrum Airport

2532. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether delayed plane flights are sometimes turned away from Trivandrum and deflected to Cochin as a result of non-provision of obstruction lights at Trivandrum Airport;

(b) whether this involves any financial loss to the I.A.C.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not installing obstruction lights at Trivandrum airport at an early date?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Lights have already been installed on some of these obstructions. An estimate for providing obstruction lights on the remaining ones has been sanctioned and installation work is expected to commence shortly.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

2533. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange earnings from

tourism have diminished during the last two years and the expenditure upon tourism has proportionately increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the calendar year 1964 were more than those in 1963. However, during 1965, there was some decrease in earnings as compared to 1964. So far as expenditure on tourism is concerned, there has been an increase during the last two years.

(b) Because of uncertain conditions in the country created by the Indo-Pakistan conflict, there was a decline of 5.6 per cent in tourist arrivals in 1965, as compared to the previous year. This decrease in tourist arrivals resulted in short-fall in foreign exchange earnings during that year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to some new items of activities taken up during these years, opening of new offices abroad and creation of new posts to deal with the expanded activities of the Department.

Deep Sea Fishing

2534. **Dr M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. have finalised their programme for assistance in the development of Deep Sea Fishing in the country; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the two Governments and the details of the schemes are proposed to be discussed and finalised.

D.T.U. Fleet

2535. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses proposed to be added to the Delhi Transport Undertaking fleet of buses to relieve transport difficulties in Delhi during the year 1966-67; and

(b) the funds earmarked for the purpose and the time by which the transport problem will be solved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 110 buses.

(b) Rs. 91.00 lakhs. Efforts are being made by the Delhi Transport Undertaking to meet the transport requirements as far as possible.

Calicut Aerodrome

2536. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 162 on the 26th July, 1966 regarding Aerodrome at Calicut and state:

(a) whether the plans and estimates for the construction of Calicut Aerodrome have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details are still being worked out.

Chairman, Food Corporation of India

2537. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the office of Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has changed hands; and

(b) the reasons for such quick changes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The first Chairman of the Food Corporation of India relinquished charge on 4-1-1966 after completing his term. The present incumbent is the second Chairman of the Corporation.

Agricultural Graduates

2538. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of indefinite strike resorted to by about 1,200 students of the three Agricultural Colleges in Bihar, the problem that is likely to face all Agricultural Graduates in the country in next few years has been considered by the Government;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out as to what percentage of agricultural graduates have been absorbed by the State Agricultural Services, Research Laboratories and private farms; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shyam Dhar Misra: (a) to (c). Agricultural Colleges in the Bihar State are under the control of the State Government and the Central Government has no control over them. However, information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received from them.

Teaching Fundamentals of Nutrition to the Village Folk

2539. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether Government propose to launch an experiment to teach the village folk the fundamentals of nutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) who will bear the expenses of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shinde**): (a) and (b). A programme of Applied Nutrition had been taken up during the Third Five Year Plan in 221 blocks in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO with the object of increasing production at the village level of various protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry and milk and training and educating the villagers in the production, preparation, preservation and consumption of these foods. It is proposed to extend the programme to additional 1,000 blocks in the Fourth Plan period; the number of blocks to be covered is 150, 200, 250, 250 and 150 during the first and each succeeding year of the plan.

(c) During the Third Plan, the expenditure on the programme was met

by the State Governments and the UNICEF. During the Fourth Plan, the programme will be developed as a composite and integral part of the Plan. In addition to the continued assistance from the UNICEF and the necessary resources to be earmarked by the State Governments, special Central assistance will be provided for certain essential items of the programme, not covered by the Plan schemes, for the blocks to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

Nepal Rice for India

2544. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether an agreement had recently been signed between the Governments of India and Nepal for the supply of rice to India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) the total quantity of rice likely to be supplied to India during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Govinda Menon**): (a) to (c). During our Prime Minister's recent visit to Nepal, it was agreed to purchase 4,000 tons of rice from Nepal at a cost of Rs. 5 million. The details of the purchase are at present under negotiations.

Procurement of Coarse Grains by Food Corporation of India

2541. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India would undertake procurement

of coarse grain and if so, in which States and to what extent;

(b) the extent of different types of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India in different States this year so far; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to make Corporation more effective in the matter of procurement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Food Corporation of India has already been undertaking purchase of coarse grains during 1965-66 crop year in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. In the current kharif season commencing from 1st November, 1966, the Corporation proposes to purchase coarse grains in Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The extent of purchase operations will depend on the availability, market conditions and price position.

(b) A statement showing the quantities of different foodgrains purchased by the Food Corporation of India in various States during the crop year 1965-66 i.e. from 1st November, 1965 to 31st October, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7438/66].

(c) Purchase of over 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains by the Corporation during the first complete crop year following its establishment shows that it has been fairly effective. During the current crop year it is further extending its areas and scope of operations.

Export of Sugar

2542. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in export of sugar in 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the present position of export;

(d) whether this will surpass the last year's figure; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Exports during 1965 totalled 2.87 lakh tonnes as against 2.34 lakh tonnes in 1964.

(c) to (e). Exports during 1966 will total about 4.40 lakh tonnes which will be higher than in 1965 and 1964.

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies

2543. **Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted by the States to boost the share capitals of the primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The share capital of primary agricultural credit societies is augmented (i) by increasing the membership and collecting share capital from all members in a phased manner and (ii) by Government contribution.

A member is expected, to start with, to take up shares of the order of 10 per cent of his borrowings and in the

subsequent two years, shares of an additional 5 per cent each year, raising the total to 20 per cent of his borrowings.

State Governments contribute to the share capital of viable and potentially viable societies on a matching basis. The contribution is ordinarily limited to Rs. 5,000 in a society but may extend up to Rs. 10,000 in special cases.

हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

2544. श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उममें सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा कितने प्रतिवेदन, पत्रिकाय, मासिक पत्रिकाएं और पुस्तिकाएं प्रकाशित की जाती हैं तथा उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस समय अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले सभी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) 1. मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ;

2. सधारण निर्वाचनों पर रिपोर्ट ;

3. निर्वाचन बिधि रिपोर्ट ;

4. कानूनों के पुनरीक्षण पर बिधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट ;

5. कम्पनी समाचार और टिप्पण (प्रासिक पत्रिका) ;

6. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के कार्यकरण और प्रणामन पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ;

भारत में संयुक्त स्टाक कम्पनियों पर वार्षिक ब्लू बुक ; और

8. भारत में संयुक्त स्टाक कम्पनियों पर वार्षिक ब्लू बुक ।

उपर का केवल क्रम सं० 1 वाल प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशित होता है ।

(ख) कानूनों के पुनरीक्षण, निर्वाचन बिधि आदि पर रिपोर्ट विशिष्ट प्रकृति की होती है और अत्यन्त तकनीकी विषयो से सम्बद्ध होती है जिनके अन्तर्गत उच्च न्यायालयों और भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के विनिश्चयों के प्रकाश में उनका परीक्षण भी आता है । अक्सर, अन्य देशों में प्रलित समरूपी विधियों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन भी किया जाता है । इन सबके केवल अंग्रेजी पाठ ही मिलते हैं । अन्य प्रकाशनों में भी इसी प्रकार की कठिनाई प्रस्तुत होती है । अतः तत्समय यह साध्य नहीं है कि इन सब प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में भी निकाला जाए । फिर भी, जहां सम्भव होगा ऐसी किसी किसी रिपोर्ट जो हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का पूर्ण प्रयत्न किया जाएगा ।

तकनीकी शब्दों के हिन्दी समानार्थक शब्द

2545. श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से सम्बन्धित अनुमानतः ऐसे कितने तकनीकी शब्द हैं जिनके हिन्दी समानार्थक शब्द अभी तैयार करने बाकी हैं ; और

(ख) इन समानार्थक शब्दों को शीघ्र तैयार करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) और (ख) राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग को, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जहां तक सम्भव हो, हिन्दी सहित सभी राजभाषाओं में प्रयोग के लिए मानक बिधि शब्दावली तैयार करने और प्रकाशित करने का कृत्य सौंपा गया है । चूंकि यह शब्दावलि,

केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों, नियमों, आदि के अधि-प्रमाणिकृत हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में संविकसित और नियत होती जाती है, अतः उन तकनीकी शब्दों की ठीक ठीक संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिनके मानक भाषा पर्याय अभी भी तैयार किए जाने हैं, क्योंकि मानक विधि शब्दावली का तैयार किया जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस प्रक्रिया में, प्रयोग ने उनकी अभी तक लगभग 6000 विधि शब्दों और पदों के हिन्दी पर्याय संविकसित किए हैं जिनमें से लगभग 2800 शब्द और पद, जहां तक संभव हो, सभी भाषाओं में प्रयोग के लिए हैं और मानक विधि शब्दावली का भाग बनेंगे। अनेकों केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अधिप्रमाणिकृत हिन्दी पाठ अभी तैयार किया जाने हैं। मानक विधि शब्दावली के तैयार करने का कार्य अभी पूरा होगा जबकि सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अधिप्रमाणित हिन्दी पाठ और और प्रादेशिक भाषा अनुवाद तैयार करने का काम पूरा हो जाएगा। फिर भी, केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और नियमों के अधिप्रमाणित हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करने के काम में शीघ्रता लाने और तद्द्वारा मानक विधि शब्दावली संविकसित करने के काम को शीघ्र करने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

दस्तावेजों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

2546. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि मंत्रालय का हिन्दी विभाग अन्य मंत्रालयों सम्बन्धी अधिनियमों के अतिरिक्त और किस किसके दस्तावेजों के हिन्दी अनुवाद की जांच करता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कोई दस्तावेज हैं जिनका अंग्रेजी संस्करण अन्य मंत्रालयों विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श किये बिना ही प्रकाशित कर देने हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करणों की जांच करने के लिये अलग अलग प्रक्रियाएं अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विधियों के अधीन जारी किए गए कानूनी नियमों, आदेशों, आदि के हिन्दी अनुवाद विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं। ऐसे अनुवाद, राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अधीन, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जा सकने से पूर्व, उनका राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा प्राधिकृत पाठों के रूप में अनुमोदित किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है।

विधि मंत्रालय, उन विधिक दस्तावेजों के हिन्दी अनुवाद भी तैयार करता है जो भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा उसको भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विधियों के अधीन जारी किए गए सभी कानूनी नियमों आदेशों, आदि के अंग्रेजी पाठ का सम्पूर्ण प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा भारत के राजपत्रों में प्रकाशित विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा तकनीकी रूपेण उन की परिनिरीक्षा और विधीक्षा कर दी जाने के पश्चात् ही, किया जाता है।

(ग) इन नियमों, आदेशों, आदि के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी पाठों की जांच और प्रकाशन की प्रक्रिया में अन्तर इस कारण उत्पन्न होता है कि जब कि कानूनी नियमों, आदि के हिन्दी अनुवादों का राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अधीन, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा उन के प्राधिकृत पाठ तैयार कर दिये जाने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है, तो उसके मुकाबले अंग्रेजी पाठ का ऐसा प्रकाशन, विधि मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग द्वारा उसकी तकनीकी परिनिरीक्षा और

विधीसा हो जाने के पश्चात्, सम्पूक्त मंत्रालय के ऐसे आफिसर द्वारा किया जा सकता है जो कि ऐसा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्राधिकृत है।

आदर्श विधेयकों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर

2547. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये कितने आदर्श विधेयक तैयार किये गये;

(ख) क्या इन विधेयकों के हिन्दी पाठ भी सप्ताई किये गये थे;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए राज्यों में कोई शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस दर पर और उक्त अवधि में प्राप्त शुल्क की कुल राशि कितनी है?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन : (क) किसी एक ही राज्य के लिए कोई आदर्श विधेयक तैयार नहीं किए गए थे; वे सभी राज्यों के लिए तैयार किए गए थे। ऐसे विधेयकों की विशिष्टियों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये नं० एल० टी० 7439/66] आदर्श विधेयकों के अतिरिक्त अलग अलग राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए अन्य अनेक विधेयक तैयार किए गए थे। उनका एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये नं० एल० टी० 7439/66]।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Tonnage of Indian Shipping

2548. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of Indian Shipping as at present, and the size it is likely to achieve at the end of the Fourth Plan;

(b) the contribution of India in the present tonnage and the extent India will depend on itself in this matter by the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the foreign exchange being spent on shipping and the extent to which it will be reduced at the end of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The total tonnage of Indian shipping at present is about 17.69 lakhs GRT. At the end of the Fourth Plan it is expected to reach a figure of 30 lakhs GRT in operation with 5 lakhs GRT under construction.

(b) Out of the total tonnage of 17.69 lakhs GRT at present, ships of 1,85,303 GRT were constructed in India. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan period about 2 lakhs GRT will be constructed in India and the remaining 15 lakhs will be acquired from abroad including replacement tonnage of about 2 lakhs GRT.

(c) It is presumed that information about foreign exchange expenditure asked for relates to freight payments to foreign shipping companies. The foreign exchange expenditure incurred on such freight payments during the year 1965-66 is estimated at about Rs. 160 crores against our total overseas trade of about Rs. 2,203 crores in value during 1965-66. It is expected that at the end of the Fourth Plan the foreign exchange expenditure on this account will be about Rs. 260 crores against a total overseas trade of Rs. 4,500 crores roughly during 1970-71.

Agricultural Education

2549. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure on agricultural education out of the total amount set apart for education in the Third Plan period;

(b) the proportion of pre-matric students which have taken advantage of agriculture as optional subject; and

(c) whether students trained in agricultural bias, Diploma Holders and Graduates and Post-Graduates have been given any incentive to take to agriculture as side or full-time occupation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon it becomes available.

(c) No information is available. This concerns the State Governments.

Import of Foodgrains

2550. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether Government have fixed a target of 8 million tonnes of foodgrain imports during 1967;

(b) if so, the approximate amount of foodgrains to be imported from each country during the above period; and

(c) the total foodgrain imports proposed to be made under the Fourth Five Year Plan and how much of them will be imported by the end of 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The target for the import of foodgrains in 1967 was fixed between 8 and 9 million tonnes on the basis of assessment of requirements in August/September this year. The requirements are, however, being re-assessed in the context of the latest food situation. The quantities to be imported from different countries would depend on the availabilities of foodgrains in various countries and the terms on which the supplies will be made by them.

(c) The question of total foodgrains imports during the Fourth Plan period is under the consideration of the Government and is closely linked with the projections about targets of agricultural production during the period. A quantity of about 84 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is expected to be imported from April to December, 1966. The position about proposals for imports for the period January to December, 1967, has been indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Research Centre for Studying Engineering aspects of Rice

2551. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national centre for research training and co-ordination of all Engineering aspects of rice at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed centre and cost of the project; and

(c) the action taken in that regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The proposal has been remitted to a Committee of experts for consideration. The Committee has yet to submit its report.

(b) and (c). The Centre is intended for research and advanced training in modern methods of handling, drying, storage and processing of paddy or in short items that fall in the sphere of agricultural engineering. The details of the project are being worked out by the Committee.

Petrol Tax Share due to Maharashtra

2552. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a share of Rs. 3.5 crores from the Petrol Tax from the Central Revenues has remained unpaid to the Government of Maharashtra since 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. Payments aggregating Rs. 582.56 lakhs have been made to the erstwhile Bombay State and to the Government of Maharashtra after its inception, from the year 1958-59 to 1965-66. A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs may be paid during the current financial year 1966-67.

(b) Does not arise.

Dum Dum Airport Restaurant

2758. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the party to whom the catering contract for the restaurant at Dum

Dum Airport has been given this year;

(b) whether tenders were called for before giving the contract;

(c) if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the tenders for the next year are to be called for?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The initial catering contract at Dum Dum Airport was awarded to Shri Shivji Velji Kothari on the basis of call of tenders on 1-7-1949 for a period of 2 years. Since, then, the contract has been extended from time to time, on the basis of satisfactory service rendered by the Caterer. The current contract is due to expire on 31-12-1966.

(d) A committee has recently been set up to go into the question of the basis on which award of catering contracts at the four international airports at Dum Dum, Delhi, Madras and Bombay should be awarded beyond 31-12-1966 and to make recommendations to Government. Further action will be taken after decisions are taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

Sugar Production

2554. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 89 on the 1st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether an assessment of the present condition of the sugarcane crop has since been made for the next sugar season;

(b) if so, whether Government consider that the crop conditions are satisfactory to ensure production of sugar in the next season at least at last year's level; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the maximum

cane is made available to the industry to achieve the largest possible sugar production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir; a preliminary estimate of the sugarcane crop during 1966-67 season has been made.

(b) No, Sir. It is feared, cane supply might be less than last year.

(c) Government will keep the position under review and will take appropriate steps.

Price of Wheat imported under PL 480

2555. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be a further rise in the selling price of PL 480 wheat per kilo;

(b) the price as it was per kilo when PL 480 imports first started flowing into ration shops/fair price shops;

(c) the number of price increases and their quantum upto-date (not including the newest increase); and

(d) the impact of the latest increase on the common man's cost of living?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The issue price of imported wheat has been increased by Rs. 5.00 per quintal with effect from 15-11-66. The Conference of the Chief Ministers held on 16-11-66 has recommended gradual withdrawal of the subsidy borne by the Central Government in the distribution of food-grains. The recommendation is now under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The issue price of imported wheat was Rs. 37.51 per quintal.

(c) Prices have been increased twice and the total increase before the latest revision was Rs. 12.49 per quintal.

(d) It is too early to assess the impact of the latest increase on the overall consumer price index number.

Geological Survey of India

2556. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hydrological survey of the Ganga-Jamna Doab and the region between the Ganga and the Sone valley, is proposed to be conducted by a team of experts headed by Mr. Paul H. Jones, a World Bank Consultant and the Chief Engineer of the Exploratory Tube-Wells Organisation and a representative of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the exploration being conducted and the results expected out of this work; and

(c) the reasons for not conducting such surveys in other similar areas in the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Recently, two U.S. Geological Survey Specialists, namely, M/s. Paul H. Jones and Walter Homann visited India. They made field trips to U.P. and Bihar and were assisted by the Chief Engineer, Exploratory Tubewells Organisation and the representatives of the Geological Survey of India, Central Water and Power Commission and the State Governments concerned. Draft proposals for Water Resources Investigation Programme for the Upper Gangaic Plain covering the area from the border of West Bengal-Bihar to the Western border of the State of Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of the U.S. AID have been formulated by the U.S. Team. The proposals are purely tentative at present.

(b) The main objective of the investigation proposed is to have precise knowledge on the total water resources in this belt which can safely be put to use for agricultural production by way of developing tubewell wellfield areas and also for conducting in trans-Gangetic region groundwater explorations for delineating further areas which are groundwater worthy for sinking irrigation tubewells. The proposals also include experimentation on higher capacity wells, tackling corrosion problems of tubewells, integrated or coordinated use of surface and groundwaters, scope for recharging the well-field areas and also on a limited scale development of saline or usar lands.

(c) The area tentatively selected is best suited for intensive and rapid agricultural development.

F.A.O. Aid for Rice Mills

2557. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has recently offered any aid for setting up modern rice mills;

(b) if so, the form and amount of aid offered to this country;

(c) the number and capacity of rice mills proposed to be set up; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the offer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). As a part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the Food and Agriculture Organisation has offered a grant of about \$1.6 million in foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment for setting up of 4 modern rice mill units, 2 parboiling units and 9 community drying and storage centres and to meet the cost of the services of foreign technical experts for assisting in construction and initial operations

of these units. The capacity of each rice mill unit will be 4 tons per hour.

(d) The offer has been accepted.

Dairy Projects

2558. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dairy projects completed in the first three Plans;

(b) the total cost of these projects and the foreign exchange component involved therein;

(c) the capacity of the dairy industry in the country and the percentage of its utilisation in 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(d) the reasons for the failure in full utilisation of the capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 39 (Thirtynine).

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha when received.

Advisory Committee for Consumer Cooperatives

2559. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a 26-member Central Advisory Committee for consumer Co-operatives under his chairmanship; and

(b) if so, the functions thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the Committee are:—

(i) to recommend measures for the sound and integrated development of consumer cooperatives.

- (ii) to review the progress of consumer cooperatives from time to time with particular reference to organisational, supply and financial aspects;
- (iii) to suggest measures for enlisting greater participation of the people in the programme and fostering their initiative and leadership; and
- (iv) to review arrangements for the training of personnel required for the programme.

Food Packets Gifted by Holland

2560. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that food packets gifted to India by the people of Holland have been openly sold in Bombay and other places;

(b) if so, whether any investigation was held into this matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Allegations were made that some tins of oats gifted to India by Holland were sold in open market in Bombay. Enquiries made revealed that the Government of India had not received any gift consignments of oats from Holland but that certain charitable organizations did receive consignments of oats from that country. These were distributed by them under their own arrangements and the Government of India had no hand in the matter.

Survey of Forests for Maintenance of Infirm Animals

2561. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about large tracts of forests in the country where old and infirm cattle can be maintained without much cost; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. A survey with regard to the location of suitable sites for the establishment of Gosadans was conducted by the Central Council of Gosamvardhana from April, 1954 to September, 1955.

(b) The scheme for the establishment of Gosadans was initiated in the First Five Year Plan to segregate old, infirm and unproductive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up and to maintain them in the Gosadans located to be located in the interior forest areas and other wastelands where adequate grazing and water facilities are available. So far 86 Gosadans including 18 district Gosadans have been established in the various States. This scheme is also being continued in the Fourth Plan.

Slaughter Houses

2562. Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to establish larger slaughter houses in the country;

(b) if so, their number and location; and

(c) the estimated total expenditure on these houses and the amount already spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). "Establishment of Slaughter Houses" is a State Plan Scheme. The required information is

being collected from States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

National Cooperative Bank

2563. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Cooperative Bank has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Seeds Corporations in States

2564. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 173 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision to set up Seed Corporations in States has since been taken; and

(b) if not, whether replies have been received from States in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have made provisions in their State Plans for the setting up of

Seed Corporations. Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, West Bengal and Goa do not propose at present to set up Seed Corporations. Haryana and Punjab Governments have already set up a Land Development and Seed Corporation, which is a combined one for development of land and production, etc., of seeds and they do not propose to set up a separate Seed Corporation. Other States are considering the proposal.

Development of Agriculture

2565. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri had, in his address at the meeting of the National Development Council on the 27th October, 1964, stressed that the District Magistrates should entrust their routine work to someone else and devote their entire energy and time for the development of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, how far the above advice has been heeded to by the authorities concerned and to what effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Relevant extract from the address of the Late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, to National Development Council on 27th October, 1964, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7442/66]. It will be seen that his reference was in terms different from what the Member has indicated in his question.

(b) The Department of Administrative Reforms had initiated a study of district administration with special emphasis on the role of the district collectors/district magistrates. This study has since been handed over

by that Department to the Administrative Reforms Commission for further action.

Food Statistics

2566. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the manner in which the food production statistics are collected by his Ministry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The estimate of production of a crop is obtained by multiplying the area under the crop with the yield rate. The production of various foodgrain crops is aggregated to arrive at the total food production.

Estimates of acreage under crops are compiled on the basis of complete field-to-field enumeration i.e., complete census by primary revenue agencies in all the States except West Bengal, Orissa and Kerala. The work of primary agencies is supervised by the superior revenue officers of the States. The village figures are aggregated to obtain the figures for successive administrative units, like the tehsil, district and the State. In Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal, where such elaborate agencies do not exist, the estimates of acreage under crops are based on sample survey.

Statistics of yield rates of principal food crops are based on the method of random sample crop-cutting surveys. The field work of the surveys is done by the staff of State Revenue, Land Records, Agriculture Departments.

The estimates of area and production of foodgrain crops framed by the individual States and Union Territories are consolidated at the Centre.

River Route to Assam

2567. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Ship-

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ping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for connecting the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra for facilitating riverine transport connection between Assam and the rest of India circumventing Pakistan water ways has been included in Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it will be taken up and by what time it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A multipurpose project for the construction of a barrage across the river Tista with a right bank canal joining the river Ganga and a left bank canal joining the river Brahmaputra is under investigation by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The stage has not yet been reached when the project can be included as such in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is not possible to indicate at this juncture when the project will be taken up and by what time it will be implemented.

Dum Dum Airport Restaurant

2568. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in the *Statesman* of the 19th September, 1966 about conditions at the Airport Restaurant, Dum Dum; and

(b) whether any inquiry will be held into these and similar public complaints about the catering service at Dum Dum?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint is being looked into by the Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta Region, Dum Dum.

भारत की मतदाता सूची में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के नाम

2569. श्री शिंदरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जन संघ के मंत्री ने रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि भारत की मतदाता सूची में लगभग 50,000 नागरिकों के नाम शामिल किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये लोग सिलचर, गोलपाड़ा तथा कछार जिलों में बसे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाहियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। निर्वाचन आयोग के पास यह सोचने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों ने अपने को, बड़ी संख्या में, आसाम के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचकों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रिकृत करा लिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Irrigation Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

2570. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount proposed to be earmarked for medium and minor irrigation schemes; and

(c) the total acreage of land likely to be covered by the above schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The information in respect of Minor and Medium Irrigation Schemes proposed to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan is given below:—

1. Minor Irrigation Schemes:

Minor Irrigation programme in Uttar Pradesh comprises construction, repair and improvement of wells, installation of pump sets and persian wheels, sinking of private and State tubewells and construction and repair of bundhis, channels, kuh's and tanks. In areas where surface water can be utilised through small diversion channels or tanks, construction and repair of tanks and kuhls is being carried out.

The Working Group on Agriculture of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has proposed an outlay of Rs. 142.05 crores under the G.M.F. Sector, Rs. 3 crores under C.D. Sector and Rs. 22.40 crores under Co-operative Sector (Land Mortgage Banks and Agriculture Refinance Corporation) for the various Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Besides, an additional provision of Rs. 3 crores has been recommended for Minor Irrigation Schemes in hilly areas.

It is estimated that the proposed programme would result in the physical benefits aggregating 52.80 lakh acres, including supplemental irrigation/stabilisation of the existing irrigated area.

2. Medium Irrigation Schemes:

The Working Group on Irrigation of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has proposed an outlay of Rs. 21.79 crores for new medium irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Prominent among these schemes are Haripura (Bhakra) Reservoir, Kosi Irrigation, Adwa Dam, Reconstruction of Hindan Dam, Remodelling of Bhimgoda Headworks, besides Tajewala, Okhla and Kishau Schemes. In addition an amount of Rs. 6.01 crores was recommended by the Working Group for 18 continuing schemes.

Information about area benefit relating to these schemes is not available.

Tourist Places in Kumaon (U.P.)

2571. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many beautiful spots in the Kumaon hills (U.P.) can be developed as tourist spots; and

(b) if so, the names of the places which Government have selected for this purpose?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to develop tourist facilities in an integrated manner in the Kumaon region during the Fourth Plan. Some of the places selected for inclusion are Nainital, Bhimtal, Ranikhet, Almora, Kausani and those along the trek route to Pindari Glacier.

Development of Border Roads of U.P.

2572. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of roads in the Border Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent and the miles of roads constructed in the above region during the above period; and

(c) the schemes carried over to the Fourth Five Year Plan, if any, as also the amount earmarked for this purpose during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Uttar Pradesh Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

I.A.C. Late Flight

2573. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation Fokker Friendship flight which left Delhi on the 28th October, 1966 for Bombay through Ahmedabad landed at Ahmedabad nearly eight hours late; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Airlines Corporation Fokker Friendship aircraft VT-DON operating Delhi-Bombay flight was delayed at Jaipur on 28th October 1966 by eight hours and 39 minutes due to fuel leak detected on the Starboard engine during transit check at Jaipur. Delayed arrival at Ahmedabad was due to the time taken for rectification of technical defects at Jaipur.

Fishery Projects in Orissa

2574. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to help the Government of Orissa in the Fishery projects;

(b) if so, the scheme formulated in this regard;

(c) where it will be started; and

(d) how long it will take for mechanised boats to come into operation in Orissa with cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Fishery projects are included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Orissa Government and Central assistance will be available for these projects in accordance with the pattern prescribed for the purpose.

(b) Schemes have been formulated for development of marine fisheries by introduction of more mechanised fishing boats and provision of processing and marketing facilities as well as for the development of fresh water fisheries in reservoirs and tanks.

(c) Several areas will be covered by these schemes. The scheme for development of marine fisheries by introduction of a large number of mechanised boats will cover the fishing areas around Chandipur, Pradeep and Chandbali.

(d) An expenditure of over Rs. 2 crores is envisaged for the mechanisation programme and it is expected that about 400 boats will be in operation before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period under a phased annual programme.

Central Road Fund Scheme

2575. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Shri Sudhansu Das:**

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have forwarded the schemes to be financed from the Central Road Fund for the year 1966-67;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for grants from the Central Road Fund for 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the total amount asked for?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). No proposals regarding the schemes to be taken up in Orissa during 1966-67 were received from the State Government. However, a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs (Rs. 15.00 lakhs from the State's allocation account and Rs. 2.00 lakhs from the Ordinary Reserve) was provided in the Budget Estimates 1966-67 for expenditure on works in the Orissa State approved for being financed from the Central Road Fund in earlier years.

Loan to Orissa Government to Develop Tourist Centre

2576. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Shri Sudhansu Das:**

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant or loan has been given to the Government of Orissa during 1964-65 and 1965-66 for the development of tourist centres in that State;

(b) if so, the total amount given during the above period; and

(c) the financial assistance given or proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa during 1966-67 in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 1964-65	Rs. 35,948
1965-66	Rs. 32,498
Total :	Rs. 68,446

(c) During the year 1966-67, assistance amounting to Rs. 2,93,322] has been provided for the Government of

Orissa for the construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Ram-bha and for extending the existing Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Puri.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर मील के चिन्ह

2577. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

- श्री बलजीत सिंह :
- श्री चांडक :
- श्री तुला राम :
- श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
- श्री मधु लिये :
- श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

* (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ राज्यों में पहल मील के चिन्ह पत्थरों पर लगे होते थे किन्तु अब उनके स्थान पर किलोमीटर के चिन्ह सीमेंट और कंकरीट के बनाकर लगाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो देश में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए किलोमीटर के चिन्ह सीमेंट से बनाकर लगाने पर सीमेंट का अपव्यय किये जाने जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). मीट्रिक पद्धति के लागू होने के बाद से राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों के फासले किलोमीटरों में दिखाये जाते हैं । मुख्यमार्ग किलोमीटर पत्थरों के लिये अनुमोदित प्रकार की डिजाइन के अनुसार किलोमीटर पत्थर होने चाहिये और ये किसी भी उपयुक्त सामग्री के बनाये जा सकते हैं । सामान्यतः वे उस स्थान में उपलब्ध सबसे अधिक किफायती सामग्री से बनाये जाते हैं । सीमेंट कंकरीट वहीं इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जहां पत्थरों की उपलब्धि किफायती नहीं है ।

Official Language (Legislative) Commission

2578. श्री Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enlarge the membership of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission so that all regional language are represented on the Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work in many regional languages is hampered due to inadequate staff; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir, because the various regional languages are already represented on the Commission.

(b) No, Sir; the Commission is at present mainly occupied with the work of preparation of Hindi versions of Central Acts, etc. and the evolution of a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all regional languages. The translation of the Central Acts etc., in its regional languages other than Hindi is also undertaken by the Commission to the extent possible.

(c) Does not arise.

चैकोस्लोवाकिया में कारगर कीटनाशक दवाई का तैयार किया जाना

2579. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया ने एक बहुत कारगर कीटनाशक दवाई तैयार की है जो एक तोला भर इस्तेमाल

करने से एक बिलियन कोड़ों को मार सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में बेटी को कीड़ों द्वारा पहुंचाई जाने वाली हानि से बचाने के लिये इसका आयात करने का है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्याम शर मिश्र (क) और (ख) . एक समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आई है। मालूम हुआ है कि ऐसी सामग्री की चेकोस्लोवाकिया की प्रयोगशाला में अभी जांच की जा रही है और व्यावसायिक रूप में आई मालूम नहीं होती। प्रकाशित माहिल्य तथा परीक्षण के लिए एक छोटा सा नमूना मंगवाया गया है।

Profession of Accountancy

2580. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Joint Committee of the Councils of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to consider the scope and structure of the profession of accountancy in India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the names of the personnel of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). In August this year, Government had made a suggestion to the Presidents of the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India and the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India that the two Institutes may if they so desire, set up a Joint Committee of the two Institutes to examine the scope and structure of the accountancy profession in India, its standard of education and training, the basis, nature and designation of the qualifications

which it should provide, the necessity or otherwise of continuing the two Institutes in their present form and other related matters. This suggestion was accepted by them and a Joint Committee of the two Institutes comprising of 12 members from each Institute was set up. This Committee had met for the first time at New Delhi on the 30th October, 1966 when it is reported to have agreed in principle that the profession of accountancy is one and an indivisible whole and decided to work out the details and formulate its recommendations on that basis.

(c) The names of the members of the Joint Committee are as follows:—

Representatives of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:

1. Shri G. P. Kapadia
2. Shri G. Basu
3. Shri S. Vaish
4. Shri C. C. Chokshi
5. Shri C. P. Mukherjee
6. Shri S. N. Desai
7. Shri P. Brahmayya
8. Shri M. P. Chitale
9. Dr. R. C. Cooper
10. Shri Rameshwar Thakur
11. Shri V. B. Haribhakti
12. Shri M. K. Mathulla

Representatives of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India:—

1. Shri J. N. Bose
2. Shri D. D. Kalra
3. Shri V. K. Srinivasan
4. Shri R. S. Sadasiva Iyer
5. Shri G. K. Abhyankar
6. Shri S. V. Ayyar
7. Shri S. Lakshminarayana
8. Shri R. Nanabhoy
9. Shri V. C. Rangadurai
10. Shri B. K. Shome
11. Shri L. Swaminathan.
12. Shri N. K. Bose.

**India Belting and Cold Storage (P)
Ltd. Serampore**

2581. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been lodged with the Company Law Board against the India Belting and Cold Storage (P) Limited, Serampore (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the action taken by the Company Law Board;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Company since its inception has never held any meeting of the Board of Directors and Annual General Meeting and has not submitted any return and accounts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Notices have already been issued to the company and its directors in respect of failure to hold the Annual General Meeting and to submit the annual return, the balance-sheet and profit & loss account of the company to the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. The complaints in respect of these offences are likely to be filed shortly in the Court.

Procurement of Sugar for Export

2582. Shri Bibhutji Mishra: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the F.O.R. price at Bombay Port at which the various factories supplied sugar for export through that Port during the years 1964 and 1965;

(b) the quantity of sugar proposed to be procured from factories in Maharashtra for export next year; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding the procurement of sugar for export at the most economical rate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The f.o.r. port price excluding the Central Excise Duty of raw sugar exported through Bombay port in 1964 and 1965 was as under:

1964: Rs. 85 per quintal excluding cane purchase tax.

1965: Rs. 92 per quintal including cane purchase tax.

(b) Procurement of raw sugar for export during 1967 is still to be decided.

(c) Tenders are invited from factories to quote maximum economy offered for manufacture of raw sugar and the quantity they can supply. Those factories, the f.o.r. port price of which is the lowest, are selected.

Concentration of Agricultural Inputs

**2583. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Firodia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested concentration of agricultural inputs in potentially surplus districts so that a larger marketable surplus of foodgrains is available for re-distribution; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this and other suggestions of the Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions have been noted.

Delhi Milk Scheme

2584. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of depot managers who were either discharged or who resigned from service themselves since the commencement of the Delhi Milk Scheme to date;

(b) the amount of Security Deposits collected by the Delhi Milk Scheme from the said Depot Managers and the amount refunded to them so far;

(c) the number of Depot Managers whose Security deposits have not been returned to date as also of those to whom the Security Deposits have not been refunded for more than six months and the reasons therefor;

(d) the date of the oldest case of non-refund of Security Deposit to the Depot Manager; and

(e) the amount of interest accrued to the Delhi Milk Scheme at the rate of 6 per cent per annum due to non-refund of the Security Deposit within a period two months from the date of discharge or resignation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 1196, upto 25th November, 1966.

(b) A security of Rs. 200 is collected from each Depot Manager in instalments of Rs. 10 per month. The individual is required to open a saving bank account pledged in the name of the Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme, in a post office. The first instalment towards the security is deposited in cash and subsequent instalments are collected from the monthly pay of the Depot Manager and deposited in his saving bank account, till the total amount of security, viz., Rs. 200, is completed. In case any individual Depot Manager is discharged or resigns from service before the completion of service of 20 months, the total amount of security deposit made in the saving bank account is proportionately reduced. The saving bank account is released to the individual when he leaves service after reconciliation of his accounts. The exact amount of security deposits made by

the Ex-Depot Managers are being finalised and will be placed on the Table of the Houses as early as possible.

Security deposits have been released in respect of 227 Ex-Depot Managers. The exact amount refunded to them is being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(c) The total number of Ex-Depot Managers whose security deposits has not been released is 969. The number of cases pending for more than six months is 899.

The delay in not refunding the security deposits is due to the labour and complexities involved in the scrutiny of the accumulated records of the depots. Efforts are being continued for settling these accounts, after which the admissible refunds will be made to the persons concerned.

(d) 30th April, 1960.

(e) No interest has accrued to the Delhi Milk Scheme. Any interest that may accrue on the deposits made will be payable to the Depot Manager concerned on release of his security deposit.

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

2585. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed on acquisition of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that at Diga Tourist Centre in District Midnapur, West Bengal, an artificial lake is being constructed and for this purpose, hundred of bighas of rich agricultural land are being acquired;

(c) whether this is being done with the knowledge or help of the Central Government; and

(d) whether it is a part of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). Executive instructions have been issued to the State Governments to avoid acquisition of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes as far as possible.

2. It is not a fact that an artificial lake is being constructed at Digha Tourist Centre in District Midnapur, West Bengal. Seven hundred acres of land are however being acquired for development of Digha as a seaside health resort. Digging of earth out of natural depressions is being done in the area for developing land surrounding these depressions. Development works have already started in 300 acres of which 65 acres are agricultural, but by no means good agricultural land. The effect of this acquisition on food production, is reported to be negligible. All the lands were taken possession of under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, after payment of compensation to the owners. Development of Digha as a seaside health resort is included in the State Plan.

श्रीबराय इण्टरकाण्टिनेन्टल होटल, नई दिल्ली

2586. श्री किसान पटनायक : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने श्रीबराय इण्टरकाण्टिनेन्टल होटल, नई दिल्ली के निर्माण के लिये कितना ऋण दिया है तथा ऋण की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) अब तक इस ऋण की कितनी किश्तों का भुगतान होटल द्वारा किया जा चुका है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) श्रीबराय

इण्टरकाण्टिनेन्टल होटल के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Damage to Crops due to Cyclone

2587. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyclonic storm has damaged crops in Madras coast in early second week of this month; and

(b) if so, the value of crops damaged?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). As a result of the two cyclones during November, 1966, the following is the position regarding the estimated damages to crops, plantations, etc in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput districts in Madras State as per information so far received:

PADDY:

Standing paddy crops over an extent of 6,000 acres can be considered totally lost due to submersion and will involving replanting. The cost of seeds and fertilizers for raising a fresh crop on these 6,000 acres would be approximately Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The presumptive value of the produce lost as far as these 6,000 acres are concerned, is Rs. 24.00 lakhs. It is estimated that about 2,800 acres have been sand-cast to different degrees. In about 2,000 acres, the silting is light, that is about 3" to 6" and in about 800 acres, it is heavy, that is 6" to 18". The total cost of 'heavy' reclamation and 'light' reclamation will come to Rs. 8.00 lakhs. Yield has been considerably affected in an extent of about 36,500 acres where the loss is likely to be of the order of

20 per cent to 30 per cent of total yield. It is estimated that the loss of produce will be of the order of Rs. 29,20,000. It would also involve an expenditure of Rs. 9,12,500 to apply an extra dose of fertilizer as a rejuvenation dose to obtain near-normal yield in these lands.

Cocoanut Trees:

About 1.50 lakhs of cocoanut trees have been uprooted or badly damaged. It has been estimated that loss of annual income to the farmers on this score would be of the order of Rs. 37.5 lakhs. The cost of fresh seedlings and labour for replacing the lost trees will alone come to Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Betel Vines:

About 500 acres of betel vines have been very adversely affected. At least a loan of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be required for replanting these areas with betel vines. Loss of annual income on this score is likely to be of the order of Rs. 10,00,000.

Plantains:

About 700 acres of plantain crops have been adversely affected. It is estimated that the loss of annual income on this score would be likely to be of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs. The cost of replanting these areas with fresh plantain crops will come to Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

Fruit bearing gardens:

About 600 acres of fruit gardens consisting mainly of mango trees, have been affected considerably. The cost of replanting these mango groves would be of the order of Rs. 1.80 lakhs. The loss of annual income on this score would be Rs. 9 lakhs.

Casuarina Plantations:

It is reported that casuarina trees on an extent of 350 acres have been badly damaged. The loss of income suffered by the ryots in this regard is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1.75 lakh.

Central Road Fund Allocation for Madras State

2588. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Madras State for the Fourth Plan for roads under the Central Road Fund allocations for Madras State;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Madras has asked recently for Central Aid for the approach roads for the Tirunelveli junction over-bridge; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) An amount of Rs. 139 lakhs is likely to accrue to the allocation account of the State in the Central Road Fund during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural College at Bohani

2589. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Central Government for establishing an Agricultural College at Bohani, Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh by utilising the land, building and hostel already available there;

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

(c) when the College, as requested by people, will be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

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

Chief Ministers' Conference on Food Policy

2590. Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Panna Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers was held on the 16th November, 1966 to finalise the Food Policy; and

(b) if so, the result of the meeting and the details of the policy finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A meeting of the Chief Ministers was held on the 16th November, 1966, to consider the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1966.

(b) Attention is invited to the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 22nd November, 1966, containing the conclusions reached at the Chief Ministers' Conference.

Lokpreeya Chit Fund (Private) Limited, Delhi

2591. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lokpreeya Chit Fund (Private) Limited, Faiz Road, Delhi, has gone into liquidation and a Liquidator has been appointed under the Companies Law;

(b) if so, the reasons for the appointment of the liquidator;

(c) whether the Registrar of Companies has initiated any action to protect and safeguard the creditors (Chit-holders) money;

(d) whether the assets and bank balances have been taken over by the Registrar of Companies or the Official

Liquidator, if so, the details of the assets taken over; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the complaints made by the chit-holders regarding mismanagement and non-payment of the amount due on the due date, if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir. The company has gone into members' voluntary winding up and appointed Shri R. S. Oberoi as its Liquidator. However, the winding up proceedings and the appointment of the Liquidator are not in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) Reasons for the winding up and appointment of the Liquidator are not known;

(c) Yes. Steps have been taken by the Registrar of Companies to obtain explanation regarding certain aspects of the company's financial affairs.

(d) The Companies Act does not provide for taking over of assets and bank balances of companies in liquidation by Registrar of Companies. The question of taking over of such assets by the Official Liquidator does not also arise, since the company is purported to have gone into voluntary liquidation;

(e) Yes. As the matters complained of *prima facie* give rise to civil liabilities, the complaints were advised to take action under section 433/434 of the Companies Act for the winding up of the company by the court or such other legal action as might be considered necessary.

राजस्थान में सहकारीता के विकास के
बीनी मिलें

2592. श्री प० ला० बाबुपाल :
क्या खेद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के कृषि-प्रधान जिले, श्रीगंगानगर में सहकारिता के आधार पर दो चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना स्थापित कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अंशदारी-सदस्यों ने इन चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिये अपनी अंश-पूजी भी राज्य सरकारों के पास जमा कर दी है और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कुल कितनी राशि जमा की है; और

(ग) यदि, श्रीगंगानगर में चीनी मिलें स्थापित न करने का निर्णय किया गया है, तो सरकार अंशधारियों द्वारा जमा की गई अंश-पूजी को वापस क्यों नहीं कर रही है?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामबर मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में एक सहकारी चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने के लाइसेंस के लिए कृषक सहकारी शुगर फैक्टरी लि०, गजसिंगपुर से एक प्रार्थना-पत्र राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश के साथ प्राप्त हुआ था। केन्द्रीय सरकार के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मीके पर की गई जांच के उपरान्त उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र मुख्य रूप से गन्ने की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण नामंजूर कर दिया गया था।

(ख) सदस्यों से 3.2 लाख रुपये इकट्ठे किये गये थे। यह राशि सहकारी समिति के खाते में जमा की गई थी न कि राज्य सरकार के पास।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

**Jayanti Shipping Company
Establishment at Madras**

2593. Shri Nambiar:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Transport, Avia-

tion, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jayanti Shipping Company's Establishments at Madras are being closed down after the taking over of management of Jayanti-Shipping Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees being retrenched; and

(d) the action taken to provide alternative employment?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The services of all the employees of the Jayanti Shipping Company establishment at Madras have been dispensed with as a measure of economy. 20 employees are affected by this measure. It has not been possible to offer alternative employment to these persons.

Food Corporation of India

2594. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Four Regional Food Directorates and the Procurement Unit of Madhya Pradesh are being taken over by Food Corporation of India during 1966-67;

(b) whether a draft Food Corporation of India Amendment Bill envisaging the terms and conditions of transfer of existing Food Department employees was forwarded to the Employees' Association for their comments; and

(c) If so, under what authority the Constitutional safeguard provided under Article 311 of the Constitution to permanent employees and the decisions of the Supreme Court to that effect are being violated and ignored in the proposed draft the Food Corporation of India Amendment Bill and even against the guarantee given by the Minister of State for Food and Agriculture on 11th April, 1966 in this House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Only the depots in the Southern Region, Orissa Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Delhi and Punjab and the Procurement Units in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have so far been transferred to the Food Corporation of India. No firm date for the transfer of the depots in the Western and Eastern Regions has been fixed as yet, but these are likely to be transferred during the course of the next financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The presumption that either the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution or the assurance given in this Sabha by the Minister of State for Food on the 11th April, 1966 are proposed to be violated is not correct.

Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur

2595. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was ordered into the affairs of Swadeshi cotton Mill, Kanpur, and other concerns headed by Jaipuria's in 1964;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been completed; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) In September, 1964, an investigation into the affairs of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. and Jaipuria Brothers Ltd. was ordered

under section 237(b) of the Companies Act.

(b) and (c). Scrutiny of the books of accounts and the oral evidence have been completed and the report is under preparation.

Sugar Factories

2596. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many sugar factories had to be closed owing to drought conditions last year and this year;

(b) their names alongwith the losses incurred by them on account of their closure;

(c) when the same will be opened;

(d) the arrangements made to pay lay-off charges to the labourers; and

(e) how many applications recommended by the State Governments are pending for issue of licences and for what places and when they will be disposed of?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No sugar factory closed down in the season 1965-66 owing to drought conditions. During the season 1966-67, the following two sugar factories have reported that they will not work on account of lack of cane due to drought conditions:—

1. The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Mandya (Mysore State).
2. The Seth Govind Ram Sugar Mills, Mehdiapur Road, (Madhya Pradesh).

The losses to be incurred by these sugar factories are not known.

(c) Factories are expected to work during the next season 1967-68.

(d) The State Governments concerned are looking into these arrangements.

(e) 48 applications recommended by State Governments for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories are pending. These applications will be taken up for consideration when a decision to licence more new factories against the Fourth Plan target is reached. State-wise position of these applications showing the proposed location of the factories is given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7440/66].

Agricultural Production Programme in Mysore

2597. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high-yielding variety in Agricultural Production Programme has been introduced in Mysore State during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof as regards, the seeds supplied, varieties introduced, acreage cultivated, Central assistance given and the results achieved; and

(c) the programme of high-yielding varieties in the State during the Fourth Plan as proposed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The High-Yielding Varieties Programme was launched from the Kharif Season of 1966-67 in all the State including Mysore State.

During the current discussions on State Plans the Mysore Government had accepted a target of 15.825 lakh acres for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The actual coverage under High-Yielding Varieties Programme during the last Kharif season in the State was 92.750 acres against a target of

1,665,000 acres. The target for Rabi Summer 1966-67 has been fixed at 1,37,000 acres.

National Highways and Bridges in Mysore

2598. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the National Highways and bridges in Mysore State during the Third Plan Period;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure if any;

(c) the amount allotted to other States under the same programme in the Third Plan period; and

(d) the programme of National Highways in Mysore State during the Fourth Plan period with the proposed provision of expenditure?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 103.66 lakhs was allotted to Mysore during the Third Five Year Plan for construction of National Highways (Original) works for roads and bridges. Against this, the actual expenditure was Rs. 88.52 lakhs. The main reasons for shortfall in expenditure were (i) delay in land acquisition proceedings, (ii) late fixation of agencies for execution of works, and (iii) economy measures adopted towards the close of the plan period.

(c) A statement showing the final allotments made to State Governments other than Mysore for the construction of National Highways (Original) works during the Third Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7441/66].

(d) The Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of National Highways has not so far been finalised.

Assistance to Mysore State

2599. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have been asking the Central Government for a long time past, for financial assistance as regards the ore carrying roads in the State of Mysore;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount promised;

(c) whether the promised amount has been paid; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount asked for is Rs. 986.05 lakhs and that promised is Rs. 348.75 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Payment is being made every year on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred on the approved works subject to the limit of the amount of grant agreed to. To the end of 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 144.51 lakhs was payable by the Government of India on account of the ore carrying roads and this amount has been paid.

Ports in Mysore

2600. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent and the work done under port development during the Third Plan period in Mysore State;

(b) the length of the coastal line offering port facilities in the State with the names of ports;

(c) the extent to which they were developed during the Third Plan period;

(d) the reasons for the slow pace for progress of Mangalore and Karwar Ports; and

(e) when these ports will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Central Sector of the Third Five Year Plan included an outlay of Rs. 59.12 lakhs for the development of minor ports in Mysore State. The State Government, however, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 62.88 lakhs on the Central Sector schemes in the Third Plan period. The details of work done are indicated below:—

Name of Port	Work done (completed).
Mangalore (Improvement to existing port).	Extension of workshop facilities. Investigations for all weather port. Beach protection and wind screen with casurina. Plantation on South Sandspit. Acquisition of 100 H. P. Launch. Acquisition of Mobile crane.
Karwar	A lighterage wharf for landing and Shipp- of cargo. A transit shed for storage of cargo. Provision of Tug, Pilot launch and Water barge.
Honavar	4 R.C.C. Jetties for loading iron ore.
General	A dredging unit consisting of a 2 ton garb dredger, one tug, two 100 ton dumb Hopper barges and one reclamation barge have been procured. Hydrographic surveys of Coondapur, Honavar, Tadri and Belkeri ports were conducted.

(b) The total length is 155 nautical miles (287 Kilometers). The ports are:—

1. Majali
2. Karwar including Sadashivgad
3. Binge
4. Chendia
5. Belikeri
6. Ankola
7. Gangawali.
8. Tadri
9. Kumta.
10. Honavar
11. Manki
12. Murdeshwar
13. Shirali
14. Bhatkal
15. Byndoor
16. Coondapur
17. Hangarkatta
18. Malpe
19. Mangalore

(c) The information is covered in reply to part (a).

(d) and (e). The first stage development of Karwar Port had been taken up by the State Government during the Third Plan as programmed. The State Government has prepared a project report for the second stage development of Karwar. The cost of developing Karwar as an all-weather port is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. The State Government have proposed that provision should be made in the Central Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Karwar, including the provision of mechanical ore handling equipment. The proposals relating to the Fourth Plan for intermediate and minor ports are being finalised.

In regard to Mangalore (existing port) certain schemes included in the Central Sector were dropped by the State Government in order to accommodate other priority schemes regarding minor ports. A new major port at Mangalore (Panambur) is also being

developed and is expected to be completed by 1971.

Issue Prices of Imported Wheat and Milo

2601. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the issue price of imported wheat and milo;

(b) whether it is also proposed to increase the issue price of rice; and

(c) the extent to which the prices have been increased and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The issue prices of imported wheat and milo supplied from Central stocks have been raised with effect from 15-11-66.

(b) The question of revising the issue price of rice is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The issue prices of wheat and milo have been raised by Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 7.00 per quintal respectively. The increases have been necessitated in order to narrow down the gap between the low price of imported foodgrains and the price of indigenous foodgrains and also to reduce the amount of subsidy being borne by the Central Government.

भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पर चावल का बोरी छिपे साना ले जाया जाना

2602. श्री शिंकरे :

श्री यु० इ० सिंह :

श्री हुकूम खन् कश्वाय :

क्या खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पर कुछ व्यापारी तिब्बत में बोरी-छिपे चावल ले जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि इसमें कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों का भी हाथ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में नलकूप

2603. श्री शिकरे :

श्री ए० ड० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में नलकूप लगाने की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अक्टूबर, 1966 से लेकर आज तक कितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं और कितने नलकूपों के लिए बिजली दी गई है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त कितनी राशि नलकूप लगाने में खर्च की गई है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम धर शिप्र) : (क) राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 90 अतिरिक्त गहरे नलकूप, 3000 अतिरिक्त कम गहरे नलकूप तथा 30,000 अतिरिक्त बोर एवं डग कुएँ तैयार करने की योजना तैयार की है । सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में गहरे नलकूप खोदने के लिए समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन के 2 रिगों को भेजने की व्यवस्था की गई है । कम गहरे नलकूपों तथा बोर एवं

डग कुएँ के लिए राज्य सरकार देवी मंडियों से अतिरिक्त हस्त-बोरिंग संंत्रों तथा हल्की परकुशन रिगों को प्राप्त कर रही है । कुछ रिग खरीदी भी जा चुकी हैं । विदेशों से रिगों का आयात करने के लिए भी तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु निचाई के लिए 2,130 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे । इसी प्रकार देहात में बिजली लगाने के लिए 900 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी । भारत सरकार ने लघु निचाई तथा देहात में बिजली लगाने के अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकार का निम्न लिखित प्रतिष्ठा सहायता दी है :—

राय

(1) गहरे नलकूपों का निर्माण, मरम्मत तथा पानी के लिए नालियों का निर्माण	150 लाख
(2) कम गहरे कुएँ तथा डग कुएँ का निर्माण	335 लाख
(3) नदियों तथा नहरों पर पम्प सेट लगाना	25 लाख
(4) नलकूपों पर बिजली लगाना तथा पम्प सेट लगाना	600 लाख
	<hr/>
	1,110 लाख

Collision of Indian Ship with Liberian Tanker

2604. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Motor Vessel "JALA VIKRAM" and the Liberian Tanker "GEORGE VERGOTTIS" collided off Port Tewfik at the Red Sea end of the Suez Canal on the 16th November, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the loss suffered by the Indian vessel?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A collision took place between these two ships on 17th November, 1966. A preliminary inquiry under the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, will be held by the Mercantile Marine Department, on our vessel's arrival at Bombay and the cause of the collision and the loss suffered by the vessel will be assessed. There has, however, been no loss of life or cargo or injury to any person.

Bagalkot Cement Co., Bijapur

**2605. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bagalkot Cement Company Ltd., Bijapur, Mysore State have committed certain violations of the Companies Act; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman): (a) Some complaints to the effect that the management of the company have infringed the provisions of some sections of the Companies Act have been received.

(b) An Inspector has been appointed under section 237(b) of the Companies Act to investigate into the affairs of the company.

Utilisation of Loans for Roads

2606. Shri Sheo Narayan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has submitted any report on the utilisation of the loans for roads; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of India have received only one loan for roads so far from the World Bank, namely, the credit of 60 million dollars afforded by the International Development Association, an affiliate of the Bank, for the construction of certain selected road and bridge works in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Maharashtra. The Bank have not furnished any specific report on the utilisation of this loan. The International Development Association have, however, been deputing their representatives for the purpose of carrying out periodical inspections of the works covered by the credit and on the basis of these inspections the Association have been forwarding from time to time their comments to the Government of India. In such communications and in the course of discussions during the inspection of works, the International Development Association have pointed out delays mainly in respect of the acquisition of land, procurement of imported equipment required for the execution of the works and the construction of two bridges. Necessary action has been initiated to obviate the recurrence of such delays.

M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Ltd., Delhi

**2606-A. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:**

Shri Nardoo Snatak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an administrator to look after the interests of the numerous depositors of M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Ltd., Delhi;

(b) if so, the scheme thereof; and

(c) the time by which the first instalment of principal amount will be repaid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). One of the directors of the Company has submitted a scheme of arrangement with depositors, under Section 391 of the Companies Act, to the Rajasthan High Court. In their representation, under Section 394A of the Companies Act, Company Law Board have made certain submissions to the High Court with a view to protecting the interest of creditors. The matter is now pending in the High Court.

M/s. Anand Finance (P) Ltd., Delhi

2606-B. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top Central Government officers had deposited huge amounts of money with M/s. Anand Finance Private Ltd., Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to watch the interest of such depositors, Government had appointed an Administrator for the purpose;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint Administrators in respect of other firms who have accepted deposits from the general public to the tune of crores of rupees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and why the Administrator was appointed for M/s. Anand Finance Private Ltd. only?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The list of persons from whom the Company has accepted deposits, as available with the Company Law Board, does not contain particulars of occupation and designation of the depositors. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate whether the depositors include "top Central Government Officers".

(b) Government has not appointed any Administrator. However, on a petition under Section 391 of the Companies Act, High Court, Punjab has appointed a new Board of Directors with Shri M. N. Kaul, M.P., as Chairman.

(c) Government has no power to appoint Administrators under the Companies Act with a view to taking over the management of companies which have been accepting deposits from public, but on notice received from the Court, the Company Law Board will make appropriate submissions in each case for the Court's consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

M/s. B. Dharam Singh & Co., New Delhi

2606-C. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. B. Dharam Singh & Co. (P) Ltd., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi and its subsidiaries under the control of the same directors have accepted deposits at fixed terms to the tune of several hundred lakhs of rupees from the general public;

(b) if so, the amount of such deposits;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the firms have refused payment of the principal amounts and stopped paying monthly interest to the depositors for the last several months; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint an Administrator just as they have done in the case of M/s. Anand Finance (P) Ltd. for the above firm also to protect the interests of the depositors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The Company has accepted deposits from the public to the tune of several lakhs of rupees, but the exact amount of such deposits could not yet be ascertained, as the accounts of the company have not been audited since 1961.

(c) Complaints received by the Company Law Board indicate that the management have refused payments to depositors in several cases.

(d) On a petition under Section 391 of the Companies Act, the High Court, Punjab have appointed a Board of Directors of Anand Finance Private Limited. Government had no hand in the said appointment.

Reserve Bank Loan to Bihar Cooperatives

2606-D. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India propose to sanction a loan of Rs. 4 crores for short term to Bihar Cooperatives;

(b) if so, the conditions of the loan;

(c) the steps to be taken so that the conditions of loan are fulfilled; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LIKELIHOOD OF SUSPENSION OF U.S. GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported likelihood of suspension of U.S. grain shipments.

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरी एक व्यवस्था है। इस घनान आकर्षण से बिहार राज्य के अनाज का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में जो काल-एटेंशन और काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिये गये हैं, क्या उनका जवाब इसी के साथ आयेगा और उन पर सवाल-जवाब होगा, जैसा कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र पर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने शाम को 6 बजे रखा है, इस वक्त एक से ज्यादा नहीं ले सकता हूँ।

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): At present the bulk of our requirements of imported foodgrains are imported from USA under P L 480. The balance of funds still available under the September 1964 Agreement, as amended by exchange of letters from time to time, would enable a shipment of about 3.5 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo from U.S.A in December, 1966 With the quantities which have al-

ready been shipped or are expected to be shipped in December, 1966, the firm availability of wheat, milo and rice in January 1967 would be about 5.6 lakh tonnes. Our requirement of food grains at the present level of distribution from the Central stocks is about 8 lakh tonnes of imported foodgrains per month. We have, therefore, to fill in a gap of about 2.4 lakh tonnes in January and also provide for necessary imports for arrival during the month of February, 1967 onwards.

In August last, we had requested the U.S. Government for an additional allotment of two million tonnes of wheat and 0.25 million tonnes of rice under PL 480 for shipment up to December, 1966. The U.S. Government allotted additional funds under PL 480 in October, 1966 for purchase of about 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

We had also made a proposal to the U.S. Government at the end of September, 1966 for the import under PL 480 of foodgrains for the calendar year 1967.

The delay in the finalisation of a new agreement appears to be due to the low state of the U.S. wheat reserves and the enactment of the new legislation amending the United States PL 480, which has been completed only recently. The U.S. Government have also been anxious, since their wheat reserves at present are very low, and some other important wheat producing countries have had bumper wheat crops, that these countries should take a larger share in meeting the food shortage in India and in providing a wider base for food assistance to this country.

We have no information about the alleged likelihood of suspension by U.S.A. of grain shipments to this country. So far as we are aware, no such decision has been taken, by the U.S. Government.

If a new agreement with the U.S. Government is not entered into with-

in the next few days, there would undoubtedly be a break in the continuity of shipments in December resulting in a shortfall in supplies in January. In order to meet this eventuality, we are taking steps for the purchase and timely import of some quantities of wheat on a commercial basis to cover this gap in the availabilities of foodgrains in January, 1967. In view of our extremely difficult foreign exchange position, we cannot naturally embark on any large scale imports of wheat on a commercial basis and we are hoping that a new agreement with the U.S. Government would be possible very soon.

We have also made approaches to certain other countries for supply of wheat on special terms.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the reported new agreement of which mention has been made in the call attention notice is on the basis of the insistence of the US Government that foodgrains would be supplied only on the basis of cash and carry and whether a deadlock had been on that issue with the result there is the discontinuation of the supply which was already committed by the US overnment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; that is not a fact.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Two questions are allowed, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Only one.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You have been allowing two questions to the Member who gives notice.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; she is mistaken; only one question is allowed for each Member.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Bell Mission that has enquired into our requirements for food have recommended the necessity of procuring food and at present there is another Committee or Mission sent from Washington that has enquired into

(Shri Hem Barua).

necessity, and from Washington it has been said that it was only in October that our Government have requested Washington to send us foodgrains and all that. In that context, may I know how far it is a fact that the stand our Government have taken on the Vietnam issue has affected the US decision to impose a freeze on sending foodgrains as required by us?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as I am aware, I do not think that it has anything to do with the decision with regard to the PL 480 arrangements.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Now that this crisis has arisen, and the Minister himself has said that during January and February we are likely to run into great difficulties, although many warnings had been given that we should not allow our food position to become dependent on PL 480 precisely for this reason, may I know what steps, in view of this new emergency, the Government propose to take during these intervening months to mobilise more fully whatever is available internally in this country, so that it may be properly procured and evenly rationed out, instead of—as is reported—the tendency of the Government to relax its policy of procurement and rationing and go in the opposite directions?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are intensifying our efforts at procurement and I am hoping that the State Governments' performance would be satisfactory in this respect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The question of import under PL 480 has become a question of national humiliation for the country. I would like to know whether it is a fact that this dillydally tactics of the US Government is due to the fact that they would supply regularly under PL 480 they will delay it till the elections are over—only if they get a Government of their own choice after the elections.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is rather an embarrassing question for me to answer with regard to the policy of another government. I do not think that is the policy of the US Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are delaying matters.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not referred to the recent statement of President Johnson.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied that he does not think that is the policy.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The hesitancy of the US Government on the issue of foodgrains is similar to the hesitancy on the Bokaro crisis and also in the matter of setting up the fertiliser complex, in the fertiliser deal, where the US Government refused to concede our demand unless certain conditions favourable to the industry there were conceded. Now that the special agricultural Mission of the President of the US has come and says that the agricultural programmes are now of a serious nature, may I know whether the Minister holds out a better prospect of US food and than before?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really could not follow the trend of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Minister holds out better promise now than before.

Shri Alvares: Now that the Mission has said that our agricultural programmes are of a most serious nature than previously, does the Government hold out better prospects of US food aid than before?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given main statement.
whatever prospects are there in my

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : श्रीमन्, सरकार एक तरफ अपने को तटस्थ कहती है, दूसरी तरफ मांगने के लिये दूसरे देशों के दरवाजे पर जाती है। तटस्थ के मायने हैं— दरिया के किनारे पर बैठा हुआ, दरिया पर वही बैठा है जो घरवालों से नाराज हो या जो खुदगामी बनना चाहता हो। एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक को दक्षिण विद्यतनाम जाने की सुविधा नहीं दे रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ शिकायत करते हैं कि हम को वह खाने के लिये नहीं दे रहा है, दोनों में से कौन सी पालिसी चल सकती है, भोज्य मांगने की चल सकती है या तटस्थता की चल सकती है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो दाम्त को दास्त न कह सके, प्रार दुश्मन का दुश्मन न कह सके, वह क्या जिन्दगी है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni) : Whatever may be the real facts about the supply of foodgrains by the USA, the foreign press has been playing up this aspect of the matter and attributing motives of political pressure on our Government; in view of this fact, may I know whether the Government is serious about the building up of the buffer-stock which they have given out previously, and whether they would like to enter into bilateral agreements with such countries as USSR, where there is reported to be a bumper wheat crop and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in this direction in right earnest first for building up, buffer stocks and also for negotiating with countries where foodgrains are available?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Buffer stocks cannot be built up when there has been continuous drought for two years. That can be done only when there is normal production and it would be our endeavour to do so. Regarding bilateral agreements, we are trying to get foodgrains from whatever sources they are available. But unfortunately no other country except USA has got

quantities of such magnitude which we require.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : श्रीमन्, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में अनाज का लदान स्थगित किये जाने की सम्भावना के आधार पर क्या सरकार ने कानूनन राजनिग क्षेत्र में राशन की कटौती करने का विचार किया है और किया है तो किस मात्रा में किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: On this we have not taken any decision yet. The whole position will be reviewed by about 15th December.

श्री नव लिये (मुर्गैर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का अनाज अमरीका सिनेटर जीर्ज मेक्गवर्न के इस मापण को प्रार गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

I think any freeze at this time is a politically hazardous operations on our part. The Indian Government is faced with an election in February and any acute shortage on the eve of that election might very well bring down the Government that is friendly to us.

श्रीर अने टाइटन-क्रॉफ उद्योग के महापुरु का यह वाक्य है। टाइटन-क्रॉफ उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि कौन हैं ?

While none is sure of the President's current intentions he appears determined to give India a jolt both on account of his impression of inadequate performance and also on account of her unhelpful Vietnam policy.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन यह राय का मसला न केवल अमरीकी राजनीति का बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति का प्रश्न भी बन गया है, इसलिये इसकी रौशननी में मुल्क को बाध के बारे में जल्द से जल्द एक निश्चित समय के अन्दर, आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकारी चतुर्थ योजना में कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have dealt with this on very many occasions. We have a plan and we hope to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains by the end of the fourth plan.

Shrimati Renuka Rey (Malda): In view of the Minister's reply that these 2 million tonnes will not in any case arrive in time and the fact that USA have been very concerned about the fertiliser conditions which the private interests in USA want to their own benefit and also other political factors, I would like to know whether the minister has taken a firm decision to procure 2 million tonnes within the country and inform the US Government that while we appreciate their help very much, this two million tonnes is not necessary?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think we are in a position to take that attitude. First of all, it is not merely question of 2 million tonnes. We have to tide over the whole of 1967 till we get the normal kharif crop. Therefore, if it is not available from USA on those terms, on other terms we should get it either from USA or other countries.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मुझे कन्नौज में दो दिन पहले एक देहाती ने कहा :

“खायें खसम की, गायें यार की” ।

मेहूँ खायें अमरीका का, गीत गायें रूस का ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : यह श्रीरतों की बात है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जनाब आप की सरकार भी तो श्रीरतों की सरकार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाजस में श्रीरत, मदं बराबर हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खास तौर से महावीर त्यागी जी, आप तो जानते ही हैं । और, इस अवस्था में मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या अमरीका की सरकार या उनसे जुड़े हुए

किन्हीं तत्वों ने भारत सरकार को सलाह दी कि वे रूस से भी अन्न मंगवायें और अगर ऐसी बात हो तो भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, as I already stated, we are trying to find out whether foodgrains will be available from other sources also. We have also contacted USSR in this connection.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब आना बाकी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा तो है कि उनसे बातचीत की है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अमरीका सरकार या उससे किन्हीं जुड़े हुए तत्वों ने क्या उनको सलाह दी कि आप रूस से गेहूँ मांगें; हाँ या ना में जवाब दें ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether USA advised this Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No such advice has been given.

श्री मधु लिये : यह अखबारों में है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं समझता हूँ जवाब वह समझ कर ही दे रहे हैं क्योंकि विशेषाधिकार का सवाल हो जायेगा ।

Shri P. E. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether during our Prime Minister's visit to USA and her talks which the US President there was any indication given about US's anxiety for other countries to take the largest share of food supplies to meet the food shortage in India; if not, whether the latest communique signed by the two Presidents of UAR and Yugoslavia and our Prime Minister has created this trouble?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think this communique has anything to do with this.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Minister in his earlier reply stated that he does not know if there is any decision with regard to freeze on the part of USA. May I draw his attention to the Press interview given by the Prime Minister—day-before-yesterday's papers have published it—in which she calls for austerity because there is a freeze? I would like to know: (a) if there is a freeze on the part of USA or not, and (b) whether that contact with the USSR has been made and what is the response? He simply stated that they are in contact with the USSR Government. I would like to know what has been the response of the Government of USSR which allegedly has a bumper crop this year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, we have formally approached the USSR Government to find out whether they can spare any foodgrains for us, particularly wheat. We have not had any response as yet.

Shri Nath Pai: What about the "freeze"? Sir, I quoted the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He says that there has been no response.

Shri Nath Pai: I am satisfied with that. He said that there has been no response. It is an understandable, intelligible answer. What about the first part of my question, about the "freeze" on the part of USA?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. As I have already said, there is likely to be a gap, particularly in January-February, in regard to meeting up that gap we have to take certain steps and that is what the Prime Minister has referred to.

Shri Nath Pai: "Freeze" is the word, Mr. Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Judging by the past and present attitudes of other countries, to what extent is the appeal for near global aid likely to bear fruit and to what extent all the troubles that are envisaged in

January-February likely to affect the election schedule, and may I know whether Government are in a position to categorically state in the House that their efforts, feeble as they were, to unearth hoarded food grains have met with ignominious failure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as January-February is concerned, as I have already stated, we are making arrangements to get foodgrains for January-February.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent will they bear fruit?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We will see that it bears fruits. As far as unearthing of hoarded foodgrains is concerned, in certain States our efforts have been successful and in certain other States they have not been successful.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very vague answer. Let us have a categorical answer.

Mr. Speaker: He has asked so many questions in one. He has asked about the election schedule also, whether it will be affected.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the food situation is likely to affect the elections.

Shri Maheshwar Nalk (Mayur-Bhanj): It is reported in the newspapers that India's request for food has been dealt with by the Departments concerned of the US Government and is pending with the President of USA and that the US President has asked the Indian Government to secure foodgrains from different countries. What is the attitude of the Government to this position?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The US President has not made any suggestion at any time. The position is that our requirements are of a certain magnitude and those quantities are available only from USA. We have to make arrangements for foodgrains from other sources also.

12.21 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur has addressed to me a letter that the discussion on student unrest, which has been put down in the agenda to be taken up at 5 p.m. might be taken up at 4-30 so that two or three more Members could be accommodated and he could reply to the debate, as he has the right of reply. So, that discussion would be taken up at 4-30 p.m., as desired. We will take up at 6 p.m. the other Calling Attention Notice about starvation conditions in Bihar. The half an hour discussion will be taken up after that.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : अकाल जो पढ़ रहा है बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को नहीं बुलाया है ।

श्री मोर्य : परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि इस विषय पर बहस होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री मोर्य : इन राज्यों में रोज लांग मार रहे हैं । आप पत्रकारों को देखिये । इन पर खाली प्रतिबंध प्रद्वेषन से काम नहीं चलता । अगर रोकना बंद सकता हो तो उसको बंद दीजिये, लेकिन इन्फर खुल पाए तब तक दानी नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Dr. Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Sir, I have also given notice of a Calling Attention about the withdrawal of the Indian contingent from the Asian Games. I am told that it has been disallowed. Sir, I think he must at least make a statement in the House, tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would realise that I have to choose between the importance of one and that of the other, because the time at our disposal is limited.

Dr. Karni Singhji: It can be taken up tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult. Items for those days are already fixed. That is my difficulty. Otherwise, I would have admitted it also as it was important. But there was no time.

Shri Hem Baru (Gauhati): Let there be a statement at least.

Mr. Speaker: That I will try. I will ask him whether he can make a statement.

Dr. Karni Singhji I believe it is still possible for India to send a contingent. There is the time factor for entry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से रोज कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से आप किसी बात को न उठावें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, लेकिन आप भेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह से कैसे सुन सकता हूँ । मेरे पास पचासों नोटिस आते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय पुरी के जंकराचार्य को तो छोड़ा गया लेकिन ब्रह्मचारी को क्यों नहीं छोड़ा गया । प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी को न छोड़ने से काफी उतेजना फैल गई है । क्या सरकार का प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी को छोड़ने का विचार है ।

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy (Markapur): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He has written to me. I will look into it.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, please hear me. Then, rule it out, if you so desire; I do not mind. There was a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion given notice of by Shrimati Vimla Devi. I have been informed that it was not allowed because the Leader of the House has not agreed to the proposal. Under the rules, it is not for the Leader of the House to accept or reject it. The Speaker alone can do it. Rules 189 and 190 say:

"189. If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin with the heading: 'No-Day-Yet-Named motions'.

190. The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

Regarding the steel plant agitation in Andhra Pradesh we have been trying for a discussion in the House all these days and we have approached you in your chamber also. We have given notice of so many motions and short notice questions. The Government are not prepared to raise this question in any way. They do not want to discuss the whole thing. They are very much afraid, of this discussion being taken up here. Therefore, I request you to use your discretionary powers and allow this motion today so that we may have a say on this. In Andhra Pradesh 30 lives have been lost and so many things have happened there.

Mr. Speaker: I admitted it and the sub-committee also gave preference to it. Let me hear what the Minister has to say, whether he can find time for it.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am sorry to say that there is no

time at the disposal of Government for this No-day-yet-named Motion.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): I have been sitting here for the past so many days for the discussion to come up here. They had promised the discussion to me and they have broken that promise. . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, the rule which has been read out says that you, in consultation with the Leader, who is not here, can decide. You have only to consult him. He has no veto. You make the decision. Since you are agreeable to it and he has not got the veto—you have the decisive power—possibly, you may accommodate them; otherwise, they would take an extreme step.

Mr. Speaker: The time has to come out of Government's time; therefore, there consultation or consent was necessary. . . (Interruption). I gave my consent; I admitted it. It was sent to the sub-committee; they also allowed it.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : प्राप प्रश्न
अधिकार का इस्तेमाल न कीजिये ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You can ask the House to be good enough to meet one hour more either tomorrow or the day after—we may sit longer—and that can be counted as a part of the Government time and allotted for this particular question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion (Interruption).

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Probably, the Right Communists want it before they resign and go away from here. . . (Interruption).

Shrimati Vimla Devi: He is sitting there and wants us to sit also like that. . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: When the lady Member stands. . .

Shrimati Vimla Devi: It is not a question of a lady Member and a man-Member. . . (Interruption).

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Sir, I would draw your attention to the continuous promise made by the Leader of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have noted it; I have appreciated that and I have asked them. What does he want of me now?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Please allot 15 minutes in the evening. 30 lives have been lost. There is shooting . . . (Interruption).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र के प्रति जो यह अन्याय हो रहा है वह एक व्यापक अन्याय का अंश है। अपने देश में छः राज्य ऐसे हैं जो कि वर्तमान सरकार को बहुसंख्या में वोट दिया करते हैं, और उन के प्रति यह सरकार उदासीन रहती है, क्योंकि उनसे उसको डर नहीं रहता है। इसलिये यह प्रश्न केवल आन्ध्र का ही न समझ कर के इन छः राज्यों, यानी देश के आधे हिस्सों, का प्रश्न समझ कर, जहाँ पर गरीबी और बेपत्ती इतनी ज्यादा व्याप्त है, इस प्रश्न का लेना चाहिये।

मैं आप की खिदमत में केवल इतना ही प्रार्थना कर दूँ कि आंध्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान इस वरिष्ठ देश के महादरिद्र हिस्से हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आंध्र के प्रति यह सरकार जान बूझ कर अन्याय करती जा रही है, उसको तंग कर रही है।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: We want a discussion to be brought up today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not listen.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Why should you be angry?

Mr. Speaker: That was never imputed to me earlier that I was angry with a lady.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I am the only lady with whom you are angry.

Mr. Speaker: She should not think that. Rather, I have the complaint that she gets angry with me.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I am not angry. Let him say that it will be discussed today. We have waited too long.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1761 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1966.
- (2) The West Bengal Husking Machines (Control) of Operation Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1762 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1966.
- (3) The Maize Zone (Movement Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1763 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1966.
- (4) The Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1806 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7431/66].

**NOTIFICATIONS MAKING AMENDMENTS
TO KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES,
1961**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (1) S.R.O. No. 413/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st November, 1966.
- (2) S.R.O. No. 414/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st November, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7432/66].

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA ON DOCUMENTARY FILMS AND NEWS REELS

Shri C. M. Poonacha: On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on Documentary Films and News Reels. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7434/66].
- (2) Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on Advertising and Visual Publicity. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7434/66].
- (3) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registration of Newspapers for India for the year 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7435/66].

- (4) A Statement showing further decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media relating to Radio and Television upto 1st November, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7436/66].

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): We cannot wait endlessly. What is this? Ask him to make a statement today . . . (Interruption).

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Sir, let the Minister come out with a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not to be recorded.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**

Shrimati Vimla Devi:**

(Shrimati Vimla Devi and Shri Yallamanda Reddy then left the House)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL
SPICES AND CASHEW NUT COMMITTEE
FOR 1964-65 (HINDI VERSION)**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shayam Dhar Misra): I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7437/66].

12.32 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

MINUTES

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): I lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-ninth Sitzings of the Committee on Government Assurances held on the 24th and 25th November, 1966, respectively.

12.32½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1966, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1966, in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1966:—

Enacting formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" substitute "Seventeenth".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" substitute "1966".

Clause 27

3. That at page 10, line 32,—

for "1965" substitute "1966".

Second Schedule

4. That at page 12, line 5,—

for "1965" substitute "1966".

- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th November, 1966.'

- (iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1966'.

12.34 hrs.

POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH, BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.34 ½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND NINTH REPORT

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): I present the Hundred and Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the sixty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of Labour and Employment—Dock Labour Boards of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

12.34½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I present the Sixty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964-65. Audit Report (Civil), 1966 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1966 relating to the Ministries of Transport and Aviation (Department of Transport

and Shipping) and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
मुरारका साहब ने इस रपट में किन किन विषयों पर रहस्य खोले हैं और इतनी देर क्यों रपट देने में लगी है ?

Mr. Speaker: That will be circulated to Members. I cannot ask him now to read that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतना मालूम हो जाना चाहिये ज्यादा नहीं तो कि किन किन विषयों पर इन्होंने रहस्य खोला है और किन किन मंत्रियों का रहस्य खोला है ?

12.35 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
NO. 298 RE: SUPER BAZARS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Some inadvertent mistakes were made in compiling Annexure I, appended to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in response to Starred Question No. 298 scheduled for reply on the 15th November, 1966. The annexure listed 17 stores, whereas the total number should have been 19. While Serial No. 17, (Super Bazar, Hyderabad), should have been omitted, 3 more department stores namely, at Madurai, Coimbatore and Trivandrum which had come up should have been included. A revised statement showing the names of department stores opened by the 15th of November, 1966 is placed on the Table of the House.

The question, however, had not come up for oral answer.

Sd/- (S. D. MISRA)

STATEMENT

NO. OF DEPARTMENT STORES OPENED IN DELHI AND OTHER PLACES OF INDIA AND THEIR NAMES AS ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1966.

Delhi

1. Super Bazar.
2. Apna Bazar.
3. Coops.

Bihar

4. Department Store, Dhanbad.

Kerala

5. Co-operative Department Store, Ernakulam.
6. Consumer Super Market, Kottayam.
7. Super Market, Trivandrum.

Madhya Pradesh

8. Sahkari Bazar, Bhopal.
9. Sahakari Bazar, Indore.

Madras

10. Kamdhenu, South Madras.
11. Department Store, Tiruchirappalli.
12. Co-operative Super Market, Madurai.
13. Co-operative Department Stores, Coimbatore.

Jammu & Kashmir

14. Department Store, Srinagar.

Punjab

15. Super Market, Ludhiana.
16. Co-operative Super Market, Jullundur.

Uttar Pradesh

17. Department Store, Dehradun.

West Bengal

18. Samavayika, Calcutta.

Mysore

19. Department Store, Bangalore.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, in regard to item 8—we have got a copy of the statement from the Notice Office; according to your instructions, they are being sup-

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath).

plied to us—I am tired of raising this point again and again. Under Direction 16, this should have been done within 24 hours. I made a request last time perhaps—I have done it umpteen times—that in such cases, just as in other matters it has been accepted already, a statement giving reasons for delay should be given separately. Here, it is stated in the statement made today:

“Some inadvertent mistakes were made in compiling Annexure I . . .”

It is very easy to say that. The correction takes such a long time, more than a month, to correct some inadvertent mistakes. That should be explained. Who have made the mistakes? Who are responsible for this? Has any action been taken against those inefficient persons?

Mr. Speaker: This correction to the answer was given on the 15th November, 1966.

Is it more than a month?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, Sir. It is a few days. Under the direction, the correction should be made within 24 hours. Why was there so much of delay in this?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Obviously this is a mistake of the office. The Secretariat made a mistake . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आपकी गलती है, सैक्रेटरी का मामला नहीं है।

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Inadvertently they had put it as 17 stores. It should have been 19. This was a starred question which was not reached; the question did not come up for oral answer. Still the detection was made and I have come with correction.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इसपर इतराज है। सचिव का नाम ये क्यों लेते हैं? आप कई बार कह चुके हैं कि लोक सभा का बास्ता केवल मंत्रियों से है। जब हम लोग सचिव का या किसी अफसर का नाम लेते हैं तो आप हमें रोक देते हैं, लेकिन ये ले रहे हैं। अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ये मानें। सचिव पर न थोपें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिम्मेदारी तो उनकी है और हाउस उनसे पूछ सकता है। लेकिन यह कहना कि सैक्रेट्रिएट में कोई मिसटेक हुई है, इसमें कोई गुनाह नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : जहां से ये सबक लेते हैं वहां इस सिद्धांत को मान लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय को माफ़ मांगनी चाहिये लोकसभा से कि उनके सचिवालय में यह गलत हुई है। यह अंग्रेजों के यहां हाउस आफ कमन्स में हमेशा हुआ करता है। खाल यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि सचिवालय में गलत हो गई है। गलत हुई है तो इनको माफ़ी भी मांगनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कोरेक्ट कर लिया है। यह कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं कि

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सचिवालय के लिए मंत्री जिम्मेदार है न।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. Notwithstanding what he has stated, am I to believe that the Ministers—most of them—are not aware of the precise implications of the direction here? They may have read some rules, but they do not seem to have read the directions; I do not think that they have read the directions. Again and again I have to point out this matter and still they are incorrigible. I would like to request you in all earnestness to put your foot down firmly on these matters.

Mr. Speaker: There is a definite direction that the correction should be made within the next 24 hours. Probably the intention is that as soon as the answer is given, the Secretariat and the Minister might look into that to see whether that is the correct answer or something has slipped and correction, if any, should be made soon. At least so many days should not lapse between giving the answer and correcting the incorrect reply. Therefore, more care should be taken in future to see that it is done as early as possible and if there is some plausible reason for the delay, that should be explained to the House. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You are so mild, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is my nature. I cannot help it. I am so made.

12.39 hrs.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 21st November, 1966, namely:—

“That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period, be taken into consideration.”

Out of five hours, three hours have already been taken and two hours remain.

Mr. Umanath:

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Before you take up the discussion on this, I have to say something.

I made a speech on this Bill a few days back and unfortunately you were not present. I placed an envelop on

the Table of the House, which envelop clearly shows that my letter has been tampered with. The letter was written to my wife; it was written by me; my name is given on the top; it was written from Hong Kong. I would like to know why my letter was tampered with. When Shri A. K. Gopalan had raised that point, I had rather in a way defended the Government and said that every Government does that and denies it. But I did not know that they would censor a letter written to the Chief Minister of a Province, who belongs to their own Party. I had also drawn the attention of the House to the fact that my telephones were being tapped. I did not know that my own telephone would be tapped when I am talking to the Chief Minister or UP, to my wife. I thought that I was liberal enough to allow my wife to be in the Congress, but I did not know that I could not talk to her without others listening to it.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We have also been liberal enough to allow her to talk to her husband.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But I did not know that the authorities and sometimes some people who have enmity with me or with her would bribe the telephone employees there and tap the telephone.

This is the double complaint that I have to make.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair at that time had said that he would place the matter before the Speaker and then action would be taken on that. Was it placed before you?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have asked the Home Minister to find out the facts and give me information as to what was happened and why it was so opened. As soon as I get the reply, I shall inform the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Home Minister will not be able to answer this. Therefore, I would submit that the Communications Minister should be asked to answer this.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): In this respect I am really envious of the position which Acharyajis wife holds, because she at least receives the letter after it is tampered with. From the 1st to the 10th November, three letters had been written by my wife to me, but I have not received any of three letters. This can be verified from my wife. Therefore, I have said that I am so envious.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: His wife is not a Chief Minister, but my wife is a Chief Minister.

Shri Umanath: That is why I have said that I am envious of that position.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it in order that mention should be made of Members' wives here? Are they a part of the House?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A part of the household, though not of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed in an orderly manner.

Shri Umanath: While moving the Bill for consideration, the Home Minister had stated that the Preventive Detention Act had become a normal law. I can understand this position. For a Government, for which the suppression of the democratic struggles of the workers, the peasants, the middle class employees and students has become a normal duty, it is quite understandable that the Preventive Detention Act has become a normal law.

I may give you the latest instance from the hon. Minister's own State, namely Maharashtra. In Bhiwandi, 30,000 powerloom workers had gone on strike and their demand was for the implementation of the shop Act. It was easy for the Maharashtra Gov-

ernment to avert the strike by enforcing the Shop Act because it was within their own powers. But instead of doing so, they resorted to the Preventive Detention Act, arrested six of their leaders, and one of the leaders, the secretary of the union, was arrested after the strike was over. Here is a concrete instance where Government could have averted a strike by implementing the Shop Act which was within their own powers but instead of doing so and resorting to the normal method, they resorted to the Preventive Detention Act.

Now, I shall give another such instance. The age Board for engineering industries has recommended interim relief. Now, Government have accepted it. In Delhi, many of the engineering concerns are not implementing it, and there is agitation for the implementation of the interim relief granted by the Wage Board. But Government have arrested the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Puran Chand when this agitation is going on. Here is also a question where it is within the power of Government to have the recommendation implemented so that interim relief could be given to the workers, but instead of resorting to it to avert the agitation, they have resorted to the Preventive Detention Act to arrest the union leaders.

I shall give an instance of how it is being used. Shri Ram Asra is a student leader, who was arrested along with Dr. Lohia recently. Dr. Lohia and others were released. But Shri Ram Asra and two others were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act afresh and sent to a UP Jail. One of the grounds of detention given is that he as the convener of the Action Committee, issued a statement to the press saying that there would be no negotiation till all the students were released and till a judicial probe was instituted by Government. This is the ground of detention under the Preventive Detention Act—demanding the release of students and asking for a judicial probe into the affair. Is it not very clear that this Preventive

Detention Act is meant for smothering and actually choking the normal demand of the people for a judicial inquiry into certain incidents? Perhaps this was what Shri M. C. Setalvad had in mind when he said at a Calcutta lawyers' meet on 12-10-65:

"The Government is using its dictatorial powers in the discharge of the ordinary functions of Government like preventing strikes etc."

I come to another question to show how the preventive detention powers are being used by Government to subvert the privileges of Parliament. It was my own experience. I am not going into the question on which you have given a ruling. In 1965, during the August session, I was present here in Delhi. I was a detenué parole.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend, absconded. While in police custody in the train, he absconded.

Shri Umanath: I do not know what my hon. friend is talking about and what relevance it has. I escaped from jail under the British raj. Does he consider that to be a sin?

Shri Tyagi: Did he abscond or not?

Shri Umanath: I do not want to enter into a discussion with him.

As I said, in August 1965, I was here as a detenué with Shri Nambiar on parole to attend the Supreme Court case. Then I wrote to Shri Nanda, then Home Minister. 'We are going to attend the session on the 16th'. Shri Nanda wrote back to me, 'If you have not returned to your place, you must immediately quit'. Then on the same day, 7th, fortunately for us, we received an order from the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government saying 'You are permitted to stay in Delhi till the disposal of your case'. Then we sent this order to Shri Nanda, and said that we shall continue to remain here. This letter of the Chief Secretary was sent to Shri Nanda on the 13th. On the 15th, what happened? We received a telegram from the same Chief

Secretary saying permission granted to stay in Delhi cancelled; return immediately'. What happened between the 13th and the 15th? I am giving this instance to show how this power to preventively detain is being used to suppress the privileges of Members of Parliament. I am asserting with a full sense of responsibility that between the 13th and the 15th, Shri Nanda contacted the Chief Minister of Madras Shri Bhaktavatsalam, and told him that 'if this permission is not cancelled, they will attend Parliament, which cannot be allowed; so you must immediately send them a telegram cancelling the permission'. As said, I make this statement with a full sense of responsibility concerning its veracity that Shri Nanda contacted the Chief Minister and asked him to send us a telegram cancelling the permission so as to prevent us from attending Parliament. I am prepared to prove this. I reiterate that Shri Nanda did contact the Chief Minister and prevailed upon him to send a telegram cancelling the permission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Was it under the Preventive Detention Act or the DIR?

Shri Umanath: I am showing how the power of preventive detention is being used for this purpose of subverting the privileges of Members of Parliament.

Then I come to the oft-repeated purpose of this Act, namely, to curb communalism. It is a fact that communal, reactionary forces attacked the bungalow of Shri Kamaraj, political leader of the Congress Party, and tried to assault him. But let us not forget certain other things. In November 1962, when these very communal, reactionary forces attacked our Party office, burnt it and assaulted our comrades inside here in Delhi, did anybody raise a finger? Mr. Jagjivan Ram addresses a meeting near our parliamentary party office in 1962, incites the people like anything, calling us traitors, unpatriotic and

[Shri Umanath]

all those things and he goes home and the crowd goes straight to our parliamentary office and attacks. Comrade Gopalan was under threat of assault any minute. Was the power under the Preventive Detention Act used by this Government against these very forces when they resorted to the same arson and assault, which they have extended to Mr. Kamaraj now? They did not use. On the other hand, they called these forces patriotic, elevated these very same forces. And then, instead of using the power of preventive detention against them, they appeased them by using the preventive detention against us and we were sent to jail. So, let us not forget that what you sow you have got to reap, as the Biblical saying goes.

I am saying this because the Government's statement that the power of preventive detention is meant to check communalism and communal forces is not seriously meant.

Some hon. friends were saying that these Left Communists are there, they are Chinese agents, spies and all those things, and so this power is required. I say that they have no moral authority to say that because here is a party which has been nursing a Pakistani spy for the past 15 years in its own head-quarters in Delhi, in the AICC office.

Shri Tyagi: It is *sub judice*.

Shri Umanath: Here is a party which did not use its power of preventive detention all these years to check a spy's existence in its own office. What moral right have they got to talk of us as spies and the use of the power of preventive detention to check us, giving us the names of spies and all sorts of slanders?

It is said the power of preventive detention is meant to check arson. It is a fact that in this country in the interior parts, in the countryside, big

landlords are nursing armed bands who commit murders and arson off and on. I would like to know whether this power of preventive detention has been used by the Government for the past so many years, ever since 1950 to put down these armed gangs and to avert their activities.

I take an instance, what the big Jotedars did in West Bengal in April, 1966. The correspondent of the *Madras Mail* wrote on 17-4-1966:

"The big Jotedars are angry with the Government and the Block Development Offices which had issued levy notices. Their anger found expression in the attacks that were mounted on Block Development Offices, and attempts at burning the levy records maintained by the offices, which, once destroyed, will leave no trace of the levy notices, to the advantage of the big Jotedars."

This is what the *Madras Mail* correspondent himself saw. The big Jotedars, in order to avoid paying levy to the Government, are setting fire to Block Development Offices to destroy office records. Is it not arson pure and simple? I want to know whether in those areas where this thing has been mentioned in West Bengal, the power of preventive detention was used by the State Government to put down those Jotedars' activities of arson? It was not used. So, all these statements saying that this is meant to put down communalism, arson etc., are all just to deceive the public.

Coming to the question of putting down goonda and anti-social activities, I would like to submit that this Government is more nursing the goondas and anti-social elements than using the power of preventive detention against them, and my witness is the President of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, Mir Mustaq Ahmed, himself. Addressing one of the public relations meetings of the Delhi Administration, he made this

statement which was published in *Hindustan Times* of 20-2-1966:

"There are so many Walcotts in Delhi, whose photographs are published with those Ministers and who take undue advantage of their influence on them... No doubt, goondas are patronised by political leaders who need them during elections to catch votes."

Here is an admission by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Chief himself saying that anti-social elements like Walcott are many in Delhi and that Ministers are going along with them and taking photographs. Is this not nursing anti-social elements in this country? Is it a question of putting down anti-social elements and goondas by using the power of preventive detention?

I would like to conclude by saying that the existence of this power of preventive detention is very dangerous to the liberty of the citizens, most dangerous to the privileges of this parliament, most dangerous to the functioning of the democratic opposition and more dangerous to the ordinary masses who conduct democratic struggles, and hence this Act must be scrapped. Otherwise, the Government themselves will be scrapped from the political scene of this country.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :
अग्रध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने जो अधिनियम, 1950 प्रतिरिक्त अध्याध के वास्ते जारी रखने के लिये इस सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मरालब यह है कि देश के अन्दर खनतन्त्र, लोकतन्त्र, प्रजातन्त्र चले, कानून की व्यवस्था बनी रहे, अराजकता न फैलने पावे तथा कानून की व्यवस्था देश के सामने, संसार के सामने, सुन्दर तरीके से चले। जहाँ तक मंत्री महोदय का स्वयं का सम्बन्ध है, जिस जिस स्थान पर भी वे गये

हैं, उन्हें अब तक पूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में भी सफलता प्राप्त हुई और जिस वक्त इन्होंने इस विभाग का भार अपने हाथ में लिया, उस में भी सफलता प्राप्त हुई और सफलता की पूर्ण होने की आशा है, इस के लिये मैं उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जिस वक्त यह विधेयक सन 1950 में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ था, उस वक्त संविधान बन चुका था तथा उस के दो महीने के बाद ही स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल, जो लोहपुरुष थे इस को यहाँ पर लाये थे। वह नहीं चाहते थे कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आवे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने शब्दों में कहा:-

He stated that he was anxious to see if this matter could be averted, but in the interest of the country and public order in the country he had to move for the passage of the Bill.

उन के बाद भी जितना गृह मन्त्री हुए श्री राजगोपालाचारी, श्री काटजू, पन्त जी तथा नन्दा साहब, वे लोग भी समय के अनुसार इस तरह का विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करते रहे, क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि हमारा जनतन्त्र खतरे में है, वह समझते थे कि प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में है और जब तक देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र, जनतन्त्र, प्रजातन्त्र ठीक तरह से नहीं चलेगा, देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

गत मास देश में आन्दोलनों का तांता बंध गया था, कहीं पर बंध आन्दोलन, कहीं पर गाय-आन्दोलन, कहीं पर साधू आन्दोलन कहीं पर छात्र आन्दोलन, ऐसा मालूम होता था कि लोग, जो आन्दोलनकारी थे, वे चाहते कि कानून अपने हाथ में ले लें, देश के अन्दर व्यवस्था पैदा कर दें, यहाँ तक कि विध-वस कारियों और विद्रोह करने वालों की तादाद काफी बढ़ गई। वे चाहते थे कि इस तरह की अराजकता फैला कर राष्ट्र का नाश कर

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेव]

दिया जाये, सत्यानाश कर दिया जाये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्र की जो लोकतन्त्रीय सरकार है, उसका यह पुनीत कर्तव्य होता है कि राष्ट्र में प्रजातान्त्रिक तरीके से कानून की व्यवस्था करे, जब देश के अन्दर अराजकता फैले, उस वा कर्तव्य होता है कि अराजकता को सख्ती से हटावे और देश के अन्दर एक शान्त वातावरण पैदा करे। यह सही है कि देश के अन्दर कुछ कानून ऐसे हैं, जैसे प्रक्रिया संहिता है, दंड संहिता है, जुर्म करने वाले इन के अन्दर भी आ सकते हैं, लेकिन इन का प्रोसीजर कुछ भिन्न है। इसी लिये जो यह कानून बनाया है, इस को परमानेंट नहीं बनाया है। इमको अभी स्थायी रूप नहीं दिया है, कुछ समय के लिये ही रखा है और यही कहा गया है कि तीन वर्ष के लिये ही इस को बढ़ा दिया जाय। यदि राजनीतिक दलों के लोग, देश को जो चलाने वाले लोग हैं, विरोधी दल के लोग, चाहते हैं कि इस तरह का कानून देश के अन्दर न रहे, तो उन का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि देश के अन्दर शान्ति पैदा करने में सहयोग दें। जब वे सहयोग करगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ इस कानून के अन्दर कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हो सकती है, कोई नजरबन्द नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि गृह-मंत्रालय मे मुझे मिले हैं—

“Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1960.”

इस के छठे पृष्ठ पर अंकित है कि 516 आदमी जो गिरफ्तार हुए वे बायलेंट एक्टीविटीज के कारण, जिन्होंने हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की थी, उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया, 65 आदमियों को गुण्डाइज्म के कारण, जो गुण्डाइज्म करते थे, गिरफ्तार किया गया, जो इकैतों को शरण देने थे, बदम शों को, जो लूटमार करते थे, उनको

घरने घर में छिगते थे, ऐसे लोगों की गिरफ्तारी की संख्या 5 है। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून का कभी दुरुपयोग नहीं किया गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस जनतान्त्रिक सरकार ने, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी सब को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की है इस कानून के अन्तर्गत उन्ही लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया, जो इस दायरे में आते थे। देश के सामने अब भी संकट है। पाकिस्तान का संकट है, चीन का संकट है, नागालैंड की समस्या है, मीजों की समस्या है, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की समस्या है, जो जयचन्द हमारे देश में हैं उन की समस्या है। इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि तमाम देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा कानून हो या इस तरीके का माप दंड हो, इस तरीके के दंड की व्यवस्था हो जिसके अन्दर जो जयचन्द हों, जो अराजकता फैलाते हों, घृणा पैदा करते हों, विद्रोह पैदा करते हों और हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति फैलाते हों, समाज विरोधी तत्व हों या समाज विरोधी तत्वों को प्रश्रय देते हों, उन के प्रति कड़ी कार्रवाई की जा सके, और जिस कानून की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिये गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है उस में इस का समावेश हो।

13 hrs.

यह बात सही है कि उस कानून का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। साथ ही हम लोगों में से बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं सदन में जो चाहते हैं कि गोहत्या पर रोक लगाई जाये, राष्ट्र में गोहत्या बन्द हो, लेकिन हम लोग ऐसी परिपाटी नहीं चाहते जिस के माध्यम से इस तरीके के प्रदर्शन हो, इस तरीके की एक शान्ति हो, इस तरीके का विरोध हो, जिस में कि बसें जलाई जायें, सरकारी सम्पत्ति लूट ली जाय, रेलें गिरा दी जायें और बहुत से लोग जो हैं उन के घन और जन का नाश हो। इस से देश का कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। हम लोग शान्तिमय तरीके से प्रजातन्त्र के अन्तर्गत, जो कि संविधान के द्वारा हम को मिले हैं, अपने विचारों को

रख सकते हैं सरकार के सामने, और सरकार का बुनियादी कर्तव्य है कि वह उक्त को मान मान ले ।

मैं इस के साथ साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना भी करना चाहता हूँ । यह विधान कठोर है । यह विधान उसी वक्त लागू किया जाना चाहिये जब उसकी आवश्यकता हो । मंत्री महोदय बहुत विवेकशील व्यक्ति हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत संयम से और उचित तरीके से इस कानून को काम में लायेंगे तथा उन्हीं के प्रति इस का इस्तेमाल करेंगे जिन के विरुद्ध ऐसा करना आवश्यक होगा । वह इस कानून के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों पर भी नजर रखेंगे जो काला बजार करने के लिये मशहूर हैं, जो गुंडागिरी के लिये मशहूर हैं और तस्कर व्यापार में मशहूर हैं क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्र के अन्दर सब से समाज विरोधी तत्व यही है । ऐसे समाज विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध इस कठोर कानून का उपयोग किया जाना आवश्यक है । यदि ऐसा किया जायेगा तो सरकार के प्रति, इस राष्ट्र के प्रति और इस जनतन्त्र के प्रति लोगों की भावना अच्छी होगी । मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक इस समय सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं समझता हूँ जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं वे एक स्वर से इस का समर्थन करेंगे क्योंकि इस में किसी का अहित नहीं है । जो बुराई करेगा, देश के हित के खिलाफ काम करेगा, हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई करेगा, समाज विरोधी कार्रवाई करेगा उस के ही खिलाफ इस कानून का इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill. The Government, I feel, could not run without the help of the DIR, AIR and the PD Act. We were told right in the beginning that it was a tem-

porary measure and that when the atmosphere of hatred and disaffection was not there and people behaved properly, this Act would not be necessary. Even today, when elections are fast approaching this is the last session—and all the political parties will go to the people and ask for their votes, even today some political leaders are behind the bars under the PD Act. In July, 1966 a call was given by all the left parties for the U.P. bandh. Five leaders Shri Shiva Narayan Sahay of the Republican party, Shri Raghunath Singh, a student leader of Kanpur, Shri Shyam Misra of the SSP, a student leader of Kanpur, Shri Anand Madhava Trivedi, a left communist leader and Babu Badre, one of the secretaries of the SSP were put behind the bars under this Act. The charges against them were proved to be utterly false and fabricated and ultimately without giving them an opportunity to go before the review committee, they were released by the U.P. Government as they were afraid that the High Court Judges would pass some strictures against the executive on their habeas corpus petitions which were pending before them. So, they were released unconditionally on that day. Even today when there is no student agitation in U.P. one of the leaders who had nothing to do with it. Shri Ram Swarup Misra, a left communist leader, is behind the bars and I would request the hon. Minister to order an enquiry into the wrongful detention of such political leaders.

On 12th July a strike took place and all the establishments were closed. After that they started persecution of the leftist parties. Even today the U.P. jails are full of even minor students; some of them cannot even be regarded as teenagers as they are less than 13. Charges of violence, looting and arson were levelled against them. Any person with a little imagination could know that these detentions were resorted to only to take political vengeance against leftist parties. When some left com-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

munist leaders in Kanpur could not be arrested under this Act, they were arrested under sections 332 and 333 of the Cr. P. C. and I.P.C. on charges of fighting with the police and beating the police officials. One of my good friends, Shri Mahadeva Kaithan is behind the bars in Kanpur; he could not be arrested under the PC Act but was arrested under the various provisions of the Cr. P.C. If anybody is responsible for lawlessness in the country it is this Government. The Government wanted to control the student unrest with the help of lathi and tear gas and steel helmeted P.A.C. I am sure a day will come when the Government will have to realise that ballots are better than bullets and that bullets could not check any movement. What happened in Bengal? 35-36 men, some of them boys, were killed. But there was another movement after 15 days. The leaders were arrested even earlier but the movement could not be stopped. In U.P. about 6,000 were detained, some of them under the P.D. Act but 12th July was a full success. What happened in Bihar, Punjab and other States? The so-called mighty Government, a puppet of the American imperialists could not check any movement with the help of either the DIR or the PD Act or with the help of lathi or bullets. The day is fast approaching now. The responsibility for the starvation of millions in this country rests solely on this Government and so the starving people will rise and try to overthrow this Government. I warn this Government that the line between hunger and anger has become thinner and once they meet, then to amount of Preventive Detention Act or the DIR or other provisions, the various other provisions of law, or the bullets can save the situation.

May I quote certain figures from the statistics supplied to us by the Home Ministry? The number is in-

creasing every day. In Uttar Pradesh, the number of detenus released by the Government *suo motu* is 90. Why *suo motu*? Why should the Government release them *suo motu*? Be cause it was known to them that this Preventive Detention Act was used indiscriminately, wrongfully, and so they would have appealed or moved *habeas corpus* in the high courts. So, they were released *suo motu*. Every-time they are detained wrongfully; they are not tried in a court of law, in this lawless law, and when there is pressures from the people, when cases are moved in the high courts and the Supreme Court, the highest judiciary in the country, then they are released *suo motu*. So, I feel that this House should reject this Bill. They want three years more, and for what? For checking blackmarketing, for checking hoarding, for checking profiteering for fighting external aggression? When there was external aggression, all sections of the people, whether they had faith in this Government or not, united like one, man and it is shameful on the part of the Government to say that this law is needed to control all those who may have committed disloyalty. My hon. friend Shri Umanath has quoted the instance of the spies. They were not members of the Left Communist or the SSP or any other Opposition party. They were the members of the ruling party, the Congress Party, and one of them was supposed to be the office secretary sitting in Jantar Mantar, Road in the AICC office, who should have been detained. It is those people who pass on various important papers connected with the Farakka barrage to Pakistan through the Pakistan Embassy. It is no secret. A very responsible Congress member from West Bengal was involved, and everything was done under his patronage. When the resignation of that hon. Member of this House was demanded, there was a furore in this House, and it was said, "No, no." Later on, it was known that all these things were be-

ing done with the connivance of a big leader. Even today, I am making this statement, that this particular gentleman who is also a Member of this House, is the big boss of West Bengal, and he should have been arrested under the Preventive Detention Act long ago if really the Government wanted that this spy ring headed by Suil Das and Mohit Chaudhuri should be unearthed. I do not want to say much about it, because the case is *sub judice*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall conclude within two minutes, Sir. I may also invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the various agitations that are going on in the country; and also in the Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd., Kanpur, where 80 men have been sent out from service; some of them were detained under the Preventive Detention Act, but later on, it was changed to section 151 and other provisions. The hon. Home Minister was our beloved Defence Minister till recently. I would appeal to him. Kindly see that these detentions, the detention of these 80 workers in Kanpur not only under the PD Act but under various provisions of the law, even after the withdrawal of the strike, are repealed, and the people released here and now. They have been dismissed from service and the cases are going on against them.

Then, at Port Blair, some Government employees who were staying in their small huts, under the orders of the Commissioner, are being evicted today. Their leader, Mr. Prasad, is behind the bar. He has gone on hunger-strike, and he was detained, I am sure, under this hated Preventive Detention Act. Today, the whole of Port Blair is on fire, and the Central Government employees and other local body employees are agitated against the eviction ordered by this all-powerful Commissioner who has the patronage and support of the Home Minis-

try, and who tried to arrest every one there.

With these words, I request the hon. Home Minister not to pursue this Bill: let it be withdrawn. There are various provisions today under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the IPC under which all those people who are committing crime could be dealt with. Today, they may pass it here; under the Preventive Detention Act, the Opposition members may be detained; we do not bother about it, but if you pass the Preventive Detention Act today, I am sure the people of this country who hate the Preventive Detention Act are going to pay them back in the coming general elections.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is admitted on all hands that it is an extraordinary Bill. It is very unfortunate that it has become the normal law of the land. But the extraordinary situation in which we are living and the difficult law and order position makes it clear that this has to be continued in spite of our differences. The very fact that Shri Umanath argued this case so ably for the abolition of this measure shows that the powers under the Preventive Detention Act must be extended in a larger measure to round up the goondas and blackmarketers and other anti-social elements, the communal elements, and so on. Of course, he was pointing out that there was some discrimination here and there made, and that it was not used properly in one or two cases like that. But on the whole, the very arguments advanced by him show that this power should be extended. Nobody would say that it is a good piece of legislation, but it has become a necessary evil. I would call it a necessary evil, necessary because the present climate of violence that is prevailing in the country makes it necessary and also it is the various agitations that have been going on—the linguistic fanaticism that we are seeing today, the student agitation, the cow protection agitation and the steel plant issue—

[Shri Basappa]

that have made this necessary. Hereafter, the border issues and also the water disputes and other things may be coming up in this country, and they have to be handled properly. There are bound to be very big agitations and therefore, if people take the law into their own hands, then, such a Preventive Detention Act becomes necessary.

It has been noticed that there is so much hoarding going on. The food situation is very acute and there are blackmarketers, and there is profiteering going on, and there was the conflict between us and Pakistan, and China, and there is also espionage work going on and there is also a lot of sabotage going on. So, in order to prevent all these things, it has become very necessary. And to prevent the activities which are very, very prejudicial to the defence of India or civil defence or to public safety, order, maintenance of supplies and services— from all these points of view—it has become a necessary evil; though it need not be very much welcomed, the present situation, extraordinary situation, has made it very necessary.

In order to see that this Act is properly implemented, certain assurances and safeguards have to be provided and I think the Government will always take care to see that these safeguards are maintained scrupulously. For example, there is a fear that the coming general elections may not be free and fair. But to make it free and fair, it has become necessary; we do not know what these anti-social elements will do and in what manner they are going to sabotage this general election and therefore, from that point of view this has become a very necessary thing. There is apprehension expressed that it will be used against political parties and Opposition Members. They need not take it that way. All anti-social and anti-national elements, whether they belong to Congress or other political parties, will have to be rounded up. It is expected that this power would be

used discriminately and not misused. A few cases of misuse have been pointed out. I understand it. I myself brought to the notice of the Minister that it has been misused in a particular case in Bangalore. There is ample proof and even the Mysore Government have written letters. It was done under some misapprehension and those facts were found baseless. They must rectify it. I had written to Nandaji and also to Chavanji, but I have not received any reply. It is high time they attended to these things quickly so that justice may be done. On that ground I do not say that this Bill should not be passed. In a big country like ours there are bound to be a few cases of misuse. It is up to us to point them out—as I have done—so that it may be used in a proper manner. I hope the Deputy Minister will take note of what I have said. If injustice has been done to any party, it must be rectified quickly.

The opposition members said that the ordinary law of the land would be sufficient. But I ask, what is the use of rounding up a man after he has burnt everything or removed the fish plates and after hundreds have died as a result of the train collapse? The ordinary law comes into operation only under those circumstances. It is necessary that they must take precautionary measures and for that some people will have to be arrested earlier. In every case there will be a judicial scrutiny. If it is pointed out there that what has been done is not right, he will be released. The advisory committees are also there. The only thing is they must function effectively. For that we must tell the Government to take the necessary steps in the matter.

Mr. Chatterjee—he is not here now—said the Home Minister adopted a cavalier attitude in bringing this Bill whereas Sardar Patel spent sleepless nights over this Bill. That is not correct. Mr. Chavan also must have thought a hundred times before bring-

ing this Bill. Let us hope when agitations take place, he will handle them properly and will not use this power indiscriminately. There are apprehensions even in Mysore about the Goa opinion poll and on the border issue. I hope Mr. Chavan will take proper measures to establish a more cordial relationship between one State and another. I hope his actions will give greater confidence to the people at large.

The opposition said it is almost a police raj in this country. I say that our country enjoys more freedom than any other part of the world. The opposition have been given ample opportunities to voice their feelings both inside the House and outside. The Press enjoys a lot of privilege. So, it cannot be called a police raj. As a result of discontentment and dissatisfaction prevailing in the country and because external and internal threats are increasing, anti-social elements will not allow this country to progress. The opposition criticise the Government to such an extent that the image of India is tarnished in other parts of the world. From all these points of view, it is necessary to have this Act. It is for the opposition to go modify their actions that this Act will not be necessary. But so long as the situation continues as it is today, in my opinion this Act must continue to remain on the statute-book.

श्री उषा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई बहुत सुख नहीं होता है इस बिल का समर्थन करते वक्त लेकिन देश की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि इस तरह का बिल पास किया जाये और प्रिवेंटिव डीटेंशन एक्ट की अवधि बढ़ायी जाये। इस बिल की चर्चा करते वक्त सरदार पटेल की बात कही गई और कहा गया कि उन्हें दुख था। इस बिल को पास कराते वक्त उन्हें तीन रात नींद नहीं आई थी। सीधाय्यवश इसे सदन में आज बही दल सत्तास्वरूप है जो दल कि सरदार पटेल की विरासत का हकदार है। इस दल

को भी हम को भी, हमारी सरकार को; भी कोई सुख नहीं है इस बिल को पास करने में। लेकिन आज जैसी स्थितियां हमारे चारों तरफ इस देश के अन्दर हैं उन स्थितियों को देखते हुए मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी समझदार आदमी यह कह सकता है कि इस बिल का पास किया जाना, इस एक्ट की अवधि बढ़ाया जाना किसी तरह से भी औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है। मैं देखता हूँ कि 47-48 के पश्चात इस देश में जो हवा थी उस हवा में शांति और व्यवस्था की बात कुछ मजबूत हो गई थी लेकिन इन दो वर्षों के अन्दर जो अशांति और जो बदतमीजी के बादल घेर उधर उमड़े हैं उन्हें देखते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर 50-60 में इस बिल की आवश्यकता थी तो आज तो और ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। यह नहीं है कि इस तरह के कानून का दुलयाव नहीं होना चाहिए। यह निश्चित है कि इस तरह के कानून का उपयोग किसी दल, किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी को बनाने के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए। इस बिल का मशा भी यह नहीं है। यह बिल तो उन भ्राजकतावादी तत्वों को दबाना चाहता है, इरैडिकेट करना चाहता है। उन्हें इस देश से जो कि जगह जगह तोड़फोड़ का वातावरण निर्मित करते हैं, जो कि अशांति चुपके चुपके फैलाना चाहते हैं, जो कभी विधायियों में घस जाते हैं और उनके दिमाग में कोई अनपेक्षित बात डालकर उन्हें उन्नेजित कर देते हैं, जो कभी धर्म के, शांतिप्रिय लोगों के बीच में घस जाते हैं और तोड़फोड़ के काम कर गुजरते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस तरह के तत्वों से देश को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए यह मजबूती का कदम उठाया जाय।

इस बिल की चर्चा के दरमियान में कांग्रेस दफ्तर तक की बात कही गई। एक आदमी की बात का बहुत बहुत जिक्र किया गया। बाहर के तत्वों का इस देश में इस तरह घस जाना और कांग्रेस दफ्तर तक में पहुंच जाना तो इस बात की जरूरत की

[श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

श्रीर जोरदार बतलाता है कि इस तरह का कानून हम बनायें जिससे कि इस तरह के इन्फ्लेटर्स, भ्रराजकतावादी और देशद्रोही तत्वों का दमन किया जा सके, उन्हें चेक किया जा सके और उन के ऊपर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा सके। तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस देश की स्थिति पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों की अपेक्षा आज अधिक बिगड़ी हुई है। मैं जब रेलवे की दर्घटनाओं को देखता हूँ या जब भ्रष्टाचार के क्षेत्र में लोगों की बेईसाफी की कार्यवाहियों को देखता हूँ, होर्डिंग वगैरह की, तो यह समझता हूँ कि यह आवश्यक है कि शासन के हाथों को और अधिक मजबूत बनाया जाय। यह कानून अशान्तिवादी, बेइमान और भ्रराजकतावादी तत्वों के दमन के लिये है। इस लिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

चुनाव के दरमियान निश्चित रूप में यह किसी दल विशेष को दबाने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण कायम रखने के लिये है ताकि कोई दल तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों में दिलचस्पी ले कर एक स्वस्थ चुनाव को रोक न सके, इस दिशा में इस का उपयोग होगा, तो मैं उसे सदुपयोग मानूंगा। वह दुरुपयोग नहीं हो सकता। इस कानून में स्वयं ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि एक कमेटी के द्वारा रिवीजन होता है, जो हम बात को सफाई देती है कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करूंगा कि यह देखें कि निश्चित रूप से कोई निरपराध व्यक्ति को इस कानून के शिकंजे में तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े।

मैं इस आज की स्थिति में जब कि पूर्व और पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर दुश्मन जमा हुआ है और अनेक भ्रराजकतावादी तथा देश में बूट-फूट फैलानेवाले द्रोही तत्व इधर उधर जिस तरह से कार्य कर रहे हैं, मैं इस कानून

की विशेष आवश्यकता समझता हूँ। मुझे भरोसा है कि सरकार इस तरह का आश्वासन लोगों को दे सकेगी कि इस का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा और किसी दल विशेष के दमन के लिये नहीं, वरन् देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये ही इसका उपयोग किया जायेगा।

इन विचारों के साथ मैं इन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard the two speeches, one by Shri Umanath and another by Shri S. M. Banerjee accusing the All-India Congress Committee, about the arrest of one characterised as a Pakistani spy. I believe they know or they should have known that a similar accusation was made against the AICC by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy in one of his speeches and the Secretary of Shri Dwivedy's party in Bengal published that speech in a book form and also broadcast it. The result has been that these persons who are under trial have brought two cases. One is pending in the High Court. This is contempt of court case. They wanted it processed against both Shri Dwivedy and the Secretary of his party, but the Judge allowed process against the Secretary and not against Shri Dwivedy because he may not be responsible for the publication of the speech. There is another case, the defamation case, in the criminal court on the same count. So, when they refer to such things I believe they should have paid some respect for the court processes on the same charges that they made and on which these two cases have been brought, one in the High Court for contempt of court and another in the criminal court for defamation. I do not understand why they ignore these processes and go on making references at random on charges which have not been proved.

Another accusation they made against the Government was that the Government went on running its administration on bullets and all sorts of objectionable methods. At the same time, they paid compliment to the judiciary saying that all the hope is pinned on the judiciary. At least that compliment ought to be paid to this Government, that the Government has at least set up such a judiciary which does not hesitate to put down what it thinks are wrong processes of the Government or whenever it feels that the Government has erred in any matter. This judiciary is set up by the same administration which is answerable to this Parliament and runs this Government. I do not understand why when they condemn this Government they do not admit this much that the Government has at least set up such a judiciary of impartiality which is beyond doubt even according to them.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We want that that benefit must at least be given to the accused. We do not mean that everything is pucca there. At least that benefit must be given. Even without that, even without a reference to the court, why do they arrest us and put us in jail for long periods?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I have done nothing except requesting my hon. friends to be respectful to the judiciary which they characterise as impartial. I have done nothing more than that. That should not have brought my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar on his legs.

There is a complaint that this Bill can be used against political parties. That is also not based on reason. As things appear at present, there is no political party in India which can pose a threat to this Government or the party that runs this Government. The party concerned can defeat the other political parties in the open ground of competition by appealing to the people. Why should they resort to extraordinary laws in dealing

with other political parties? Why should that suspicion be in their mind regarding this Bill? I would request my hon. friends to check up and they will find that even the Press of the country has had occasion to demand that this law should be applied to certain sections of people. Editorials have appeared in papers demanding that this Preventive Detention Act should be applied against certain categories of people and certain types of characters. Even for that this provision is necessary. Its necessity is not contested by anybody.

But the question is, my friends doubt whether its application is properly guided or not. In that matter, I believe, they may rest content by depending on the Home Ministry and the Government of India who run this administration. So far as I am concerned, in deference to the wishes of my hon. friends who have criticised the Bill and who have expressed their suspicion about the objects with which this Bill is being taken through the Parliament, I request the hon. Home Minister to make it a point and to impress it upon the State Governments that in any case in which the provisions of this Bill are brought into effect the Minister must himself check up and it should not be left to the local police officer to report and on that report steps to be taken. Even when it passes through the highest administrative machinery it still remains to be checked up by the Minister. This is an extreme measure; there is no doubt about it. When it is applied, if it is checked up by the Minister in the first instance and then it goes to the Advisory Committee, I believe, any apprehension of misuse of this measure will be removed.

This provision may be necessary, particularly, in the border areas. In the border areas the police officers have to deal with very difficult things. But at times they get themselves entangled in things which are not proper for them. This is within my own experience. I know even honest

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

people suffer when they try to check the angularities and idiosyncrasies and other things of police officers who go wrong. I would like to make one suggestion to the Home Minister. In the areas on the Indo-Pakistan border these police officers who are posted should not be allowed to take root. It should be made a general rule that these officers should not be given a tenure for more than a year. If this is done, any apprehension of the misuse of this Bill on any count will be relieved to a large extent. I hope the Home Minister will kindly look to it. This measure is necessary under present circumstances. While he gets this measure through, let him also be guided by the experience that we have got of things happening in this country and things which require his attention and the attention of this Government.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिये जो विधेयक सभा के सामने आया है उसको सपोर्ट करते हुए यह भी कहना पड़ता है कि देश के अन्दर इस कानून को बार बार लागू करने की गरज पड़े तो यह कोई बहुत ठीक बात नहीं है। लेकिन कई बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिनको करने की इच्छा दिल में न होते हुए देश के भले के लिये, मुख्यवस्था को रखने के लिये, अपनी ड्यूटी अथवा धर्म समझ कर करना पड़ता है। इस कानून की मुद्दत एक्स्टेंड करने सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक आया है उसको देख कर मुझको ऐसा ही लगता है।

यदि देखा जाये तो इस प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट के नीचे 1.10.63 से 30.9.66 तक के जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं उनसे पता चलेगा कि कुल 586 लोगों को पकड़ा गया है। 516 फार बायोलैन्ट ऐक्टिविटीज, 65 फार गुंडाइज्म और 5 फार हारबरिंग डेफायट्स। बायोलैन्ट ऐक्टिविटीज के लिये जो 516 लोग पकड़े गये हैं उनमें से 120 तो बिहार

के हैं और 318 वेस्ट बंगाल में। इन दोनों प्रान्तों में ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा बायोलैन्ट ऐक्टिविटीज हुई हैं। इसके माने यह भी हो सकते हैं कि इन दो प्रान्तों में गरीबी ज्यादा है, बेरोजगारी है, भुखमरी है। और जो लोग इसका ऐडवांन्टेज लेना चाहते हैं उनको सहूलियत होती है। यह हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम है कि वह ला एंड फ्रांडर देश में रकबे, सरकार के जो दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स होते हैं उनका भी फर्ज हो जाता है कि यहां पर ऐसी स्थिति न रहे जिससे बायोलैन्ट ऐक्टिविटीज को बढ़ाने वाला जो एलिमेंट उसको सहायता मिले।

इसके बाद यह देखिये कि मम्बर आफ पर्सनल डिटेन्ड फार रीजन्स कनेक्टेड विथ सेक्शन 3 (1) (ए) अर्थात् मेन्टेनेन्स आफ सप्लाइज एंड सर्विसेज एसेन्शियल टू डिफेन्स, 72 हैं 1586 लोगों में से 72 लोग इस तरह के कामों में पकड़े गये हैं जैसे कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है, या एसेन्शियल सप्लाइज में कम ज्यादा करने की बात है। सच पूछा जाय तो यह बायोलैन्स से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है, अगर इसमें गरीब लोगों के मरने का कारण हो जाता है। कल अखबार में एक बड़ी फोटो आई यू० पी० की कि एक बच्चा रोता है और उसका बाप मरण शैया पर पड़ा है। उसको देखकर किसी भी इन्सान का दिल हिले बगैर नहीं रहेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं या प्राइसेज बढ़ाते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी इस कानून का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की दृष्टि से देशवासियों के लिये, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी के हों, एक जरूरी चीज है। जब हमने कांस्टीट्यूशनली तय कर लिया है कि डिमाक्रेसी से ही कोई चीज बदलनी है तो लोगों को समझाना है, कोई

असेम्बली हो, कोई कोन्सिल हो, पार्लियामेंट हो, पब्लिक मीटिंग हो, कि आपस में विचार कर के ही कोई चीज करेंगे। हम लोगों को समझाएँ। अगर न समझें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैजस्ट्री अपने साथ करें। तब भी न हो तो दूसरे रास्ते हो सकते हैं जैसे उपवास होता है, इम्मोलेशन होता है, जैसे कि वियतनाम में हुआ, लेकिन उस से भागे जा कर हिंसात्मक चीज करने से कोई चीज बदलती नहीं है। यह दुनिया का इतिहास है। रूस ने 1917 में रिबोल्यूशन किया, वह रूस भी आज इस रास्ते पर आया है कि हिंसा में काम नहीं चलता दुनिया में। आज कोई भी पार्टी हो, छोटी या बड़ी, चाहे कैपिटलिस्ट हो या समाजवादी, वह इसी रास्ते पर आती है, और हमारे जैसे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, असेम्बली के मेम्बर, या पार्टी का जो प्रोग्राम है वह भी इसी रास्ते से चलता है कि अगर कोई चीज करनी है तो वह हिंसा से न बदले, यह हमको देखना है।

आज देश में जो कई तरह की चीजें चलती हैं उन को देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है। वह बड़ी खतरनाक चीजें हैं और आम जनता को उन को सुलझाने में, विचार करने में, बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। क्योंकि जानकार, लोगों के सामने जाने वाले और लोगों के सामने जा कर समझाने वाले लोगों की जब ऐसी प्रवृत्ति होती है तब लोगों के मन में यह विचार होता है कि आखिर सच्ची चीज कौन सी है। मैं उदाहरण के लिये बतलाता हूँ कि जब रेलों के ऐक्सिडेंट होते हैं तो पुराने समय में उन के लिये कानून जैसी चीज नहीं थी, कोई लेजिस्लेचर नहीं था, कोई समझाने वाला नहीं था कि आपस में मार पीट करना, लूटना या इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति रखना कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। लेकिन आज कल तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज कल तो इस को बतलाने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं। इसी तरह से 7 तारीख को यहां जो

चीज हुई उस से मुझ को बड़ा रंज हुआ जब मैंने सुना कि जिन लोगों का दिल इस दुनिया में लिप्त नहीं है, जो दुनिया से डिटेन्ड लोग हैं, जिन को दुनिया के लिये कोई घाटे-चमेंट नहीं है ऐसे साधू सन्तों का उपयोग यहां पर किया गया। साधू सन्तों का यह कहना कि गोवध बन्द हो, तो समझ में आ सकता है, वह मोर्चा निकालें, डेलिगेशन लेकर प्रायें यह सब भी ठीक है, लेकिन इस से भागे जा कर बिना कपड़े पहने हुए माधुओं का मोटर आदि जलाना, नंगे लोगों का यहां आना और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बंगले पर जा कर उन के सामने प्रदर्शन करना, इस से मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। दुनिया के अन्दर डिमाक्रेसी के अन्दर ऐसी कोई चीज कभी नहीं हुई। अखबार पढ़ने से तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया हम पर हंसती है। इस लिये जहां पर भी हो सके इस तरह की चीजों को रोकना हमारा काम है।

हमारे यहां आज कल हवा ठीक नहीं है। जितनी भी कार्यवाहियां आज हो रही हैं, कहीं पर भी कोई झगड़ा होता है तो हमारा कानून है कि हम समझा कर लोगों को शान्त करें। लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि आज जो जनता के नुमाइन्दे अपने को कहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य, हिन्दुस्तान की डिमाक्रेसी के मन्दिर के नुमाइन्दे भी जा कर मैसूर में रेलों पर बंध कर गाड़ियों को रोकते हैं। जब उनके फोटो आते हैं तो हम को अचम्भा होता है कि आखिर आज क्या चीज चल रही है। अग्रध में पिछले दिनों जो हुआ उस की मेरिट्स में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता कि देना चाहिये या नहीं, लेकिन जो रास्ता अपनाया गया है वह ठीक है या नहीं, यह सोचने की चीज है। एक प्लान्ट नहीं मिला, तो ठीक है, यहां वहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं, वह विचार करेंगे। मैं ने पिछले पांच सालों में ऐसा कहीं नहीं देखा। सरकार किंवा भा पार्टी की हो, कोई पार्टी सत्ता में आ जाये

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

लेकिन काम तो धीरे धीरे ही हो सकता है। जब से हमें डिमांडेसी मिली है तब से मैं ने नहीं देखा कि किसी बात के लिये कहा गया है और वह हुआ न हो। सरकार के उस के करने में देर लगनी है, कहने में वह हिचकिचाती है, लेकिन कोई चीज नहीं होती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मगर आज कल जो हवा बह रही है उस तरह से काम करना ठीक नहीं है।

आखिर में मुझे एक बात और कहनी है देश की हवा के बारे में। लोग कामराज के मगान की और चले जायें और गड़बड़ी करे यह ठीक नहीं है। यह चीज मुनने में आती है, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि उन को खत्म कर देने का विचार किया गया। यह कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात नहीं है।

रेवोल्यूशन का कही पता नहीं है केआस कहेंगे तो केआम भी नहीं है। होता यह है कि इंडिविजुअल के दिल में जो चीज होती है, जो ड्रेष होता है, जो ट्रेटेड होती है वह काम करती है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि दुनिया में किसी को इस तरह से राज नहीं मिला है। ऐसी चीज हाती है तो हैरानी होती है, दिल का परेशानी हाती है। ऐसी चीजें न हों इसके लिए हम को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

देश में जो यह हवा है वह ठीक नहीं है। हम सबका धर्म है कि हम ऐसी हवा पैदा न हानें दें। गांधी जी का खून होने के एक बरस पहले से कई अखबारों में ऐसी चीजें आती थी और खुल्लम खुल्ला चलता था देश में कि गांधी जी को खत्म किया जाए। ऐसा मालूम होता था कि यही एक शब्द लेने का रह गया है। अभी भी वही हवा है। साधु संत जब कमंडलों में पैट्रोल रखते हैं तथा और कई चीजें रखते हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से इस चीज का रोक जा सकता है। इसमें सरकार की भी क्या गलती है। लोगों की भी क्या गलती है इस के साथ देखने वाली

बात यह है कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो। इस कानून का इस्तेमाल किसी पर अन्याय करने के लिये आप न करें। जो निरपराधी लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ इसका उपयोग न करें। सरकार ने प्रकाशन के तौर पर विद्यार्थियों तथा दूसरों को पकड़ लिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह हमेशा आपको प्रकाशज लेनी चाहिये, ऐसी प्रकाशन लेने को आपको सदैव तैयार रहना चाहिये। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़े आनन्द का अनुभव होता है कि जो वर्तमान गृह मंत्री हैं श्री चट्टाण महाराष्ट्र में उनकी ख्याति इस प्रकार की है कि वह हमेशा समझा बुझा के काम लेना चाहते हैं और जब परसुएशन से काम नहीं चलता है और बिल्कुल जब धर्म मकट उनके सामने आ जाता है तब आखिर में जा आखिरी हथियार है उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसको हाथ में लेते हैं। तो भी सदैव वह यही कांशिश करते हैं कि कानून का कभी भी दुरुपयोग न हो। यह जो उनकी प्रवृत्ति है, यह बहुत सुन्दर है। विद्यार्थियों के बारे में अभी जिस तरह से उन्होंने सिबुएशन को टंकल किया उसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

आखिरी चीज में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में डिमांडेसी ठीक तरह से चले उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो चीजें मैंने कही हैं उनकी तरफ, सभी ध्यान दें और हम सब प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाने की कांशिश करें और इस रीति से काम करें कि हिंसा को बढ़ावा न मिले।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an unfortunate travesty of the Constitution that the Home Minister should claim that the preventive detention law is a normal piece of legislation. None of the hon. Home Minister's predecessors ever went so far as to claim that this is a normal piece of legislation.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I had said that in a very limited sense.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I realise that. I suppose, Shri Chavan put it in the context of emergency legislation...

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Defence of India Act.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: ...as contradistinguishing it with the legislation which is made not under the emergency powers given under the Constitution. But even so, at no time should the concept of normalcy characterize preventive detention legislation in the minds of Government because this can be a very dangerous situation in the country.

As a matter of fact, this House knows that every single predecessor of the hon. Shri Chavan had prefaced this legislation with an apology and an assurance, and I hope that when the hon. Home Minister rises to reply we shall have both before this House. in the sense that we are all sorry that such legislation should even have to be brought on the statute book and renewed or given a fresh lease of life from time to time, and an assurance should always accompany such legislation that it would not be misused.

Some of the misgivings and apprehensions which have been articulated in this debate arise from the fact that election necessarily surcharges the atmosphere and there is sometimes a fear that it might be used in a political and a partisan way. I and some other hon. Members of this House and of the other House met only a few minutes ago in one of the committee rooms here to discuss the question of asserting the democratic rights of the people, particularly in the context of the coming elections. Not a little do we owe to the strong image of a stable democracy that this country has been able to project abroad and if any damage is done to this image at any time, it would harm the national interests of this country in a very long-range way. Therefore, even if there has to be preventive detention it must always be accompanied with a sincere and an effective assurance

that at no time would this be allowed to become a normal part of the statute book.

The law of preventive detention in this country was born at a time when there were manifold threats to the security of the nation. One does not know whether that kind of threat exists today, but if such an internal threat does exist, as the hon. Home Minister claims—and we can only base our conclusions on his appreciation of the situation—then I would say that it has not always been properly and fully used. There is a claim being made that there are anti-national activities going on. Why are they not unearthed and dealt with severely? That is where the apprehension arises.

The other side of the picture is that of arrest of political leaders. Even a move at this time, in the context of the elections, to ban this or that group, whether on the basis of political considerations or other considerations, leads to the apprehensions and the misgivings that perhaps an effort might be made under the cloak of legality to interfere with the democratic rights of the people.

We are all interested in saving democracy because democracy has become a way of life for us; and to vindicate democratic rights in this country, to safeguard and to preserve them should be the concern of each and everyone. I would like, therefore, that the hon. Home Minister should give a detailed apprehension of the situation, as it obtains and which, according to him, necessitates the continuance of the preventive detention law on the statute book of this country.

You are aware, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the International Commission of Jurists found that the existence of the preventive detention law detracts from the constitutional framework in which we have enshrined fundamental rights and basic

[Dr. L. M. Sinbhi]

civil liberties. You are aware that this has been adversely commented upon in many other countries of the world where democratic liberties are cherished and where we are greatly respected because of the constitutional system we have adopted. It is not merely to respond to the wishes of various countries elsewhere but to the democratic sentiment in this country that a fuller justification should be available to this country at large for the continuance of the preventive detention law on the statute book.

The Supreme Court, it is true, has held that preventive detention law is not *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has held that certain safeguards have been provided in the Preventive Detention Act which save the liberties of the people from being eroded by the executive. I only wish that a fuller discussion of how preventive detention law has been used in this country is made available to Members of Parliament because we have heard here some very far-reaching complaints ranging from interference and interception of marital mail to something more serious, that is to say, interference with political lives. For example, we heard this morning Acharya Kripalani saying that his mail was being intercepted and tampered with. Even his letters to his wife, who happens to be the Chief Minister of one of our States, was intercepted. We had, at the same time, the testimony of Shri Umanath that three letters which his wife had addressed to him did not even reach him. On an earlier occasion Shri Samanta actually brought a Bill before this House saying that such tampering and interception should not be permitted to take place. This is a matter which goes very much further than we would normally allow ourselves to think, because after all under the garb of legality the essence of democracy cannot be allowed to be destroyed.

It is this that we must safeguard. It is this flame of democracy, democratic rights and basic civil liberties which must be safeguarded. It should be the endeavour of this House, as indeed of the hon. Home Minister, to see that the executive does not make any inroads into the democratic framework that we have given unto ourselves. It would, therefore, be expected of the hon. Home Minister, when he rises to reply to this debate, to give a fuller appreciation which in his opinion justifies the continuance of this very abnormal piece of legislation on our statute book as also the manner in which this legislation has been worked in the past, whether there is any substance in the complaints that have been made that in some cases the preventive detention law has been misused and abused if not by the Central Government certainly at the State level. If this abuse is allowed, then of course the essence of democracy would be adversely affected. If this abuse is allowed, then our democracy would be undermined. I rise to make this point particularly because I feel that if democratic rights are interfered with and particularly if free and fair, non-violent, elections are not held in this country, the image of this country would go down irretrievably. It is this image to which we are dedicated and we must all strive to protect it.

14 hrs.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go to some of the points that the hon. Members have raised, I think, I owe an explanation to this hon. House about the term I used.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)
श्रीमान् गृह मन्त्री जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। पहले गणपूर्ति करवाइए, तब जवाब दिलवाइए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Before I try to deal with some of the points raised by the hon. Members who participated in this very important debate, I must at the outset explain one important aspect which has been referred to by the hon. Members in their speeches, namely, that I used the term 'normal law of the land' in connection with this particular Act. I must say that I used it in a very limited sense. If I had given the impression that I consider this to be a normal law which belongs to the statute for all time to come, I must say, I am sorry for that. That was not my intention. I was only trying to distinguish between the Defence of India Rules which are meant for Emergency and, as they were withdrawn, certain law which was essential to carry on the work and for the security of the country. It was only in that limited sense that I used the term 'normal law of the land'. The very fact that we are proposing to extend this particular Act for only a period of three years is a proof that we do not want to make it in that sense a normal law of the land.

Shri Nambiar: You have been extending it again and again. This is not the first time.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will come to that point later. I would like to assure the hon. House that I will be the happiest person when I will be able to come to this hon. House and say, this Act is no longer necessary for this country. Honestly, I wish I could have done that now. But I cannot do that with the sense of honesty, with the sense of responsibility, that one has to carry in the high office that is my privilege to hold today.

The hon. Member, Shri Masani, mentioned how Sardar Patel prefaced his remarks when he moved this Bill. We all share that feeling. No-

body, in that sense, is happy when one has to come with such a legislation for the approval of this hon. House. But the conditions that prevail in this country today have more justification for bringing such a legislation.

Shri Masani made another reference that Sardar Patel had given an assurance that in course of time, they will give some second thoughts to this Bill and make it more scientific. In the course of the last 16 years, both by the amendments that Government moved and as a result of certain case law, a series of amendments have been moved to this legislation, and if you compare the Bill as it was moved in 1950 and the Bill as it is moved today, or the Act as it is, you will find that there is substantial change in the content of the Act.

If you permit me, just for the sake of record, I would go into these details—all the hon. Members who have studied this law know it—and it is better that I mention some of the very important aspects of the changes that have come about in the structure of the Act and in the content of the Act. As a matter of fact, in the course of the first four years, from 1950 to 1954, some amending Bills were moved and a series of changes have come about.

In the first Bill, as it was moved, the advisory board exercised no veto power over the decision of the Government. The one important thing is that the advisory boards can exercise their veto today. If you look to the composition of the advisory boards, they consist of experienced judicial persons. Mr. Chatterjee made some fun of the advisory boards while criticising them. But from the statistics that are available to me I find that the persons released by the exercise of veto of the advisory boards is more in number than the persons released by the courts. Possibly, it may be a proof that the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

orders passed by the Government may be defective, may be wrong and all that. But the fact remains that the advisory boards did exercise their veto and this was an important change that was introduced in the later times. This is the most important change brought about in the Act.

Then, another important change which has come about is this. It was required that orders were to be submitted to the advisory boards only in those cases which involved a threat to the maintenance of essential services or supplies or foreigners detained with a view to making arrangements for expulsion from India, etc. But cases of persons detained for any other reason, for the defence of India, relationship with foreign countries, for the security of India or the maintenance of public order, were not to be referred to the advisory board formerly. Now, all the categories of cases are referred to it. This also shows the expansion and the scope of the exercise of the veto by the advisory boards.

Another thing is this. Well, that may look rather a minor thing. Formerly, the number of members was two and that number was increased from two to three. The idea was that if there was a tie between two members, the view of the advisory board had practically no effect. So, the number was increased from two to three. The idea was that there was a possibility of a majority decision in these matters.

The most important thing came as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court when section 14 of the Act was declared *ultra vires* and the right of judiciary going into the cases of detention and other facts was asserted by the Supreme Court, and as a result of which the amendments were introduced.

Then, the right of the detained person to be heard by the advisory board, if he wished that he should be personally heard, was also secured by another amendment.

I am only mentioning all these details to show that when it was thought in the beginning that we shall certainly in course of time bring about certain important changes in the Act, it was to make it more democratic or a more normal law, if hon. members may not like to object to the word 'normalcy' here. When these amendments were brought about, the idea was that the executive should not lightheartedly, superficially, tamper with the freedom and liberty of the individual citizens of the country. That is the fundamental approach in this particular thing whenever we think of bringing such an Act.

My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, said that I should deal with it in detail and justify why the Act is essential now. The hon. Member can just look around and see the conditions that prevail in the country today. It is not a matter of a very detailed study. If it was essential in 1950, it is perhaps more so in 1966. I wish it would not be necessary in 1968-69, so that further amendment of this Act, further expansion of the application of this Act may not be necessary. I wish that that does not arise. But for that we all will have to work very hard—to reach that stage. Unfortunately as I look around today, I do not see that these conditions prevail and it is precisely for this very reason that I have come forward to bring this amending Bill for the approval of this hon. House.

Going back again to some of the points that some hon. members made here, I was rather intrigued that Mr. Masani referred to this Act as a dictatorial Act, an Act which was, according to him, a challenge to democracy. He pleaded for the application of this Act—for making it more demo-

cratic in his sense—by outlawing some of the political parties.

Shri Nambiar: That is apart from this Act.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am replying to Mr. Masani's point.

Shri Nambiar: He wants a permanent ban on the Communist Party irrespective of the fact whether there is a Defence of India Act or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What is the philosophy behind it?

Shri Nambiar: It is anti-communist.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever it is, what I am trying to aim at is not merely an Act, it is what is the attitude towards the problems of the country. Even this Act is not merely an Act in itself; it is, really speaking, meant to achieve something. What is that something? We do not want any particular ideology to be penalised or anybody's views to be penalised. It is only meant to prevent certain types of activities, certain types of situations. It is not meant against any particular political thought or any particular political ideology. Those who think that they can certainly in the name of democracy suppress an ideology, I wonder how they can think in terms of democracy. That was my only point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This has been used only against SSP and Communists.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The point that I would like to make—because Mr. Banerjee has raised it again—is that according to the information that is made available—I can say with my hand on my conscience, on my heart—this Act was not used against any party as such in the course of the last 16 or 17 years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Party members.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Some individuals belonging to some party or the

other came to be the targets or the victims of this Act. One can say so. But it was not meant or it was not used against any particular political party as such; it was not used against any ideology as such and it will not be used against any ideology or any political party. I would like to give the assurance with all the sincerity that I can command that this Act is not meant to penalise or suppress any particular political party or any particular ideology or any thought, political or otherwise, in this country.

My hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, said that it was used against goondas, against certain political workers, but it was not used against any workers who are working on the basis of communal activities, etc., It is not true. If you just take the statistics of one year and then try to analyse it, then you will find that it is not true. I can give figures to show that in 1952-53 this Act was mostly used against those who were indulging in communal activities. The situation in the country changes from time to time. In 1952-53, there was a sort of communal riot; communal situations were becoming difficult to tackle. As I have said more than once in this hon. House, the atmosphere in the country today is full of violence and if this atmosphere of violence is going to threaten the security of the State, naturally this Act will have to be used and it will be used. I have no doubt in my mind about it. But it does not mean that it will be used against any particular party. I can give this assurance if it is needed. Even if it is not needed, I should volunteer this assurance, a very serious assurance and a solemn assurance that this Bill is not meant for any political purposes. That was the only point that I wanted to make. I do not want to go into the details of some of the cases that some hon. members have referred. One hon. member made a reference to some individual cases. I have not got all the facts to prove whether what he mentioned was right or wrong. One member made a mention about certain action taken in the State of Maharash-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

tra. Personally I have no knowledge of those particular cases. But certainly I have a desire to go into the details of those cases. Even though I have not got the cases, I will try to satisfy myself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not only in Maharashtra but also in U.P.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He made some reference to U.P. also and also about one case in Andaman. I have not got the facts of the case. But I know that in Andaman, the Government forces were to take certain action about the removal of certain unauthorised occupations. I do not think I should enter into those things, but it has something to do with them. Certainly I will go into that. I assure the hon. Member that it is my duty to do it. If certain facts are brought to the notice of the Government, we shall have to go into them and see that this Act is not used for the purposes for which it is not intended. That is, really speaking, the responsibility of the Government and I assure you and, through you, this House and the country that we will

certainly take care of this particular point that this Act will be rarely used and only used for those purposes for which it is really meant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two amendments—one is by Mr. Banerjee and the other by Mr. Vishwanath Pandey. Is Mr. Banerjee pressing his amendment?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mine may be put to vote if Mr. Vishwanath Pandey's amendment is not put to the vote of the House.

Can I change the date to 2nd December?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put Mr. Vishwanath Pandey's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd December, 1966."

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

AYES

[14.23 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manoharan, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarker
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Warior, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Berman, Shri P. C.
Bansappa, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri

Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi Shri, V. B.
Heda, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri

Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotokoi, Shri Liladhar
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Juswant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri

Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patil Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Shankariya, Shri
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shaahi Rajan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Skeo Narain, Shri

Shinkre, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananappa, Shri
Sidheswar Pradsad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari,
Sinhason Singh, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri K. K.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes : 25; Noes : 81.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee's amendment . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want the date to be changed from the 30th November to the 2nd December, 1966. I want to change the date because there has been delay in the taking up of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vishwanath Pandey's amendment with 2nd December, 1966 is already there and it has been put to vote and it has been lost already. So, Shri S. M. Banerjee's amendment is barred.

The question is:

"That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 for a further period, be taken into consideration."

The Lobby has been cleared already.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 19]

AYES

]14.25 hrs.

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki Shri
Chaudhury, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhanu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Smt. Vimal
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dorni, Shri Kasinathu

Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Heda, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotokoi, Shri Liladhar
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Mandal Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Murti, Shri M. S.

Naskar, Shri P. S.
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Shankariya, Shri
Shaahi Rajan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sitheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo

Subramanyam, Shri T.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Dasaratha, Deo, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao, S.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manoharan, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nari, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pottekatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Warior, Shri

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): My vote has been wrongly recorded. I wanted to vote for 'Noes'. The machine has failed.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I wanted to vote for "Ayes".

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Shivaji has rebelled against the Congress!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes : 77; Noes : 28.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses. There are two amendments, one in the name of Shri Yashpal Singh and another in the name of Shri Bakar Ali Mirza. Both the Members are not present here to move them.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am sorry to learn, and I speak subject to correction, that the Home Minister has gone on record as having said that it is not unnatural for a measure like this to be on the statute-book. If he had been reported correctly...

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I had explained that point in my reply.

Shri Ranga: I am rather shocked at this expression coming from the Home Minister that it is not unnatural.

Even at the time this measure was being proposed in this House, it was contested by so many of us; though quite a number of us were then on the Congress side, we did not want this measure at all and we did not want this Act. But, nevertheless, Government wanted a legislation like this. Then, a compromise was reached that it would not be a permanent law but it would always be kept as a kind of provisional or temporary law for a limited period, and as and when the conditions in the country were such that Government found it necessary and Parliament agreed that this law should be extended, it should be ex-

tended, otherwise it should automatically lapse. That is the reason why this Bill has come up before this House. In spite of the opposition that we have offered from this side of the House, Government would be able to get the necessary votes for this Bill in order to extend it for the next one or two years. But I want them to keep it clearly in mind that this measure is not to be a permanent one and that it is not natural for a democracy like ours to have a law like this and to entrust Government with this kind of drastic, unwanted and undemocratic power and arbitrary power too, and, therefore, Government should always be prepared to come forward before this House, if possible, to drop this law itself even during the period for which it is now being extended, and certainly whenever they find it possible they should think of dropping it completely and abstain from asking for its extension.

We are quite clear in our mind, although it is going to be passed now and although these assurances are being given that it would not be misused, and it would certainly not be used against political opponents and that too during the elections and so on, it is not easy for the people to accept these assurances and assertions from Government, and in the light of what has happened during the period for which this measure has been on the statute-book, it is not possible for us to have too much faith in Government.

Therefore, I sincerely hope that at the end of the next elections, a different political dispensation would come to be vouchsafed to our people and to our Parliament, and it would be possible to repeal this undemocratic and infamous legislation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (रसेड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस सदन में यह बिल ध्रुया । सरकार की तरफ से बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा

है कि इस बिल को कायम रखा जाए, इस कानून को कायम रखा जाए । हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि यह जो कानून है यह संविधान विहित है । हमारा खयाल यह है कि देश के अन्दर यह एक ऐसा कानून है जिस को कानून की संज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती है, जोकि कानून की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है । इसका बराबर इस्तेमाल कांग्रेस दल की ओर से विरोधियों को दबाने के लिए किया जाता है । हमेशा ही इसका प्रयोग इस तरह से किया जाता है ।

अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने लिस्ट पढ़ कर सुनवाई है कि इस में कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है । इस कानून के द्वारा सरकार मामूली पुलिस कांस्टेबल को इस बात का अधिकार देती है कि वे विरोधियों को पकड़ कर गलत चाजिज में जेलों में बन्द कर सकते हैं । इस तरह से आप संविधान की उस धारा को तोड़ते हैं जिस के अन्दर इस बात का उल्लेख है कि देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक कानून की नज़र में समान है । इस देश में उन लोगों को जोकि तमाम तरह के अपराध करते हैं इस बात का मौका तो दिया जाता है कि वे अपनी सफाई पेश करें लेकिन इस संकट के अन्दर जो लोग पकड़े जाते हैं उनकी आप यह अधिकार तक नहीं देते हैं कि वे वकील रख सकें । जब इतनी तक व्यवस्था आप नहीं करते हैं और पुलिस को और सी० आई० डी० को आप गलत आरोपों में लोगों को पकड़ कर बन्द करने का अधिकार देते हैं तो इसको किस तरह से आप न्यायोचित कह सकते हैं ? मैं आपको अपनी मिमाल बतलाना चाहता हूँ । मुझे खुद को उर्जों के सामने पेश किया गया । मैंने उन से पूछा कि मुझे चाजं बताया जाए । तब एक प्राध रेफ्रेन्स दिया गया जिस में लिखा गया था कि सरजू पाण्डे ने कहा कि पटवारी को गोली मार दो जो विल्कुल झूठ और गलत बात थी । इस तरह से मधारण श्रेणी के

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

लोगों को और कलैक्टर जो सैटिसफाई हो जाता है, पकड़ने का अधिकार दिया जाना है तो इस कानून का दुरुपयोग होने के सिवाय और क्या हो सकता है? कलैक्टर के भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोले, एम० पी० के भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोले और मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोले तो हमारे ऊपर यह प्रिबेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट लागू हो जाता है। मैं गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास बहुत से कानून हैं जिस के अन्दर आप लोगों को पकड़ कर सजायें दिला सकते हैं और इस कानून को कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसकी जरूरत तभी महसूस की जाती है कि जब शासक पार्टी अपने हितों में इसका इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है। हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी नए आए हैं। उनको तो मिमाल पेश करनी चाहिये थीं। आप मुल्क के सामने कि बिना इस एक्ट को रखते हुए भी वह अमान्यात्मिक तत्वों को बन्द कर सकते हैं उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। खुद सरकार को ज्यूडिशरी पर, अपने न्यायालयों पर यकीन नहीं है, इसलिए वह ऐसे रद्दी कानून सदन में लाती है जिनके कारण वह न्यायालयों के हाथ बांधती है। यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक कलंक स्वरूप है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको वापिस ले लें।

श्री मधु लिखये (मुंगेर) : गृह-मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब का भाषण किया वह इतना निर्जीव था कि उससे पता चलता है कि वह खुद सोचते हैं कि यह जो विधेयक वह हमारे सामने रख रहे हैं यह केवल अपना कर्तव्य निभाने के लिए रख रहे हैं और उनका दिल इस में नहीं है। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि किसी विचारधारा के खिलाफ या किसी दल के खिलाफ इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाएगा (इंटरप्शन) क्या आप चाहते हैं कि किया जाए? क्या धारा को किसी कानून से समाप्त नहीं

किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इन्होंने यह कहा है कि किसी विचारधारा को या दल को खत्म करने के लिए इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं गृह-मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून में राज्य सरकारों को भी अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारें इन अधिकारों का कैसे इस्तेमाल करेंगी इसके बारे में उनके आश्वासन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अभी अमरावती दिल्ली में एक घटना हुई है। अठारह तारीख को जो मोर्चा लगना था उस को ले कर जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था उन में कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश के छात्र नेता भी थे। उनको छोड़ने का फैसला केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया। जब ये छात्र नेता बाहर आए तो तो उन छात्रों को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस काले कानून के मातहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया। दिल्ली की सरकार सोचती है कि छात्रों को छोड़ा जा सकता है, उन से भारत की सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा नहीं है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इसी कानून के मातहत उनको गिरफ्तार करती है। मैं गृह-मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके आश्वासन का क्या मतलब रह जाता है कि इसका दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि देश पर अगर कोई विदेशी आक्रमण आया हो, लड़ाई की स्थिति हो तो हम समझ सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि इस तरह का अधिकार सरकार को होना चाहिये लेकिन उस समय भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसका इस्तेमाल बहुत सोच-समझ कर होना चाहिये। लेकिन इधर पंद्रह सालों से हमारे देश पर यह कलंक लगा हुआ है कि एक साधारण कानून के रूप में इस स्थानबद्धता के कानून को हमने मान लिया है।

मैं इस कानून का डट कर विरोध करता हूँ और जो अवधि बढ़ाने की बात है, उसकी की मुखालिफत करता हूँ और मंत्री

महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस विधयक को तुरन्त वापिस ले ले ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I have heard the hon. Minister with great attention, but I am sorry I am not convinced by the arguments he put forward. Periodical repetition of this kind of Bill is periodical condemnation of India's capacity for self-government and democratic government.

Why did we choose democracy? Because those who believe in democracy feel that certain inviolable rights shall not be violated if we accept the democratic framework. Those inviolable rights were enshrined in our Constitution, but they are being violated.

He did not meet the point I made. I had the privilege of being preventively detained in independent India, under the Preventive Detention Act. I told him, and I assured the House, that the so-called safeguards given by article 22(4) are a complete farce, absolute idle farce. What is the good of our being told that we have now got two or three members in the advisory board? The procedure is wholly wrong, destructive of the basic principles of the rule of law. You bring a man before the advisory board. He makes a statement. The detenu is taken away. The police officer then comes in and trots out charges and information behind the back of the detenu. Is that justice? Is that consistent with fairplay? Is that not repugnant to the basic principle of natural justice? Yet that is what is being done. Therefore, I was appealing to the hon. Minister. It is no good gloating over the fact that they have gone to the Supreme Court and the High Courts. He talked with great gusto and said that the Supreme Court has released so many offenders but the advisory boards have released many more detenus. The trouble is that when you go to the Supreme Court or the High Courts, you cannot challenge the correctness of any ground adduced. You shall have to take it as gospel truth. Suppose, as my hon. friend was saying, he did

not deliver that speech. He was not there. I could prove that certain detenus who were alleged to have made a speech in the town of Calcutta or in the town of Delhi were not there in these places and did not deliver the speeches attributed to them. But you cannot challenge it; you have to accept the ground adduced as gospel truth.

Therefore, this is an undemocratic practice which sets at nought fundamental principles of justice and cuts at the root of the rule of law. Therefore, I am appealing to him. Why prolong it for three years? What is the good of saying that 'we shall not make it permanent; we shall bring it up every third year and then prolong it for three years at a time'? It is much better you come forward and say that 'we have lost faith in democracy; we shall make it a permanent feature of the statute book and make it really normal' as he started by saying. He says: "I recognise that it is an abnormal law, I will never make it the normal law, I will make it for three years and then repeat it." I am saying that it is totally wrong. He could deal with the situation in Delhi on the great day of the anti-cow slaughter agitation without the Preventive Detention Act. Let him put forward arguments why the ordinary law does not suffice for the purpose. The ordinary law is perfectly sufficient to cope with the demonstration which took place on that day. He did not have to resort to this lawless law. Therefore what is the point? He is not putting forward any argument to show what there is in this law for meeting any difficult situation. Therefore, we are still opposing it, we are not convinced, and therefore we think it is our duty to oppose it, we feel that this Bill should not be on the statute-book.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): I want to say only a few words.

As I said earlier, I support the Bill and I will vote for it, because the state of affairs and the law and order

[Shri Shinkre]

situation in the country call for such a measure, but I have one clarification to seek.

Government have asked for an extension for three years. They ought to have been satisfied with an extension of only one year, because there is no question of binding the successor Government. If they are helpless and are unable to maintain law and order, why should they bind the successor Government also for the next two years! They could have been content with extension of only one year.

I do not think that the Home Minister required any arguments because the situation in the country is such that it is completely, plainly, in favour of such a measure being enacted. There are so many political parties and groups which oppose such Bills in the name of democracy, but they do not want democracy in reality, neither is there democracy in the countries where they seek inspiration from. They want democracy only here because they want to fight the established order every now and then.

Shri Nambiar: I may be given a chance to oppose.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Members who spoke at this stage also practically repeated the same arguments, including Mr. Chatterjee. I never had the ambition of convincing some of the members who have convinced themselves against the Bill. As I said, really speaking, the basic factor on which the necessity of such an Act will have to be judged is the assessment of the present situation, whether there are conditions in the country where such powers to the executive are essential or not, are necessary or not. Arguments based on the democratic principle... (*Interruptions*)

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार): क्या जरूरत है?
107 में जा पकड़ सकते हो . . . (ब्यवधान)

अरे, चुप रहो, हमको पकड़ता भी है और गुराँता भी है। . . . (ब्यवधान)
हाँ, तुम चले जाओगे तो पता लगेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. He cannot sit and talk like that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is certainly a compromise with the situation. I have never claimed that this is an ideal Act, a very happy Act, I have never said that. But I was also trying to find out whether there were any arguments to convince me that this Act, however unhappy it is, was not necessary. That is a very common sense test.

Shri Nambiar: The ordinary law of the land is enough.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must say I have remained unconvinced by the arguments of the hon. Member. I have nothing more to say. At the same time, I would like to assure the House that when, really speaking, there is a situation in the country where such an Act is not necessary, this Government will have no hesitation to come to this House and say that it is no longer necessary, it should be scrapped.

श्री बागड़ी : आप का एतबार क्या है? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इनकी क्या तसल्ली है ? 107 में एम० पी० को पकड़ लेते हैं और जमानत तक तो लेते नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You cannot sit and go on talking like this. I will have to ask you to go out if you repeat this.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 20]

AYES

14.50 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Barman, Shri P. C.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti Shri P. R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivediy, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Heda, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malaichami Shri M.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantrik Shri D. D.
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyan Dhar
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naskar, Shri. P. S.
Niranjan Lal Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rejdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagnatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rey, Shrimati Renuka
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri. Shri Ramanand
Shinkre, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramudulari
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Dasartha Deb, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichibava, Shri
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kokkar, Shri Gauri Shankar

Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manoharan, Shri
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shree N. Sreekantam
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pottakkatt, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Utiya, Shri
Wazior Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes*: 90; Noes: 31;

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha): As a protest we walk out.

(Shri Vasudevan Nair and some Hon. Members then left the House.)

श्री बागड़ी: इस वाले कानून के विरोध में हम सदन ट्राय कर रहे हैं। . . (व्यवधान)

(श्री बागड़ी सदन के बाहर चले गए।)

*Name of one Member under "Ayes" could not be recorded.

14.50 hrs.

PRODUCE CESS (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, I be to move*:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The existing Produce Cess Act, 1966 provides for the imposition of cess on the five agricultural produces for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation, marketing and research of such producers: They are Cotton, Oils Copra, Lac and Refuse lac.

The Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill now provides for the levy of a cess in the nature of a duty of customs in respect of cashew kernels which is to be added to the First Schedule to the Produce Cess Act, 1966. At present cess is being levied on the export of cashew kernels under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 along with other commodities listed in the Schedule attached to the Act at half per cent *ad valorem*. The realisation under this Act is of the order of Rs. 13.60 lakhs on an average during 1963-64 and 1964-65. Under the Act of 1940 it is not possible to levy cess at enhanced rate on a single commodity as it provides for uniform levy on all commodities covered by it. With the levy of cess at enhanced rate, cashew kernels will be simultaneously excluded from the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940, through a Government notification. The enhanced cess will be at one per cent of the tariff values as against half per cent *ad valorem* on cashew kernels (customs being levied under the A.P.C. Act, 1940). In addition, imposing of cess at enhanced rate on cashew kernel, the amendment Bill also provides for certain verbal amendments in sections 2, 3, 11 and 20 of

the Produce Cess Act, 1966 with a view to empowering the levy of cess provided for in the Act on produce exported by Air or Inland water also.

The necessity for the amendment with a view to empowering the Government to levy cess on cashew at an enhanced rate has arisen on account of the need for earmarking larger funds for research and development of this important export earning produce. India supplies about 90 per cent of the World demand of cashew kernels and holds a virtual monopoly in cashew trade through which she earns foreign exchange worth Rs. 28 crores per annum. A larger share of the amount accrues in the shape of dollars. Cashew industry in India, is, however, dependent to the extent of 2/3 of its requirement of raw-nuts, by the imports from East African countries. It is not desirable to continue to depend on imports from these countries. Therefore, the need for increasing the indigenous production of cashew nut has assumed greater importance. The efforts so far undertaken in the field of research as well as development have been inadequate. With the Additional funds available from cess at enhanced rate, steps would be taken to maximise efforts for development. In the field of development, special efforts will be directed towards intensified cultivation, improvement of collection methods, marketing and processing of cashew nuts. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, development programme would include:

- (1) application of improved practices,
- (2) introduction of Pilot Projects for producing air-layers at selected centres through which cashew can be successfully propagated vegetatively.

It is also proposed to grant long-term loans to the growers. Marketing facilities will be improved to ensure maximum return to growers through cooperative Organisation which would

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

collect nuts for supply to the processing factories.

Simultaneously research programme on cashew under the ICAR is to be intensified. The programme includes setting up a research Institute for cashew nut along with spices in Kerala and a comprehensive All India Coordinated Research Project on Cashew-nut and spices.

The effect of the increased cess on the exports of cashew kernels is negligible as the additional rate will mean at the present tariff value of Rs. 554 for one quintal of cashew kernel effective from 1st July, 1966, an addition of Rs. 2.75 per quintal only.

The cess collected will be kept suitably funded and separate account for receipts and expenditure therefrom will be maintained. The recurring expenditure on research and development is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In addition, a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs, spread over 4 years, is estimated on account of the research institute to be set up under the ICAR for cashew nut along with spices. Details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on selected aspects of Cashewnut Development on the basis of the recommendations of the Cashewnut Development Council are being worked out. In addition I may say that our production of cashew nut is about 1.35 lakh tons and we plan to increase this by the end of the Fourth plan by 2½ times to 3.28 lakh tons. The area under production is 13.3 lakh and we would be increasing it by about 4.5 lakhs making a total of 17.8 lakh acres. The area increase will hardly be 30 or 35 per cent and so the main increase will be in terms of per acre yield and that will be about 250 per cent. The Third Plan provided only 2 crores and in the Fourth Plan, we intend to provide 11 crores for this purpose. The cess that will be collected though the imposition of 14 per cent will be mostly for research and development programmes for which I have already stated about 30 lakhs will be required and Rs. 20 lakhs in the form of non-recurring ex-

penditure. We estimate that yield from the cess will be hardly about 27.28 lakhs per year and so we will have to get some amount from the Consolidated Fund of India. We may be near self-sufficiency and not self-sufficient. We are taking authority to go up to 1½ per cent in case we decide later to go upto 1½ per cent imposition and if we decide so, it will be done by a notification which will be laid on the Table of the House. Sir, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st December, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill and the amendment are before the House. One hour is the time allotted. Five minutes for each Member.

Shri Ranga: (Chittoor) Sir, I am opposed to this Bill. My hon. friend who preceded me said that this was not the only imposition or the final incidence and this is likely to be increased further, if and when they find it necessary, by a notification. If they had abolished land revenue and if they had freed the kisans from all the other burdens emanating from the Centre as well as the State Governments, there would have been some Notification in expecting the kisans to provide finance to the research and development work in order to further productivity of their own crops including cashew nut when the Government is imposing all kinds of taxes and central excises and land revenue and enhancing the surcharges and so on as also the betterment levies, there is no justification at all for this kind of a cess.

Thirdly, they want only 30 lakhs. Here is this grand Government, spending 4,000 crores every year, 2,000

[Shri Ranga]

crores on so-called development projects, capital projects and 2,000 crores on revenue account and they are not able to find Rs. 30 lakhs! Is it not a matter of shame for any Government to come forward with a proposal like that?

15 hrs.

They say they are extremely anxious to encourage exports. Here is a fine export-earning industry which brings Rs. 18 crores every year; they hope to get much more also. Is it not reasonable to expect this Government not only to spend Rs. 30 lakhs a year, but even Rs. 1 crore for further development and research on this crop, so that it may be possible for growers to grow more and for Government to earn more foreign foreign exchange? In other crops, where it is difficult to export because of lack of demand or international competition, they give all kinds of incentives. Sugar has become a scandal. They subsidise the factory owners to avoid losses and at the same time they sell our sugar at a much lower price abroad. But when it comes to cashew nut, why should they adopt such a policy like this?

The Deputy Minister said this would be funded separately and the money would be utilised only for the development of this crop. Such promises have been made earlier when various agricultural crop, cess Bills were brought before this House as well as before the Central Legislative Assembly. But what happened? The representatives of sugarcane growers have been bewailing from time to time how the UP and Bihar Governments have used the sugar cess proceeds for general purposes. So where is the guarantee that the same thing would not be done in this case also? Is this promise worth anything? It is not even as good as the paper on which it would be reported here, because they would be at the money of the local Government and this Government also. They have been unconscionable all the time and by a fiat of their own Government from

the Secretariat they can turn it over to the general revenues and misuse them.

My hon. friend wants us to believe that the incidence is not going to be much. In actual practice three times what they collect will be heaped upon the price of this commodity by the time it reaches the market. It is not so easy for those who are interested in the production of cashew, its manufacture and sale to keep separate accounts for half per cent or 1 per cent. They will take advantage of it just as the retail traders have been taking advantage of the changes in weights and measures. So, it should not be thought that the incidence would be negligible.

I would like to know whether Government propose to place on the Table not only the reports on the activities but the results of those activities of the ICAR in regard to all these commodity cesses that they have been collecting, what use they have been making of it....

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have been laying it on the Table.

Shri Ranga: I know some report is being placed here but from time to time an estimate has to be made of the advantages that have accrued to the crops concerned and the advantage accrued in monetary terms. It is no good saying we have started this research station here or a test work there. We have to estimate the results and take account of them. Till now no such thing has been made. That is why this morning when a question was put to the very same Minister about the results of the International Rice Commission which met here, he said, they all met here for international discussions; they were not interested in any one crop raised here. When we are raising the Taiwan variety of crop here, was it not the duty of the Commission to have given some thought about it—

what is the result of the trans-plantation of that variety into this country? Similar discussions will have to be held and the results of those discussions as well as the results of the researches will have to be made available to this House from time to time.

For all these and many other reasons, I am opposed to this Bill and I sincerely hope that Government would give a second thought to this matter, if not now, as soon as possible.

श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो उज्ज उज्जर संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, और उस के संबंध में जो अपना तर्क प्रस्तुत किया है वह विवेकपूर्ण है और उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन उसके संबंध में मैं आप के माध्यम से दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

राष्ट्र जो है वह करों के बोझ से और मंहगाई के बोझ से दबता जा रहा है। चा कोई वस्तु हो, कोई भी चीज हो, चाहे वह देश के अन्दर उत्पादित होती हो या देश से उत्पादित हो कर विदेशों को जाती हो और विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होती हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर उठकर लगायेंगे या उज्ज कर लगायेंगे तो उस का बहुत ज्यादा विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था पांच कृषि उत्पादित वस्तुओं पर उठकर लगता है और अब उस में छठवीं वस्तु जोड़ने जा रहे हैं। कपास को ही ले लें, जिस के बारे में उन्होंने उठकर लगाया है और बहुत कोशिश की है कि उसका उत्पादन हो। समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि कपास के अभाव में इतनी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना उस का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, कितना कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ गया और उससे कितना लाभ लोगों को हुआ। उन लोगों ने यह कह दिया कि कपास के अभाव में मिलें बन्द होंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उठकर लगाने का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसपर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें।

2274 (A) LSD—8.

उन्होंने दो तर्क दिये हैं एक तो यह दिया है कि यह पैसा अनुसन्धान में लगाया जायेगा दूसरा यह दिया है कि इसका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। जब हमारी पांच वर्षीय योजना 2 खरब रुपये से ऊपर की है तब मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से और बड़े न्याय संगत तरीके से इस प्रकार के उद्योगों की वृद्धि के लिये उस में धन निर्धारित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि यह विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये है। जब आप ने अवमूल्यन किया तो आप ने यह कहा कि जिन वस्तुओं का यहां से निर्यात किया जायेगा उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। लेकिन यहां तो हम उस का उल्टा ही देख रहे हैं कि प्रोत्साहन के बदले कर लगाया जा रहा है। प्रोत्साहन का मतलब होता है कि आप उस को अधिक धन दें। आप काजू के उत्पादन, काजू की कृषि के लिये धन दें, उसके लिये लोन दें, सहायता दें, अनुदान दें, न कि उस के ऊपर आप उठकर लगायें। इसके लगाने से लोगों के दिल में शंका उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

अभी आप ने बतलाया है काजू का जो उद्योग है संसार के अन्तर्गत उसके 90 प्रतिशत काजू का निर्यात आप करते हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। जिस वक्त आप काजू का उद्योग अधिक विकसित कर देंगे उस समय आप अपने देश के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का, जिस की कमी है, अधिक अर्जन कर सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सेस न लगा कर आप यदि कुछ कर्ज निर्धारित करते काजू के उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अनुसन्धान कार्य को प्रज्वलित करने के लिये, समुन्नत करने के लिये और जो पांच वर्षीय योजना 2 खरब रुपये से ऊपर की बनाई गई है उस में से कुछ धन राशि बतें तो आप यह देखते कि काजू की गिरि का जो उद्योग है उस से बहुत लाभ राष्ट्र को प्राप्ति चलकर होता।

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस पर आप विचार करें। इसी लिये मैंने एक संशोधन भी दिया है कि इस संबंध में लोकमत संग्रह किया जाये क्योंकि करों का नाम सुन कर ही लोग घबरा जाते हैं।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we say in English: "It is a day after the fair", but in this particular case it is "fifteen years after the fair". Some attempts, not attempts like this but honest attempts, ought to have been made 15 years ago to produce inside this country sufficient cashew trees, to increase cashew cultivation on a subsidised basis, so that we may have internal production of cashew-nuts to meet all our requirements, but the present situation is such that the industry is in the doldrums.

Sir, about 18 cashew-nut factories belonging to Thangal Kunj Mudaliar have been closed down now for about 1½ months and agitation is going on. Regarding other cashew-nut factories the employers have taken a decision to close down the factories if this enactment is forced on them. That is part of the many ills that confront us. The employers did really make a very huge profit during the devaluation period. The Government did nothing to take a big chunk out of it, take a big chunk out of the legal or illegal gains that they made after devaluation. If they had taken any such step, I would have welcomed it.

What is the position of the industry today? The industry is being run in South-East Africa under Italian help on a mechanised basis. This is the first time in the history of this industry in any part of the world that it is being done or attempted to be done on a mechanised basis. If that is the thing, the industry in Kerala and South India, especially in Kerala,

will die out, because this industry there is based on the South Indian workers alone who have the competence to use their hands to do a type of work which the Africans find it impossible to do. Till now the East African countries could not develop this industry because their rough hands cannot handle the nuts and refine them to that extent. But now with Italian help they are finding a process by which at least split kernels could be taken and produced on a very large basis.

Therefore, when this industry is in the doldrums, when the entire industry is facing threat of extermination, when Rs. 28 crores which you are getting as foreign exchange is threatened to be lost, when the fate of that is hanging in the balance, our Government comes, as it always does, with a certainly irrational and misplaced Bill to impose a cess. Already the boat is sinking. They want to add some more load to it so that it may sink immediately. This is the most foolish attempt which has ever been made by this Parliament, by this Government, by the party—the Congress Party—after 15 years.

They are having planned production in India, making this country indebted to America and other countries to the tune of Rs. 8000 crores, but yet we have to go with begging bowls to America just for our daily needs of foodgrains. Same is the case in the matter of cotton.

15.14 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

We have had 15 years of planned development in this country. What is the position of textile industry? We go abegging once again. Same is going to be the case with cashew industry. When once it goes out, we can never retrieve it. The position with regard to other industries in Kerala has also been the same. The Union Govern-

ment had been criminal in allowing the mineral industries in Kerala die six years ago, in allowing the coir industry to suffer a gradual death in the last fifteen years. Now the last industry which remains in Kerala is the cashew industry. It is feeding about 80,000 families. This industry which pays very little gives work to thousands of middle class and lower class people. It provides work for those in the lowest rung of the ladder. Even women folk in these families earn a living to supplement the family income and make both ends meet in the barest possible manner. That industry is now being allowed to die out. The foreign exchange we get on that is being threatened to be lost. On the top of all this the Ministry now wants to take away, at the last moment, from the dying body of the patient, the last drop of blood so that they can indulge in nepotism, in jobbery etc. They can have a branch here. They can provide for some of their minions. They can give them some promotions before this industry dies out. They can give promotions to some minions of the Minister and his colleagues. This attitude is inhuman, to say the least, and this will be resisted by both the industrialists and the workers. The people of Kerala will resist it, where 99 per cent of the industry exists. We will fight it in such a manner that your Rs. 28 crores of foreign exchange will be in danger if you proceed in this way.

That is all, Madam, that I have to say.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mahida.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Madam, we the people of Kerala are very much interested in this because this is a question of life and death for us.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Madam Chairman, perhaps my previous speaker did not understand the purpose of the Government in bringing forward this Bill. I wel-

come the Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill. Our country supplies 90 per cent of the world demand of cashew kernels and we earn the much-needed foreign exchange. It is to earn foreign exchange that we are trying to improve our present method in this industry. It is necessary, therefore, that we expand this foreign exchange earning industry. But at present the cashew industry is dependent on imported raw nuts from East African countries. Only one-third of the demand is met within the country. We must increase our capacity to grow more raw nuts. It is to assist this need that it is proposed to undertake intensive research and development programmes, so that we can encourage indigenous raw nuts and reduce our dependence upon supplies from East African countries.

This Bill seeks to include cashew kernels under the First Schedule to the Produce Cess Act, 1966, for purposes of levy of a cess in the nature of a duty of customs on cashew kernels exported from our country. Cashew nuts have become very popular in America. There is also the propaganda work, the fact that it is a nourishing food etc. All these things make us earn. Probably my hon. friends from Andhra may be knowing that they are making wine also from Cashew.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Wine is made from cashew apples and not cashew nuts.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: By this way we shall raise necessary finances needed, on a continued basis, for promoting agricultural and technological research as well as improvement and development of methods of cultivation, manufacturing and marketing of cashew.

The cess imposed by this Act will be levied on the tariff value of the produce determined under section 14 (2) of the Customs Act 1962. Further, the Bill seeks to make certain verbal

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

amendments in sections 2, 3, 11 and 20 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966 with a view to empowering the levy of cess on produce exported by air or inland water.

The collections through the existing collecting agencies are to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga objected to that. All revenues have to go to the Consolidated Fund and from that we derive the source of our improvement. It is proposed to give grants-in-aid, after due appropriation, to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966, to conduct research, and the Department of Agriculture will finance specific development projects relating to cashew. The development schemes will be executed by the Department of Agriculture through their organisation "Regional Office, Cashew-nut Development" constituted with effect from 1st April 1966. A suitable budget provision has been included in the *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 10 lakhs provided in the budget estimate for 1966-67.

At the present level of production and export, the revenue from the cess is estimated to be Rs. 27 lakhs per annum, while the recurring expenditure on the measures of development and research on cashew is estimated to be about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In addition, non recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 20 lakhs. After spending all these amounts, we shall be able to increase our present one-third production of raw nuts. Also, in future we shall suspend our imports from East African countries and earn more foreign exchange than what we are earning at present. I, therefore, support the Bill.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Mr. Chairman, I think this is the last straw on the camel's back. The cashew-nut industry is an industry which is already dying. A major part of the industry has already closed down and most of

the factories in Quilon are not working now. In such a situation the Central Government has now contributed its share of destruction by this Bill. The only welcome feature of this Bill is that it gives an opportunity to this House to think about an industry which brings a lot of foreign exchange to this country.

Is it worth the trouble for earning Rs. 30 lakhs to have all this paraphernalia of a cess? After all, we are earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 24 crores from this commodity? Could the Government not find Rs. 30 lakhs for financing research on this commodity out of those earnings?

If they cannot spend even Rs. 30 lakhs out of their foreign exchange earnings, I would say that the hon. Minister is killing the goose that lays golden ages. I hope they will be wise at least after the incident.

Then, the wording of the Bill has not shown any wisdom. For instance, it is mentioned in the Bill that we cannot depend on East African countries. This will make the East African countries find markets elsewhere even before our production has reached such a level when we can be self-sufficient, which will take several years. Even before that, those countries which are exporting their cashew to India will find some other markets. If this line was left out from the Bill, nothing would have happened. Yet, it was mentioned. This will be taken as a warning by the East African countries that their market in India is going to be closed and that they will have to find markets elsewhere. So, even before we are ready with our own production they will find markets elsewhere and our factories will have idle capacity. Even now, I do not know why the East African countries are not able to take the kernel out of the cashew seed. Once they know the trick, once they start doing it themselves, that will be the Doomsday, as far as Kerala is concerned.

It must be remembered that once the farmers find that the production of cashew is not profitable, they will switch on to some other commodity. After all, they are interested in getting a better return than the country earning some foreign exchange. In areas where cashew is grown, rubber can be grown more profitably; so also tapioca. Therefore, unless some impetus and encouragement is given to the farmer, either by way of better price or some incentives, he will switch on to some other commodity and whatever little he is now producing will be lost. Yet, instead of giving some help or encouragement to the farmer, Government is trying to extract something more from him. What they ought to have done was to form a Cashew Board to develop the industry, meeting the expenses of the Board from the Government.

Then, thousands of cashew apples are now lost because they cannot be consumed by the people. They should develop an industry for canning or tinning of cashew apple.

I hope the Government have now understood the seriousness and magnitude of the problem and the impracticability and inadvisability of imposing this cess. So, I hope the Minister will be bold enough to withdraw this Bill.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इस विधेयक को जब मैंने देखा तो मुझको आश्चर्य हुआ कि 27 लाख के लिए यह एक विधेयक ला रहे हैं सेस लगाने के लिए और वह अन्वेषण के नाम पर कि अन्वेषण हो। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 27 लाख तो सरकार अपने डिपार्टमेंट में बिजली के खर्च को बन्द करके बचा सकती थी क्योंकि यह चलता है कि कमरे को बन्द करके और परदे को बन्द करके बिजली के आगे बैठते हैं। तो ऐसे ही बहुत बचा सकते थे।

रिसर्च के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो आम

इंडिया रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट बना हुआ है उसने क्या डेवलपमेंट अब तक दिया? शुगर केन के लिए यू० पी० में सन् 1937 में एक सेस लगा तीन आने फी मन रोड और शुगर डेवलपमेंट के लिए। लेकिन वह सेस जो लगा वह कंसालिडेटेड फंड में, जनरल फंड में चला गया। आज रोड्स कुछ बनी वहीं कहीं, लेकिन वह नहीं के बराबर है और शुगर बेन का क्या डेवलपमेंट हुआ कि बढ़ते बढ़ते ईरब अपने यहां 5 सौ मन तक पहुँची पर वही फी एकड़ नहीं गई। औसत तो डार्ड सौ, तीन सौ मन ही है जबकि और मुल्को में इससे ज्यादा है। गेहूँ और धान के अन्दर रिसर्च होते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि रिसर्चकर्ता कोई ऐसा गेहूँ या धान नहीं पैदा कर पाये जिसकी ईल्ड अधिक बढ़े। हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा था कि हम आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे खाद्य के मामले में लेकिन पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना गई, दूसरी गई, तीसरी गई और अब चतुर्थ की बात करते हैं। मगर हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट ने क्या किया। अभी एक धान लाये हैं जो कि हाई ईल्डिंग है वह भी लाये ताइवान से और नाम ताइच्यून नैटिव रख दिया। मैंने एक रिसर्च आफिसर से बात की कि नकल भी करते हो तो विदेशी नाम क्यों रखते हो? अपना कोई देशी नाम क्यों नहीं रख देते? गेहूँ भी आ रहा है मेक्सिको से। हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई नया गेहूँ या जौ पैदा नहीं किया जिसकी ईल्ड ज्यादा हो। काफी मांग है मेक्सिको गेहूँ की। मेक्सिको गेहूँ, मेक्सिको गेहूँ का बड़ा प्रोपेगेंडा किया। हर जगह एक विदेशी भावना भर दी जैसे कि हमारे देश के साइंटिस्ट्स और रिसर्च करने वाले कुछ कर ही नहीं पाते हैं और हम लायक नहीं हैं। अभी तक तो सटिफिकेट दिया करते थे और बातों में अब बीज में भी विदेशों का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट में जो लोग हैं वह क्या कर रहे हैं। शुगर रिसर्च आफिसर से मेरी बात हुई। मैंने कहा कि कितने रिसर्च किये? वह नम्बर गिना देते हैं नम्बर 430, 515,

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

518 शुगर केन, का निकाला। लेकिन सब में चार साल बाद कीड़ा लग जाता है। मैंने कहा कि रेडो रेराइटी क्यों नहीं निकालते जितने कोड़ा भोजन जो प्रोर हाई ईलिंडिंग हो। तो रिसर्व आफिटर ने क्या जवाब दिया कि अगर हम ऐसी शुगर केन रूना करें जो हाई ईलिंडिंग हो और कोड़ा से भी फ्री हो तो फिर हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की जरूरत ही क्या रह जायेगी? तो इससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में जरूरत बनाये रखने के हिसाब से काम होता है।

ऐसे ही इस सेस को भी आप केश्यू नट के लिए अलग कर देते तो कुछ समझने की बात थी। लेकिन इतको भी देने जा रहे हैं जनरल कंसालिडेटेड फंड आफ इंडिया में। तो यह तो उस समुद्र में समा जायगा जहां कुछ भी पानी निकलना मुश्किल होगा। अगर आप टैक्स कलेक्ट करना चाहते हैं किसी विशेष काम के लिए तो उसी काम के लिए उसको लगाइए। लेकिन आप तो उसको रख देते हैं कंसालिडेटेड फंड में। उसमें चले जाने के बाद फिर उसका निकलना मुश्किल होता है। अब तक जितने सेस लगे हैं सब सेस अन्वेषण के नाम पर लगे हैं। लेकिन सब चले गए जनरल फंड में और वहां जाकर आरामतलबी में खर्च होते हैं। तो मैं इस विधेयक का इन दो कारणों से स्वागत नहीं कर सकता। एक तो सेस को इतना बढ़ाना जबकि हम अपने खर्चों में से कहीं से भी काटकर के इतना खपया पूरा कर सकते थे और दूसरे वह जो खपया है इसको अलग रखते, जनरल फंड में न डालते तो अच्छा था।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभानेत्री महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है इसका समर्थन केवल एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य को छोड़कर और किसी ने नहीं किया। श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय ने अपना भाषण शुरू करते हुए कहा कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ

मगर जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा वह सब विरोध में कहा। और जो दूसरी तरफ के लोगों ने खास तौर से केरल के जो निवासी हैं, उन्होंने, जो केशयूनट्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की बात है, उसका उन सबने विरोध किया है। अभी मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि रिसर्च के नाम पर हमारे देश में क्या होता है और फौरन एक्सचेन्ज के मोह में, फौरन एक्सचेन्ज की एक ऐसी बीमारी मुस्क में चनी है, जिनका कोई आधार समझ में नहीं आता है, चीनी, जूता, केशयूनट सब बाहर भेज दो, यहां कुछ भी न रहने दो और फिर कहते हैं कि डब्लपमेन्ट के लिये सब कुछ हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी को किसानों पर दया आनी चाहिये और इस तरह का टैक्स लगा कर देश को बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि शुगर पर टैक्स लगाया, इसलिये टैक्स लगाया कि शुगर की तरक्की होगी, लेकिन शुगर उद्योग में तरक्की होने के बजाय, तनजुली हो रही है। कोई भी चीज इस मुल्क में नई नहीं हो पाती है, बल्कि कुछ विभाग खोलकर कुछ आदमियों के लिये रोटी चलाने का पेशा बना देते हैं और फौरन एक्सचेन्ज का एक ऐसा जादू इस मुल्क के सामने रखना चाहते हैं कि कोई काम उसके बिना चल ही नहीं सकता। इससे अच्छा तो यह होता कि वहाँ किसानों को कुछ रूसा दिया जाता, कोई तरजीह दी जाती तो उससे अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता था। पी० एल० 480 का गूँह मंगवाते थे, सारे देश में हा-हाकार मचा हुआ है, जितना खपया उसको लाने में खर्च किया, इतना यदि सिचाई पर लगा देते तो देश की यह दशा न होती।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क पर दया कीजिये, और बुद्धि से काम लीजिये। इस तरह के टैक्स किसानों पर मत लगाइयें। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ही बुद्धि कहां से गाइड होती है, आपने स्वतन्त्रता-

पूर्वक विचार करने का रास्ता छोड़ दिया है, दुकानों में बड़े दूर आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्ज आज नुक को खा रहे हैं, सूखी-झूठी योजनाएँ बना कर आपके सामने रख देते हैं और उनको मोटेस्फाई करने के लिये आप इनको सदन में ले आते हैं। आप हमारी बात को मारेंगे नहीं, इसी अर्थ्य पास करेंगे, इसलिये मैं ज्यादा लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता, बल्कि आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैश्यू-इन्डस्ट्री को तरक्की के लिये यह सही रास्ता नहीं है। यह हमारे प्राविन्स की चीज नहीं है, इसलिये मुझे इसकी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूँगा कि इस नुक पर दया कीजिये। फोरन एक्सचेंज के नाम पर नये नये टैक्स लगा कर मुल्क पर तबाही मा लाने और किसानों को इस बात का मोहा दाजिये कि वे खुदतरक्की कर सों। जो बातें आवश्यक हैं, उनकी जरूरत को बाँटें हैं, उनको पैदा कीजिये, ताकि उनका आवश्यकताएँ पूरी हो सकें, देवार को बढ़ाकर, फिर उसे बाहर भेज कर फोरन एक्सचेंज हासिल करें।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, cashew is a very important export item for this country's agricultural economy and, therefore, on the basis of its importance the objectives which have been outlined by the hon. Deputy Minister are most welcome and promising. Unfortunately, however, one wonders why all these programmes of expansion which now the hon. Minister has so generously pronounced at the time of bringing forth this statute, have remained in abeyance so far.

It seems to me that the very fact that today so belatedly this attention is being paid to the cashew industry, its development and particularly to the development of research in the field of this commodity is an admission by the Government that neglect so far has led to a considerable loss of foreign exchange and to a certain deterioration which has set in in the cashew industry.

The hon. Deputy Minister himself said when he gave the prefatory speech that cashew was one of those items in which we exercised a virtual monopoly in the field of international trade and yet our dependence on certain imports from the East African countries has only increased in the last few years and has not substantially been reduced.

The main problem in India's agriculture is the problem of transferring technology and the fruits of research from the laboratories to the farms, from the research scientists to the farmers. Unless a massive effort is undertaken in this connection, Indian agriculture cannot possibly be emancipated from the stagnation into which it finds itself enmeshed.

It seems to me that the cess, the proceeds of which would be very paltry and small and would be just not even equal to the intended allocation for research, is not likely to pave the way for bringing into action a new effective streamlined programme for the development of the cashew industry. As a matter of fact, the long inventory which the hon. Deputy Minister placed before us in terms of developmental effort, which he wishes to undertake and to bless, would not be realised unless a larger allocation is made and unless a more massive effort is undertaken.

This cess, therefore, may not by itself really provide in a substantial measure for the many objectives which the hon. Minister has outlined for our benefit. If I may so, would like to add that in the matter of scientific development and research the Government as a whole, and this Parliament I think to a certain extent, has been somewhat neglectful. None of the major parties in the country actually include scientific research in their manifestos and what they wish to do in respect of scientific research. This, you would know, is always an important item in the various manifestos in the more developed countries which have a scientific out-

[Shri L. M. Singhvi]

look towards things. It seems to me that science generally takes a second place, a back seat, when it comes to governmental allocations or priorities and unless science is enlisted and conscripted in the effort to break away from the conditions of stagnation, this country really has no hope.

I would, therefore, say that a small, paltry sum of Rs. 28 lakhs cannot be a sufficient consideration for this Bill or for the objectives which have been outlined by the hon. Minister. I hope that he would, when he rises to reply to this debate, promise to this House that a far more massive effort will be undertaken than is indicated by the allocation of a paltry sum of Rs. 28 lakhs per annum.

It seems to me that he should also assure us that the powers of notification or authorisation under notification is not going to be used in an arbitrary way and the notification should immediately be placed on the Table of the House with an opportunity given to the House to rescind, modify or annul the notification.

If a programme of scientific research and its popularisation for augmenting the yield of this commodity is undertaken and proper marketing practices are developed for advancing the cause of this commodity, I am quite sure that we will make a considerable headway in the world in respect of augmenting our export trade. I hope that it is not merely by a cess mentality that this legislation is being brought forward. I hope that the real reason would be to bring about a massive programme of scientific research, a programme of transferring technology and the results of scientific research to the farms and a programme of undertaking larger and larger research in the country.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, I am a little surprised at the opposition that has come from friends like Shri Ranga, Shri Nair and some others. I do not

know if they were really consistent in their opposition. Perhaps, they do not know what is good for them and for the country. We, on our part, support this Bill wholeheartedly. We cannot do otherwise for what is involved is the future of the export market that India has been able to secure for cashew kernels in other countries. What exactly is involved has already been explained by speakers who spoke before me. For instance, the position today or the factor today that we have to deal with is that India supplies 90 per cent of the world's demand for cashew kernels. While we supply 90 per cent of the world's demand, we do not today produce all that we supply in this country. Our indigenous production is hardly one-third of all that we export and the two-thirds has to be imported in the shape of raw nuts from African countries. Now that certainly is not a very good position for a country like India to be in, a good position for any country which has an export market under its control to be in any longer than is necessary. Therefore, what must be done is that our indigenous production must be increased and it must be increased quickly enough and so I welcome this forward-looking step that the Ministry has taken in bringing forward this Bill because as a result of this produce cess, the Government will be in a position to have continuous finances to take care of all the research and the promotional work that is required if we are to achieve results and increase our indigenous production in time before it is too late.

One reason why I am interested today in saying a few words on this Bill is that I know that the present position in the American market that we have been able to secure for India has been secured at great pains and great efforts. I happen to know a man who, I believe was alone responsible for securing the foothold in New York. That man hails from Madras and his name is Shri Ramalu, 46 years ago, I

met him in New York and I know what struggle he had to go through to make the Americans know and understand what cashew was—until then, they did not know it—and as a result of his tireless effort, as a result of his sacrifice, as a result of the pioneering work, that he did in less than five years, one could see in New York, where there was not one nut shop keeping cashew nuts for sale, there were a few thousand nut shops selling cashew nuts by 1926 in the city of New York. Now, such a precious market that we have acquired must not be lost through negligence or lack of planning.

With these words, I welcome this measure wholeheartedly.

श्री श्याम बर मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बिल का धीरे धीरे तर्कों का स्वागत किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो तीन आमक बातें कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में हैं। एक तो यह है कि यह एक नया बिल लाया जा रहा है और नया सेस लगाया जा रहा है, दूसरे यह कि इससे प्रोड्यूसर पर आघात पड़नेगा और इंडस्ट्री को आघात पड़नेगा, तीसरे यह कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है, उसमें प्रगति ज्यादा नहीं हुई है और चौथे यह कि रिसर्च ज्यादा नहीं हुई है, डेवेलपमेंट ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि मैंने अपने पहले भाषण में भी कहा था, कि यह कोई नया बिल नहीं है। हाक परसेन्ट लेबो एकाडिग टू ऐग्रिकल्चर ऐक्ट, 1940 21 कमोडिटीज पर है। उसमें प्रलावा कुछ फटस हैं। उसमें अब हम कैश्यु कर्नल पर आघात परसेन्ट लगा रहे हैं। यह प्रमोशन करने की जरूरत इसलिये पड़ी कि हम 112 से 1 परसेन्ट करना चाहते हैं, जो कि हम इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें फिर पार्सल-यामेन्ट के अन्दर आना पड़ेगा। हम इस ऐक्ट

की तरमीम करने के लिये भी नहीं आये हैं। यहां पर कहा गया कि हम प्रोडक्शन सेस में तरमीम करना चाहते हैं। तो वहां पर कमोडिटीज को बढ़ाने या घटाने का अधिकार हमको है। ऐग्रिकल्चर प्रोड्यूस सेस ऐक्ट 1940 का जो है उसमें अगर हम एक कमोडिटी पर बढ़ाते हैं तो जितनी भी कमोडिटीज दी हुई है उन सब में बढ़ाना पड़ता है। इसलिये हमने हर चीज पर न बढ़ा कर सिर्फ कैश्यु डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये सोचा कि उनको ऐक्ट के शेड्यूल में बढ़ा दिया जाये। यह कोई नया ऐक्ट नहीं है जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य समझें कि हम कोई नया इम्पोजीशन कर रहे हैं। हम जो बढ़ा रहे हैं उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम कैश्यु के डेवेलपमेंट और रिसर्च का और प्रगति करना चाहते हैं।

यह भी एक आम की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि 25 या 30 लाख डॉलर बढ़ेंगे। मैंने अपने के शुरू के ही भाषण में कह दिया कि इस 30 लाख के प्रलावा 20 लाख डॉलर के करीब रिकॉरग खर्च चार वर्ष में होगा। इसके प्रलावा 11 करोड़ डॉलर का प्रोग्राम है डेवेलपमेंट का चौथी प्लान में जबकि तीसरी प्लेन में लगभग 2 करोड़ डॉलर हुए।

मैं एक दो फिगरस माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि कैश्यु कर्नल के एक्सपोर्ट और डेवेलपमेंट में पांच वर्षों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है। सन 1961-62 में यानी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इस देश से कुल एक्सपोर्ट 13 करोड़ रूपये का होता था। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त की जो संख्या हमारे पास है वह करीब 28 करोड़ डॉलर की है, अर्थात् वह डबल से भी अधिक हो गया। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो टारगेट रखा गया है वह यह है कि हम 65 हजार टन एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। अगर इसकी प्राप्ति

[श्री श्याम धर मिश्र]

बंट्यू लगाई जाये तो वह 35 या 40 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हो जाती है। वह कैसे होगा। यह सही है कि हमारा कौशू नट्स का प्रोडक्शन खतना प्रगतिशील नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि हमारा $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रोडक्शन है और $\frac{1}{2}$ हमें ईस्ट अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट करके और प्रासेस करके एनरोट करना पड़ता है...

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Can he give figures about the internal production of raw nuts?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I was coming exactly to that

1961-62 में यानी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में लगभग 1 लाख 29 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन था और अब 1 लाख 37 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन होता है। यानी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इतना होता था। हम सोच रहे हैं कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 3 लाख 28 हजार टन कौशू नट्स का प्रोडक्शन हो। यह डबल कैसे होगा इसमें रिसर्च प्रोग्राम इनवाल्ड है, डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम इनवाल्ड है। इस समय यानी 1965-66 में हम 1 लाख 61 हजार टन कौशू नट्स इम्पोर्ट करके और अपने प्रोडक्शन के साथ मिला कर हम एक्सपोर्ट कर पा रहे हैं। यह आज की स्थिति है। हम चौथी योजना के अन्त तक कौशू नट्स का इम्पोर्ट घाटा करना चाहते हैं यानी हम 82,000 टन पर इसको लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हम यह चाहते हैं कि 51,000 टन से कहीं ज्यादा हो। यह कौशू कर्नल की बात हो रही है।

इसलिए डिवेलेपमेंट और रिसर्च का काम हो रहा है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि रिसर्च और डिवेलेपमेंट में पैसा है। यह सही है। जो देश प्रगति के रास्ते पर होता है उसके मार्ग में बहुत सी

बाधाएँ होती हैं, रिसर्च और डिवेलेपमेंट में पैसा होता है और वह यहां भी है।

हमारे सिंहासन जी ने कहा कि राइस का कौन सा सीड है, गेहूं का कौन सा है। राइस, काटन, गेहूं की बात यहां नहीं हो रही है। लेकिन मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बनाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रदेश से वह आते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश से, वहां रिसर्च स्टेशन ने गेहूं का खुद अपनी नैटिव वेराइटी, लोकल वेराइटी बनाई है और वह के० 68 है और मेज की गंगा 27 है। मद्रास में टायचू के बराबर तो नहीं लेकिन ए डी 27 है। इसकी प्रगति वैसी तो नहीं है जैसी मैक्सीकन व्हीट की है या टायचू 27 की है या दूसरे तीसरे की है लेकिन जो आइडनरी वेराइटी ग्राफ सीड है उसके मुकाबले में ड्योढ़ा या दुना उससे प्रोडक्शन होता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्यों के मन में जो भ्रम की बात है उसको वे निकाल दें। केवल डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए यह सब हो रहा है। इससे भी पूरा डिवेलेपमेंट नहीं होने वाला है। मैंने जैसा कहा है कुल 31 लाख रुपया कमाई साल की होगी और खर्चा तीस लाख यह होगा और बीस लाख और होगा। ग्यारह करोड़ रुपया पांच वर्ष में होगा। सरकार को भी भीने काम करना पड़ता है

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He does not understand the problem. Who will give the land for cultivating this unprofitable produce?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : हमारे सामने लैंड की कमी नहीं है। जो हमारी समस्या है वह पर एक, पर प्लांट के यील्ड की है, उसको हमें बढ़ाना है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि तेरह लाख एकड़ पर प्रोड्यूस होता है। हम उसको सतरह करना चाहते हैं। तेरह लाख पर जो एक या डेढ़ लाख टन पैदा होता है अगर इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड से देखा जाए तो उस पर पांच लाख टन पैदा हो सकता है हमारे।

सामने कम खेत की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने की है, जिसको इंटेसिव कल्टीवेशन कहते हैं और जिसमें इनपुट्स की बात आती है, वह समस्या है। यही अर्थ है कि मैंने इस बिल को पेश किया है। इससे डिबलेपमेंट होगा इससे प्रगति होगी।

हमारे विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय जी ने जो एमेंडमेंट दिया है सक्विलेशन का उसे में प्राथना करता हूँ कि वह विदड़ा कर लें।

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey pressing his amendment?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I would like to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw?

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are several members against it. So, I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sham Dhar Misra: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): There is one point that I want to make. All the members from Kerala who are directly to be benefited, if at all this Cess Bill is in their favour, are now opposing it. After all, it is about cashew nut, the production of which is mainly undertaken in Kerala.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): It is produced in Goa also.

Shri Nambiar: The goa representative is also not for this.

Shri Shinkre: No.

Shri Nambiar: Only one per cent is produced in Goa. Now he is joining the other side...

Shri Shinkre: Not at all. I never authorised him to speak on my behalf.

Mr. Chairman: Two members will not speak at a time.

Shri Nambiar: Granting that he is in favour of the Bill, what I submit is that 99 per cent of the beneficiaries are against it because the members from Kerala are against it. (Interruptions) It is Kerala which is producing it. It is Kerala which is dealing with it. The imported cashew nut is processed in Kerala and supplied to the whole of India. That being so, I would request the hon. Minister on the other side to consider this aspect and not press this point. Let him wait for another opportunity. Let it go for circulation or whatever it is.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude.

Shri Nambiar: I would request the hon. Minister on the other side to take into consideration the views of the members Opposite and see that it is not thrust on us and a condition is not created by which this small industry will suffer.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair rose—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already spoken.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have got a right to make an explanation in the Third Reading.

The whole question is that the Government do not understand the problems. The hon. Minister speaks about world standard. There is no world standard here; there is only an East African standard. Nowhere else in the civilized world, does this grow. What is the position now? He says that there are 15,000 acres. The question is that the value of the per acre yield is Rs. 500 to 700, if there are rains at the proper time. Will anybody in India or in any part of the world care to cultivate such a thing on a plantation basis? That is the root of the question. In the First Plan of Kerala we had allotted 20,000 acres for cultivation of this, but nobody was prepared to cultivate and the Government cultivated only 5,000 acres. This is done only in Kerala. So far as Kerala is concerned, there is the forest growth and the automatic wild growth here and there from which yield is taken. It is just as it is in East Africa. East Africa has no plantation for this; there it is collected from the wild forests. He does not understand the problem and he says that this can be improved.

Secondly, it is a question of subsidising manures and giving higher prices to cultivators, if you want him to cultivate it.

Without understanding these problems, you cannot solve these.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have nothing to add except to say that some of the hon. Members from Kerala do not probably represent the interests of this industry in Kerala.

श्री शुक्ल चन्द कल्याण (देवास) : मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मंत्री मंत्रीद्वय जवाब दे रहे हैं और गणपति नहीं है। यह क्या परस्पर हो गई है कि मंत्री जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों तो दिन में गणपति रहे?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister might resume his speech.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As I have stated already, this cess will really help the producers and also the factories, and it will not be a burden on them. About Rs. 2.74 per quintal will be the levy, and it has been worked out that the burden will only be about two to three paise per k.g. It is not a levy on the producer, but it is a levy on the exporter when he exports this commodity. So, when there is more export, it will help the processing industry and when the industry is helped it will help the producer also. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members from Kerala to remove the confusion from their minds and accept the Bill as it is.

Mr. Chairman The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

POLICE FORCES (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to move...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. My point of order is that this Bill cannot be proceeded with under the various provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister move the motion and make his speech. Then, the hon. Member can raise his point of order.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the

members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I would make just a few observations at this stage. The purpose of this Bill is to ensure that the police force and its fine tradition may not be spoiled by trade union activities and agitational activities which might ultimately lead to the breach of discipline in that fine force.

After Independence of this country, the police force in India has by and large proved to be the finest force. But recently there have been tendencies to introduce some sort of trade union activity in that fine police force. As we are all aware, this is the most effective instrument to keep public order in this country. The framers of the Constitution had contemplated this position. If you look at article 33 of the Constitution you will find that the framers of the Constitution had certainly thought of a particular position where it would be necessary to restrict the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Constitution has contemplated two services where it may be necessary to restrict these fundamental rights. One is the Armed Forces and the other is the 'Forces charged with the maintenance of public order'. These are the two categories; in the case of these two categories of services it was thought that in order to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them these Fundamental Rights could be restricted by undertaking certain other legislation. In the case of the Armed Forces, section 21 of the Armed Forces Act which was passed in 1950, section 19 of the Navy Act passed in 1957 and section 21 of the Indian Air Force Act provide for such restrictions. Those were the laws contemplated under article 33 for

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

the Armed Forces. But for other services, namely the forces charged with the maintenance of public order, such legislation was not undertaken so far. Now, this piece of legislation removes that lacuna in the situation.

I do agree that the police forces also need to have their own association which should not indulge in trade union activities. Therefore, this Bill contemplates that under prescribed rules, they can have such organisation, association etc. for the purpose of recreational or such other activities. I am as much aware as any other Member of this House, if not more, that there are certainly some welfare problems of the police forces which have to be attended to . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. You will readily agree that it is very sad now that the House is considering such an important Bill without a quorum and particularly when the hon. Minister is making an interesting speech.

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may resume his speech.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I was mentioning that some of the problems of the police force are, in my personal experience as Minister in charge of police affairs in another State a few years ago—for this reason, I can claim to know of the welfare problems of the police as intimately as anybody possibly can—are worthy of consideration. There are certainly some problems which need to be looked into with sympathy and consideration, problems of aid to them during times

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

of distress etc. Therefore, some provision is necessary for that purpose. For that matter, they certainly can have some sort of association with the previous and specific sanction of the Central Government. That sort of organisational freedom will certainly be there.

But our idea is not to allow it to have any trade union activity which can encourage them to engage in agitational activities which will certainly undo the strength and discipline of the force which is, really speaking, the most important instrument to maintain law and order in the country. We have done the same by enacting the necessary legislation in respect of the army, navy and the air force. The role of the armed forces is certainly different....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No less important.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Most important, no doubt. At the same time, internal security against the external threat is important. But the base of protecting the country from external threat is the guarantee of internal security. That is, really speaking, the foundation of security of the country, and the police force, which is the most disciplined force in the country, is the only guarantee of that. Its discipline has to be kept intact which is the responsibility of not only those who are responsible for the administration, but also the bounden duty of every citizen of the country. But unfortunately we see trends nowadays in some people to very lightheratedly try and tamper with this very important strength and discipline. Government, therefore, felt that they would fail in their duty if they did not come before this House to seek its sanction for this piece of legislation which will guarantee the strength and discipline of this very important force.

This, in short, is the purport of the Bill. Clause 3 explains what are the

restrictions, what are the freedoms, what are the responsibilities and what are the rights. I need not go into it because the structure of the legislation itself is very simple and does not need any explaining in detail.

I commend the motion for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure this House that he will treat the police sympathetically and consider their demands with consideration?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, I said that. As one having been in charge of police affairs in a State for more than 6 years, I know their problems very intimately and I will consider them sympathetically.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order on two counts.

First, may I invite your attention to article 19 of the Constitution, which reads:

"All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, to require, hold and dispose of property and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business".

I feel that the police personnel are also citizens of the country.

Mr. Chairman: What is his point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is that this Bill cannot be discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ultra vires the Constitution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Like all other citizens, the police have the right to form associations. There are such associations in Bihar, U.P. and other States. This had been done after the great police strike led by Ramanand Tiwari in Bihar when he was asked by the late Mahatma Gandhi to court arrest, to surrender himself.

16.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon. Minister has taken shelter under article 33. Let me read it.

"Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them".

Now, the hon. Minister has moved for consideration a Bill which seeks to restrict their fundamental rights to form a union or association. From 1950 till 1966, the Government did not think of restricting this right. So far as the Delhi Police is concerned, from 1950 till September, 1966, it did not have any union. Of course, I agree that stoppage of work should not be allowed.

The third point is this. During the course of their discussion with the Home Minister recently, on the advice of Shri Hathi, they voluntarily surrendered the right to strike. I have

got a copy of their constitution. There is no right to strike there. They have not simply abjured the right to strike, but in their constitution itself, they have voluntarily forgone this right.

My second point of order is that I moved a motion for circulation of the particular Bill I do know under which rule....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): Is it a point of order? I thought he was an experienced member of this House. (*Interruptions*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you dispose of my first point of order, I will raise the second.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. It is under article 19.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Articles 19 and 33 I have quoted. Disciplinary cases will not be heard even under article 33. So, I feel that this Bill should not be moved.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchurapalli): Before you give ruling. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving my ruling. There is no need for me to give any ruling on the validity or otherwise of the Bill that is before the House. The House should consider whether it should pass it or not. It would be the courts that would determine whether something is ultra vires. The Speaker has never taken it upon himself to decide that point. Up till now we have never done it. Therefore, I think we should not spend time. Whenever they get an opportunity, members can press that point also.

Shri Nambiar: Of course, it is the courts which have to finally decide whether the law that we pass is really a law. That is a different point. What I submit is that according to the Constitution we cannot proceed to discuss this Bill because it is barred.

Article 33 reads:

"Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the

[Shri Nambiar]

rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated....

There is no full stop there. Without a full stop or comma it goes on:

"...so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them."

It means that is a condition, that it will ensure the proper discharge of their duties, the maintenance of discipline and all that. Did the Government say so? What the hon. Minister Just now stated was that they, the police, performed their duties very well. All honour to the police force. If that is so, what is the purpose of restricting their rights. On the other hand, it will not only not enable the police to discharge their duties properly, but it will enrage them and create a sort of feeling in them which will create more uneasiness among them. That is the danger. Therefore, I would say that the Constitution does not give power to this House to pass a law unless it is proved to the House that it will assist the police in the proper discharge of their duties. Therefore, unless and until that condition precedent is presented and accepted, we cannot restrict or abrogate their rights. That is my humble submission. Therefore, the Government have not satisfied this House to enable this House to consider this Bill.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमर) : जो हमारा संविधान है यह सबसे श्रेष्ठ है, यह सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। जब तक संविधान को नहीं बदला जाता है तब तक यह विधेयक जो कि संविधान के विरुद्ध है यहाँ नहीं लाया जा सकता है और न ही इस पर बहस आप कर सकते हैं। संविधान जो अधिकार जनता को देता है उसकी रक्षा

करना लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों का कर्तव्य है। संविधान के खिलाफ किसी विधेयक पर चर्चा करना, बहस करना या किसी कानून को लाना, यह हमारे अधिकार क्षेत्र में बाहर की बात है। आर्टिकल 33 के अन्दर यह स्पष्ट अधिकार दिया गया है भारत के नागरिकों को कि वे अपने संगठन बना सकते हैं और इस पर आप तभी रोक लगा सकते हैं जब आप इस धारा को बदल दें। बिहार के अन्दर पुलिस वालों का पुराना संगठन है, राजस्थान के अन्दर भी पुराना संगठन है। दिल्ली में आज से उनका संघ नहीं है बहुत पहले से है। हमारे चत्ताण साहब जो रक्षा मंत्री पहले थे तब से यह संगठन उनका चला आ रहा है। यह तो नए मुसलमान हैं। जो नया मुसलमान होता है वह अल्ला, अल्ला ज्यादा पुकारा करता है। यही हमारे नए होम मिनिस्टर साहब कर रहे हैं। पुराना इनका संगठन चल रहा है। कानून और व्यवस्था टूटी नहीं है। यह नया कानून ला कर आप नई अड़चनें पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसको ला कर अग्न व्यवस्था को तोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है और मैं कहूँगा कि संविधान की हत्या की जा रही है। यह जो संविधान के विरुद्ध चीज हो रही है इस को ले कर आज सारी दिल्ली के पुलिस वाले भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके जड़बात को जबदेस्ती उकसाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस वारते गृह मंत्री जी को चाहिये कि इसको वह वापिस ले लें वरना मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस पर चर्चा की अनुमति आप न दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो बातें कही गई हैं। एक तो यह कि संविधान के यह खिलाफ है और दूसरी यह कि अगर यह पास हो गया तो इससे और मुश्किलत होंगी या पुलिस के जो आदमी हैं उनके अन्दर कोई बुरी भावना पैदा होगी। जहाँ तक पुलिस के अन्दर भावना वाली बात का सम्बन्ध है या उनके अन्दर

इसका क्या रिक्रेशन न होगा वह तो गवर्नमेंट ने खुद देखा है, उसे तो मैं नहीं देख सकता हूँ और न मैं उसमें खल दे सकता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिये कि क्या इसका अन्तर होगा और उस अन्तर को देखो हूँ, अर्थात् यह एडविजिवल है, प्राप्तर है या नहीं है। इसकी प्रोवाइडी, इसकी डिजायरेविमिटी को देखना गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

जहाँ तक इसका तात्पर्य है कि संविधान सर्वश्रेष्ठ है या नहीं, यह तिरकुल ठीक है कि यह सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि यह सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। लेकिन अर्थात् यह विधान के खिलाफ है या नहीं, इसका फंगारा मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री स० जो० बनर्जी : एवर्नी जनरल को बलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं। आपने कह लिया है अब आप ऐसी बात सुनें।

आज तक जब से आजादी आई है किसी स्पीकर ने अपने ऊपर नहीं लिया है कि किसी ला को वह यल्दा वायरस करार दे। हमेशा स्पीकर दे वही कहा है कि यह अदालतों का काम है।

अब मैं आगे बतलाता हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have another point of order regarding the circulation motion.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to submit that I moved a motion for circulation. I have been informed by the lobby assistant that it had not been allowed. Under what rule? I have been told that it has come from the Rayja Sabha and so it is not allowed. Under which rule is this? I would like to know.

Mr. Speaker: He is raising a point of order and he should quote the rule 2274 (Ai) LSD—9.

but he asks me under what rules it is barred.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not the rule book with me.

Mr. Speaker: We can proceed now and then see the rule.

Shri Nambiar: I have given notice of a motion today to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Yesterday was a holiday, and the day before also a Sunday.

Mr. Speaker: His motion is too late; I cannot help it. So far as Mr. Banerjee is concerned, he may kindly see rule 118. 'Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.' That is the only motion that can be made before it has been passed by Rayja Sabha.

Shri Nambiar: The Speaker can waive the rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. Mr. Shinkre.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, although I endorse the underlying idea, my misgivings start with one uppermost thought: whether this piece of legislation in the prevailing circumstances and legal position is at all necessary.

Mr. Speaker: It is all right that yesterday was a holiday. If it has been receive at least this morning, I would have allowed it. But it was received at 2.42 and then too it is not complete. It only says that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Lok Sabha with the following members. That is all. Is that a motion? I am sorry I cannot allow it.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, the necessity for such a piece of legislation is a very grave and serious symptom of a still graver and more serious malady. The very fact that we have come to a posi-

[Shri Shinkre]

tion where we have to prevent the police forces by a law from forming trade unions reveals that all is not well in this country.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

16.32 hrs.

MOTION RE: STUDENT UNREST AND TROUBLE IN RECENT MONTHS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Umanath may continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When is the Minister going to reply Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister was to be called just after Mr. Umanath, but they raised objections that certain parties have not been given an opportunity. So, I would call Mr. Bade, Mr. Hem Barua and then the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am also a sponsor of the motion, Sir, I may be given five minutes.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, as I said the other day, what is happening in the student world is not as though there is any mental aberration or frustration or dejection among them. On the other hand, having taken part in the freedom movement, having reposed confidence in the Government that after independence their problems will be solved by the Government without their intervention, after 20 years the students find that things are deteriorating. So the students are now making themselves into a force to take their fate in their own hands and fight for better academic conditions, democratic liberties, etc. That is the crux of the situation today.

Regarding the various struggles and agitations that have taken place, there is no use taking them in a general way and saying they are due to lack of academic conditions, etc. Let us analyse the various aspects of it. One aspect of the student struggle, as

I see it, is against the police *zoolum*, by which I do not mean the lathi charges, firing, etc; but the machinery which we have inherited from the British.

The strike in Madhya Pradesh started in Gwalior on the 12th followed by Ujjain on 17th, Indore on 19th and Bhopal on 22nd. The whole thing centred round the Gwalior incident. In Gwalior, 2 students went to the police station to report against a truck driver who had dashed against them. The police officer, instead of taking the report, slapped one student and kicked the other. Sir, we are only for changing property relations and not for reconstruction of property. Lovers of property were silent when such a conflagration took place, because the first incident was because of the misbehaviour of a police officer. Nobody expressed any indignation against this misbehaviour of the police officer. One student went back and called the other students. They also did not attack the police station, but they were beaten up by the police officer; That very night the Principal went to the police station demanding that the police officer must be suspended. But senior police officers refused to do so. On the 13th also, there was no destruction of property. They went in a procession to the Police Commissioner to represent, but the Collector surrounded them with police and beat them up.

In protest against this repression of students there was demonstration in Ujjain on the 17th, in Indore on the 19th and on the 22nd in Bhopal. In all these towns the students struck work and took out processions. Then Section 144 was imposed. The students were told that if they did not disperse they will be beaten up. They refused to disperse because they wanted to express their anger against such repression and they were beaten up. All these things followed from that.

An hon. Member: What happened in Patna?

Shri Umanath: The latest is about the Meerut College which happened on 5-11-1966. I would like to quote the words of the college principal himself. The police said that the students took out processions and they had to beat them up. This is what the principal Shri R. C. Saxena had to say—this has appeared in the *Times of India* dated 6-11-1966:

"The Principal of the College, Shri R. C. Saxena, however denied that the students tried to take out a procession, and alleged that the trouble started when the police prevented the day scholars from going home. The police entered the premises and started beating up students and the staff. The Chief Proctor was among those injured, he said"

This is the positive aspect. I would like Shri Mathur, when he replies to the debate, to refer to this aspect and give a solution. The Vice Chancellor of the Vikram University, Madhya Pradesh, has said:

"The police hurled stones at the Madhav College and injured senior teachers of the college besides damaging properties worth Rs. 50,000."

I would like to stress that this *zulum*, the *zulum* of the police machinery inherited from the British days is one of the important factors that have unleashed trouble. The Government in dealing with this aspect of the police machinery instead of trying to reorganise the police machinery, have issued instructions to all concerned that they should be firm. The Chief Ministers met in June and July and they said that it should be nipped in the bud. Naturally, the police machinery with that inheritance, got more emboldened and all these things have happened.

What is the solution for this? Mere re-organisation of the Education Ministry is not going to solve the problem. If this sort of repression continues, the struggle will be there.

You have to reorganise the police machinery in this respect. But just the opposite is taking place. University campuses are converted into police camps. In Uttar Pradesh I understand that grants given to eight institutions have been suspended. That is the direction in which action is being taken. I can assure Shri Mathur that as long as the reorganisation of the police machinery does not take place and this attitude continues, even if you reorganise the Education Ministry, even if you look after the academic interest, the struggle will continue.

Then I come to the point of authoritarianism in colleges, on the part of educational authorities. In Calcutta, I understand, two or three days back they have decided to close down the entire Calcutta University. What happened? Seven or eight students have been expelled from the Presidency College. In one college, some Maniendra Chandra College or something like that, a lady student was admitted and within one week she was also expelled. There was some trouble in the government hostel between the Superintendent and the students on the conditions obtaining there. Ultimately the Superintendent was transferred and the problem was solved. But there is a rule in the Presidency College that students expelled from the hostel must be expelled from the college also. Under that rule these seven or eight best scholars have been expelled. They are not told as to why they have been expelled. They are only told that for indiscipline they have been expelled. Are the students not entitled to know what the charges against them are? They are absolutely ignorant of them. Instead of resolving this dispute action has been taken. In the parents' meeting held recently Shri Sadhan Gupta, an ex Member of Parliament, suggested that let the colleges be reopened, the students allowed to resume their studies and somebody appointed to inquire into the whole matter. The parents agreed that if the report is against the students they

[Shri Umanath]

are prepared to accept it. That was also turned down. On the other hand, the Chief Minister there says that the students will never be taken back. The result is, four days back the bus workers have taken out a procession in front of the university in support of the students. If this position continues, naturally, more and more of other sections will come in. When the situation becomes serious, then there is lathi charge and firing.

Now I come to the question of academic demands. These academic demands of the students are also ignored by this Government. They allow the situation to drift and when the students are determined to get their demands, section 144 is imposed. Just to give an example, in September-October in Uttar Pradesh a serious of lathi charges took place. The trouble started when the students of an ayurvedic college struck work for some of their academic demands. For ten months the Government did not intervene. Then the law college students joined them. Both the students joined together and they wanted to take out a procession. Then section 144 came in and there was lathi charge. This is how it spreads. In Jammu, for example, in September there was firing. How did it happen?

The agricultural college teachers, because their pay was refused, went on strike. For two months the Government did not intervene; they allowed the strike to go on. Then the time came when the college students also went on strike; both the teachers and students, joined and went on strike. Government then entered the scene, promulgated section 144 and ended with police firing. So, this is the policy of the Government. They allow the situation to drift, do not intervene, do not resolve the dispute; but, if the students are determined and persistent, they make the police enter the scene and fire.

Then I come to the question of corruption. The approval of textbooks is guided by various considerations, not excluding the bribe that is offered. What happened in Jaipur? For first year of TDC six books were prescribed in Hindi. The students went on strike because they could not study all the six books. Ultimately, it was reduced to three. Why were the six books prescribed in the beginning? Because, there was pressure, because they had taken bribe and in order to pay back what they have received, six books were prescribed. So, corruption in universities in such matters is one of the causes which has brought us to this position.

Coming to the question of food struggle, it is asked why students should join food struggles. Let it be understood by the House that for getting food and kerosene it is the students that are sent by the parents to stand in the queues and they have to stand in the queues for hours and hours to get food and kerosene. Naturally, they are the first victims of the problem. As long as the Government do not recognise or revise their food policy, as long as they persist in their present policy, the food struggle by the students will continue. These are some of the aspects which I want Shri Mathur to consider.

Finally, I come to the question of teachers. It is said that the teachers can help in the matter. But unfortunately the teachers are placed in a position where they themselves have to come out and strike. In West Bengal the professors went on strike. Why do the teachers and professors go on strike? I will give you one example. In Himachal Pradesh the lecturers of Government colleges formed an association, consisting of the majority of lecturers and wanted that association to be recognised. Yet, Government refused to recognise it. I am bringing it to the notice of Government. The lecturers wanted to form an association so that they could place their grievances before the

authorities through that association. But, for two years, the association was denied recognition. Now, I will tell you what will happen. One day they will become desperate and there will be a strike by the teachers. Then, ultimately, the Government will intervene, possibly with lathi charge or firing.

Then, it is said that the students should not participate in politics. In fact, that has become almost a slogan with the Government. It is said that the students should not participate in politics. The Education Minister says that teachers should not participate in politics. The Home Minister says that Government servants should not participate in politics. Then, who should participate in politics? Tatas, Birlas and Mutualist Chetnars, is it their monopoly to participate in politics, I say that the students are entitled to participate in politics, because during the freedom struggle they were participating in politics, and in fact they were encouraged to participate in it in those days, when the struggle was between slavery and independence. Now, when it is a question of whether it is the capitalist way of resolving our problems or the socialist way of resolving our problems, I say that the students are entitled to participate in the struggle. If they could participate in the freedom struggle to shake off slavery from our soil, why are they not entitled to participate in the struggle or movement to decide whether it should be a capitalist way or socialist way?

The question of exploitation of students is often referred to. But, we are not exploiting the students. We are supporting only their just demands. The other day Shri Guha was very angry at the exploitation of students by political parties. He should have been angry at his own party, because in Kerala, when the Communist Party was in power, small children in elementary schools were incited and brought into the struggle. If they had incited at least college students, they

would have known what is what because they are a little mature; but, they incited the small children in elementary schools and the elementary school teachers to get the Communist Government dismissed. So, the charge of exploitation of students must be laid at the door of the Congress Party and not the opposition parties.

Therefore, let the Government first re-organise its police machinery; let them have a proper machinery for ventilating and resolving the grievances of the students and teachers; let there be re-organisation of education; let proper recognition be given to the associations or unions of students of schools and colleges. If these things are done, then alone the problem can be solved, not otherwise.

श्री: बड़े (खारगोन) माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माथुर साहब विद्यार्थियों का जो उद्भव होता है, उसके बारे में जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, उसके लिये मैं उको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके द्वारा कम से कम इष्ट हाउस के सामने, क्या-क्या बातें स्टेटों में हो रही हैं, वे सब बातें आ जायेगी।

वास्तव में विद्यार्थियों में जो उद्भव होता है, जो अशांति फैलती है, मास्टर्स में जो अशांति और निराशा है, उसका प्राज्ञेक्षण विद्यार्थियों पर भी पड़ता है। आज मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, शिक्षण बहुत मंहगा होता चला जा रहा है, एडमिशन मिलती नहीं है और दि मिलती भी है तो वहां भी पाणिशैलटी होती है। इन्हीं कारणों से विद्यार्थी आज असंतुष्ट हैं, उनमें निराशा बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मंहगाई यह है कि आज फीसें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, लाइब्रेरी फीस, पुस्तक-फण्ड फीस और अनेकों प्रकार की फीसों, ट्यूशन फीस से कहीं ज्यादा हो जाती हैं और इससे उनके अन्दर अशांति आ जाती है।

लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इतना होने के बाद भी जो यह

[श्री बड़े]

कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों को पोलिटिक्स में नहीं जाना चाहिये, इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा स्पष्ट मत है कि विद्यार्थियों को एक्टिव पोलिटिक्स में नहीं जाना चाहिये, लेकिन उनको यह भ्रवश्य मालूम होना चाहिये कि सोशलिज्म क्या है, कम्यूनिज्म क्या है, कम्यूनलिज्म क्या है, सैक्युलरिज्म क्या है, ये सब बातें, जो तीन-चार रंग भ्राज देश में हैं, वे उनको मालूम होने चाहियें, इन का अध्ययन उनको कराना चाहिये। जिस वक्त देश में भ्राज लग जाती है और बड़े बड़े प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं, तो क्या, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो विद्यार्थी हैं, जो भविष्य में बड़े होने वाले हैं, जो महात्मा गांधी, नेहरू और श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी बनने वाले हैं, क्या उन का दिमाग इस तरफ नहीं जाता होगा। मैं शासन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब यह प्रश्न आता है, उस वक्त देश में विप्लव खड़ा हो जाता है, जब पत्थर-बाजी होती है, तब जाकर उनकी कोई बात मानी जाती है। जब तक पत्थरबाजी नहीं होती है, जब तक तोड़फोड़ नहीं होती है, तब तक यह कांग्रेस का देवता बातों से नहीं मानता है, यह लातों से ही बातों को मानता है। ऐसी स्थिति में विद्यार्थी क्या करें, वे निराश हो कर ऐसा करते हैं।

महात्मा जी राम राज्य की बात कहते थे, लेकिन राम राज्य में क्या होता था ? यदि किसी का लड़का मर गया, ब्राह्मण का लड़का मर गया, तो वे उसको उठाकर श्री राम चन्द्र जी के सामने ले गये और कहा कि आज मेरे सामने मेरा लड़का कैसे मरता है, बाप के कन्धे पर लड़का जायगा, यह क्या अन्याय हो गया है और रामचन्द्र जी ने उसकी एन्कवायरी की और उसके कारण को देखा। लेकिन इस वक्त के शासन के सामने गोली मारना एक मामूली सी बात है, ग्वालियर का उदाहरण मेरे सामने है। उसे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है कि किसी की गोद खाली हो

गई है, उसके मां-बाप क्या कहेंगे, उसके साथी विद्यार्थी क्या कहेंगे, उनके मुहल्लेवाले क्या कहेंगे, जब इस कांग्रेस के राज्य में उसकी लाश को उठा कर शमशान ले जाना पड़ेगा। यह सकार बिना किसी जर्म के गोली-बारी करती है, उन मासूम बच्चों पर, उन निहत्थे बच्चों पर।

एक निराश भक्त जब परेशान हो जाता है, तो पत्थर की मूर्त के सामने जा कर कहता है कि हे भगवान, इस से मुझे बचा। क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ यह कहा जाता है कि कंकर कंकर में भगवान भरे हैं। ऐना हिन्दू लोगों में मानते हैं और यही कारण है कि बच्चे भी जब निराश हो जाते हैं तो उन कंकर रुपी भगवान को उठा कर मारते हैं कि अब तू इससे बचा। आज यह परिस्थिति है कि एजूके ल मिल नहीं रही है, इतनी ज्यादा मंहगी हो गई है कि होयार गरीब बच्चों को शिक्षा मिल नहीं पाती है, क्योंकि उन के पास पैसा नहीं है, जब उनको स्कूल की शिक्षा नहीं मिलेगी तो वे आगे कैसे बढ़ सकते हैं, क्या शासन ने उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है ? सब चगह स्कूल खोल दये हैं, लेकिन जहां स्कूल हैं वहां मास्टर नहीं हैं, जहां मास्टर हैं वहां स्कूल ही हैं, चहा द नों हैं वहां विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं, इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति सब गांवों में है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है, इस के लिये आपने क्या किया है ? आप कहते हैं कि बच्चों को पोलिटिक्स में नहीं भ्राना चाहिये, लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों छोटी छोटी बातें उनके सामने आती हैं, क्या उन्होंने कभी जनसंघ या कांग्रेस मूवमेंट में भाग लिया है, क्या उन्होंने कभी कम्यूनिस्ट मूवमेंट में भाग लिया है, लेकिन जब उनकी जो खुद की डिफिकल्टीज हैं, अपने संकट को दूर करने के व स्ते, जब भी उन्होंने कोई मोर्चा लिया, तो कहा जाता है कि पोलिटिक्स में भाग लेते हैं।

मैं ग्वालियर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य ने तो शोड़ा ही कहा है। ता० 12 को पोलिटेक्निक का दरवाजा टूट गया, इस लिये सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पास तीन-चार विद्यार्थी रात को कहने के लिये गये कि यह मालट्रू या मोटर ट्रू ने दरवाजा तोड़ दिया है। सब-इंस्पेक्टर ने, जिनको यह शिक्षण दिया जाता है कि जब कोई रिपोर्ट देने आये तो सुने वगैर ही उठने वाली देनी चाहिये। पहले तो विद्यार्थी को गालियाँ दी और उसको उसके बाद पीटा। फिर उसको कहा कि तुम शराब पी कर आये हो। विद्यार्थी ने कहा सब-इंस्पेक्टर साहब मे शराब पी कर नहीं आया हूँ, आप खुद शराब पिये हुए हैं। उतना नाम मि० गिल्ल था। कांस्टेबल के साथ मिल कर उन्होंने उस विद्यार्थी को पीटा। वह विद्यार्थी वापिस गया और लैक्चरार को साथ ले कर वहाँ आया। उसने लैक्चरार को कहा कि देखो चस कर कि वह शराब पिये हुए है या मैं पिये हुए हूँ। लैक्चरार भी वहाँ आया और उसने दुर्गन्ध सूँघ कर कहा कि शरोगा साहब आपके मुँह से यह दुर्गन्ध आ रही है, विद्यार्थी के मुँह से नहीं आ रही है। इस पर पुलिस ने उस लैक्चरार के साथ भी धक्का मुक्की की। यह बारह तारीख की बात है। तेरह तारीख को कुछ नहीं हुआ। चौदह तारीख को विद्यार्थियों ने मांग की कि उस सब-इंस्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड किया जाए। यदि हमारा मिनिस्टर कोई होता तो या मैं मिनिस्टर होता तो उस सब-इंस्पेक्टर को उसी वक्त सस्पेंड कर देता। मैं तुरन्त ग्वालियर जाता और विद्यार्थियों से पूछता और फौरन एक्शन लेता। लेकिन आप देखें कि एक भी मिनिस्टर आज तक वहाँ नहीं आया है। अब आप बतायें कि इस में विद्यार्थियों का क्या अपराध है। चौदह तारीख को विद्यार्थियों ने जुलूस निकाला। उस जुलूस पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया और गोली चलाई गई। उसके फलस्वरूप एक होटल बग्य मारा गया। लड़कों

को पुलिस ने बहुत पीटा। बाद में मैं वहाँ गया था। तब हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का एक संवाददाता भी वहाँ गया था। मैंने जा कर देखा कि वास्तव में विद्यार्थियों की पीठ पर लाठियाँ लगी थीं, उसके निशान बाकी थे। आप देखें कि यदि हमारे किसी मॅम्बर के लड़के की पीठ पर इस तरह से लाठियाँ लगी होती तो हमें कितना गुस्सा आता? लेकिन यहाँ पुलिस के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस में वहाँ कह दिया कि अगर हम पुलिस के खिलाफ कोई इस तरह की कार्रवाई करते हैं तो इससे पुलिस डिमारेलाइज होनी है। चूंकि पुलिस डिमारेलाइज होती है इस वास्ते हम पुलिस जले को सस्पेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टुडेंट्स डिमारेलाइज नहीं होते हैं, क्या उनको इससे कुछ नहीं पहुँचता है, क्या उनकी भावनाओं को चोट नहीं पहुँचती है, क्या वे फस्टेडिड फील नहीं करते हैं। यदि शासन नहीं सुनता है अधिकारी शन नहीं सुनते हैं तो क्या हो सकता है। घर के पालक निराश हो कर बैठे हुए हैं। उनको बग करना चाहिये, यह शासक बए को पता ही नहीं चलता है। यों ही स्टेटमेंट निकाल दिया गया है कि हाई कोर्ट के ऊपर हमारा रो रहा था इसलिए गोली चलाने पड़े गई। यह जो ग्वालियर हाई कोर्ट पर हमसे की बात है यह गलत है। नहीं की बार एसोसिएशन ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है जिस में उसने कहा है:

“दिनांक 15-9-66 को पुलिस द्वारा जिला कलेक्टर एवं अन्य प्रशासकीय मैजिस्ट्रेट की रहनुमाई में शांतिपूर्ण एवं निर्दोष नागरिकों पर किये गये संघातिक लाठी प्रहार, गोली चालन एवं भ्रमानवीय तथा क्रूर कार्यवाही के प्रति कार्यकारिणी प्रपना दुहरा क्षोभ व्यक्त करती है”

[श्री: बड़:]

प्रस्ताव में यह भी कहा गया है :

“माननीय मुख्य मंत्री का यह कथन कि भीड़ हाई कोर्ट भवन को क्षति पहुंचाने के लिये आई हुई थी इसलिए उस पर गोली का प्रहार करना आवश्यक हुआ, नितान्त अमृत्य एवं निःशर है और पुलिस के अत्याचारों को छिपाने के लिये है।”

यह प्रस्ताव बार एसोसिएशन का है।

जब कोई मिमिस्टर नहीं सुनता है, शासन नहीं सुनता है और विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतें जायज हैं तो वे उनको दूर करवाने के लिये किंग के पास जायें। तभी जा कर वे एजीटेशन शुरू करते हैं। उज्जैन में यही हुआ है। उज्जैन में कालेज के कैम्पस में बिना प्रिंसिपल की आज्ञा लिये हुए पुलिस घुस गई और आगे आगे लड़के और उनके पीछे पीछे पुलिस वाले उनको मरते हुए फिर रहे थे। एक लैक्चरर को भी लड़कों के साथ साथ पुलिस ने नीचे पटक दिया। डा० सुमन जो कि विक्रम युनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर हैं उनका कहना है और प्रिंसिपल का कहना है कि पुलिस बिना परमिशन के घुसी है। यह जो पुलिस आज चर रहा है, यह समझना चाहिये। आप ही बतायें कि ऐसी अवस्था में लड़के क्या करें। वे बाहर लीडर्ज के पास अपनी शिकायतें ले जाते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि वे पॉलिटिक्स में जाते हैं। अगर वे पॉलिटिकल लीडर्ज के पास अपने प्रीवेंसिस दूर करवाने के लिये नहीं जाते हैं तो उनके प्रीवेंसिस दूर नहीं होते हैं। जो उनके प्रीवेंसिस हैं उनको आप दूर करने की व्यवस्था करें। विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता नहीं आएगी अगर आपने उनकी जो जायज शिकायतें हैं उनको दूर करने की व्यवस्था कर दी। आप उनके साथ सिमपैटिकली डील करें। आप उनके साथ इन हासन बरताव न करें। मैंने देखा है कि उज्जैन में एक प्रिंसिपल ने उनको जम रखा उसको उन्होंने मान लिया।

लेकिन कठिनाई तो आज यह है कि उनको कोई सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। पुलिस राज यह स्थापित हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों की जो शिकायतें हैं उनको सुनने के लिये, उनको दूर करने के लिये आप किसी वाडी का गठन करें, कोई एसोसिएशन बनायें जो कि एक दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उनके प्रीवेंसिस को दूर करने की व्यवस्था करे। सेंटर में भी इस तरह की वाडी बनायें और स्टेट्स में भी स्टेट लेवेल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर बनायें। कालेजों के प्रिंसिपल्स और वाइस चांसलर्ज को भी आप उसमें शामिल करें। तब यह काम हो सकता है।

अपना सा स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में देखें। कितने ही दिनों से उनकी एजीटेशन चल रही थी कि उनका एग्जामिनेशन नहीं ही होना चाहिये। बी०ई० कोई पास करता है तो उसके लिये एग्जामिनेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। डाक्टरों को भी पास करता है तो उसके लिये नहीं है। केवल छात्र मंडलों के लिये इटर्निशिप ट्रेनिंग आपने रखी है। बी० ए० पास करता है तो उसके बाद उसके लिये कोई परीक्षा नहीं रखी है। ए०ए०ए०वी० का इम्तहान पास कर लेता है तो फिर बार एसोसिएशन के इम्तहान में उनको बंटने के लिये यो मजबूर किया जाता है।

श्री: हरिश्चन्द्र साधुर (जालोर) :
वह कानून तो पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है।

श्री: बड़ : लड़कों का जो कहना है वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। उनका कहना है कि इसको बदलो।

प्रधक्ष महोदय अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री: बड़ : आपने यह कह दिया है कि बेरा जो लिंक है, वह हटाट गय ह।

प्र. यक्ष महोदय : तब इतना कमजोर था कि कहते ही टूट गया?

श्री बड़े : आपने स्कूल बन्द कर दिया, कालेज बन्द कर दिये, क्लासिस में उनका जाना रोक दिया। अब आप जानते ही हैं कि एण्टी माइंड इज ए डेविलज वर्किंग। कालेज आप क्यों बन्द करते हैं। कालेज बन्द करके तो सजा आप पालकों को देते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को आप नहीं देते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि विद्यार्थी इधर उधर घूमते हैं। कालेजों, स्कूलों को आप तुरन्त शुरू करें। फिर आपने यह कर दिया कि स्कूल और कालेज की जो प्रांट्स है वे बन्द कर दीं। जिन स्कूल और कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों ने एजेंटेशन में भाग लिया था उनकी प्रांट्स आपने बन्द कर दीं। यह तो ब्रिटिश गवर्न-मेंट का तरीका था। प्र.पका तो यह तरीका नहीं होना चाहिये। आपको तो सहानुभूति से सब मामलों पर विचार करना चाहिये। नाटिगों और गोलियों स्कूलों और कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों पर चलती हैं। ग्वालियर इन्दौर आदि में चली हैं। कड़्यों की गंधें खाली हो गई हैं, कई मर गए हैं। कौन इसका जवाबदार है? हमारे माथुर साहब ने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर भी रोखनी डालें। आपने कहीं यह नहीं कहा है कि कांग्रेस शासन ने ये जो गोलियां चलवाई हैं, ऐसा करके उसने अच्छा नहीं किया है।

आप कहते हैं कि प्रापर्टी विद्यार्थियों ने जला दी। विद्यार्थियों को यह समझाया जाना चाहिये कि यह नेशन की प्रापर्टी है इसको जलाना नहीं चाहिये। वे आज यहाँ समझते हैं कि यह प्रापर्टी मिनिस्टर की है, पैसे वालों की है। जब वे यह समझेंगे कि यह नेशन की प्रापर्टी है तब वे इसको नहीं जलायेंगे। विद्यार्थी भी उतने ही देश भक्ता हैं जितने और हैं, जितने माथुर साहब हैं। उन से

आप मिलें, उनकी शिकायतें आप दूर करें और कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे एक दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उनकी शिकायतें दूर हो जाया करें।

मैं अन्त में एक दो सजेरेंस देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि आप तुरन्त स्कूल और कालेज शुरू करें। दूसरी यह है कि ऐसी वाडी का निर्माण करें जो विद्यार्थियों के प्रीवेंसिंस को सुने और उनको दूर करे। अगर आपने यह कर दिया तो विद्यार्थी उसी तरह स शांति और अनुशासन से रहेंगे जिसकी शांति और अनुशासन से वे पढ़ते रहने थे।

श्री राम सहाय पण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अनुमूहित हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुनने से ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि इस विद्यार्थी समाज की जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उन सब का पूरा का पूरा दायित्व कांग्रेस पर है, कांग्रेस शासन पर है। जहाँ जहाँ उपद्रव हुए हैं उनमें सब का दोष सरकार पर है, पुलिस पर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या का निदान मनोबैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से अगर खोजा जाय और एक ऐसा मार्गदर्शन इस सदन के माध्यम से दिया जाय विद्यार्थी समाज को तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मेरी राय में एक सब से बड़ा काइसिंग इस समय मोरेल थियारिटी का है, नैतिक नेतृत्व का है। इसकी आज देश में कमी है, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। जब इसकी कमी होती है तब इस प्रकार की अशांति, वगंवादी अशांति, विद्यार्थियों में अशांति और कर्मचारियों में अशांति इत्यादि अशांति उत्पन्न होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों को क्या मर्यादा है इसकी आप देखें। आप का यह महत्वाकांक्षी समाज जो कि हमें अशांति को और प्रेरित करता है, कुछ समस्याएँ भी

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

दता है। जब मैं नैतिक नेतृत्व की बात करता हूँ तो मेरा ध्यान जाता है बहुत पहले की ओर 25-50 बरस पहले की ओर जब मैंने पढ़ा था और कुछ वर्ष तक मैंने देखा भी था जबकि गरीबी की बात थी, विपश्चावस्था की बात थी, निर्धनता की बात थी। अगर इसकी बात की जाय तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बड़े से बड़े मनीषी और विद्वान इस देश के इसी अवस्था में पले और बड़े हुए थे। इन में रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर का नाम लिया जा सकता है और इस तरह से बहुत से और भी गिनाये जा सकते। आपको ही अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्बोधित करके मैं कहूँ तो कह सकता हूँ कि आप भी अपने बचपन के विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन और मर्यादा के साथ, नैतिकता के प्रभाव में रहे होंगे। लेकिन आज आप देखें कि आज की सोसायटी में, आज के समाज में सब से पहले विद्यार्थी घर में अनुशासन को तोड़ता है, पिता और माँ की जो मर्यादा है, उसको तोड़ता है। उनका वाद जहाँ पड़ते हैं वहाँ अध्यापकों की मर्यादा को स्वीकार नहीं करते। बाहर समाज के नेतृत्व को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं और अनांगत्वा नेतृत्वों की बात को भी स्वीकार नहीं करते। यानी कोई एक ऐसी मर्यादा को स्वीकार ले जिसके अन्तर्गत वह अपनी मांगों को भी रखें और साथ ही अपने क्षेत्र में एक आगे बढ़ने की जो स्थिति है उसको पूरा करें, मकतता भी प्राप्त करें। कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पुलिस गोली चला दे। कौन होगा इस सदन का सदस्य जो पुलिस की गोली का समयन करेगा लेकिन एक बात जहाँ यह है वहाँ यह भी बात जैसे कि श्री बड़े जी ने कही कि विद्यार्थियों को यह नहीं मालूम है कि सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति क्या होती है उनको तो मालूम है कि यह मिनिस्ट्रों की सम्पत्ति होती है। क्या आज का विद्यार्थी जो इतना प्रबुद्ध है, इंटेलिजेंट है इतना समझदार है, संसार के लक्ष्मण यातायात और प्रावाणमन के साधनों को समझता है, माईन

कम्प्यूनिकेशंस के ज्ञान से अपने आपको सम्पन्न मानता है, वह यह नहीं जानता कि यह सम्पत्ति किसकी है? यह बस किसकी है या ट्रेन किसकी है या यह सेक्रेटोरिएट किसका है? वह यह नहीं जानता है कि सही माने में हीन इसका मालिक है?.....

श्री बड़े: वह विद्यार्थी नहीं जलाते, गुंडे जलाते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: लेकिन आप इस प्रकार पक्षपात की बात करते हैं, उनकी नैतिकता की बात करिए। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप उनसे यह कहिए कि यदि आपकी कोई उचित मांगें हैं तो इस प्रकार का हिंसा का प्रथम लेना और यह वातावरण उत्पन्न करना जिममें असामाजिक तत्व संरक्षण लेकर सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को नष्ट कर देते हैं और विद्यार्थी बदनाम होते हैं, ऐसा वातावरण क्यों उपस्थित करते हैं? और भी इसके रास्ते हैं। महात्मा का एक मार्ग गांधी जी बता गए थे। आप विरोधी दल वाले उनको मड़लते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना हूँ आप उनसे कहिए कि महात्मा करे। पुनिवसिटी केम्पस में मैंने कहे कि हम पुनिवसिटी केम्पस से बाहर नहीं जायेंगे जब तक हमारी उचित मांगें पूरी नहीं हो जायेंगी। शांति के साथ सब काम होता है। बड़े हुए, सब काम पूरा होता है या नहीं? लेकिन सबसे बड़ी क्राइमिस आज जो है वह यह है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का माध्यम इस देश में हिंसा हो गया है। यह बड़ी अनुचित बात है और हिंसा किसके साथ? हिंसा इन्नोंसेट लोगों के साथ, हिंसा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति के साथ। क्रोध से, वैमनस्य से विरक्ति होकर के यह जो एक स्थिति पैदा करते हैं चाहे वह कोई भी समाज के लोग हों, यह ठीक नहीं है। शांति के साथ, मर्यादा के साथ, नैतिकता के साथ अपनी मांगों को आप लें, पूरा करें। सदन में प्रस्ताव आये, प्रसवनीय में सवाल आये। उनको पूरा किया जाय, यह ठीक है।

सन् 50 में 2 करोड़ विद्यार्थी हमारे यहां थे। आज हमारे इन महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप हमारे यहां साढ़े सात करोड़ विद्यार्थी हैं। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक 9 करोड़ विद्यार्थी होंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश का एक एक नागरिक, एक एक नागरिक का बच्चा वह सब सुविधायें प्राप्त करे जिससे कि वह शिक्षित हो। लेकिन शिक्षित होने के साथ साथ उसके अन्दर एक व्यक्तित्व जागृत होता है, महत्वाकांक्षायें जागृत होती हैं और वह आगे बढ़ता है। लेकिन यदि वह इस प्रकार की कुंठाओं में फंसा गया जहां तोड़फंड़ और हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति या स्थिति पैदा होती है तो वह अपने भविष्य को अन्धकार में डालता है। श्रीमन्, विद्यार्थी वह समाज है जिसके ऊपर बड़ा भारी दायित्व है, उसका अपना, अपने देश का, अपने देश के भविष्य का और समाज का। यदि विद्यार्थी अनुशासित है, उसका मन, बुद्धि, विचार यह सब अनुशासित है तो देश का भविष्य भी अनुशासित है। यदि वह बिगड़ गया, वह असन्तुलित हो गया, उसमें मर्यादायें टूट गईं तो यह सब योजनायें किसके लिए बन रही हैं? यह उनके लिए है जो बल के नागरिक होंगे और उसके बाद नेता होंगे समाज के। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज जो यह मारल क्राइसिस है इसका भी निदान करना होगा और उस निदान के लिए राजनीति के नेताओं से, अघ्यापकों से, प्रबुद्ध समाज से, मां बाप और अभिभावकों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह एक ऐसा सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश करें।

श्रीमन्, जब गांव का विद्यार्थी नगर में आता है तो उस के मन पर कुछ प्राथमिक चीजों का प्रभाव पड़ता है और जब वह सामान्य सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं करता है तो मनोवैज्ञानिक निदान में करता हूँ, उसके मन में असन्तोष पैदा होता है। उस के मन में मायूसी की भावना भी पैदा होती है और वह देखता क्या है कि हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं है। जब वह जाता है यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस में

तो वह यह देखता है कि बहुत योग्य वातावरण अघ्यापकों का नहीं है। उस के मन में मायूसी होती है। यह सब का सब जो है, क्लेक्टिव इन सब बातों का प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह नेतृत्व, जो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का है, जो समाज का नेतृत्व है, और नेताओं का जो नेतृत्व है, जब यह दुर्बल पड़ता है तो उन के मन पर भी असर पड़ता है। एक सामाजिक असंतुलन वह गांव के और शहर के रहन सहन में भी देखता है। वह देखता है कि उसे वह सब सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं होतीं तो उसका भी असर पड़ता है। और यह महंगी शिक्षा पद्धति जो है इसका भी उस के ऊपर असर पड़ता है। न केवल उस पर असर पड़ता है, उसके पिता पर असर पड़ता है, परिवार पर असर पड़ता है। गांव का एक निर्धन परिवार, अपना पेट काटकर जब पैसा शहर भेजता है और उस को यह मायूस पड़ता है कि उस को योग्य वातावरण प्राप्त नहीं है, योग्य रहन सहन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो उस के मन में फस्टेशन पैदा होता है, मायूसी पैदा होती है। मैं ने और देशों की, विदेशों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को देखा है। बड़ी सुन्दर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है। वह दो वर्ग में विद्यार्थी समाज को बांट देते हैं। एक बड़ा प्रबुद्ध वर्ग जिस को इंटेलेजेंट कहते हैं और एक मिडियाकर, जो उतना प्रबुद्ध नहीं है। मैट्रिक तक की शिक्षा के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं कि कोई भी मैट्रिक तक जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि उसमें इतना ग्राह्य नहीं है, वह इतना प्रबुद्ध नहीं है, इतना इंटेलेजेंट नहीं है तो उसको हाई स्कूल से ट्रेनिंग संतर में भेज देते हैं जहां उस को अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार अपने-प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, कार्टूनिंग है, फर्नीचर बनाना है, और तमाम ऐसे छोटे छोटे कलाकौशल की शिक्षा दी जाती है। और जो विद्यार्थी बड़े प्रबुद्ध होते हैं, बड़े इंटेलेजेंट होते हैं, उनको हायर एजुकेशन में टेकनिकल शिक्षक भेजा जाता है। इस से क्या होता है बटावारा हो जाता है। यहां पर लाखों लाखों विद्यार्थी आगे जाते हैं, वह फेल होते हैं, असफल होते हैं, तब तक चलते ही रहते हैं। तो कोई न कोई ऐसी स्थिति हमको पैदा करना चाहिए, उन

[श्री राम महाम पाण्डेय]

विद्यार्थियों के लिए कोई ऐसा बिलिंग पॉटेन्शियल पैदा करना उनको ट्रेनिंग देना चाहिए और मैट्रिक से कालेज में पहुंचने के पहले उनको ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में भेजने की सुविधा करनी चाहिए। दो वर्ष की ट्रेनिंग में जर्मनी में देखी, दो वर्ष की ट्रेनिंग में उनको दो सौ रुपये महीने सैलरी दी जाती है और उनके प्रॉडक्ट्स को डिमास्ट्रेट करके फिर उनको सैलिंग में भेजा जाता है। तो उनको कोई फस्ट्रेमन नहीं होता है। उनको मालूम है कि हमारा रास्ता खुला हुआ है लेकिन जॉर्ज ने शिकरूम में बुद्धिमान विद्यार्थी होते हैं उनको रास्ते में खुला हुआ रखते हैं। उनको प्राप्ति भेजा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ जैसे यहाँ का विद्यार्थी जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में है, जो मेडिकल कालेज में है, हायर टेकनिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में जो पढ़ता है उसका एक डिप्लोमा माइंड होता है। लेकिन ग्रादुएशन में जो विद्यार्थी जाते हैं या दूसरे इस तरह के विद्यार्थी हैं उनका माइंड ट्रेड यूनिवन की तरह हो जाता है। उनको जो भड़काता है, वह भड़क जाते हैं क्योंकि उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित नहीं है। वह जाकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्लर्क बनेंगे और उसमें भी कम्पटीशन रहता है तो उनको दिखता है कि बाहर से हमारा पिता रूपया भेजता है, हम गरीबी में रहते हैं, रहन सहन का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है कोई नेतृत्व उनको प्राप्त नहीं है कोई प्रेरणा और मार्ग उनको दिखता नहीं है तो उनको अन्दर मायूसी पैदा होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक चैलेंज है हमारे देश में, देश की व्यवस्था बनाने में देश का तमाम जो एक समाज बनाना होगा उसमें विद्यार्थी समाज का एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण पार्ट है। हम उसको देखें, मनन करें और उसका हल ढूँँ। हमको बड़ी सहायता है विद्यार्थी समाज से। हमको बड़ा दुख होता है कि पुलिस फायरिंग हो और विद्यार्थी हमारे मारे जायें। लेकिन इसके लिए हम एक अपील करना चाहते हैं कि यह हिंसा का मार्ग न

अपनायें। शांति के साथ, व्यवस्था के साथ, मर्यादा के साथ अपनी मांगों को रखें और उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने में हम पूरी सहायता करें।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): After what had happened on the 24th November when the claim of our party spokesman to participate in this debate was blatantly bypassed, I did not want to participate in this debate at all. But then with due deference to your wishes, I would say a few words on this Motion.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The Speaker is now gracefully sitting in the Chair, in deference to his wishes. This is a unique privilege. The Deputy Speaker is not here.

Mr. Speaker: I have done no favour to anybody.

Shri Hem Barua: In order to remove any misunderstanding, I say that we are not here to hold out threats to anybody, nor are we here to put up with insults.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This should be taken proper note of in all quarters.

Mr. Speaker: We have very little time.

Shri Hem Barua: I have examined Shri Mathur's Motion with due care and caution. I must congratulate him on it. But I would say that I find it an omnibus Motion trying to embrace all sections of students. But there are students in this country who do not conform to the resolution that Mr. Mathur has tabled. When in a particular educational institution in Delhi a certain trouble took place, student unrest, and some of the students indulged in attacking the neighbouring shopkeepers and all that, some students of the very institution came to me and told me that they were ashamed of calling themselves students. I do not want Mr. Mathur's resolution to embrace those students who are very conscientious.

May I draw your attention to Miss Reita Faria who has won the world

distinction for being the Beauty Queen? Her picture appeared in one of the dailies of Delhi.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Why are you taking notice of her?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that.

Mr. Speaker: Why is he drawing my particular attention?

Shri Hem Barua: Her picture appeared in one of the dailies this morning, very charming, a child kissing her and all that, it is a very inspiring picture, but see how her conduct is more inspiring. While glamour is lying at her feet, while wealth is lying at her feet, here is an Indian student who has openly said in London that she wants to take a medical degree, come back to this country and serve this country, and be a housewife also.

Whatever that be, my contention is this, that there are students in his country who do not conform to the resolution tabled by Mr. Mathur.

What is happening today in this country? There is expansion of educational facilities for young boys and girls no doubt, but at the same time there is a mushroom expansion of education on the one hand and very limited plans or resources on the other hand, and there is conflict, and it is this conflict that is producing a sort of impact on our life today. Does the Education Minister know how many colleges there are in this country which do not have a reading room? Does he know how many colleges have reading rooms but there is no journal or book or paper to read? Does he know how many reading rooms there are that have journals and reading materials not beyond dilapidated copies of *Soviet Land* and *American Reporter* supplied by our friends? That is the type of education that our boys and girls are having in this country. No facilities. And I say students have genuine grievances.

What about educational institutions that are better run? Can the Minis-

ter tell me if the students of those educational institutions run and managed by the Christian Missionaries in the country join this trouble?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): They do.

Shri Hem Barua: They do not because . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): May I interrupt for a moment? What is happening in the Presidency College, Calcutta? Is there any dearth of reading material there?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. In these institutions which are better managed, students are not participating in these disturbances. These are academic reasons.

There are minor or major difficulties faced by the students. Why is it that the educational authorities do not attend to these difficulties faced by the students? When the students complain about food, I think the Superintendent of the hostel must take immediate action. The educational authorities are also falling in that line.

There are non-academic reasons also. Student unrest must not be isolated from the deeper malaise in which our society finds itself today. There is moral bankruptcy in the country today, and I would say that one of the non-academic reasons responsible is that there is a failure in leadership in the country, failure of leadership not only in the political field but also in the educational field. I want the students to get interested in politics, but that does not mean that they should try to employ their mental alertness, their political alertness by doing all sorts of things. We must not forget that a bus burnt or a building destroyed is a part of India burnt or a part of India destroyed. Apart from the problem of replacing materials for the public properties that are burnt or destroyed which involves money, it sullies the image of India not only in this country but outside also.

[Shri Hem Barua]

When I speak of failure of leadership, my charges embrace the failure of leadership in all avenues of our life. What about the student leaders? When a demonstration degenerates into violence, I do not find any leader among the students who can control and prevent the demonstration from degenerating into violence. What about the teachers themselves? The teachers have lost their moral authority with the students and they are themselves to blame for this loss of moral authority with the students. We have the ancient tradition of gurus; personality was built up and that personality is not being attended to today. I think it must be done.

At the same time, I ask: where is the political leadership today that can hold the sort of idealism for the students? Without referring to any political affiliation or party, I say that there is no political leadership today. When this movement or demonstration took place on 7th November in front of Parliament House and the naked sadhus went out dangling all their limbs and they did the mischief, what happened? Was there any leader in this country who could go out and face the demonstration and ask them to control themselves? There was none. That epoch of leadership that could go and face the demonstration however hostile it might be and pacify the demonstration, that epoch of leadership has ended with Mr. Nehru. There is no leader in the country today who can do it.

What about the values in this country? The values in India are getting distorted. It is true that our ancient history is rich, but have we been able to imbibe that spirit or recast that spirit into a newer mould? We have not succeeded in doing that.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Mr. Nath Pai went out and accepted the memoranda.

Shri Hem Barua: I know that; he was even able to afford some relief

to some people who suffered in that melee and we are very proud of him because Mr. Nath Pai is a leader of our party.

Shri Joachim Alva: He was lucky enough not to get the Sadhu's trishul on him.

Shri Hem Barua: I think the values are also getting devalued here.

There are those who say that the sadhus can provide us with inspiration; I cannot agree with them. We also went out and I was amazed to hear the type of abusive language that these naked sadhus—nakedness is the symbol of abandonment of life—can indulge in. I do not think that these sadhus can inspire our young people. The ills of the society at large must be attended to. We who are the representatives of the people, who call ourselves leaders of the people, must live such a life, pure and dedicated life, that our life shall be an inspiration to the younger people. What is happening in the country? To student demonstrations on legitimate grounds, the reply given by the Government is bullets. When there was student unrest in the country, I was amazed to read in the newspapers that our ex-Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, summoned a meeting of inspectors-general of police. Why should he summon that meeting? It is not a problem of that sort. You cannot solve that problem by using bullets. Think of the blood of young Indians being shed in the streets of Delhi or in other cities of our country. Therefore, I say that Government should take all the responsibility of generating a sort of enthusiasm. The educational authorities must attend to the grievances of the students immediately and with sympathy. They must attend to their difficulties with *elán* and gusto. Secondly, the Government should attend to the difficulties of the educational institutions and provide them with playgrounds, reading rooms and all the necessary facilities of education. Or else, education in this country has

become a big industry with the private management. There is mushroom growth of educational institutions and they only want to earn money. They have opened schools and colleges everywhere in the country, but they do not attend to the difficulties and needs of the students.

The Vice-Chancellors of universities are appointed on political grounds. People who have nothing to do with education are appointed. I happen to be a member of certain Senates and Syndicates of certain universities and I find the Vice-Chancellors are so uninspiring. After retirement from Government service, they are appointed as Vice-Chancellors. They do not know anything about the mind of students, how it works. They cannot and do not want to deal with the problems posed by a younger mind with sympathy. That is the type of people who are appointed as Vice-Chancellors. I request the Government, whenever there is a Vice-Chancellor or Head of an institution to be appointed, please see that an educationist, a man who is dedicated to the cause of education, who has character, who has personality and who has some sort of idealism is appointed. A man of that sort alone can inspire our younger generation. Or else, nothing will inspire them. The bullet is not the reply; it cannot solve any problem.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have no further time. The Minister.

Shri Joachim Alva: I have sent my name to you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have no further time. He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, we, as students, have burnt our noses. I was a student dismissed from my college. I have got plenty to say about this problem. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry.

Shri Joachim Alva: If the Minister is prepared to yield on my behalf, you may give me a few minutes. You yield when the opposition insists, but you do not yield when we want some time. It is unfair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He must withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Just a few minutes ago, I was "adding grace to the Chair"!

Shri Joachim Alva: Grace to the opposition, not to us.

Mr. Speaker: Even at that time I was apprehensive that these remarks would come when I do not call some others.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am sorry; I protest against it.

Mr. Speaker: I also protest; I have no time.

Shri Joachim Alva: You allow any amount of time to the opposition, but not to us.

Mr. Speaker: That should stop here I expected that. (Interruptions).

Shri Joachim Alva: You are deliberately doing it. I am sorry. I am going out.

(Shri Joachim Alva then left the House)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope I will get about 15 to 20 minutes.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I am holding the brief on behalf of the Education Minister, who is unfortunately ill and whom we wish the speediest recovery. I crave the indulgence of the House for any lack of depth in regard to my study of this problem and I hope my observations will be taken with the sympathy that they deserve. I do not propose to be dogmatic about any of the observations or assertions that I make. I think it is absolutely impossible for

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

anybody on this very complicated subject to be dogmatic. We cannot hold any rigid views about this matter. If it is to be treated as a national problem, a problem which concerns the whole future of the country, we have got to approach it with due humility, in a spirit of search and as a student.

I think many of the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate, a very useful debate, barring two or three exceptions, have pleaded that the students as a community should be kept out of the arena of politics, we should not implicate and involve the student community in politics, we should not allow them to be used like that. I am not going into the observations made at this particular juncture, by some of the Members who thought it was the right of the political parties to use them. But I think I will do well if I just try to analyse a little of the background or the history of how the students were brought into politics, because some observations have been made in the name of Gandhiji also, although it is well known that the discipline that he enforced on the youth of this country in those days was inexorable and they were expected to abide by it. It was with a view to fight the foreign domination that he invited the entire youth of the country in those days, and we felt proud because many of us here, most of us perhaps, happened to belong to that generation. I remember that year 1935 when for the first time an All-India Students' Federation was called. It was presided by no less a person than the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah. It was addressed, among others, by Mr P. C. Joshi, the representative of the Communist Party at that time, and Mr. Shiv Nath Banerjee and Mr. M. R. Masani, a member of this House on behalf of the Socialist Group in the Congress. Soon there was a rift, because it was bound to come, and by 1939 we saw that the rift came into the open and the Federation was divided into two. This

made Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our illustrious leader, and Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, feel so miserable about it, that they came out with a statement that unless and until the students are kept on the purest level of national struggle in the spirit of national movement they will come out in the open and condemn it. Then came the war years and we know the brave volte face on the part of the Communist Party for whom the imperialist war turned overnight into the people's war with the joining of the USSR in that war, and with that the two separate wings of the Federation also disappeared—the student federation led by the Communists went more or less into the oblivion and the other functioned only temporarily for some time.

After independence, each one of the political parties has been trying to foster some sort of a students organisation. I need not name all the parties. We are all aware of the various student organisations which are inspired somehow or other by one or the other of these political parties. What is the objective behind this? I think there are three main objectives. The first one is to mobilise the student community against—I am talking of the Opposition parties—the official policies, the administrative machinery and the ruling party. The second is to find in the student community recruiting ground for party workers and party cadres. The last, but not the least, is the use of the student community for the purpose of elections. These are broad facts. They are as clear as day light. It is impossible to shut our eyes against them. In this background really it becomes undesirable for any political party to make use of the young people for all these purposes. What shall we do about this then? If at all we are serious about this matter, if at all we are concerned with the welfare of the student community, the welfare of the coming generation, we have to make up our

mind, because the situation has materially and vitally changed from the day when independence dawned on our country. Before independence the role of the entire nation was different. After independence, the entire nation is committed to undo the ravages of the past. It has to wipe out the backlog of development; it has to undo all the evil effects of backward economic development, and we have got to be sure that we pass on to posterity what we did not ourselves receive in our heritage—a strong, united and prosperous India.

While we were discussing this problem, I was trying to find out what are they broad points of disagreement, if I may use that expression. They may not exactly be points of disagreement but different and well-specified strains of thinking. For example, Shri Mathur, as the sponsor of the motion, says that we need not dispose of the problem lightly as a mere feature of present-day world trends. I would say that we do not propose to dispose of the problem lightly and merely as a world feature. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the entire world community of younger generation is really in a ferment. We are more or less facing a change, a socio-economic and a political change of the type that visited the international community in the wake of the industrial revolution. Today we are going through a transformation with the coming in of the atomic age and the space age. The same type of ferment is visible in our country also as it is other countries; and this is exhibited in many and varied forms. I am not trying to impart any lighter vein into the discussion on this particular problem, but we know the new modes, the new ways of the younger generation, of which I think the young lady who has earned the distinction of being Miss World is also a symbol. But I would say a new society is coming into being, a new consciousness has come in, a sort of uncertainty is there in the minds of the younger generation, and our people also cannot remain un-

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affected by it. Therefore, when we view this problem, let us take it up in the proper perspective.

We have necessarily to take into account the far-reaching changes that are taking place; the changes of social and moral values where wholesale transformation is taking place. The old order is being demolished and a new one has not yet taken its place.

It is said over and over again that the educational system in the country has not been adopted to suit the requirements of the new emerging nation that we are. I do not want to say that we have done for education all that we could do, but it is quite apparent that there are two ways in which we could deal with education; one in regard to the system, the quality and content and the other in regard to numbers that have to be given the facility of education. The first problem before the nation was to translate into practice the directive principle enshrined in our Constitution, of spreading literacy and education to the farthest extent possible, and I would say that it would rather be untrue and unrealistic if we say that nothing has been done in that direction. I would quote only a few figures just to demonstrate how what may be called an "education explosion" has taken place. I will call it an education explosion because the figures that we have got before us almost astronomical and they underline the validity of the argument that Shri Hem Barua raised just now that with the mushrooming of educational institutions the financial resources and allotments have not kept pace. I think it is a very realistic statement that he has made.

Just to supply meat to the argument I would say, so far as enrolment is concerned, for classes I to XI the number has risen from 1.71 crores in 1946-47 to 6.72 crores in 1965-66. For the engineering colleges for the diploma and degree courses the intake capacity has gone up from 7,000 in 1946-47 to 80,000 in 1965-66. In regard to medical graduates, it has gone up from 1,200 to 10,000. The total number of schools at the primary middle-

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and secondary school levels rose from 230,682 in 1950-51 to 503,000 in the year 1965-66. The number of colleges—arts, science, commerce, engineering, medical, technology etc.—has risen from 663 to 2,096 in the years 1950-51 to 1965-66. Universities themselves have increased from 27 to 65. The number of teachers has risen from 750,000 to 20,10,000 and the number of professors in arts, science and commerce colleges has risen from 16,512 to 65,000.

This clearly underlines the immensity of the problem. You can increase the number of schools and colleges, but can you provide all the libraries, reading rooms, buildings and other facilities all at once? We were on the horns of a dilemma, that is, either not to expand these facilities altogether and provide specialised type of institutions, restrict enrolment to a few limited sections of society and leave it at that. I think, that was absolutely impossible.

The next question is what has been done in regard to the quality and content of education to make it suit the requirements of the nation? I think, there also it would be rather idle to suppose that the nation has been standing idle over it or that nothing has been done. In the beginning I must make an observations. When independence dawned upon this land, who came to occupy the seats of power? They were our most eminent and trusted leaders. Who was the first Education Minister? He was one of the tallest in the land, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad about whose erudition, eminence, stature, experience and patriotism there can be no doubt absolutely.

The question was to transform the colonial system of education into a system which suited our requirements. Therefore, commission after commission and committee after committee was instituted for that purpose. It was not an ordinary problem; it was a herculean task and a most compli-

cated problem. I think, even Lord Macaulay, who is supposed to be the author of the colonial system of education, himself must have taken years and years and years before he evolved that particular system of education to suit the requirements of the country which held us under domination.

While I am not trying to be an apologist for all that has not been done, I would say that the problem is too complicated. Even so, with all respect, may I ask "Have we even now come to a stage of thinking on the national plane where anyone can truthfully say that he has found the final answer in regard to the change or transformation in the system of education? I think, in all humility, that answer has yet to come. So many formulae and alternatives have been furnished but none is there which convinces the entire nation, the planners and Parliament that this will be the change that is desirable, that this would be content, scope and extent of the transformation of the educational system. Naturally, therefore, whatever has been done has only touched the fringe of the problem.

The University Education Commission made three broad recommendations. One was the three-year degree course for the basic university degree; the second was greater use of the tutorial system and formulation of new aims and establishment of rural universities. In regard to the first two, namely, the three-year degree course and greater use of the tutorial system, these recommendations formed the basis of planning of university education in the post-independent India. In regard to rural universities, for obvious difficulties this could not be done. Who was the Chairman of this Commission? It was no less a person than the worthy President of our Union, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Then, came the Secondary Education Commission—the All India Commission for Secondary Education

appointed in 1953 under the chairmanship of no less a person than Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

श्री बहें (खारगोन) : यह सब तो हम जानते हैं। इसको बतलाने से क्या फायदा।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am just trying to say that all these attempts were made. So, when a criticism is made on the floor of this House that nothing has been done in regard to this particular matter to change the content and quality of education, to make it suit the requirements of the country, I think, that charge would fall to the ground. I will not go into the details if the hon. Member so says.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Are you talking of the sphere of education or of the standard of education?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am only trying to reply to the criticism that has been made that nothing has been done to change the system of education to suit the requirements of the country.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): You should not do worse.... (Interruption).

Shri Raj Bahadur: Acharya Kripalani came a little late. . . .

Shri Maurya: Is he saying that the sphere of education has increased or is he saying that the standard of education has risen?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order: let us hear the Minister.

Shri Maurya: The standard is lower.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I need hardly repeat what I have already said. When certain arguments are advanced, it is the duty of the Minister concerned to reply to those arguments as best as he can. He may accept them or not. But the fact of the matter is, let us realise we have not been staying put, and all that could be done has been sought to be done.

Another criticism was made in regard to the salaries of teachers and professors. I would just in passing say that so far as that is concerned, the Central Government has always stood committed to this particular matter, and if I may just give you in one short sentence an indication of this particular thing, it would be apparent that we have not been staying put here also.

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : जब कोई मंत्री को (बदले) जवाब दे और उससे कोई सवाल किया जाए तो क्या वह मंत्री यह जवाब दे सकता है कि इसका जवाब तो वही मंत्री देगा जिसका यह सबजंबट है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने खाली यह कहा है कि अगर मेरे अधीन में कुछ कमी हो तो उसके बारे में आप जरा कुछ उदारता पूर्वक देखें। इसके अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं कहा है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry I cannot agree with the Minister.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would plead with Mr. Mathur that all that we could do in regard to the educational system has been done.

Taking back again the most important and vital point that has been raised in the debate about the use of students for political purposes, Prof. Ranga said, "Students cannot divorce themselves from what is happening around and politician would not be politician if he did not take full advantage of what is happening." Then, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Umanath go still further. They say, "Students will participate in politics." Shri Umanath went further and said, "If students will not change politics, will Tatas and Birlas change politics? So, let us make up our mind as to whether we are going to use students as cannon-fodder for our political guns. Let us make up our mind honestly as to whether this is all that

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

we need to-day and, if that is so, then I must respectfully disagree with them . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): During the Chinese aggression, it is the students who offered their services.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got the greatest faith in the younger generation and the students.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Everybody has.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We all have and we take pride in the fact that while some of us or most of us here under the leadership of Acharya Kripalani have had the privilege of fighting for the independence of our country, the younger generation has made the utmost sacrifice for the defence of the mother-land, its frontiers, its honour, during the last war against China or against Pakistan. So, there is no question of despairing of hope in regard to the younger generation. They are more mindful and more patriotic than even ourselves so far as that is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have a right to change the Government also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I also say that in the confusion of all these arguments and cross-arguments, there is a certain degree of agreement also. I have tried to find that out in the speeches of the hon. Members. I would begin by saying that these are the points of agreement. Shri Mathur started by saying that "we should not take a party line in this matter". I think, all of us are agreed on that. Then, Shri Khadilkar said that "political parties should keep their hands off the students". I have no hesitation in saying that this is the surest remedy for the present ills. Dr. Karni Singhji

said, "Deal with the problem as parents and not as politicians." If we accept these broad principles, I think, we would come near the solution of the problem. Shri Khadilkar referred to "the erosion of the moral authority." Similarly Shri Bakar Ali Mirza said that "the ideals have been eroded, but some ideals have to be put before them." Then, Acharya Kripalani said, "After Independence, we never told them that every generation has to pay the price of freedom." These are observations which are wise which are significant, and we must adopt them with all our mind and heart. They represent the broad consensus in the House.

Acharyaji also said that "The students are not without blemish." I think, out of all those speeches that have been made, Acharya Kripalani was the only person who, with his wisdom and with his courage, said that they also have to be told that there are certain things which they have also to look after if they want to achieve a modicum of balance of efficiency in their likes. He has rightly pinpointed one of the main maladies, if I may say so, in regard to students' unions when he said that the election politics in students' unions lead to many of the ills. I think these are matters which require serious consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray said that "the relationship between the teachers and the taught, the parents and the children and the politicians and the youth, all require re-orientation." We should not deal with them by force no doubt, as Shrimati Sharada Mukherjee said, but with a lot of sympathy to mobilise the creative talent. When it has come to that, let us all agree on those points and it must be quite appreciated that our students as a whole constitute one of the finest lot and we should not do anything which impairs their future, if I may say so. Let us take a correct perspective for the whole problem. I think, there also Mr. Hem Barua

struck a realistic note when he said that those who were involved in these incidents were few. In fact out of the totality of the students that we have got, the students of primary schools, middle schools and secondary schools—and even other institutions—have by far remained untouched by these unfortunate happenings. Even if we take universities and colleges, there also it was only in pockets where there were different causes and varied points of dispute of controversy which had resulted in some unrest and unfortunate incidents. So, let us not condemn the whole student community. The student community as a whole is sound in mind and heart. Let us understand them. Let us sympathise with them and let us view the whole problem in a proper perspective.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If I may interrupt the hon. Minister, will he be able to reply to the criticism that political considerations are brought in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Every one has emphasized that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been emphasized. I think this point needs serious consideration and examination. I cannot say that it covers all the appointments of Vice-Chancellors. Many of the Vice-Chancellors are eminent people, eminent educationists. I think there also we cannot (*Interruptions*) afford to indulge in generalisations. There may be cases where there may be a cause for legitimate grievance or complaint. I am not shutting that out.

To pick up my thread again I would say, that, broadly speaking, if you analyse the whole problem of student unrest, you can divide it on the basis of educational plane, social plane, economic plane and political plane. I have dealt sufficiently with the political plane. So far as the educational plane is concerned, I would say that it is of primary importance that dialogue between teachers and students must be secured in all educational institutions, by whatever

means possible. It has been recommended and I think that this should be considered seriously that student staff councils should be nominated in order to examine the complaints and to provide that basis of dialogue which is so vital.

Another important matter is that there should be a proper utilisation of leisure, particularly during long vacations.

On the social plane, we all know that the standards of society in general are having their impact on the minds of the students. Then there is the economic problem so far as the poor parents are concerned who spend their life-time savings to educate their children. This is a national problem. Then there is a sense of insecurity amongst them.

Before I conclude, I must read out extracts from a speech made by Shri Ramachandran whom we all know very well as a distinguished savant and a distinguished educationist. Let us see what he has got to say on this particular matter. I think, if we take that thing seriously to heart, then it will relieve us of some of the problems to a great extent. Now I quote Shri Ramachandran:

“ . . . will not the students. I ask you, respond, to the environment? What is the environment in India today? Disciplines have broken down all over the country.”

I will not go into the details which he has furnished. Then, he says:

“Look at what is happening in Parliament. Is there any discipline in Parliament? People are shouting at each other as if they are in the market-place. The students are watching them from the galleries. The whole country is in the grip of indiscipline . . .

श्री नौर्य : क्या कह रहे हैं यह ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am only quoting something which has been stated by him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has been stated in the other House cannot be read out here.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not reading the proceedings but I am only quoting certain sentences. I would read just one more sentence which is non-controversial. He has said:

"We must change the environment in the country. The leaders must set an example of discipline, self-sacrifice and devotion. These are all dead today—discipline, devotion and sacrifice; where are they today? Everybody wants to grab as much as he can and the student is watching them from behind and says 'All right, I will also try to grab as much as I can. Where is the example of selfless devotion that leadership is furnishing in this country....'"

श्री शौर्य : अष्टाचार से बुरा नहीं है यह। . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Raj Bahadur: At any rate, I can say that this is not the example for the students

Shri Maurya: **

Mr. Speaker: This would not be recorded. Personal accusations of this kind cannot be made here.

Shri Maurya: **

Shri Raj Bahadur: I did not charge him. I have not named him even once. If the cap fits him all right, let him wear it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister conclude now.

Shri Bagri: On a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको खत्म करने दीजिए । डिस्टर्ब न कीजिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । माथुर साहब ने व्यवस्था उठायी उस वक्त

आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया । सदन की कार्यवाही की अच्छाई और बुराई का फसला, क्या अनुशासन है क्या नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कहने का । वह आप को है, आप कह सकते हैं । और किस किस के अनुशासन की बात वह करते हैं ? यह कोई मदरसा है ? यह कोई कारखाना है ? जिस अनुशासन की बात करते हों, यहाँ पर वह अनुशासन और डिसिप्लिन नहीं होता यह जनतांत्रिक है । दूसरे मुक्तों की पार्लियामेंट में देखिए (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बंद जाइए ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो आप इन को कहिए, जरा कायदे से बोलें । यह बेगार में भाये हुए हैं । अपनी जगह से तो बोल नहीं रहे हैं, बेगार में भाये हुए हैं ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I shall conclude by saying this that there is an essential difference between a democracy and any other form of government. The main plank of democracy is discipline. If I have stressed the word 'discipline' it should not become a red rag to a bull for anyone in this House. I think it is a wise step, and I think I am entitled to say that discipline is very necessary for the preservation of democracy, and, therefore, this has to be taken seriously. That is really where we should begin and where we should end. That is the only way.

With these words, I say that the discussion should be above politics and should be taken in the proper perspective.

श्री बागड़ी : यह आप हमें क्या सिखा रहे हैं ? यह डेमोक्रेसी हमें सिखा रहे हैं ?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Leaving aside the common ground between all of us, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Min-

ister to one thing. I urge upon the hon. Minister to disillusion himself from certain indoctrination from which he appears to suffer. Certain ideas are always in the air and those ideas are all the time affecting us unfortunately.

Let us not find convenient explanations and excuses to explain the whole situation. The hon. Minister said that there has been an explosion in the educational level and he quoted certain figures. We all know that. We know that we have gone at a much slower speed than what was contemplated in the Constitution itself. We are nowhere near that. I know that the student population has considerably gone up. But may I ask the hon. Minister whether the student population has gone up only in certain States or all over the country? May I know whether the whole of the south has remained backward and the student population has not gone up as much in the south as in the north? Why is there no student unrest and student indiscipline in the south?" Does he remember that student indiscipline was the maximum in only those areas where you have provided the best of educational facilities? Was it not there in Aligarh University? Has he visited that University and seen things for himself?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I did not want to interrupt my hon. friend. But I think Visakhapatnam and Andhra Pradesh are in the south.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. But the hon. Minister forgets one thing. He is compelling me to ask what was at the back of that student indiscipline. It was indiscipline on the part of politicians and prompted by political people who led the students into it unnecessarily.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I agree with him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There was indiscipline in Madras, but then on one occasion, when there was an explosion on the language question. Otherwise, throughout these 12—15 years, there has been no indiscipline in the south though it has been there in other places. If they do not go into the basic causes for this, if they do not try to find the real explanation for this, I think they will be misguiding themselves and misguiding the country. Let us, therefore, look for the real causes, where they lie.

I started by saying that it is no use hurling accusations against each other, one party against the other. I wish to stick to the standard I set for myself. I also said at the very outset that, by and large, the student community is sound to the core. I said 'by and large' and I pointed out what are the aberrations. I ventured to submit that if you took care of three or four things which I would like again to submit now—one or two of them are certainly new ideas; the others are the ones I had submitted earlier—more than half of your troubles would be over.

The first one, which has been endorsed by everyone in this House, is: please ensure that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is exclusively on merit and there are no extraneous considerations imported into it. Please see that those people who hunt for jobs are not there. But you have to hunt for the people who have the merit and you have to persuade them to accept the job of Vice-Chancellor. If you have those people who command respect in the academic world, who command respect in the educational field, who command the respect of, all the students," half of your troubles would be over. It is only such Vice-Chancellors who would be able to break the groupism among the teachers. The most important thing Government have got to remember is that it is only because

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

of the quality of the Vice-Chancellor, because of the considerations that enter into his appointment, it is only when these conditions are fulfilled that groupism among teachers, which is responsible for most of the troubles in the student world, can be eliminated and the problem tackled effectively. If you take care of that aspect, if you do not entertain and take in as Vice-Chancellors people who are just hunting for the job, who want to be dumped there after their retirement, if you take people who have a name in the educational field, who have had an academic career and who are respected in the academic world, who are responsible and will uphold these things, if you persuade such people to accept those jobs, half the troubles would be over.

Another point which I made, and which will bear repetition, is this. It is not with a view to pamper the students that I say that, by and large, the heart of the student is sound. This is a fact. The trouble lies elsewhere. Here I again submit: please do away with the professional students who are the real cause of all the troubles, who have no business to have the status of students who are there only for elections to the unions and who are there as representatives of certain people who have a vested interest. You must get the whole thing analysed and find out who these professional students are. Please ask each University to analyse the situation. If they do not give them the student status, if these so-called students who have their eyes only on the elections are got rid of, most of the troubles would be over.

I am also one of those who entirely agree, as did Prof. Ranga and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty—that under no circumstances should students be divorced from the mainstream of our life. They have got to be in the mainstream of life. They must know, they cannot be insulated from politics, they must understand the politics of the country. Where my

difference comes is where I say that they cannot be made the tools or instruments of politics. They must understand politics and the political currents in the country.

But what is the present position? there are certain student funds from different political parties.

Shri Maurya: Congress.

18 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not interested in the Congress or any other political party. I am only talking of a principle, and I started by saying that.

You have the All India students Federation, there are about 63,000 students on its rolls, and this federation belongs to a political party, I am not going to name any political party, I am not interested in that. Then you have the *Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha* with 30,000 students on its rolls. Then there is the *Akhil Bharat Vidyarthi Parishad* with 30,000 students on its rolls. I would request the hon. Minister to check up and find out if most of the student trouble has not been where these student funds are functioning, in those particular areas. I want to be very specific and clear.

Therefore, the analysis which you are giving will not bear any scrutiny. The analysis is this, and it is no use, I submit, asking the political parties to keep away. This we have been doing for the last 20 years, you will not be able to succeed, but in your academic life in the universities, through your Model University Act, please provide for asking the student community itself not to permit any political parties to be there. Instead of addressing my appeal to the politician—will address my appeal to the student world, to the university authorities, to the Education Minister, that they may provide a Model Act whereby they debar such political funds in the field of education.

I very much agree that there cannot be any police attitude taken in this matter. When there is a skirmish, there may use police excess as some friends pointed out, and that has got to be taken note of. Nobody can have any sympathy or support for such excesses, but we also know that the police is sometimes put to a very difficult job, and as Mr. Ranga very rightly pointed out, they are also human beings. When things are agitated, when there are brickbats and all that, they may go into excesses.

Here I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it is again a very important reform which you have to introduce. It is the police attitude which you have got to change. How do you do it? Mr. Nanda asked all the IGPs to come here, and what was the suggestion of the IGPs? Very honestly, experienced, seasoned people of your police, the top people, not the rank and file, say that the Vice-Chancellors should be vested with magisterial powers. Can anybody think of a more fantastic suggestion? But they made it honestly, conscientiously, thinking that this will help. The remedy was only a police attitude. That is a disease for which I do not blame any particular person, but the entire system, the entire administration. You have not even changed the attitude, even the top people in the police administration are not able to think on correct lines and give you proposals. This is a great pointer to where the difficulty lies.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): What about the Vice-Chancellors who wanted special police forces to be given to them to work under them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are those people of whom I have talked earlier. They are the people who have come in on certain political considerations.

In certain important cities and towns where you have got these

troubles, I would wish you to have not only for the students, I would wish you to suggest it to the Home Minister to have certain special squads who are properly trained to deal with demonstrations. The same policeman who is doing all sorts of sundry jobs is put into this, hurled into dealing with demonstrations and disturbances. They are not duly trained, they do not know how to deal with demonstrations with the least force, and you most effectively. These people have got to be trained, there should be only such people, then you will not have these firings, indiscriminate lathi-charges etc. You cannot train the entire police force, but in places like Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, in these big cities, there should be something like that, and I hope some attention will be paid to it. I had also appealed to the hon. Education Minister that he owes it to the families where the students have lost their lives to make a special enquiry into their state of affairs and to do whatever little he can to assuage their feelings. You cannot bring back the precious lives but certainly you can do something which lies in your power in the mundane world to assuage their feelings. Acharyaji mentioned that the leadership of the Congress Party controlled the masses and therefore they should be able to control when the trouble is there. Acharyaji will concede that it is not the masses who make the trouble; it is only the mischief mongers who are a few.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
माधुर सहब, बेचारों की जाने जाती है
और आपको मिरचिक दिखाई देती है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Congress has got the police, the military, the money and the propaganda machinery, they are in a majority; they control the voters but they could not see to it that the few rascals are dealt with. If you cannot control the mischief makers, how are you going to govern?

Shri R. S. Pandey: The Opposition is not with us.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Abolish it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Acharyaji also referred to the public schools and of the future leadership being prepared in these highly protected and costly places. May I assure him that these people who come from these public schools will never be the leaders of this country. They have not the qualities and have no connection with the public life. They can only be good civil servants and they will never be the leaders of this country as they are divorced from the mainstream of life.

I will end saying one thing. I had a really interesting experience. I went to Pilani where they have a public school and the boys from that public school go also to the engineering college. I never sent any of my children there and in fact I do not believe in the public schools. I asked the Director of the technological institution: how do these boys who come from the public schools do as compared to those who come from the ordinary schools, which we do? And he said: I have found even in technological institutions, that these boys do not enjoy any greater advantage.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : तां फिर उन विशेष स्कूलों को खत्म कर दीजिये, अगर अच्छे नहीं हैं तो क्यों बनाये रखते हो।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not against it. These people are the least qualified to be the leaders in this country and I have no apprehension that they would be leaders until and unless they acquire other qualities. My time is over, and may I say once again that this is not a party question at all; it is a national problem of great importance. Let us learn something from the experience and the discussion that took place here.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the substitute motions of Shri Prakash

Vir Shastri and of Shri Vishwanath Pandey to the vote of the House.

The question is:—

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered the student unrest and trouble in recent months, condemns the action of the Government in resorting to police firings and lathi charges on students in which many students and other citizens lost their lives." (1).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered the student unrest and trouble in recent months, is of opinion that a high powered committee of eminent scholars/vice-chancellors be constituted to solve the problem of the student unrest in the country." (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up the call-attention notice, Mr. Bhagri.

19.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION To
MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) SITUATION IN BIHAR

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"बिहार में ग्राम भुखमरी व मुख्य मंत्री बिहार का केन्द्रीय शासन को दोषी करार देना"

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Government have seen reports in the newspapers of a Speech, reported to have been made by the Chief Minister, Bihar referred to in the Call Attention Notice. Government of India have not yet been able to obtain an official version of the Speech of the Chief Minister, Bihar. Government will have to obtain such a version and examine it before giving any comments on what the Chief Minister, Bihar, is reported to have said.

Government are fully aware that Bihar has been badly affected by drought and that acute scarcity conditions exist there. Government of India have been trying to increase the supply of foodgrains to Bihar to the Maximum extent possible subject to the availability of grains with Government of India and the necessity to meet the minimal demands of other States. The supply of foodgrains to Bihar has been progressively increased from 72,000 tonnes in October to 110,000 tonnes in November, and an allotment of 1,50,000 tonnes has been made in December. Government of India is also keeping a careful watch on the movement of Foodgrains into Bihar, and are taking care to ensure that whatever foodgrains are allotted to the State are moved into the State within the month. It is no doubt true that Bihar Government have been asking for a higher allocation of foodgrains, but it has to be realised that though Bihar has been a very badly affected State, it is not the only State which is suffering from scarcity. Uttar Pradesh has been as badly affected as Bihar and the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also been affected by scarcity though perhaps not to the same extent as Bihar. Government have to make supplies from whatever is available in the Central Pool to meet all these needs, as also the needs for rationing commitments. There are the minimal demands of other States which have to be met. In fact in order to divert as much food-

grains as possible to Bihar the allocations to several States have been drastically cut. Again, in spite of the drought conditions, there has been some local production in Bihar and this being the post-harvest season, whatever is produced locally would be circulating in the market. In this situation, a supply of 1,50,000 tonnes programmed for December is not inadequate and should generally minimise consumer distress provided this quantity is equitably distributed in the affected areas and the supply is confined only to needy people in those areas.

As stated earlier, Government of India is fully aware of the situation in Bihar. Whatever help is possible will be given in Bihar State to meet the unprecedented drought and scarcity conditions prevailing in the State. It is, however, necessary to realise that the supplies with the Government of India are not unlimited and that whatever supply is given should be deployed in the best manner possible in order to minimise distress.

श्री शौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। जो उन का कालिग अटेंशन मोशन था उस के ऊपर जो बयान दिया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कालिग अटेंशन मोशन स्वीकार करने का मुख्य कारण ही यह था कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया है उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वीकार नहीं करती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का वर्शन कुछ और है और मुख्य मंत्री का वर्शन कुछ और है। जब मुख्य कारण उस को स्वीकार करने का यह था और उसी का उत्तर पूरी तरह नहीं आ रहा है तब मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहूंगा कि इस मामले को स्थगित किया जाये। जिन सिद्धांतों को ले कर मैंने 26 तारीख को कालिग अटेंशन मोशन दिया था, आप की सेक्रेट्रियट से मुझे पता लगा कि उस को स्वीकार करने का कारण यह है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने जो बयान

[श्री मोयं]

दिया है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की विचारधारा के विपरीत है। जब यह दोनों विचारधारायें विपरीत हैं, जिस के कारण से कालिग प्रोटेशन मोशन स्वीकार किया गया है तब उस की रूपरेखा पहले आनी चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not see any point of order in this.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say there is any point of order, but when particular attention has been drawn to it, it must be got. Is it possible for him to get it tomorrow or the day after?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, I contacted them on the phone. Unfortunately they say that they are not able to hear what we say, even though I was able to hear what they were saying. Therefore, it was not possible to get the facts about that. I shall try, but what is important is what we have done and that I have mentioned. If the Chief Minister has made a statement, he is responsible to the Assembly. I do not see how it alters the position.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा भी व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। जहाँ तक खाद्य स्थिति का प्रश्न है उस की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय दोनों सरकारों की है। जब केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों का आपस में ताल मेल नहीं है, उन के विचार और काम आपस में मेल नहीं खाते हैं तब या तो वहाँ की समूची प्रकाल की स्थिति को केन्द्रीय सरकार देख ही नहीं रही है, और यदि देख रही है तब या तो खाद्य मंत्री बिल्कुल अज्ञानी हैं या बिल्कुल गैरजिम्मेदार हैं। जहाँ पर इतनी कठिन स्थिति खाद्य की है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आया है।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस में ज्यादा गैरजिम्मेदाराना और क्या जवाब खाद्य मंत्री दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में किस रूप का खंडन होता है। इसीमें मैंने उन से कहा था कि अगर वह कल तक बतला सकते हों तो मैं इस को स्थगित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं देते हैं।

श्री मन्नु लिवडे (मुंगेर) : वह हमेशा अवर्षण और कमी की ही बात करते हैं। प्रकाल क्यों नहीं कहते ?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that though you could not accept his point of order, you laid stress on the substance of the point that he has made, that there was a statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar—it was not merely a statement, it was a Press conference.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was a speech it seems.

Shri Ranga: It was a speech at a Press conference which was reported in yesterday's morning papers and which I have read there in Patna from where I am coming here straight. In that he has stated that if there were to be starvation deaths in Bihar it would be the responsibility of the Union Government and not his Government. Such a brave statement he has made. Therefore, it is worthwhile for the Minister himself and also for Parliament to ensure, on an early occasion when it would be possible for the Minister to get the full text of it—from the PTI he can get it or he can get copies of the *Indian Nation* or *Searchlight* which were published yesterday morning in Patna....

Mr. Speaker: That should not be relied upon. He should get it from the Chief Minister himself. Would it be possible for him to get it if we take it up day after tomorrow?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I respectfully submit, Sir, that this is a statement

made by the Chief Minister. As far as I am concerned, I am not disowning the responsibility for seeing that proper supplies are made to Bihar. From that point of view I have given all the facts and figures, and the statement of the Chief Minister is not going to alter the importance of that (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, this House can wait for one or two days if he can get the statement from the Chief Minister. After all, to get a statement from the Chief Minister is not difficult. He said that he wanted to talk to him on the telephone but it was out of order. Every time it goes out of order, My submission is only this, that the statement is necessary. In that statement he has clearly said, in reply to a question, that continued mal-nutrition would lead to deaths but the responsibility for deaths would squarely be on the Centre.

श्री मधु लिमये : मौने हो चुकी है ।
इस की जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है ।

Mr. Speaker: That we know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is trying to conceal this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Chief Minister of Bihar has said that if there be any starvation deaths the Union Government would be responsible. There is a statement made by the Chairman of the Non-official Relief Committee, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, that there have been starvation deaths in the State of Bihar.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no. There are reports of deaths but we have to verify them, that is what he has said.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to pictures published by certain newspapers of Delhi such alarming pictures . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be a question, but not a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is this. Since both the things are linked up, the Bihar Chief Minister's statement and the fact of starvation deaths, the hon. Minister should immediately enquire into this matter; not only the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar but also the fact of starvation deaths occurring in the State of Bihar and enlighten us on both the points as soon as he can.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I submit that even in the Chief Minister's statement he does not admit that there had been starvation deaths? He only contemplates the possibility of starvation deaths if sufficient supply of food is not made to Bihar. . . . (*Interruptions*). There is no use of laughing over this. It is a serious matter. . . . (*Interruptions*). Let me have my say.

श्री मधु लिमये : डाउट और स्केपसिटी
क्या चीज है । अकाल कहिये, फेमिन कहिये ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shouting is not going to improve matters. We are faced with a difficult situation. If you laugh it out, . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: He himself said that he did not see that statement. Now he is referring to that statement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What do you mean? You should have heard me properly before making that statement. I said that I have read the press report. But it is only a press report. I could not get it confirmed, whether it was a correct version of the speech or not and in what context he made it. That is all what I said.

Now, the point for consideration is this. Even the Chief Minister's reported speech does not admit starvation deaths already taking place. He says that if malnutrition continues for long there would be starvation deaths,

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

for which the Central Government alone would be responsible. Whoever is responsible for starvation deaths taking place, certainly the Central Government will have to share the responsibility....

श्री मधु लिमये : मीतें हो रही हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question that has to be considered is whether we have taken corrective measures to see that starvation deaths do not take place. I am not disowning responsibility in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: But you are very unsympathetic to Bihar.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as this Parliament is concerned, to which I am responsible, it has to see whether I have taken sufficient measures to meet the situation, and on that I have given as much information as I can about the measures which we have taken and we propose to take. Therefore, I would suggest that the questions now should be with a view to find out whether we have taken all the steps or not.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : आपने व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा था । मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ । संविधान की धारा 257 और 256 की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ । 257 में बिल्कुल साफ लिखा हुआ है कि संघ की जो भी कार्यकारी शक्तियाँ हैं उनका इस्तेमाल ऐसे किया जाएगा कि कोई भी राज्य उस में दखल नहीं दे सकेगा और संघ अपनी कार्यकारी शक्ति का इस तरह इस्तेमाल करेगा कि राज्यों को जरूरी हिदायतें दे सके ।

"...the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

एकजैकितब पावर आफ दी यूनियन में जरूरी है कि लोगों को खिना-पिला कर भूखों न

मरने दे । 256 में भी देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कानून को ले कर यह एग्जैकितब पावर है । मंत्री महोदय ने यह साफ स्वीकार किया है कि उन्होंने टेलीफोन किया । टेलीफोन पर इस तरह कहा गया कि वे उनको नहीं सुन रहे हैं और उनकी तरफ से जो कहा गया उसको वे नहीं सुन रहे थे । आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं कहा । उन्होंने तो सुन लिया ये तो सुन सकते थे लेकिन वे नहीं सुन सकते थे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब सवाल बिल्कुल साफ हो गया । यह और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हो गया । यह तो उनको सुन रहे थे लेकिन वे इनको नहीं सुन रहे थे । अब इससे ज्यादा और क्या समझना चाहिये कि दोनों के रिश्ते बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ चुके हैं । अब बिहार को बहुत जबर्दस्त अकाल का सामना करना पड़ेगा । इनकी हिदायतें या तो इतनी बेकार हो चुकी हैं कि वहां वाला सुनना ही नहीं चाहता है और या फिर इनका व्यवहार पिछले दो तीन महीनों में इस तरह का खराब रहा है कि वहां वाला किसी तरह से इनकी इज्जत नहीं करना चाहता है । इसलिए संविधान की इन दोनों धाराओं के आधार पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप यह कह दें कि एक तरफ तो सुनाई देता था और दूसरी तरफ नहीं दे रहा था तो यह जो टेलीफोन वाला मामला है हम लोगों को एक दूसरे का टेलीफोन न सुनाई देता तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन राज्य को टेलीफोन न सुनाई दे यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है यह बिल्कुल असम्भव बात है । सत्य नारायण सिंह जी शायद इसके मंत्री हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी बात हो गई ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल वही बात हो जाती है । यहां पर आप सिर्फ एक जिद्द, अड़ंगा और बीच में हठ धरती और साथ ही साथ बरबादी करने वाली आदत को

बेख रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने खुद स्वीकार कर लिया है कि दीवाल ग्रा गई है दोनों के बीच में। जब इतनी ज्यादा इनकी तरफ से स्वीकारोक्ति हो जाए तो फिर भी आप चुप बैठे रहें यह तो हम लोगों के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। वह खुद कह रहे हैं कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने इनको समझने से इन्कार कर दिया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तर्जुमा ऐसा करते हैं तो यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल यही हो रहा है। आप अपनी इस पर व्यवस्था करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी अपना सवाल करें।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली और पटना के बीच सीधी लाइन है.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वहां के मंत्री यहां के सचिव से बात करें तो यह बिल्कुल सिंह वाला मामला हो जाता है। एल० पी० सिंह वाला मामला होता जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर एक सचिव से बात करें.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was not the Chief Minister who was contacted. We were not able to contact the Chief Minister but we tried to get it from the Secretary to find out what was the actual state of affairs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not the Chief Minister?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते ही हैं कि पटना और दिल्ली के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन है, सीधी लाइन है लेकिन आप देखें कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री यहां के खाद्य मंत्री को वह लाइन नहीं मिल पाती है। बिहार में जो दशा है उमको भी आप देखें। मैं आप से एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। लोक सभा में भारत की जनता की आवाज

जुलाई जाती है। क्या यह खाद्य मंत्री इस देश की जनता को जो भूख से मर रही है, बचा सकेंगे? मैं आपकी इस पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि आप बता कि अगर फर्ज करो.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था आप चाहते हैं मेरी? इस में क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है?

श्री बागड़ी : बड़ा इश्यू चल रहा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर चाहते हैं तो सवाल करें (इंटरपोज) अगर दो तीन इस तरह से उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर देंगे तो मैं कैसे सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आज रात बात करें।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर लोक सभा में एक काम ही चलाना है, अगर इसी तरह से चलना है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और चुप कर जाता हूँ। लेकिन अगर देश के हित की बात करनी है तो बड़ी गम्भीरता से आपको सोचना होगा कि इस मामले में क्या हो सकता है। आप इस बात को सोचो। उसूल की जो बात है वह करो। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। यह सारे देश का सवाल है। बिहार में इनके बयान के अक्षर पर और जैसे मुझे वहां से मेरी पार्टी के आदमियों की मार्फत इतिला मिली है एक बहुत बड़े धरलू गदर के आसार नजर आ रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों को....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री शौर्य : रात को बात हो जाने दीजिये श्रीमन्।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच में बोलते कलें जायेंगे? दूसरे की नही सुनेंगे?

श्री ज० भ० कृपालानी(प्रमरोह) : मैंने सुना था कि फूड का क्वेश्चन नहीं है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का क्वेश्चन है। वह कहते थे कि वहां राज अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रहा है और सेंटर से कोई आफिसर्स भेजे जायेंगे। उम बारे में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इसको तय हो जाने दीजिये, फिर इसको भी देखते हैं।

Shri Ranga: There are two aspects. One part of it is to deal with the statement that he has made now and what the Union Government is supposed to be doing, as he has himself put it, in the light of that statement. The other is: In the light of the statement and the speech that the Chief Minister is reported to have made which we consider "to have made" and he thinks "reported to have made", what is the attitude of the Union Government in regard to that? These are the two aspects. Therefore, let him be allowed to answer questions in regard to the statement that he has made now. At the same time, you, Sir, may be good enough to call upon him to get a statement from the Chief Minister and afterwards give us an opportunity....

Mr. Speaker: Two times I can't.

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the purpose of questioning me, you can take it for granted that he has made that speech and you can put questions on that basis.

Mr. Speaker: He says that you can take it for granted that he has made that statement and you put questions on that basis.

श्री मधु लिंगये : यह क्या शोभा देता है इनको ? (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उन्होंने कहा है कि आप फर्ज कर लीजिये कि उन्होंने यह स्वीच दी है, उम पर सवाल कीजिए।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फर्ज करने की बात है या असलियत की बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बागड़ी, अब आप सवाल करिए।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कि बिहार में . . .

श्री मौर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इस के ऊपर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मौर्य, अब इस में व्यवस्था कौन सी निकल आयी ?

श्री मौर्य : आपके पास हथियार है, आप निकाल दीजिये। मैं निकल जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो अगर आपकी जरूर ही इच्छा है (व्यवधान)

श्री मौर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि खाद्य मंत्री ने जानबूझ कर यहां पर सत्य को छिपाया है। यह जो इन्होंने अभी कहा कि जो बयान मुख्य मंत्री ने दिया है, आप उस को स्वीकार करके मुझसे प्रश्न कीजिए तो क्या वह उस को स्वीकारते हैं ? और अगर स्वीकारते हैं तो पहले उन्होंने क्यों कहा कि मेरी उन से बातें पूरी नहीं हो पायी मैं उन्हें सुन रहा था लेकिन वह मुझे नहीं सुन रहे थे। यह मेरा आरोप है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई भी आरोप नहीं है।

Shri Ranga: That is relevant point.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need of it. He says, "Conceding that he has made it, supposing that he has made it, you can ask questions and I will answer them."

Shri Maurya: He should have said it in the beginning. (Interruption)

Shri Ranga: He should have said it in the beginning.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब पहले तो मैं आपकी वसाकत से यह बात कहूंगा खाद्य मंत्री से कि विरोधी लोगों की बात छोड़ो, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के बयान को जो खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वीकारा है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी गैरजिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की ओर उस को नाग्रहमित्त का सबूत क्या नहीं है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा है तो इन को पहले तो उसके मवाल पर इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए, अगर थोड़ी बहुत भी लज्जा खाद्य मंत्री को है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : हाँ, कर रहा हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय । यह मामूली बात नहीं है । लोग मर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मवाल करिए न, पांच मिनट हो गए और मवाल आप का नहीं आया ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच मिनटों की बात कर रहे हैं और लोग मर रहे हैं और यहाँ पर इतने लापरवाह लोग हैं, इतने गये गुजरे लोग खाद्य मंत्री बैठे हैं जो मुख्य मंत्री से पहले बात करके नहीं आये . . . (व्यवधान) आप उनसे नहीं कह सकते ? मुझे आप कह रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) मैं मवाल तो कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह जवाब ना के बराबर है । जिम को खुशकपाली या तंगी कह रहे हैं क्या मन्त्री महोदय की इस अज्ञानता और राज्य और केन्द्र के रिश्ते के टूटे हुए हालात के अन्दर जिसके लिए कि खुद खाद्य मंत्री जिम्मेदार हैं, 60 हजार टन जो कोटा या बिहार का, उस की जगह बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने 1 लाख टन मांग जो कि दिया नहीं

गया, अब जब हालात बिगड़े तब इन्होंने 1 लाख टन का यहाँ पर कहा है जो कि मोक़े पर अभी तक पहुँचा नहीं है तो क्या खाद्य मंत्री के यह ज्ञान में है और है तो मैं खाद्य मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इन अखबारों में जो **महभारत टाइम्स** में और **सच्चे स्टैंडर्ड** में या दूसरे अखबारों में जो भुवमरी के, अकाल के फोटों हैं, तस्वीरें हैं, इन को देखते हुए क्या खाद्य मंत्री इस परिस्थिति में है कि जब बिहार में अकाल है तो अनाज मंहिता के अनुसार कितने लोग अन्नवार छोड़कर गए हैं, क्या इनके पास कोई आरुड़े है, आरुड़ों का इन्होंने पता लगाया है और अन्नर लगाया तो कितने छोड़कर गए हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I cannot give exact figures with regard to the people who have migrated. Some people have been migrating because of difficult conditions there.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था है फिर । फिर सवाल करने का क्या मतलब है । बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है और केन्द्र इतना . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपने सवाल किया, उसका जवाब आया ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, महा अज्ञानी है यह जिस को पता ही नहीं है कि कितने लोग चले गए उनको यह रोटी कैसे देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए । (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या जवाब दिया ? कहाँ जवाब आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब दिया कि ठीक नम्बर नहीं बता सकते मगर कई लोग गए हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रकाल संहिता के अनुसार इन का फर्ज है बतलाना ।

Shri C. Subramaniam I straight-away concede that I do not have the wisdom or intelligence of Mr. Bagri. I am only a humble Minister here. Certainly I cannot claim the eminence of Mr. Bagri. But to the best of my ability, I am trying to discharge my duties.

श्री बागड़ी : लाखों की जिन्दगी का सावल है और इनको कुछ पता ही नहीं है । अर्म नहीं है इनको । बेशर्म है ।

श्री अशु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इधर एक अरसे से बिहार की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार में कुछ तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तू-तू मैं-मैं चल रही है और क्या इन्होंने बिहार सरकार को हटाकर राष्ट्रपति शासन वहाँ पर जारी करने का फैसला अन्दर से ले लिया था और इन्हीं चीजों को लेकर इन का आपसी मतभेद अब खुलकर बाहर आ रहा है ? एक और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं ठीक खाना न मिलना, माल-न्युट्रीशन, स्कैरिसिटी, डिस्ट्रेस है जबकि वहाँ प्रकाल है, मौतें हो रही हैं, लोगों को बिलकुल खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, ताँ में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है ? बिहार सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार दोनों के रिश्ते के बारे में और वहाँ की जो सही स्थिति है उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय हम को कुछ जानकारी दें ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have the best of relations and we try to co-ordinate the activities. No decision has been taken to impose the President's rule.

श्री अशु सिमये : स्थिति के बारे में पूछा । (ध्यवधान) नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा जवाब दिया है । यह दिन रात कहते रहते हैं डाउट, स्कैरिसिटी, माल-न्युट्रीशन, डिस्ट्रेस हैं और वहाँ तो लोग मर

रहे हैं, गया जिले में 35 लोग मरे, मेरे क्षेत्र मुर्गेर में लोग मर रहे हैं, मैंने रतनपुर क्षेत्र के संबन्ध में जब निवेदन किया था उस दिन तब आपने मुझे निकाल दिया । इन चीजों के बारे में सही स्थिति हमें बतायें, यह इनकी जिम्मेदारी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर लोहिया ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): On a point of order. May I draw the attention of the Opposition member to the fact that his statements are wrong?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under What rule is he rising on a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Why should I insist on that? Did he quote it?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Today in the *Times of India* it has been stated that Shri Bhimani, Secretary of the Bombay Citizens Famine Relief Committee, who recently visited the drought-affected areas in Bihar has said that in his assessment, there was no real shortage of food, but the main trouble was faulty distribution. . .

Mr. Speaker: How is it a point of order? How can we take it? There is no point of order.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahadia: I am quoting from the *Times of India*.

Mr. Speaker: This is no point of order.

Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रकाल क्षेत्र में दो तरह की घटनाओं की सूचना आ रही है । एक तो यह कि हरिजन आदिवासी और छोटे किसान जिनके पास खाने को नहीं है वह खाते पीते किसानों की फसलें काट रहे हैं, दंगे हो रहे और प्रकाल मौतों के घलावा मारपीट की भी मौतें हो रही हैं । दूसरा प्रखबारों में आ रहा है कि अच्छी हैसियत

वाले लोग भी खास तौर से नवजवान इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों और भूख से मरने वाले लोगों को लेकर के सरकारी दफ्तरों अथवा नौकरशाहों को घेर रहे हैं और उनमें खाना मांग रहे हैं। तो मंत्री महोदय बताने का कृपा करें कि कितनी घटनाएँ दोनों प्रकार की हुई हैं और क्या यह सही है कि जहाँ कहीं सब लोगों ने मिलकर के सरकारी बंगले अफसरों के घेरे हैं, वहाँ पर लूटपाट की घटनाएँ नहीं हो रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not heard any such reports. Perhaps, it is the hon. Member's suggestion that such incidents should happen.

श्री बागड़ी : इन को कुछ पता नहीं है।
(व्यवधान)

डा० रा० मनोहर लोहिया : इसमें छानने की बात नहीं है..... (व्यवधान)
.....यह तरीका है..... मेरी ताकत होनी तो तुम जिन्दा नहीं रहते, जिस तरह के कातिल हो। यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं है, जिस तरह का ये बात कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अब कानून ले कर यह बताना होगा कि यह जवाब नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय या तो प्राय उन में कहें, या मुझे सीधे कहें। (व्यवधान)

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Narendra Singh Mahida has already quoted from the reports in the papers also.

Shri Ranga: Just now he has said that he does not possess the intelligence and other things that are possessed by Shri Bagri. That remark was allowed without being questioned. We also were patient with my hon. friend.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am also patient with him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is a famine Minister. He should have resigned long ago.

Shri Ranga: It was he who had made that very objectionable re-

mark against Shri Bagri's observation. We all kept quiet because after all, many of these things have got to be borne up. But now, the statement that he has made in answer to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is highly objectionable. He is suggesting that Dr Ram Manohar Lohia is saying that thing in order to incite these people; the implication is that though till now there had been no disturbance he is inciting those people to take to disturbances and create trouble so that the police could be released upon them. Is that the idea? Is it proper for him to say so?

श्री बागड़ी : यह खास मंत्री प्रघा हो गया है इस को कुछ पता नहीं है, विनाश-काले विपरित बुद्धि। अज्ञानी है।

Mr. Speaker: He should take account of what he said earlier and also what he is saying now.

Shri Ranga: The expression 'Vinaashakale viparitabuddhihi' is not objectionable at all.

Mr. Speaker: Earlier he had said that 'Ye Ajnani haim'.

श्री बागड़ी : अज्ञानी का मतलब अज्ञान है। ये अज्ञानी तो है ही. बार बार कहते हैं कि पता नहीं।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I suggest that you may impress upon the Minister the need for the fact that the State Government and the Central Government must at least be in tune with each other? If they are not in tune with each other, all this confusion arises. So far as I know, there are some people in the High Command who are egging on the Minister to say these things. Why can they not, the Chief Minister and they, put their house in order? Why can you not advise them to put their house in order? They should speak with one voice so that there may not be any confusion here.

Mr. Speaker: That is what we desire, that they should speak with one voice.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Otherwise, we cannot help the Opposition saying what they are saying, because they themselves are not united and we do not know whether the supply is at fault or the distribution is at fault, whether the officers have been changed or not changed and so on. It was said at some time that there would be President's rule, and then it was said that President's rule was not necessary and only officers from the Centre need be sent there. What has been done? We want to know the facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it the result of domestic quarrel?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the answer already, I think.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad that Shri J. B. Kripalani has made this suggestion that there should be greater co-ordination between the State Government and the Central Government. That is what we are trying to bring about. We have sent a team of officers from here who are located now at Patna for the purpose of finding out what is happening there and to report to us so that immediately any corrective action from our side could be taken with regard to the supply.

श्री बागड़ी : टेलीफोन से तो बात नहीं होती ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to distribution we are trying to find out whether proper distribution is being made. So, all these things are being attempted.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister not agree that it is a tragedy that the Chief Minister might be saying something against the Central Government and the Central Government may be saying something against him?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, he is the man on the spot who has to manage the situation. Therefore, perhaps he wants that the Central Government should take more responsi-

bility. It is from that point of view that he might be saying...

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I humbly submit that when the last statement was made by the Food Minister, he definitely created an impression that the Bihar Government was at fault in not properly distributing it? This has created a chain reaction and there has been an impression created in the mind of the Bihar Government that the Central Government are prejudging the issue which the Chief Minister of Bihar has raised. We would like to know whether this is a fact. As Shri Kripalani has asked, why has such a situation been allowed to be created?

Mr. Speaker: That was what I was also asking.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We want to know why this kind of situation has come about. A complete misunderstanding seems to have been created between the Food Minister and the Bihar Chief Minister and all these rumourmongering and other things are going on, and every day we see that the papers are full of such news about the bickerings and the differences of opinion between the Centre and the States.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that that is all unfortunate..

Shri C. Subramaniam: Apart from the unfortunate thing...

श्री बागड़ी : खाद्य मंत्री इस बात के लिये सब से पहले मुजरिम हैं ।

प्रध्याक्ष महोदय : यह तो ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रध्याक्ष महोदय, मेरे खिलाफ तो पता नहीं क्या क्या कहा था ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got to see that no risks are taken with the lives of millions of people. Therefore, if I feel that there are certain administrative inadequacies there, certainly I have to take it up with the

Chief Minister and ask him to remove those inadequacies. We have taken it up. That is why we have sent our officers also there.

This is not a matter of tension between the Central Government and the State Government; it is a question where the lives of people are involved. That is why we are anxious that no risk should be taken. Whatever measures are necessary—apart from the prestige of the State Government or the Central Government—will have to be taken. Therefore, to say that because I said that the distribution machinery should be further strengthened that constitutes a reflection on the State Government is not correct. It is not a reflection. On the other hand, I wanted that measures should be taken which would ensure proper distribution of whatever foodgrains are available.

Shri Bagri: On a point of order.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह कि इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट फेल हुई है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not said that.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार यह मानती है या नहीं मानती है कि माननीय श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ महाय, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर बिहार के हैं उन्होंने दस दफा यह बयान दिया था कि बिहार में सूखा पड़ने वाला है, प्रकाल की हालत है, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर गौर नहीं किया, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ इस लिये कि माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने इन्दिरा गांधी को वोट नहीं दिया था, इस लिए वहाँ की पांच करोड़ जनता को सूखा मारा जा रहा है और मुख्य मंत्री के एकशन का बदला वहाँ की पांच करोड़ जनता से लिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: That is too much. That should not have been said.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Chief Minister has neither a vote to give nor one to take.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसका जवाब नहीं आयेगा ? राष्ट्रपति शासन के बारे में साफ और स्पष्ट बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। काबिना के एक मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के प्रस्ताव और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, इस लिए मेरी मांग है कि लोक सभा को विश्वास में लिया जाय।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: (Dhanbad): Taking into account the dangerous repercussions and the deposit concern amongst the population of Bihar, whose number is more than 50 million, may I request the Minister leaving aside all questions of censure, to make himself explicit on two points opposed by me? The first concerns the irreducible minimum which was indicated by the Chief Minister of Bihar to be supplied from the Centre so far as the foodgrains are concerned. The second relates to the permission to the State Government procuring food materials beyond the zonal limitations.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, the Bihar Government indicated that they would require 4 lakh tonnes per mensem. On what basis? On the basis that the present production is so much, in the past the production was so much and they were also getting so much from outside. Therefore, they wanted normal distribution, as if normal conditions prevailed throughout the country. In a situation of this sort, certainly we cannot be supplying at the same level as under normal production conditions. Therefore, we have taken into account what is available in the Central Pool for distribution and what should be the minimum distribution to save the situation there. It is from that point of view that we have taken into account what foodgrains would be necessary to save the situation there. The assessment is that if we are able to give at least 5 kg. per month per head, it would satisfactorily meet the situation, even though there might be difficulty here and there. On the basis of an average of 5 kg. per month per head, one tonne would be enough to feed 200 persons for a month.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Therefore, with one lakh there can be distribution for 20 million people, and with 1½ lakhs which we would be supplying during December, 3 crores of people can be dealt with, and with 2 lakhs which we have promised in January, they will be able to deal with 4 crores of people. Their estimate is that by January-February the people affected would be round about 36 million or so, therefore we are providing for that. But what is important is that this reaches everybody equitably. If somebody takes away 10 kg., naturally to that extent somebody else would be affected. That is why in a situation of this sort, what is important is equitable distribution throughout the State. Particularly in areas where there is intense scarcity we should see that this equitable distribution takes place. This is what we have been impressing and the Bihar Government also has accepted this proposal, and they are doing it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को हिसाब की बात स्वयं बतला दूँ। जैसे अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया उस पर मैं ने फौरन हिसाब लगाया और देखा कि यह डेढ़ लाख भेज रहे हैं। डेढ़ का मतलब होता है कि बिहार की पांच करोड़ जनता के हिसाब से सिर्फ तीन किलो पड़ता है और मंत्री महोदय पांच किलो बतला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम हिसाब लगा कर देख लेते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया फौरन ही बात सामने आ गई।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What about permission to the State Government to procure food from beyond the zone.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we are supplying by procuring from the other States and getting imported foodgrains. In the State Government

should go and purchase, the other State Governments would say that that would create scarcity in their States. Therefore, we should have a planned programme for movement from one State to another.

श्री शौर्य : खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया है उस को स्वीकार कर के ही कोई प्रश्न किया जाये। तो उन का बयान बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। मैं तो पटना से जो भ्रूखदार निकलता है वह इंडियन नेशनल उस में जो मुर्खा दी गई है, वह बतलाता है। उस में है कि :

"It is injustice says Chief Minister—Charges of inefficiency in Bihar refuted—State Government given no control Centre will be responsible for malnutrition and troubles. Mr. Sahay made it plain that the blame for any death due to malnutrition would be wholly on the Centre."

यह 27 तारीख का बयान है। उसे के बाद 28 तारीख को यदि आप टाइम्स आफ इंडिया देखेंगे तो उस के पहले ही पन्ने पर इस तरह से लिखा हुआ है कि :

"Thirty-five famine deaths in Gaya area"

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के विचारों से कोई सहमत हो या न हो, लेकिन वे सच बोलते हैं इससे तो सभी सहमत होंगे। उन्होंने भी इस को स्वीकार किया है कि वहाँ पर प्रकाल से और भूख से मृत्युएँ हो गई हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly read it.

श्री शौर्य : गया जिले में 35 मौतें हुई हैं। इस के साथ ही साथ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो अछूत बच्चे हैं वह दूध के लिये तड़प रहे हैं यही मेजा में हुआ जो कि प्रधान मंत्री के ही जिले की बात है। 27 तारीख की खबर है एक बुढ़ा मर गया होगा जो फोटों आई

है उस के देखने से यही पता लगता है कि मर गया होगा। मरा है या नहीं इस की एन्क्वाइरी होनी चाहिये। तो जब यह स्थिति सामने है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप का जो फौमिन कोड है उस में गर्भिणी महिलायें, बुड़े खेतिहर मजदूर, शड्यूल्ड कास्टम, शड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्ज के लोग जो हैं, जो भ्रकाल पड़ते ही तुरन्त उसके शिकार हो जाते हैं, विशेष तौर से उन के लिये क्या कोई व्यवस्था है। यदि है तो आपने उन के लिये इस क्षेत्र में क्या किया है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो प्रफसर सितम्बर में वहाँ भेजा गया था उस ने आकर एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। भ्रगर मुख्य मंत्री की बात को हम मानें तो कितने किनो देने के लिये रिपोर्ट में था और कितने किनो आप ने दिये। यह जो खास खास प्रश्न है जिन के बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: So far as the demand of Bihar State is concerned, I have already given the figures and how the supply is being made. As far as the special relief programmes for the children, pregnant and nursing mothers are concerned, we have taken a special programme for feeding the children and also expectant and nursing mothers.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या देते हो।

Mr. Speaker: There should be some decency.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह क्या हुआ अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल क्या किया था और जबाब क्या देते हैं। श्री मोर्ये ने पूछा था कि उन को क्या सहूलियत दी है। बच्चे को

क्या, महिलाओं को क्या, गर्भवती को क्या। लेकिन वह कुछ बतला ही नहीं रहे हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are running free kitchens for the sake of the disabled and old people and milk powder and other nutritious food is being given for this programme. Apart from 1,70,000 tons, for the free kitchen we give free wheat and other grains. (Interruptions.)

Shri Bagri: How much? घरे मर रहे हैं?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने अपने नियमों में लिख कर रक्खा है कि जब कोई सवाल पूछ जाते हैं तब वह मंत्री महोदय को इत्तला देनी चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह 100 वर्ष पहले भी दिया जा सकता था और 100 वर्ष बाद भी दिया जा सकता है। उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बतलाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त यहां पर सिर्फ एक मंत्री हैं जो हम लोगों के सबालों का जवाब दे सकते हैं, और वह हैं श्री जगजीवन राम। आप मेहरबानी कर के उन से पूछिये कि इस वक्त बिहार की क्या हालत है। वहां भुखमरी हो रही है या नहीं और क्या वहां कोई राहत के काम हों रहे हैं। भ्रगर दूध बगैरह का या औरतों, हरिजननों, प्रादिवासियों के लिये वहां कोई काम हुआ है तो कितना हुआ है। सिर्फ यही मंत्री जवाब दे सकते हैं। जरा उन की तरफ आप निगाह कर लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निगाह तो हर वक्त उन की तरफ रहती है लेकिन उन से सबाल नहीं पूछ सकते।

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, as Acharya Kripalani has said, there seems to be not only a conflict between that Government and this Government but there seems to be some conflict within this Government itself. We will not be surprised if the same tactics that were used in order to get rid of Mr. Nanda might be in train even here.

[Shri Ranga]

This is not the first time; we had a repetition of it; we had the experience of some things going on between the State and the Union Governments in regard to Orissa and also the Bengal famine. Recently, they were not even prepared to allow the Food Minister and even the Home Minister of that time to visit their States. Similar things might be happening in spite of the statement made by my hon. friend the Minister that the relations between the Bihar Government and the Union Government are the best of things. They are welcome to have the sweetest of their relations but it looks as if it would be a good thing for this Parliament to have both this cabinet and that cabinet answering each other on a common platform because the Chief Minister seems to have turned out a greater agitator than ourselves, although he is one of the most guilty people in regard to the akal in Bihar. Now, if he has not got that information with him, let him lay it on the Table of the House before the session is over—more detailed information in regard to all the points that have been raised, namely, in what quantities, what rations and what supplies are being placed and distributed among the different helpless people such as children, women, old people, agricultural workers, tribal people, etc. according to the famine code; when did the Government of India come to know that there was going to be akal in Bihar, were they made aware of this by that Government, who was the first to have discovered it, and after that what were the suggestions made by the Government of India and at what stage, about the proper system of distribution to be enforced in Bihar either in the light of their experience in other places or only in regard to this particular matter, what was the response of the Bihar Government. All this information we must have, as also at what stage differences arose between the Government of India and the Government of Bihar to regard to the method of distribution, quantum of

distribution and so on. Especially, I have myself interviewed some co-operative stores people. They told me that only once a month they were getting supplies; in another places they said once a fortnight. So, where are the supplies then? What is happening to all the supplies? Has the Government of India's attention been drawn to the fact that part of the grain they were placing at the disposal of the Bihar Government and the Bihar Government's so-called supplies also are going into the black market and into the possession of anti-social forces? On all these things we want detailed information so that we would know where the fault lies and who is responsible for these starvation deaths.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is such a responsible gentleman. He did not make that statement, but in his presence another gentleman has made a statement as to what happened outside Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's own cottage. Surely the Government of India cannot dismiss him. Is it not time for the Government of India not merely to depend upon the local Government, but to ask some accredited social investigator to go and collect information as to whether there have been starvation deaths, in what place, in what numbers and in what particular period? What steps are the Government of India going to take to ensure proper distribution there? We have received complaints that if this power of distribution is left to the State Governments the Government of India as well as the people of India will have to be prepared to face mass starvation deaths in that unfortunate part of our country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point which the Chief Minister has made is that they have not been given an opportunity, they have not been tried on the job and there has been a prejudgment about their efficiency.

I have got some information which I will give. I thought the call atten-

tion was confined to a certain point of fact. Now that this has become a discussion on the situation in Bihar I will give those figures. We have allotted for free distribution 5000 tonnes of wheat immediately and further allotments will be made as soon as it is exhausted. We have already allotted 70 tonnes of milk powder. In addition, CARE has given 900 tonnes of milk powder. CARE is put in charge of organising the children's and women's programmes. They are programming on the basis of dealing with 35 lakh children and mothers. How much has been actually distributed till now, I will have to get the figures. This is how we are making available all this material for distribution. Particularly for taking care of the children, the sick, the disabled and the old, a voluntary committee has been formed of which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is the Chairman. I am glad they have a very high opinion of him. He is organising the relief measures on this basis. We are collecting materials and importing materials on that basis and we shall try to give as much quantities as possible, particularly to deal with this vulnerable section of the community—children and nursing mothers and the sick, old and disabled.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन्होंने कहा है कि पांच हजार टन मुफ्त दे रहे हैं। इसका मतलब होता है 50 लाख किलो। 50 लाख किलो का मतलब होता है डेढ़ छटांक एक आदमी के पीछे। मेहरबानी करके आप इस पर ध्यान दें कि एक आदमी के पीछे डेढ़ छटांक एक महीने में इसका क्या मतलब होता है। ये यहाँ पर आ कर बात कर रहे हैं। क्या इनको एक आदमी के ऊपर डेढ़ छटांक कहते हुए लज्जा भी नहीं आती है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी सप्लाई भेज रहे हैं।

Shri Ranga: My question has not been answered. We are thankful for the additional information he has

given. There is this debate going on between the Union Government and the Bihar Government. Where is the truth behind all this

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he will give the other information also.

Shri Ranga: Let us have detailed information on all the points made in the House. I myself quoted something. He cannot possibly have all that information now. In a cool, impartial manner let him collect and state all the facts so that the people would know where the fault lies, with the State Government or with the Central Government or with God only.

श्री बागड़ी : जब अब तक पता नहीं है तो मंत्री क्यों बने बैठे हो ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, there should be some limit to these remarks. After a'l, I am entitled to the protection of the Chair.

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने यह कहा है कि आपको पता नहीं है तो आप मंत्री-पद पर क्यों बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलते जाते हैं, कहे जाते हैं कुछ तो हद होती है। बहुत सुन लिया है आपको, अब तो आप खामोश बैठें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इनके बयान को सुनने और अखबारों में पढ़ने के बाद इस तिरंगी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के 52 जिलों में....

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member can put his question in English.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said "kendriya sarkar", which means the Government of Tri-colour. I say, this Government has created a situation in 47 districts in Uttar Pradesh, out of 52, and also in the whole of Bihar, where the same famine conditions as were created by Isaphani and Suhrawardi in 1943 in West Bengal exist. I would like to know whether his attention has been drawn to the Press

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Conference addressed by the Chief Minister of Bihar where he is reported to have said:

"What am I to do," he shouted raising his hands in despair. The Central Government was neither giving foodgrains needed to keep the body and soul together nor was it allowing the State Government to purchase foodgrains from other States, he added."

He said at the Press Conference:

"He told a Press conference that the State Government was virtually helpless because the Centre gave only 1.07 lakh tons of foodgrains for November and about 1.5 lakh tons for December. He had no doubt that this restricted ration would lead to malnutrition".

I would like to know whether a similar request was made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh where about 37 districts are facing famine conditions.

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with Bihar now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In Meja, Gorakhpur, in Balia and other districts the people are having malnutrition. I would like to know whether a similar request was made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, as was done by the Chief Minister of Bihar; if so, the quantity that was asked, the quantity that was supplied in November and what steps have been taken to see that more foodgrains are diverted to that State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, with regard to Uttar Pradesh I have not got the information. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I quoted the Chief Minister of Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: That he has replied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Chief Minister told a Press conference that the State Government was virtually helpless. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may answer the complaint that the Centre does not allow the State Government to purchase from other States.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, in reply to a question put by Shri Chakraverti I have already answered that we are mopping up the surplus in all the States and moving it on a planned basis to the various deficit States. We cannot allow a particular State Government to go and purchase for their own benefit only.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha will now initiate the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, I have also given my name for the Calling Attention Notice. This is a question with which we are all directly concerned. Merely on the technical ground. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Then they might ask for some different discussion. How can I go outside the rules?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, you have yourself asked the Minister to collect information and supply it to the House. In view of that; may I make a submission to you? I am not asking a question. The hon. Minister has been impressing upon this House and this country that there is a certain defect in the distribution machinery. When he gives this information, is it not proper on the part of the hon. Minister to tell us categorically what has been the agency by which he has come to the conclusion that the distribution has been defective, because there has been a contradiction between the view that he is holding and the view the Chief Minister of Bihar is holding, and that is a very relevant phenomenon for the whole situation.

Mr. Speaker: That I have said already.

19.12 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE:
ALLOTMENT OF SCOOTERS

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): After this discussion, I am coming to a very small point, and that is in regard to the discussion that I have raised about the allotment of scooters. I have raised this point because scooter is the only means of transportation for a poor man or a person belonging to the lower middle or middle income-group. In view of the fact that scooter is very scarce and thousands of people are in the waiting list, it is very difficult to make any conditions for the equitable distribution of scooters. So, after much consideration, the Government of India made certain rules for the allotment of scooters to Government servants. One condition was a particular distance of 5 kilometres from the place of residence. The second condition was a particular salary limit; that is to say, only Government servants drawing a particular salary will be eligible for the allotment of scooters. Fundamentally I am opposed to this criterion of salary for becoming eligible to the allotment of scooter. When the Government of India is crying from the housetops that it believes in a classless society, how could it make this type of classification based on salary in the Government service itself? You first fixed a salary limit of Rs. 500; later on, it was reduced to Rs. 350. Unless a person draws that salary, he will not be entitled to the allotment of a scooter. In other words, those who are getting less than Rs. 350 as salary will not be eligible for this kind of facility. For whom are you building this State or society? I very strongly resent this kind of attitude on the part of the Government of India. Whether it is within the means of the individual to buy a scooter or not should be left to him for decision. It is not for the Government to impose

a condition on such people "look here, we do not consider you fit enough to have scooters; therefore, we shall put a blanket disapproval on your buying scooters". Sir, as the custodian of this House, I hope you will admit that this kind of classification is not moral and it cannot be justified by any canons of justice. I hope the Government of India will reconsider its decision.

If there is scarcity of scooters, it is understandable that out of 1,000 people who apply only 20 people will get it. But which those 20 people should be, it should not be left for the Government to decide. There should not be any classification, as at present, on the basis of salary. The poor people should also have the right to have a conveyance of their own, if they can afford it. After all, it is not always the case that a person who draws above Rs. 350 saves more than a person who draws less than that; sometimes, a person with a smaller salary may be saving more. So, if he can afford it, he should have the right to get a scooter, which is a poor man's conveyance where he can carry his family members also. It should be left to that person to decide how he will provide money for buying the scooter. Therefore, I would submit to the Government that it should reconsider this matter and give freedom to all persons irrespective of their salaries, to buy scooters from the quota. If there is limited supply, it can be allotted on the basis of priority of application but definitely not on the basis of salary.

Secondly, the rules which are framed for the allotment of scooters should be framed after due deliberation and mature consideration of all aspects.

It does not speak very well of the Government if every day rules are changed. The rule was made that people living beyond five kilometres will be allotted scooters. As you know, Sir, applications are received

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

on the basis of priority. The applications have been pending for years. In between the Government of India revised their earlier rule in which they said that all those applications which were rejected earlier on the basis of 5-kilometre rule will be allowed to be presented again on the basis of retrospective effect with the result that thousands of people—at least I have got the figure of 1,500 people—will be upset completely by this re-arranging of the order of priority. Persons who may have applied earlier and whose application had been rejected on this distance ground will come over the head of some other persons who have got the priority because their application was rejected. Now, B stands a chance of getting the scooter but with the revised rule that person comes on his head and gets the allotment on the basis of this priority. I am not denying the opportunity to anybody who can buy the scooter.

In their notification the Government of India have said that they have no machinery for the assessment of the distance. It is a very funny thing to say. I have been in the Government of India and I do not accept it that the Government does not know about the habitation of their employees. In the formulation of TA bills, in the municipal returns and in the addresses that people give as their credentials to the Government of India, all these are mentioned. How can you say that this is not known? If the municipal committee, such a small body, can locate the names and addresses of members who are residing in one place or the other even if they change their residence, to plead this inability on behalf of the Government of India does not look very convincing. But even if you keep the distance, I do not believe that you have no machinery to go into the question of deciding who really is living at a distance of 5 kilometres. This is a fact on which I would like to draw the attention of the House because this has adversely affected a large

number of people and I would certainly submit to Government that this kind of a criterion should be allowed to be retained because their whole intention in allotting scooters was to provide this facility to the distant travellers. That is the only justifiable way by which you can provide the facility for such a scarce commodity and for which a large waiting list is there.

I would submit to the Minister that he would again look into it. If they have brought this rule—probably, I do not know what difficulty the Minister has—at least they should not disturb the priority which has already been fixed. You should see that the list of priority which has already been made should not be disturbed even by this revision of the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Minister is aware that a scooter today has become a very popular conveyance for the entire family. The man drives it, his wife sits on the back with one child in the lap and another at the back. So, the entire family moves on the scooter. What is the justification for fixing this limit of Rs. 350? Is it non-availability of scooters; if not, why not revise it to, say, 150 or even 100? If I can possibly purchase it on a family basis, let me purchase it. I would like to know what is the specific reason for it.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this half-an-hour discussion is based on an unstarred Question that was answered in the House some time back. So far as the scope of this discussion is concerned, it is very limited. It relates only to the relaxation of the 5 kilometre rule; it does not at all relate to what type or grade of employees are eligible to get a scooter from the Government quota.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was another starred question in this House on the subject.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This relates to the unstarred question. Shrimati Sinha has sought to make out a case as if the Government has made a distinction between the low-paid employees and employees drawing above Rs. 350 per mensem. Shri Banerjee has even sought to make out that it was only Class I officers who were eligible for the allotment of scooters. Both these are absolutely wrong impressions.

I would go back to the history of the case. Since the Central Government Control Order came into operation sometime in 1960, applications from the Central Government quota went on mounting and by the year 1965, it was found that the applications were somewhere in the region of 17,700 and odd—I am speaking from memory. It is very well known that the availability of scooters in the country is very small and so far as the Central Government quota is concerned, it is smaller. It is not that the entire production goes into the Central Government quota or any quota. So far as the Central Government quota is concerned, formerly, it was much less and now it is about 1060 per quarter so far as the scooters are concerned and so far as motorcycles are concerned, it is about 600 per quarter. As I was saying, the waiting list was of the order of 17,700 and odd and it was found that it is very difficult to have such a list because it is no use having a list unless you are in a position to give scooters. Therefore, there is no question of any rule. No rule has been framed. But some guide-lines must be evolved to find out what should be, under the circumstances, the best and the most equitable system of distribution of the Central Government quota. Then, the Government framed some guide-lines. As I said, there was no rule and it was, first of all, decided that only

those persons who get a salary of more than Rs. 500 should be eligible for scooters. There was some consideration behind it. It was not arbitrary; it was not muddle-headed. It was thought that the means of the person to purchase a scooter should be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Members of Parliament also get Rs. 500.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I cannot say whether you get Rs. 500 only.

The means have to be taken into consideration. After all, most of the Government servants take a Government loan and the maximum loan that the Government gives is Rs. 2750. The maximum period allowed is 50 monthly instalments. There is also interest over it at the rate of 5 per cent. So, if you calculate all this, you will find that apart from other expenses on account of the payment of instalment and on account of the payment of the interest also, and there are other things also, that is, registration, insurance and other duties—I am not talking of petrol and other things—it costs a heavy amount which may run to about Rs. 100 per month. So, it was thought that a person who gets Rs. 500 will be able to have and maintain a scooter.

Then, there was a question raised in Parliament, in both the Houses, and there was also a Half-An-Hour discussion. The Members felt that this limit of Rs. 500 was too high a limit and that it should be brought down. So, it was brought down to Rs. 350. It would be wrong to say that persons who are getting below Rs. 350 are not eligible for getting scooters. I am only talking of the Central Government quota. Those persons who are getting below Rs 350 can purchase from any outside dealer. Anybody can register his name and get it from the outside dealer. There is no bar. It would be a wrong impression as if people who are getting less than Rs. 350 are completely precluded from buying the

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra]

scooter. I am only referring to the Government quota.

There are also two other makes of scooters, apart from Lambretta and Vespa, which are cheaper and the Government quota is 100 and there is no application for them. Say, for instance, there is Fantabulus and there is the Government quota for which there is no application. The entire demand is either one of these two makes, that is, Lambretta and Vespa. Therefore, this was the reason for fixing the limit of Rs. 350.

So far as the distance of 5 Km. is concerned, it was found that it became very difficult to operate it and to administer it. It was found out from experience, that sometimes a Government servant who applies for a scooter has to wait for a period of one year or two or even three years before he gets the delivery by which time his office is changed or his residence is changed. Sometimes, it becomes more than 5 Km.; sometimes it becomes less than 5 Km. There have been cases—I do not want to go into the details—where just to become eligible for a scooter, they have given addresses saying, "I have gone now to a particular place beyond a distance of 5 Km." It is not the question of the Government not knowing as to what particular area in Delhi is at a distance of 5 Km. or not. My point is this. Is it at all desirable or possible that only because of this rule, you should evolve a vast machinery in the administrative Ministry or in the Ministry that grants scooters to find out whether the applicant is really residing at a distance of 5 Km. or not and again to check up, at the time the allotment is made, whether he is still staying at a distance beyond 5 Km. and to find out periodically whether his residence is at a distance of 5 Km.? Therefore, it was decided that this rule is practically unenforceable and has no meaning and that it should go.

Mrs. Sinha raised the question about retrospective effect. So far as that question is concerned, I would go to the history and state this very briefly. First of all, when the limit of Rs. 500 was imposed, certain applications were received. I do not exactly remember the number. Later on, four months thereafter, the limit was reduced to Rs. 350. Therefore, those people who had applied earlier, i.e., those who had already applied and who were within the number of 17,000 and odd and those who were not eligible because of the pay limit of Rs. 500 but became eligible after the relaxation, made applications. Therefore at that stage it was thought proper that because they had sent their applications already and because of the restriction that was put by the Government their names were taken out, and since the applications were there, according to the date of application they should get the priority.

The same rule has also been followed here and in this case I can tell you that after the 5-kilometre distance restriction has been removed, the total number of applications that have been received has been 1500, out of which the persons who were already in that old list of 17,000 and odd and who did not get scooter because of the restriction but who have otherwise become eligible now, number only 150.

That is the whole position.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 30, 1966|Agrahayana 9, 1888 (Saka).