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Jyaistha 23, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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

LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Casting of Votes by Harijans

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*451. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last General Elections, Harijans at many places were prevented from casting their votes by several political parties; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). It is not correct that Harijans at many places were prevented from casting their votes by several political parties. Only three complaints, one from Uttar Pradesh and the other two from Bihar, were received in the Election Commission that some Harijan voters were prevented from exercising their franchise by rowdy elements. As they were vague and received after the dates of poll, no action was considered possible or necessary.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जवाब कन्ट्राडिक्टरी है। पहले कहा कि नहीं, फिर कहते हैं कि तीन जगह

ऐसा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपनी होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये विभिन्न स्टेटों से रिपोर्ट मंगाई या नहीं मंगाई या उनकी रिपोर्ट केवल इलेक्शन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The wording of the question is 'whether it is a fact that during the last general elections, Harijans at many places. . '

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: In English language, if it is more than one, it is many; it may be two or three.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Therefore, there is no contradiction. This information has been received from the Election Commission. The Election Commission is in charge of the conduct of the entire elections and therefore they supply the information.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा कि क्या आपने होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये विभिन्न स्टेटों से समाचार मंगाया या नहीं मंगाया? इलेक्शन कमीशन इलेक्शन कन्डक्ट करता है, लेकिन ला-एण्ड-ऑर्डर का सवाल होम मिनिस्ट्री का है, आप ने उस से पूछा या नहीं पूछा?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have not asked the Home Ministry.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इन को तीन जगहों के बारे में पता चला है, दो जगह बिहार में और एक जगह उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां पर लोगों ने हरिजनों को वोट डालने की अनुमति नहीं दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्शन कमीशन और ला-मिनिस्ट्री

की तरफ से धागे के लिये सरकार कौन सा व्यवधान बना रही है ताकि कोई भी बोटर यदि बोट देने जाय, तो फ्रीली बोट दे सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In the election rules and the Representation of People Act and the rules made thereunder elaborate provisions have been made casting a duty on certain officers in charge of the polling stations to see that the poll is conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौनसी पार्टीज है, जिन्होंने हरिजनों को बोट देने में रूकावट डाला ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस पार्टी ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : ए० ए० पी० ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो हरिजनों की ही पार्टी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: As I have answered in the main reply, three complaints were received. Two were telegrams to the Election Commission. One relates to the Mathura Reserved Parliamentary Constituency, U.P. and two in respect of Bihar—Hajipur assembly constituency and Islampur constituency. In one case it was vague; it mentions certain things. In respect of Mathura reserved parliamentary constituency the telegram mentions that Datavars were beaten and due to violence exercised they were prevented from the exercise of their vote. In another telegram it mentions that 300 voters, Harijan voters might not cast their votes if adequate arrangements are not made for their safety. In respect of Islampur parliamentary constituency the complaint has been made by the SSP candidate against the PSP worker.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am afraid the hon. Minister is not correct in assuming that there is no intimidation because there are not enough complaints. Harijans are so backward that they are....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? Don't give a long background.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a fact that the intimidation is there, may be not in the polling booths but at the settlements where the Harijans reside. Would the Government be prepared to enquire into this matter?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All adequate police arrangements are made to ensure....

Shri S. Kandappan: Adequate police arrangements are made at the booths, but not at the places where the Harijans live. That is why the intimidation is there. They are not allowed to go out of their village.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Such types of complaints have not been received by us.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बहादुरगढ़ के मौजूदा वार्ड-इलैक्शन के बारे में ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि वहां पर कई हजार हरिजनों को जबर-दस्ती बोट डालने से रोका गया ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have mentioned that only three complaints have been received. If the hon. Member puts a separate question with reference to particular constituencies, we may look into it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने बिहार में जहां दो जगहों के बारे में बताया, तो क्या बिहार के मजबूती समदीय क्षेत्र में अम्मारपुर विधान सभा क्षेत्र के हरिजनों को कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से बोट देने से रोका गया या नहीं ? रोका गया, ऐसी कोई जानकारी उन को है ? इतना ही नहीं रुद्रपुर बूथ पर तो एक हरिजन को जान में भी मारा गया, क्या सरकार को इस का पता है ? यदि नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इसका पता लगाने जा रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The only information that has been received, I have stated it just now on the floor of the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बहा उम को जान से मारा गया है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: With regard to the particular constituencies to which reference has been made by the hon. Member, we may make enquiries from the Election Commission.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सवाल यहाँ पर पूछा गया है और जो दूसरी बातें कही गई हैं उनको मही मान कर क्या सरकार कोई कमिशन एक्वाइन्ट करके इसकी जांच करायेगी, ताकि मही मही रिपोर्ट सामने आ सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: What happens after every general election is, the Election Commission prepares a report, compiles the statistics and all that. In that election report, detailed information is given. That report is awaited. It is not necessary to appoint a separate Commission.

श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल केवल हरिजनों का नहीं है और न ही यह किसी एक पार्टी का है । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पिछले चौथे चुनाव में जगह जगह ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जहाँ पर लोगों को डण्डे के बल पर वोट डालने से रोका गया तथा व पार्टियाँ और सब वर्ग उनके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ? चौथे चुनाव में यह एक नई प्रवृत्ति प्रकट हुई है, पहले भी हुई थी, लेकिन इस बार जोर से सामने आई है । क्या इसको रोकने के लिये इलेक्शन कमिशन के साथ मिल कर सरकार कोई नया रास्ता निकाल रही है या अगले चुनाव में भी इसी प्रकार चलेगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The question is, peaceful and orderly elections could be conducted only if the co-operation from the several parties who participate in the election is secured. It

is not only by asking the Election Commission or by the appointment of some other Commission that the matter will end. It is with the co-operation of all, which is necessary for the conduct of orderly and peaceful election.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि गांव उपानिया, तहसील अझमर, हरियाणा में हरिजनों को कांग्रेस को वोट देने के कारण मारा-पीटा गया, उन की दूकानें लूट ली गयी और वे चक्काण साहब से भी मिले थे । इसी प्रकार राजस्थान में भी कांग्रेस को वोट देने के कारण हरिजनों को मारा-पीटा गया । उनके दो आदमियों को गोली से मार दिया गया, तीन हरिजनों के नाक, कान और जुबान काट ली गयी । क्या सरकार के ध्यान में ये बातें आई हैं, यदि हाँ तो भविष्य में इसकी रोक-थाम के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information about this, but I will look into this matter.

श्री अम्बुसगनी बार : वजीर साहब ने श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्ता के सवाल के जवाब में बताया कि बहादुरगढ़ के इलेक्शन के बारे में उनके पास तीन रिपोर्ट आई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे रिपोर्ट किस नौइयत की हैं ? आया वह इस बात में सरकार को मदद देती हैं कि रामकृष्ण गुप्ता की पार्टी की वहाँ पर 15 हजार वोट से हार हुई—क्या उसका इस पर कोई इफैक्ट पड़ता है ?

[وزیر صاحب نے شری رام کرشن کوٹا کے سوال کے جواب میں بتایا کہ بہادر گڑھ کے ایلکشن کے بارے میں انکے پاس تین رپورٹیں آئی ہیں - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ رپورٹیں کس نوعیت کی ہیں . آیا وہ اس رات میں مرکز کو مدد دیتی ہیں]

کہ دام کھن کھن کی ہارٹی کی وہلی
 پر ہلدرے ہزار روٹ سے ہار ہوئی ہے -
 کیا اسے اس پر کوئی ایکٹ پوتا ہے -

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that I said that three complaints have been received from Bahadurgarh constituency. What I said was that from all over the country, three complaints have been received by the Election Commission.

Prices of Fertilisers

+

*452. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri S. Kandappan:

Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertiliser whether manufactured in India or imported one, are exorbitantly high;

(b) whether ordinary peasants are unable to buy it because of high prices;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the prices; and

(d) the present prices of fertilisers in India and how these compare with the prices in 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Annasahib Shinde**): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-619(67)]

जी मधू लिमये: खेती दाम कमोशन के द्वारा समय समय पर दाम निश्चित किये जाते हैं और यह दाम निश्चित करते समय किसानों के लिये जो आवश्यक चीजें कारखानों

में पैदा होती हैं उनके दामों को कच्चे नजर रख कर या पैदावार के खर्च को सहे नजर रख कर यह काम नहीं किया जाता। उनके दाम कम रहते हैं। क्या सरकार इनके बारे में सोच रही है कि किसानों को बहुत सस्ते में और कर्ज के रूप में फर्टिलाइजर दिया जाये बिना सूद के, तथा उनको छूट दी जाये ऐग्रेकल्चरल कमिशन द्वारा निश्चित किये गये दाम पर। यह जो कर्जा है वह घनाज के रूप में सरकार को वापस कर दें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission are concerned, the procurement prices which the Government of India have determined recently in consultation with the State Governments are much higher. Necessarily the available data about cost of production is taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The question of making fertilisers available at a cheaper rate was examined by the Government of India and we were providing subsidy to the tune of Rs. 50 to Rs. 57 crores on the basis of the last year's prices. Even with the increased prices, there is an element of subsidy to the tune of Rs. 19 crores. So, we are actually subsidising fertilisers even now. The incidence per acre is Rs. 10.55 in the case of bajra, Rs. 15.42 in the case of jowar and in the case of wheat, paddy and maize it is 20.30....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is all on paper.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Fertilisers are mostly distributed through co-operative and as per arrangements made by State Governments. As compared to this, the procurement prices which have been recently increased as compared to 1965-66....

Mr. Speaker: The answer is very much longer. It should be pertinent to the question.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The question was so wide. Had I not replied

in detail, the hon. member would have complained. So far as procurement prices of wheat are concerned, in Punjab there has been an increase of between 20 to 30 per cent this year. In UP the increase is 40 to 50 per cent and in MP it is 10 to 20 per cent.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जहाँ अकाल की स्थिति है जैसे बिहार का इलाका है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका है पश्चिम बंगाल का पुरलिया का इलाका है या मध्य प्रदेश का मरगोजा का इलाका है, कम से कम उन इलाकों में ग्राप ज्यादा सब्सिडी देकर काश्तकारों को फर्टिलाइजर देने का इन्तजाम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा करवायेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: At the moment, our approach is, in the case of Union Territories where agriculture is backward, we are continuing to give some element of subsidy. Regarding the regions mentioned by the hon. member, they are backward and kisans are having difficulties, but the remedy appears to be to provide liberal crop loans so that even poor farmers would be able to purchase the fertilisers.

Shri S. Kandappan: In the statement, he has given a very strange logic for reducing the subsidy:

"In spite of the recent increase in prices, the demand for fertilisers still exceeds the available supply."

It is a strange logic and if it is to be extended to wheat also, I think the Government can as well stop subsidising wheat. Even at this exorbitant rate fixed by Government, fertilisers are not available to the farmers. The minister said that the distribution is being made through cooperatives. But in Madras, from the Neyveli fertiliser factory, they give it to their coal agents. They sell it at exorbitant prices and there is quite a racket going on. I would like to know, in view of the exorbitant price that has already been fixed, whether the Gov-

ernment would see to it that least the farmers get fertilisers at the rate fixed by the Government and no racketting is allowed to go on?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Two-third of the nitrogenous fertilisers are imported and they are distributed through the fertiliser pool at pre-determined prices. Only 30 per cent of indigenous production has been allowed free market in the country since 1-10-1966. That much quantity is only sold perhaps at the discretion of the manufacturers. As far as Indian Potash is concerned the prices are determined in arrangement with the STC, and in regard to phosphatic fertilisers the Fertiliser Association of India fix the prices on the basis of weighted average cost of raw material.

Shri S. Kandappan: What about urea from Neyveli?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned, urea is a nitrogenous fertiliser and two-third of the total requirements of this fertiliser are imported. Out of the one-third that remains, only 30 per cent is allowed to be sold freely by the local manufacturers including the manufacturer to whom the hon. Member is referring.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, my question has not been answered. I am raising a specific issue about racketting in retail prices. The Minister has said that 30 per cent could sold by the manufacturers as they like and there is no fixation of price for that.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: They are free to sell. They are also free to select the areas in which that fertiliser is to be sold. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may not agree, but the Minister has made it clear.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पटना में कोआपरेटिव भण्डारों की जो स्थिति है उसके आधार पर मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि खाद का दाम एक बोरे का, जिसका भार 100 किलोग्राम होता है, 41 रु० कुछ पैसे से बढ़ा कर 51 रु० कुछ पैसे किया गया है ? क्या इस तरह कीमत बढ़ाने से किसानों को अधिक अनाज पैदा करने में प्रोत्साहन और सहायता मिलेगी और क्या किसान ज्यादा तादाद में खाद खरीद सकेंगे ? क्या इससे किसानों का कोई फायदा होगा, खाम कर हमारे बिहार में जहाँ अकाल की भयावह स्थिति है ? ऐसी स्थिति होते हुए भी आपने उसकी कीमत 10 रु० बढ़ा दी है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीमत बढ़ाने के बाद बिहार में खाद की खपत कम हुई है या ज्यादा या जितनी पहले होती थी उतनी ही हो रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the prices are concerned, I have already mentioned them in the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House. About the question of demands, the demand is much more than the availability. Even with the increased prices there is adequate demand in the country. It will be a good thing if we are in a position to meet the demand with the increased prices. I have already mentioned that in the drought affected areas the difficulties of the farmers can be solved by making easy credit available for crop loan.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खाद के मूल्य जितने प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, क्या सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य भी उसी अनुपात से बढ़े हैं अथवा उस से अधिक या उससे कम ? क्या राज्य सरकारों अथवा कांग्रेस संगठनों के द्वारा भारत सरकार को कोई इस प्रकार के प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं जिससे खाद्यान्न के मूल्य कम किये जा सकते हों ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Views are being expressed through the Press and otherwise that the prices have been increased. As far as I am aware, we have not received any representation as such. I will see whether any State Government has made any representation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जिस अनुपात से खाद के मूल्य बढ़े हैं क्या उसी अनुपात से खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य भी बढ़े हैं, इसके बारे में क्या उत्तर है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, I have already mentioned and explained these facts. I have said that per acre the increase in cost of fertiliser for bajra would be Rs. 10.55, for Jowar Rs. 15.42 and for wheat, paddy and maize Rs. 20.30. This has been brought about only from 1st April, 1967. This input has to go in the production next year and this will affect the cost of production only next year.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय का जानकारी है कि किसान को खाद भी ब्लैक मार्केट में खरीदना पड़ता है और उसमें मिलावट भी होती है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no specific information about that complaint. We do hear complaints here and there but, by and large, fertilizer distribution arrangements are made by the State Governments through co-operatives.

Shri Supakar: From the statement it appears that the prices have gone up in some cases by more than 50 per cent and yet the subsidy has been reduced and in some cases, specially in the case of phosphates and phosphatic fertilizers, where the increase in price has been the maximum the subsidy has been altogether withdrawn. May I know the specific reason for this? May I also know whether it is a fact that on account of the total capacity of the fertilizer factories not being utilized the prices are going up?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: No, Sir. The question regarding fertilizer capacity not being utilized fully and consequent under production may be addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. As regards prices I have already explained the position to the House.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there is any difference in price charged to the big landlords who are entitled to get agricultural loans etc. and the prices which are charged to small land-owners who are not eligible for any loan? I would also like to know whether there are any complaints that for the 30 per cent production allowed to be sold by the manufacturers the prices charged are not according to the prices fixed by the Government?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In regard to the first part of the hon. Member's question there is no discrimination whatsoever between a big farmer and a small farmer in regard to the prices at which fertilizers are made available. In regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question, I have already explained the position that 30 per cent of the indigenous production is allowed to be sold freely by the manufacturers.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: In view of Government's determination to increase agricultural production and in view of the shortage of fertilizer I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to augment the supply of fertilizers, because the prices certainly depend on demand and supply and if supplies are augmented the prices are likely to come down. I would also like to know the plan of the Government to increase fertilizer production in the next Plan so that the farmers are in a position to get the required quantity at reasonable prices.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members to increase the availability of fertilizers. But may I submit for the information of the hon. House that

this year the availability of fertilizer is much more than it was ever before? We have made larger quantities available to the farmers this year? For instance, we are making available nitrogenous fertilizer to the tune of 13.5 lakh tons, phosphatic fertilizers to the tune of 5 lakh tons and potash to the tune of 2.17 lakhs tons. I think the availability is 50 to 60 per cent more than that of last year.

Decontrol of Sugar

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*453. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the sugar mill owners have asked for decontrol of sugar as a measure to boost sugar production:

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demand; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Decontrol does not seem to be feasible in the present sugar situation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मिल मालिकान को आगाह किया है, उन्हें बड़ी जबर्दस्त वाणिज्य दी है। हम लोग जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं हमारे देश का हफ्ता दो दो साल बाद तक दिया जाता है और मिल मालिकान अपनी इंडस्ट्री बढ़ाते रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इस ध्यान के बाद भी मिल मालिकान ने कहीं पर पेमेंट शुरू किया है या नहीं किया है यदि नहीं किया है तो कब तक उनके खिलाफ आप ऐक्शन ले लेंगे ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सवाल क्या है, सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : शूगर के बारे में है, डिक्ंट्रोल का है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The payment of sugarcane price is governed....

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Sir, how is he replying? The question is different. It does not concern this.

अभ्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप हमारा सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पहला तो मजूर नहीं हुआ है । इसलिए यह पहला ही मेरा सवाल होगा । दूसरा बाकी बच जाएगा ।

प्रकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । वह इसलिए हुआ है कि काश्तकार को जो उसके गन्ने का पैसा था वह नहीं मिल सका और मिल मालिकों को गुड़ बनाने की इजाजत नहीं मिल सकी । आज अगर डीक्ंट्रोल कर भी दिया जाता है तो यह डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को हुआ है यह किम तरह से पूरा हो सकेगा और सरकार के मामले क्या दिक्कत है जो डिक्ंट्रोल नहीं कर रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have mentioned in the main answer that we are not contemplating decontrol of sugar.

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ कारणों की वजह से हम डिक्ंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कारण क्या हैं ? क्या उनमें से एक कारण यह भी है कि शूगर का प्रोडक्शन गिर गया है ? यदि हाँ तो इसका क्या कारण है ? पहले कितना प्रॉडक्शन कमन होता था और अब कितना प्रोडक्शन होता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The main reason why at the moment we do not contemplate decontrol is that if sugar is decontrolled, as a result of inadequate availability of sugar in the market prices will shoot up and that

will have a very adverse effect on the economy. As far as the other part of the question is concerned, up to the end of October this year's production is likely to be 21.8 lakh tonnes as compared to 35 lakh tonnes of last year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि चीनी बाजार में साढ़े तीन रुपये और चार रुपये किलो बिक रही है ? यदि चीनी को इतनी ज्यादा कमी है तो क्या कारण है कि इसको बाहर से मंगा कर लोगों को नहीं दिया जाता है ? क्यों नहीं उस तरह से किया जाता है जिस तरह से श्री रफी ग्रहमद किदवाई साहब ने 1956 में विदेशों से चीनी मंगा कर उपभोक्ताओं को दी थी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are not thinking of importing sugar. It would be unfortunate if we start thinking in terms of importing sugar.

Jets for Air-India

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*454. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri N. K. Somani:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air-India had ordered two Supersonic "Concorde" jets for its international fleet;

(b) whether it is now proposed to cancel this order in preference to four Boeing-747 aircraft known as "Jumbo" jets;

(c) if so, the estimated penalty required to be paid to the Anglo-French Company for cancellation of the earlier order; and

(d) the circumstances under which the decision to cancel the earlier order was taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shri-mati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) and (c). Air-India has not placed any firm order for the purchase of Concorde aircraft. However, for reserving delivery positions for two such aircraft, the Corporation has entered into an agreement which includes a provision for withdrawal from the Contract.

(b) and (d). The question of purchasing Boeing-747 (Jumbo Jets) is under examination.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कनकई विमानों की बात चल रही है, यानी इनके खरीदने की बात चल रही है, ये कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे और कब तक इनके आपको मिलने की उम्मीद है ?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): May I give a little background for the information of the House? Two revolutions in aviation have come simultaneously. One is the tremendous increase in the size of the plane. That means, they (these Jumbo Jets) will carry 450 to 500 passengers. The second is the tremendous increase in the speed at which the plane flies, going up to 2,000 miles an hour. Concorde is one of the two supersonic jets that is under consideration. The other is the American SST. Both of these are under active consideration and we hope to be able to take a decision within the next few months.

श्री मधु लिमये : कनकई कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे और कब तक आप इनको खरीद सकेंगे ? इस के लिए क्या कोई समय भी निश्चित किया गया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : 1974 तक इनके तैयार होने की सम्भावना है। लेकिन हम इसको खरीदें या न खरीदें, यह प्रश्न ऐसा है जिस पर अभी हमने विचार करना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में जिस पर ये जेट विमान उतर सकते हैं, ऐसे जो बड़े शहर हैं वे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास ही हैं। इन्हीं हवाई अड्डों पर ये विमान उतर सकते हैं। जब ये सुपर-सोनिक विमान आ जायेंगे तो इसमें मेरा खयाल है कि काफी परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि बनाई है तो उस पर कुल कितना पैसा खर्च किया जाएगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि जेट हमारे हवाई अड्डों पर लैंड कर सके। मैं एक बात कह दूँ कि सुपरसोनिक जेट अधिकतर विदेशों में चलेंगे। इसलिए हमारे देश में शायद एक या दो हवाई अड्डे उनके योग्य बनाने होंगे। इस बारे में हमने एक कमेटी बिठाई है, जो इस विषय पर विचार करेगी कि ऐसे अड्डे कहाँ पर बनाए जाएँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : दिल्ली, और कलकत्ता ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हमने दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में से चुना है।

Shri Umanath: It is stated in a press report that the estimated cost of these planes will be so huge and substantial that they will be uneconomical and, secondly, as the hon. Minister stated that the seating capacity will be much more, if we actually get these planes, they will be under-utilised. I would like to know, under these circumstances, when these planes have not been manufactured so far, what is the earthly purpose in negotiating a contract for these planes. May I know whether there is any element of making an obligation to foreign big business interests that has led to this conclusion?

Dr. Karan Singh: As I have tried to explain, Air India has got to keep up with these revolutions in aviation that are taking place. We are proud to say that Air India is considered to be one

of the best airlines in the world. In order that it remains one of the best in the world, it has got to keep up in highly competitive business. Many of the other airlines are switching over to these planes. Therefore, Air India also has to keep up with them.

The hon. Member said that they will be uneconomical. But, in fact, the "Jumbo" jets, with their vastly increased capacity, will bring down the cost per seat considerably and, therefore, our hope is that it will tremendously increase the flow of traffic throughout the world. To say that "Jumbo" jets will be uneconomical, I think, is not justified. He also raised a point as to why, when the planes have not been manufactured, we should enter into negotiations. The answer to that is very simple. Unless, at this stage, we reserve delivery positions for these SSTs, we will be left so far behind that we will never be able to get in queue with the result all the other airlines will get the planes long before Air India will be able to get them. I am sure the House will agree that we must do everything possible to maintain the very high standards of Air India.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to first see the Question List and see whether his name is anywhere there. I have not yet finished the list.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: I have seen the list. It does not mean that if my name is not in the list, I cannot put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first call the Members who have tabled the Question. Then, I will allow others to put supplementaries. You may kindly sit down now.

Shri K. Ramani: The hon. Minister just now said that because of the revolutions that are taking place in aviation, we are going in for these planes. When we are not using these kinds of huge supersonic planes in our

country, is it advisable to get those kinds of planes....

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what Mr. Umanath asked.

Shri K. Ramani: In view of the serious economic crisis and foreign-exchange crisis, is it advisable to purchase those kinds of planes? Is the hon. Minister prepared to consider give up this programme and to try to purchase subsonic planes which are used in our country?

Mr. Speaker: That he has already answered.

Shri K. Ramani: I mentioned about foreign exchange on Sub-sonic planes. He has not answered that.

Dr. Karan Singh: All that I need to do is to repeat what I have said in reply to an earlier question. If Air India remains only sub-sonic and the other international airlines become supersonic, then Air India is going to fall behind in this highly developing age.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Member can ask his question.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: During the previous question, you had allowed the other members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has the privilege of coming once in a month and he goes on teasing the Chair. Why does he not put his supplementary in his own way? He may put his question.

श्री मनीभाई जे. पटेल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो हवाई जहाज खरीदने जा रही है, उसकी कीमत क्या है ।

Dr. Karan Singh: The cost of the plane was originally 13 million dollars but it is likely to escalate considerably—probably it will end at 18 to 20 million dollars. As far as SSTC are

concerned, if they are made of aluminium, they will cost 15 million dollars and if they are made of steel or titanium, they will cost 80 million dollars.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: I want to...

Mr. Speaker: Not more than one supplementary question. He has to come regularly to know at least the rules.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन कांफ्रेंसियों के लिए आप एक क्लास खोलिये ।

Shri Swell: Along with the Project of buying these new and revolutionary aircrafts, the Minister says that he has also a proposal before him to re-build some of our airports in this country to be able to receive the new aeroplanes. May I know from him whether he has set up a cell in his Ministry to go into this question of re-building of our airports and whether he has considered the proposal of sending some of our people, bright, young engineers, to foreign countries to learn about the new airports and the model of constructing them or does he want to follow the old practice of inviting some foreign firms to come and build these airports for us?

Dr. Karan Singh: The question of reconditioning airports, for Jumbo jets and SSTs, is a very important one. We have four international airports, as I have mentioned, and at all these four airports we are planning to put up new international blocks to deal with the traffic. I have set up a Committee in the Ministry headed by Chairman of Air India with two or three concerned officials to prepare a comprehensive report on the whole question of re-furbishing and renewing airports in view of this increased traffic. Once that report is before us, we will then consider whether it is possible for us to send some engineers abroad or whether we want to invite some foreign expertise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If one sees the history of civil aviation in this coun-

try, one will come to the conclusion that we are always at least two years behind the other progressive countries and that after they have discarded certain aircraft, we try to buy them.

Dr. Karan Singh: Air India is never behind....

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should not be impatient. He is very new to this job.

I want to know what guarantee the Minister can give to us that when he has bought Concorde, it has not been superseded by some other plane and when he has bought Jumbo jets, they have not been superseded by some other better and more progressive planes. What guarantee can he give us in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: How can anybody give any such guarantee for it?

Dr. Karan Singh: I hardly think a guarantee is necessary on my part.

Shri Piloo Mody: Will the hon. Minister please let us know why there has been such a delay in finalising the contracts for these planes? Is he expecting Russian or Chinese equivalent, so that he can escalate the cold war?

Dr. Karan Singh: The hon. Member no doubt is specially interested in Jumbo jets.

Ravine Reclamation Board

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*455 Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachwai:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhari:

Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 179 on the 8th November, 1966 regarding the proposal to set up a Ravine Reclamation Board in consultation with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

and state the further progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): A Central Ravine Reclamation Board has been set up by a Resolution dated the 16th February, 1967. Steps are being taken to convene the first meeting of the Board as early as possible.

Shri Baburao Patel: I have a basic objection. I do not know why my name has been grouped together under this question at all. I have nothing to do with ravines as I am not a dacoit. I have general grievance against your Secretariat. They mutilate the questions, they change the language, and they change even the thoughts with the result that I do not recognise the children of my own brain and they look like bastards to me when they come up on this Question List. You must look into this, a little more closely.

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into that.

Shri Baburao Patel: I have nothing to do with ravines.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I think the Secretariat is doing an excellent job.

श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जैसे बिहार में बिहार रिलीफ कमिटी, रामकृष्ण मिशन इन तमाम संस्थाओं द्वारा होटल चलाये जा रहे हैं ऐसे होटल शासकीय तौर पर भी चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): That does not arise out of the main question. The main question relates to ravines.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि इस बोर्ड में कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी कोई रेप्रेजेंटेटिव इस बोर्ड में रखा गया है या नहीं ? और इसकी पहली बैठक कब होगी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The board would be presided over by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture; then the various State Governments in whose States the ravine lands are concentrated, namely UP, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat would be represented; then, there would be some experts such as the Inspector-General of Forests, the Agricultural Commissioner, Soil Conservation experts and so on. The list consists of 15 members in all.

श्री मनभाई पटेल : गुजरात में ऐसी कितनी जमीन है जो रिक्लेमेशन बोर्ड के नीचे आयेगी और कितनी रिक्लेम करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: According to the information available with the Government of India, Gujarat is having 9.88,000 acres of land which falls within the category of ravine lands.

Port Facilities for Export of Steel

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*457. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether the target of exporting steel to foreign countries is handicapped on account of inadequate export facilities at all the major ports of India; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No Sir. The facilities at the major ports for export of steel are considered adequate, provided the exporters maintain close contact with the port authorities and assist them through advance planning to ensure that

wagons are unloaded quickly, the port areas are not used as dumps and there is direct loading of steel from wagons to ships to the maximum extent possible to reduce berth occupancy.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know the delay in days between the reaching of the wagons and their getting unloaded on the ships?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am not able to give an exact answer to the question about the length of time taken between the wagons coming to the ports and their getting unloaded on ships.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Most of the steel plants are located near the Calcutta port. May I know what percentage of this steel goes to the other major ports like Bombay and Madras?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: None of the steel exports are going to Madras, very little to Bombay. The bulk of the exports are going to Visakhapatnam because the Bhilai steel factory deals almost wholly with Visakhapatnam, and so does Rourkela to a very large extent. It is only Durgapur which is using the Calcutta port.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या बजीर साहब फरमायेंगे उन्होंने फरमाया कि मैं नहीं बता सकता कि रेलवे को कितना वक्त लगना चाहिए घरेलू और खाली करने में क्या यह इसलिए है कि बजीर महोदय अभी नये नये हैं और उन्होंने अभी देखा नहीं कि कितना वक्त लगता है या इसलिए है कि उनको और किसी जगह ऐसा काम करने का मौका नहीं मिला इसलिए झन्डाजा नहीं कर पाये और अगर नहीं है तो क्या बजीर साहब इसको स्टडी करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि हाउस को घनाह कर सकें ?

[क्या وزیر صاحب فرمایاگئے]
انہوں نے فرمایا کہ میں نہیں بتا سکتا کہ ریلوے کو کتنا وقت لگنا چاہیئے
دھرنے اور خالی کرنے میں کیا وہ اس لئے ہے کہ وزیر مہوڈے ابھی نئے نئے ہیں اور انہوں نے ابھی دیکھا نہیں کہ کتنا وقت لگتا ہے یا اس لئے ہے کہ اس کو اور کسی جگہ ایسا کام کرنے کا موقعہ نہیں ملا اس لئے اندازہ نہیں کر پائے اور اگر یہیں ہے تو کیا وزیر صاحب اس کو مستثنیٰ کرنے کی کوشش کرینگے تاکہ عوام کو آگاہ کر سکیں [-

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am most grateful to the hon. Member for the suggestion he has made that I should go and study the time taken between unloading from wagons and loading on ships. Actually the question asked was, what is the time which is being taken. It is related to the delay which has been complained about. In the answer I gave I pointed out that because of lack of advance planning, the steel comes to the ports before the ships are there. It has got to be dumped in the ports. There is not enough space for dumping. It remains in the wagons. Then railways impose restrictions on the wagons.

That is why we are suggesting that if there was more co-ordination and more advance planning between steel exports and the arrival of the ships and less tendency to use the ports as dumping places or storing places, the time taken would be very much less.

I may add, since the main port with which we are concerned is Visakhapatnam, we have recently set up a group consisting of representatives of my Ministry, the Visakhapat-

nam Port Trust, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Steel Ministry to go into this question in great detail to find out what can be done to facilitate speedier unloading from wagons and loading on ships.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The functioning of ports, Calcutta and Bombay in particular, is not satisfactory and there are repeated complaints that goods are not cleared immediately, that ships have to wait for a long time and there are difficulties in various other respects because of their improper functioning. Would the Minister kindly let us know what steps he proposes to take to improve the functioning of these ports?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: This question does not directly arise from the main question. But I am prepared to place information on what steps are being taken by us to improve the working of the Bombay and Calcutta ports.

Rationing Policy

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*458. **Shri P. P. Esthose:**
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present rationing policy is under review; and

(b) is so, in what respects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. P. Esthose: May I know whether there has been any delay, in the arrival of foodgrains from abroad to India as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal? If so, may I know what is the extent of the delay, how far it has affected the supply of grains by the Centre to the States

and what will be its repercussions on the rationing system in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): This is about rationing policy.

Shri Umanath: He has asked whether there is any delay in the supply of grains because the supply goes to rationing.

Mr. Speaker: It will affect the supply because of the delay.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon. Minister made a statement in the House the other day on the delay and its likely effect.

Shri Umanath: At present there are various kinds of rationing in the country, informal rationing, modified rationing, statutory rationing and I do not know what else. Those various differences are creating a lot of discontent among the people about their eligibility and other things. I would like to know whether there is any proposal with the Central Government to see that all these are merged into one statutory rationing in all the areas of the country.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No, Sir. There is no proposal like that, and it will not be possible to have rationing throughout the country.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे—दिल्ली में राशनिंग काफी देर से है, इलेक्शन के दिनों में आपने यहां पर देशी गेहूं दिया और उसके बाद दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कहने के बावजूद भी आप यहां पर देशी गेहूं नहीं देते हैं—इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We very much wish that indigenous wheat is available to Delhi citizens. After all, availability depends upon the availability of foodgrains procured from

Punjab. At the moment we have no stocks of indigenous wheat available with us, but the Punjab Government is expected to allocate some quantity, and then perhaps indigenous wheat would be made available to Delhi citizens.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: When?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Very soon. We are going to give indigenous wheat very soon

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : इस समय राशनिंग व्यवस्था में श्रमजीवी वर्कर्स और पीछेन्स को दिये जाने वाले राशन में और गहूरी लोगों को दिये जाने वाले राशन में फर्क है। देहात में आप चावल बिल्कुल नहीं देते हैं। शहर में भी जो वर्कर्स हैं, हाई वर्क करने वाले लोग हैं, उन के लिये ज्यादा राशन देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या सरकार मजदूरों और श्रमजीवी लोगों को ज्यादा राशन देने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as hard manual labourers are concerned, we are already giving in all rationed areas additional quantum of rations to workers falling in that category. As far as distribution in the rural areas is concerned, the detailed arrangements are looked after by the State Governments on the basis of available quantities with them.

Shri Hem Barna: In view of the fact that rationing introduced in the States has to be sustained by supply of foodgrains by the Union Government, and in view of the fact that the Union Government is at present in a tight position because of the closure of the Suez Canal and the lag in time in the matter of supply of foodgrains from foreign sources, may I know whether the Government have drawn up a scheme to distribute equitably the available foodgrains with them and also to purchase foodgrains from the surplus States so that these foodgrains might

be distributed to the non-surplus States?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Availability in any State depends not entirely on what is supplied by the Centre; but also on the foodgrain that is locally available. And in the rationed area what is distributed is the foodgrains supplied from the Centre as well as foodgrain procured in the State concerned. As I informed the House, there will be some delay in the arrival of food ships in view of the difficulty of the Suez Canal. We are certainly revising the allocations and certainly we will take the State Governments into confidence in the matter, and we will also try to procure foodgrains from the surplus areas whatever can be procured.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether Government will make a permanent feature of procurement and controlled distribution of foodgrains in order to prevent hoarders and profiteers from exploiting a difficult situation, and also remove the doubt in the minds of the people that the Food Corporation will be dispensed with as soon as there is a bumper harvest?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will not say that control and procurement will be a permanent feature, but so long as we have shortage we will have to take recourse to this device. So far as the Food Corporation is concerned, I may say that the Food Corporation will have to be retained as a permanent feature in order to maintain a sizable reserve for rushing to the areas which may be affected by drought or famine.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that the Delhi Administration has made a suggestion to the Government that the upper class people who can afford to get indigenous wheat from the rural areas or outside may be deprived of their ration cards and be allowed to get it from the open market even at a higher cost, and the mill labour and other people for

whom the ration is too small should be given increased rations so that they can also make both ends meet? If so, may I know whether similar facilities are going to be afforded in other capital cities also for the benefit of the lower class people, labour class?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There has been no similar demand from other capitals. So far as Delhi is concerned, the suggestion was made that if certain categories of people want to bring some wheat and some wheat is available in the rural areas of Delhi—not from other States—they can bring that quantity to be set against their ration quota.

An hon. Member: Why do you recognise such class in Delhi—high class?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no question of upper or lower class, any Delhi citizen is entitled to do this.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह सुझाव किसकी तरफ से आया ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It came from the Delhi Administration, the Metropolitan Council and we have accepted that. So far as the working class is concerned, there is no discrimination between an ordinary worker and others in Delhi and other rationed areas, in the quantum of rations given.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: In areas where there is statutory rationing, will higher ration be allowed to students studying in secondary schools and colleges?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think they are hard manual workers.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: They are of growing age; they are our future assets.

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री : अभी हाल में बिहार में काम करने वाले सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट

के कर्मचारियों ने एक बार-सूची में मेंटेनेन्स प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजा है। उस में एक मांग यह भी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को बिहार गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों के बराबर राशन दिया जाय। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है, यदि किया है, तो वह क्या है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस पर विचार करने की कोई बात नहीं है। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि बिहार सरकार जो वहाँ पर लोगों को राशन दे रही है, सब को बराबर राशन देगी।

Shri Manubhai Patel: In these adverse circumstances, the Government is not able to supply even the committed quota of foodgrains to areas where there is statutory rationing. In these circumstances, will the Government do away with rationing?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think that any State Government approached the Central Government for doing away with rationing; if they do we will give sympathetic consideration to that proposal.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In the present position, there is unequal distribution in the country of rice and other cereals through statutory rationing. Will the Government take steps to acquire grains from the hoarding sections and make out a plan for equal distribution of rice, cereals, etc. throughout the country?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Equal distribution may be a theoretical conception. It will never be a practical proposition.

Shri Hem Raj: Are some of the Union Territories deficit in foodgrains, and what is the quantity supplied to them? Will the hon. Minister give the quantity supplied to Himachal Pradesh?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there is rationing in H.P.

Shri G. Viswanathan: In view of the fact that both the Central and the State Governments are interested in procurement and rationing, may I know from the hon. Minister what is going to be the role of the Central Government in procurement and rationing in future?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Our policy is well known. We very much desire that the State Governments exert themselves to intensify procurement, and foodgrains is made available to the State Governments.

Copyright Conference at Stockholm

S.N.Q. 11 **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah.

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachwai:

Shri Shiv Kumar

Shastri:

Shri Raghuvir Singh

Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Delegation would be going to attend the Copyright Conference to be held at Stockholm (Sweden);

(b) whether India is put to certain disadvantage for being a member of the Copyright Convention;

(c) whether Government have received any suggestion requesting them to relinquish the membership of the said Convention; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir

(d) The question will be examined after the result of the Stockholm Conference is known.

श्री प्रकाशविर शास्त्री: मैं प्रश्न पूछते हुए आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय से विरोध भी प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न जिस समय दिया गया था उस समय तक यह भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल स्वेडेन नहीं गया था। अच्छा यह होता कि उसी समय इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाता जिस से भारतीय मण्ड की प्रतिक्रिया का पता भी इस शिष्ट मंडल को लग जाता, और मण्ड की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है इस आधार पर वह अपना निर्णय कर लेता। खैर, जो कुछ हुआ वह हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल बहा गया है क्या उस को भारत सरकार ने अपने किसी प्रकार के निर्देश दिये हैं कि वहाँ जा कर वह किस प्रकार का रुख अपनाएँ करें? यदि हाँ, तो क्या है?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Sir, perhaps hon. Members know that the East Asian Seminar on Copyright which was held in New Delhi from January 23 to 30, 1967, adopted a copyright protocol regarding developing countries; this protocol will be considered by the Stockholm conference. The main idea behind the protocol is to enable a developing country to have the right to restrict the protection of works required primarily for educational, scientific and scholastic purposes. It will also enable the developing countries to have the right to issue compulsory licences for translation for the purposes other than education, scientific and scholastic, when such translation in a particular language has not been published by the owner of the rights or is absent in the country concerned within a time to be specified by the domestic law of the country, but these rights will not be exercised without suitable compensation. It will be the intention of the Indian delegation who have gone to Stockholm for participating in this conference that this compensation should be in local currency. The Indian delegation has also been authorised to move for the international protection works of folklore in which India is rich. The

delegation has been authorised also to clearly indicate that if the proposals which are of interest to developing countries were not agreed to, India would have to reserve its position with regard to continuing its membership.

श्री प्रकाशचर शर्मा : जब शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार ने लगभग यह निश्चय सा कर लिया है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाओं होंगी तब हम कापीराइट कंवेन्शन में प्रतीक तक बंधे हुए हैं, यूनिवर्सल कंवेन्शन में भी और बर्न कंवेन्शन में भी। यूनिवर्सल कंवेन्शन वाले अपनी पुस्तकें भारत में छाप रहे हैं केवल अंग्रेजी में। भारतीय भाषा में हम उन का अनुवाद नहीं कर सकते। बर्न कंवेन्शन से सम्बन्धित भी इसी प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ हैं। इन दोनों स्थितियों में हम एक और निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक अगले पांच वर्षों में भारतीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा देंगे, दूसरी ओर हमारे यहां पुस्तकों का अभाव है। बर्मा, नेपाल आदि छोटे छोटे देश कापीराइट कंवेन्शन से बाहर आ गये तो भी उन की कोई हानि नहीं हुई। इस जैसे बड़े देश भी कापीराइट कंवेन्शन में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है कापीराइट कंवेन्शन से बाहर निकलने में जिस से कि हम को भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम की शिक्षा की पाठ्य पुस्तकें अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सके ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: There is no objection, as I mentioned; they will insist for the protocol to be accepted; if it is not accepted, we reserve the right to think of coming out of the convention, the Berne Convention and the Universal Convention will meet in December; we will have to take the same attitude towards that also. There is no reason that we should not. We will press for acceptance of our proposal for protocol.

श्री राधाचर शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि श्री प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया है उस के

कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं और उन के चुनने की प्रक्रिया क्या है। दूसरे जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा, भारत कापीराइट कंवेन्शन में रहे या न रहे, इस के ऊपर कभी मंत्रिस्तरीय पर विचार किया गया है ? यदि किया गया है तो उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आचार्य) : प्रो० श्री सिंह उस के लीडर हैं। शेष में से कुछ सदस्य इस प्रकार हैं :

1. सेक्रेटरी, ला मिनिस्ट्री
2. ज्वॉयंट सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स
3. रजिस्ट्रार, कापीराइट्स
4. डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार, कापीराइट्स।

श्री प्रकाशचर शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि क्या कैबिनेट स्तर पर इस पर कभी विचार हुआ है या नहीं, और यदि हुआ है तो क्या निर्णय हुआ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: Oh, Yes. We have taken a decision in the Cabinet.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने को कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से संसार के ऐसे राष्ट्र हैं जो किसी कापीराइट कंवेन्शन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, और क्या यह सत्य है कि यूनिवर्सल कापीराइट कंवेन्शन का सदस्य होने के नाते अमरीका अपनी पुस्तकें भारत में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में छपवाता है, और उस का अधिकार सुरक्षित है कि उन का यहाँ पर हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं हो सकता ?

श्री प्रकाशचर शर्मा : किसी भी भारतीय भाषा में।

Dr. Triguna Sen: I think the hon. member is correct. It is only for that that our delegation has been empowered to press for the protocol to be accepted. Because we are going to develop our regional languages on a large scale, we want to translate; and it is in our interest that we should insist

on an acceptance of the protocol for our benefit.

डा० सुब्रह्मण्य पुरी : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मैं ने यह पूछा था...

Shri Bhawati Jha Asad: We want notice of that question.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्टाकहोम में प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने का निश्चय करने से पहले शासन को कोई ऐसा सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ था कि इस कंवेन्शन में भारत को भाग नहीं लेना चाहिये ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, Sir; there was no suggestion.

श्री विमलचन्द्र नाथ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि विज्ञान और टेक्निकल शिक्षा की कितनी पाठ्य पुस्तकें ऐसी हैं जो भारत के कापीराइट कंवेन्शन का सदस्य होने के नाते उस को सुगमता से प्राप्त नहीं हो सकतीं।

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is correct.

An hon. Member: He can use the simultaneous translation.

Mr. Speaker: That was what I was also feeling. Arrangement is there for automatic translation. The hon. minister can use it. He need not use the other minister for getting it translated.

श्री रजुबीर सिंह झास्त्री : इंग्लैंड से जो पुस्तकें छप कर भारत में आती हैं, उन पर प्रति वर्ष हमारी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है, और उन पुस्तकों के भारत में छपने प्रयत्न भारतीय भाषाओं में छपने पर क्या कोई प्रतिबन्ध है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Hon. members know that we are deficient in foreign exchange and we cannot afford to pay foreign exchange. That is what we have also told our delegation. We do not want to denounce the human rights and intellectual property which we have accepted. At best we can pay

only in our local currency, not in foreign currency.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अब तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जिन विदेशी किताबों का अनुवाद करने के लिये कापीराइट प्राप्त करना चाहा है उस में बार-बार और पांच-पांच साल लगे, और उस के बाद भी ऐसी शर्तें रखी गईं जिन से शिक्षा मंत्रालय अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सका ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बर्न कंवेन्शन से और यूनिवर्सल कंवेन्शन से बाहर निकलने के अपने संकल्प को सीधे पूरा करने के बदले सरकार द्रविड़ प्राणायाम का सहारा क्यों लेना चाहती है ?

श्री भागवत लाल झाझाव : यह बात सच है कि जो हमारे दो कंवेन्शन्स हैं उसमें रहने से कठिनाईयाँ हैं। अस्तु उन लोगों को हम ने यह निर्देश दिया है कि अगर प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार अविकसित देशों के लिये बीस वर्षों की जो छूट मांगी गयी है वह न मिले तो, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जो ने कहा, हम ने यह अधिकार सुरक्षित रखा है कि हम उससे बाहर निकल सकें।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Since we are members of both Berne Convention and Universal Convention and the Stockholm Conference is only concerned with Berne Convention, even if our suggestions are accepted there, we will still be in the other Convention and the USA and other countries may not be bound by what we suggest there. May I know, in view of these circumstances, if the United States of America or any other country still persists that these copyrights must be with them, are we prepared to deal with them in the same way and say that if they do not agree we will get out of it?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I hope the hon. Member should not have any doubt in his mind that our attitude will be different. The Universal Convention will meet in December. We will have the same attitude for the benefit of our own country.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to part (b) of the original question the hon. Minister has said: "Yes". That means we are facing certain disadvantages because of our membership of these Conventions. And, by now, what are the disadvantages, they have come to light, and every one of us has come to know what are those disadvantages. Since the hon. Minister has said "Yes" to part (b) of the Question, may I know whether these disadvantages were not enough material on which the Government could have taken a decision to relinquish the membership of the same convention?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Sir, we have suggested and empowered the delegation to press for the protocol that has been accepted in the Delhi Seminar. We have advised them, because we are meeting with disadvantages—if we want to translate a book and ask for the copyright it takes years and years and, secondly, we have no foreign exchange to pay and, therefore, you can easily understand our difficulties—if they do not agree we will walk out. There is no other way.

Shri Hem Barua: A dynamic Education Minister as we have today should be able to take a decision immediately.

Dr. Triguna Sen: We have taken the decision and advised the delegation to take the decision on the spot.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा: जो शिष्टमंडल स्टॉकहोम जा रहा है क्या उसको ऐसा भी निदेश दिया गया है या वहाँ पर इस बात पर भी गौर किया जाएगा कि भारतीय लेखकों की जिन रचनाओं का विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुवाद हुआ है और जो लेखक गुजर चुके हैं, उन रचनाओं का जो रियुनरेशन है वह ठीक तरह से रीयलाइज्ड हो और गुजरे हुए लेखक के साहित्य प्रचार में या उसके स्मारक के रूप में उत रीयलाइज्ड की गई राशि का इस्तेमाल हो? उन रचनाओं के जो रियुनरेशन है वे ठीक और मुसतेदी से रीयलाइज्ड हों इस पर भी क्या गौर किया जाएगा या नहीं किया जाएगा?

मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ। विद्यापति की रचना का ट्रांस्लेशन श्री आचार्य ने जो कि पटना के कलैक्टर थे 1942 में किया है। "लव सांख भाषा विद्यापति"। ऐसे लेखकों को जो गुजर चुके हैं और कॉपीराइट के अधिकारों के मुताबिक जिन को रियुनरेशन अपने नाम से या जो संस्था स्थापित हुई है उस के नाम पर मिलना है, क्या उस रियुनरेशन को सरकार मुसतेदी से रीयलाइज्ड करेगी या नहीं और क्या इस बात पर स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस में विचार होगा या नहीं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अगर मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को ठीक तरह समझा हूँ तो इसका जवाब यह है कि इस कॉन्फ्रेंस में जो हम विदेशी लेखकों को यहाँ पर प्रोटीक्शन दे रहे हैं उस पर विचार होगा। अगर यह प्रोटोकॉल स्वीकृत हो गया तो उसके अन्दर अविकसित देशों का इन नियमों से छुट्टी मिल जाएगी। इस सम्बन्ध में और अन्य सभी प्रश्नों पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Berne Convention and the Universal Convention have worked not with disadvantages—that is a very mild word—but have worked to the detriment of most of the developing countries and some of the developed countries also have turned their back both on the Universal Convention and the Berne Convention. May I know why the Government is wasting its foreign exchange in sending this delegation to Stockholm to discuss a question which needs no discussion under the circumstances of our country and which should have been decided long ago in order that our country should progress in terms of knowledge of science and other things?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The hon. Member knows that so long for various reasons perhaps the Government did not think it wise to take such a step. But now that we have decided to go in a big way to develop the regional languages and we are finding it difficult, we have taken that stand. The hon. Member

has asked why have we sent the delegation. Since we are members and we have not come out of the Convention it is desirable that we should go there stress our point gently and like gentlemen come out. Perhaps other countries will also understand our viewpoint if we do that

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Wheat Pool

*456. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

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

(a) whether Government have laid down any specific policy to govern contribution by the States to the Central Wheat Pool,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the total quantum of wheat proposed to be collected under this pool?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) All the States have been requested to offer maximum quantities of foodgrains possible to the General Pool. No separate policy has been laid down for wheat

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No target has been fixed for collection of indigenous wheat under Central Pool

L.A.C.

*459. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenses of the Indian Airlines Corporation on

imports and payment of instalments have gone up after devaluation;

(b) if so, the extent of the rise;

(c) whether Indian Airlines Corporation is likely to incur loss as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). As a result of devaluation the liability of the Corporation has gone up by Rs 1084.42 lakhs. The consequential loss during 1966-67 has been estimated at Rs 200 lakhs.

(d) The proposals submitted by the Corporation for increasing the fares and freights to offset, inter alia the effect of devaluation is under examination

Subsidies on Food and Fertilisers

*460 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri K. Ramani:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to curtail subsidies on food and fertilisers;

(b) if so, the extent of the curtailment; and

(c) the circumstances which led the Government to take this decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-620/67]

Rigs and Drilling Equipment for Bihar

*461. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether any allocations were made by the U.S. Government from its contingency fund for buying rigs and drilling equipment for the famine-stricken areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such sets and their total value;

(c) whether it is a fact that the equipment was to be airlifted by the Indian Government/Air India between 22nd to 26th March, 1967;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government/Air India have defaulted on this;

(e) if so, the reason for this default; and

(f) the effect of this on the famine areas of Bihar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The USAID offered early this year to supply spare parts worth about Rs. 1,75,000/- for eight of the rigs operating in the drought affected areas of Bihar. The total weight of the spare parts was 28,000 lbs. and USAID had made arrangements to transport 20,000 lbs. to India by air on commercial terms. Air India, was directed to airlift the balance 8,000 lbs. on space availability basis. No specific date was laid down by which Air India should complete the airlifting of these 8,000 lbs. of spares. This consignment was actually received in May, 1967.

(d) There was no default on the part of the Government of India or Air India.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Air-Fares

*462. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri S. K. Tapuria:
Shri Girraj Saran Singh:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri H. Ajmal Khan:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has sought Government's approval to an upward revision of fares on all routes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken and the reasons for increase?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have submitted proposals for increasing their passenger and freight rates. The proposals are under examination.

Diversion of Land to Cash Crops

*463. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that cultivators are diverting their lands to cash crops like jute and tobacco; and

(b) if so, the facilities being given to the farmers to divert them from cash crops and put their lands under food production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing the area under Jute, tobacco and cotton for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is attached. This does not show diversion of land to cash crops

like jute and tobacco. This is borne out by subsequent trends also.

(b) Agriculture has to be viewed as a whole to meet the needs of the country in respect of commercial crops as well as food crops. With the new approach linked with multiple cropping there is less possibility of one crop being diverted at the expense of the other. Every effort is being made to popularise cash crops within a rotation with food crops.

STATEMENT

Area under Commercial crops

(Area in ,000 hectares)

Crops	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Cotton	7,978	7,845	8,160	8,271	7,827
Jute	917	851	868	839	748
Tobacco	418	416	44	394	345

Reduction in Food Ration

*464. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri A. K. Kishn:

Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bhogendra Jha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that with the reduction in the quantum of food ration, people have to supplement it by purchases in the black-market at higher rates;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to ensure that foodstuffs are sold at the controlled rates only; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to take up State trading in the foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). In statutorily rationed areas rationed foodgrains are available only under rationing at prescribed rates. Non-rationed foodgrains are available in

the open market. The purchases of these foodgrains if necessary can be made from the open market.

(c) The Government have already undertaken partial State trading in foodgrains. Total monopoly of the State in foodgrains trade is not contemplated at present.

Statistics about Food Production

*465. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that estimates of the statistics on food production made by the different State Governments and the Centre vary from each other widely; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to improve the reliability of food statistics in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Under the existing system of crop estimation the official all-India Final Estimates of production of foodgrains are ar-

rived at as aggregates of estimates furnished by the individual State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Allotment to States for Free Kitchens

*466. Shri Nitiraj Singh:
Chaudhary:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement indicating the demands made by the various States Governments this year in respect of allotment of grains to be supplied to free kitchens to feed children, disabled and destitutes residing in the scarcity area, and the quantity of grains allotted to each State Government for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-621/67].

Scarcity of Foodgrains

*467. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhan:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad:
Shri Bane:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

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

(a) the present position in regard to the scarcity of foodgrains in the various States and Union Territories;

(b) the demands made by the different States and Union Territories for the supply of foodgrains from the Centre during the last two months; and

(c) the allotment made by the Centre during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There has been no improvement as yet in the matter of availability of foodgrains in open market in most of the States and Union Territories.

(b) and (c). Various demands have been placed by the State Governments from time to time. Such demands are generally discussed with the State Governments and supplies arranged on the basis of availabilities with the Centre.

A statement showing the allocations of foodgrains made to the different States/Union Territories from the Central Pool for the months of April and May, 1967 is placed on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-622/167].

Food Policy of M.P. Government

*468. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have seen reports of the new food policy announced by the Madhya Pradesh Government in April this year;

(b) whether the Centre has received details of the new food policy;

(c) whether the Central Government was consulted before hand and its approval sought; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The approval of the Central Government was sought on the specific proposal for raising the price of deshi gram

(d) The Central Government accorded its concurrence to the proposal mentioned in (c) above

State Mechanised Seed Farms with Soviet Assistance

*470. Shri Indrajit Gupta.
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka
Shri Duleshwar Meena
Shri Heerji Bhai
Shri K. Pradhani.
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan
Shri P. C. Adichan.
Shri A. Sreedharan
Shri P. Vishwambharan

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the State mechanised seed farms offered by the Government of USSR, and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the selection of sites and commencement of farming operations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) Under an agreement signed with the Government of USSR in November, 1966 they have agreed to supply as a gift to the Government of India machinery for setting up 5 Seed Farms during 1966-68. One such Farm has already been set up in Orissa and two more are likely to be set up in the next few months. The remaining two Farms are expected to be set up early in 1968

(b) Does not arise

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

*471. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any action on the Report of the Study Team on the assessment and evaluation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme has been taken, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Soon after the release of the report, it was forwarded to the State Governments for examination and initiating suitable action to implement the recommendations. The findings and recommendations contained in the report were also discussed at the Regional Conferences and the Central Conference of Key personnel connected with the Intensive Agricultural Programmes, held in October-December, 1966. Follow up action on the report is being regularly pursued with the State Governments and other concerned organisations. Some State Governments have informed that they have taken necessary steps to remove the impediments coming in the way of the programme, as pointed out in the report and to ensure its smooth functioning.

Proposals for the reorganisation of administrative set up in IADP district, which was a major recommendation of the Expert Committee, are currently under consideration of the Centre in consultation with the State Governments.

Purchase of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

*472. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the shortfall in the purchase of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India in the year 1966-67,

(b) the main reasons for the short-fall and its impact on the overall food situation;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food Corporation of India;

(d) whether it is a fact that some surplus States refused permission to the Food Corporation of India to purchase foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and names of the States which refused permission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No definite targets were set for purchases by the Food Corporation of India in the year 1966-67 and therefore, the question of short-fall or the reasons for shortfall do not arise.

(c) As against the purchases of 11.67 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains in the Crop-Year 1965-66, the Food Corporation has already purchased 13.3 lakh tonnes upto 31st May 1967 in the Crop-Year 1966-67.

(d) No, Sir. In all the surplus States the Food Corporation is making some purchases of foodgrains

(e) Does not arise

Food Corporation of India

*473. Shri Chittaranjan Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has asked for 'free-hand' in purchasing wheat from the States; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The role of Food Corporation of India in the purchase of wheat as also other foodgrains in the States is settled by discussions between the State Governments and the Corporation. The Corporation undertakes these purchases in accordance with the

decision arrived at after such discussions.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार को खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

*474. श्री क० सि० मधुकर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मुफ्त बांटने के लिये प्रति मास कितने खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) जितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया जाता है, क्या वह बिहार सरकार की मांग पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मात्रा को बढ़ाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे): (क) से (घ): राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र को पेश की गयी मांग केवल इसकी खाद्यान्नों की कुल आवश्यकता का स्रोतक है। मुफ्त वितरण के लिए किसी पृथक कोटे की मांग नहीं की गई है। अतः केन्द्र को मुफ्त वितरण के लिए खाद्यान्नों की मासिक आवश्यकता की जानकारी नहीं है। बिहार को सप्लाई की गई खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा वहां की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए पर्याप्त नहीं कही जा सकती है। अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्र द्वारा अपनी उपलब्धि के अन्दर जो कुछ भी बिहार को दिया गया है वह उसकी अधिकतम सप्लाई का ही सूचक है। सप्लाई की मात्रा में वृद्धि करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं होगा जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्टॉक में वृद्धि नहीं होती।

Delhi Milk Scheme

*475. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri A. K. Kishore:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme is running at a

loss and is unable to meet the demand of the public;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to give some subsidy to the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme worked at a loss upto 1965-66. In 1966-67, the accounts for which are under finalisation, a marginal profit is expected. The Delhi Milk Scheme is handling only about 2.16 lakh litres of milk as against an estimated requirement of 5.00 lakh litres in the city. It is unable to meet the entire requirement of the city due to shortage in procurement of milk.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme is a department of the Government of India. The loss resulting on the working of the Scheme, is, therefore, borne by the Government of India. There is no question of giving some subsidy to D.M.S.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में दूध और खोये से तैयार होने वाला मिठाइयों पर प्रतिबन्ध

* 476. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बसन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री डा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री रामावलार शर्मा :

श्री बी० चं० जर्ना :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

दूध की कमी के कारण दूध और खोये से तैयार होने वाली मिठाइयों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग बेरोजगार कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो दूध की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल्लासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) प्रतिबन्ध अगस्त 1967 के अन्त तक रहेगा । बाद में दूध से बनी मिठाई-व्यापार से संबंधित लोग दूध से बनी मिठाई को छोड़ कर अन्य मिठाईया बंध सकते हैं । इस प्रकार इस प्रादेश से उत्पन्न बेकारी की स्थिति में सुधार हो जायेगा ।

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने दूध की उपलब्धि को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन उठाये हैं —

(1) दूध सप्लाई करने वालों के साथ फर्म के अनुबन्ध हुए हैं जिनके अनुसार यदि विभिन्न मौसमों में दूध की खींचित मात्रा की सप्लाई न हुई तो 5 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से जुर्माना होगा ।

(2) दूध सप्लाई करने वालों के कमीशन का दर जनवरी 1967 से बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(3) योजना का उपलब्धि क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया गया है । करनाल से लगभग 20 मील दूर हरियाणा में दूध की विभागीय उपलब्धि के लिए एक नया उपलब्धि क्षेत्र से लिया गया है ।

(4) परिवहन को सरल बनाने तथा दूध एकत्रित करने के लिए 10 टकर तथा 5 जीर्ण खरीद ली गई है।

(5) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत शहर के लिए कुछ मधन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत लिये गए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप संबंधित क्षेत्रों में दूध उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

(6) श्रेष्ठ से गाय के दूध की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिदिन एक लाख लिटर दूध की क्षमता वाला एक बेरमिंग स्टेशन बीकानेर में स्थापित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(7) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 17-5-67 से खोया, खडी, पकीर तथा दुग्ध पदार्थों के आयात, निर्माण तथा बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है जिससे योजना को दृढ़ की मज्जा कायम रखने में सहायता मिलेगी है।

Ban on Export of Milk to Delhi from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

- *477. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Governments propose to ban the export of milk to Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this question with the State Governments concerned in view of the acute shortage of milk in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rice from Burma and Spain

- *478. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

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

(a) whether any rice was due to come from Burma;

(b) if so, its quantity and the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether any rice is also due to come from Spain; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The quantity of rice to be imported from Burma during 1967 under the existing arrangements is 215 thousand metric tons, of which over 100 thousand metric tons has already arrived. The shipments are required to be completed by the end of 1967. The payment for the rice is to be made in Pounds Sterling

(c) and (d) Two contracts have recently been entered into with two private parties for the import of 30 000 metric tons of Spanish rice. Shipments of this are to be completed by about the middle of August this year. The payment for the rice is to be made in Pounds Sterling.

Agricultural Prices Commission

- *479. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri M. Amersey:

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

(a) the present composition of the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) the nature and scope of its work;

(c) whether it has submitted any reports other than that presented to Parliament in June, 1965; and

(d) the annual cost of maintenance of the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission now consists of its Chairman, Dr. Ashok Mitra, and Member-Secretary, Shri S. C. Chaudhri

(b) A statement giving the information is 'aid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-623/67].

(c) Yes A statement giving a list of reports submitted by the Agricultural Prices Commission so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-623/67].

(d) The Commission has been in existence since February 1965 only and the expenditure has been as follows—

1964-65 Rs. 8,223 (for 2 months only)

1965-66 Rs. 3,19,257

1966-67 Rs. 4,27,564

Management of Sugar Mills

*480. **Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to withdraw control on or before the 30th June, 1967 from all those sugar mills which were being managed under the Defence of India Rules, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that some mill owners have requested Government to take over the management of their mills under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(c) whether the owner of Sakauti Sugar Mills in District Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) has also made such a request; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The owners of only one sugar mill, viz., MIS Diwan Sugar and General Mills Private Limited, Sakhoti-Tanda, District Meerut, have requested the Government of India to take over the management of their mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(d) It is proposed to return to the owners the charge of the mill after withdrawing control under the Defence of India Rules, 1962. Thereafter, any request from the owners to resume charge of the factory will be considered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर घनाज

2186. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम चुनावों के पश्चात् दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर घटिया बिस्म का घनाज दिया जा रहा है और देसी गहूँ उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति का सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन-साहिब सिन्घे): (क) घोर (ख). जी नहीं। दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर पटिया किसिम के आच्छादन नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। सरकार के पास देशी गेहूं का स्टॉक न होने के कारण इस समय देशी गेहूं नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) देशी गेहूं का पर्याप्त स्टॉक तैयार होने पर राशन की दुकानों से उस किसिम का गेहूं दिया जाएगा।

बिहार में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

2188. श्री लखेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ बाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

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

(क) क्या बिहार में एक कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; घोर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिहार की इस दृष्टि से उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन-साहिब सिन्घे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिहार सरकार राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करती रही है। राज्य स्तर के दो अधिकारी लखियाना, जबलपुर तथा बंगलौर को भेजे गए थे ताकि वे वहां के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की कार्यप्रणाली का अध्ययन करें और रिपोर्ट दें। अधिकारियों

द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर बिहार सरकार विचार कर रही है। तब तक योजना के व्योरे को तैयार करने के लिये विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति पर विचार हो रहा है। राज्य की चौथी प्लान योजना में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 75.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। योजना पर राज्य सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Canadian Food Aid to India

2189. Shri P. Parthasarathy :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Kameshwar Singh :
Shri A. Sreedharan :
Shri K. M. Madhukar :
Shri Atam Das :

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

(a) whether the Government of Canada has promised to give \$104 million Canadian food aid to India during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the first consignment is likely to be received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). In November, 1966, the Government of Canada gave Special Food Aid to India worth Canadian \$21 million with which 1,56,000 tonnes of wheat, 33,400 tonnes wheat flour and 10,100 tonnes milk powder are being supplied to India. The entire quantity of wheat and milk powder and some quantities of wheat flour have already been received. The balance of wheat flour is expected to arrive in another month or so.

The Canadian Government have also given further food aid of \$50 million in March, 1967. With these

funds, about 590 thousand tonnes of wheat will be supplied. The entire quantity is expected to arrive in India by August, 1987.

बिहार में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थान

2190. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद

श्री. का. नेश्वर सिंह

श्री निहाल सिंह

श्री श्रीबरन

श्री जिवपूजन शास्त्री

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्घुष्यन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों का, विशेषकर राजगीर, नालन्दा, पावापुरी और बोध गया का विकास करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है,

(ख) चालू वर्ष में पर्यटक स्थानों का विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) आगामी पांच वर्षों के लिये क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्घुष्यन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) बिहार में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं

(1) राजगीर में एक पर्यटक शाला का निर्माण किया जा रहा है (2) राजगीर में एक चेयरलिफ्ट स्थापित की जा रही है, (3) 1956 में बनाय गये पर्यटक बगले (श्रेणी I) की अवाम व्यवस्था का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। पावापुरी और नालन्दा में अभी तक कोई पर्यटन योजनाएं आरम्भ नहीं की गयी हैं।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भाग 2 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित स्कीमों आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है —

(i) राजगीर में पर्यटक शाला का पूरा किया जाना,

(ii) राजगीर में चेयरलिफ्ट के स्थापन कार्य का पूरा किया जाना,

(iii) बरहो (हजारीबाग क्षेत्र) में एक मोटल का निर्माण और

(iv) नालन्दा में एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र का निर्माण।

(ग) इनको राज्य सरकारों में परामर्श करके अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

महेशी स्टेशन—सीत मढ़ी रोड

2191. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रक्षा प्रयोजना सीमा मंडल के विकास संबंधी योजना में एक अंग के रूप में जिला सम्पन्न व महेशी स्टेशन तथा बाजार होकर सीतमढ़ी के बीच एक सीधा मपक स्थापित करने हेतु एक सड़क का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना सरकार का विचारार्थित है,

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि इन मंडल के निर्माण के लिये एक प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसका निर्माण, कार्य चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो विन्मब के क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० अर० बी राव) : (क) जी नहीं। यह सड़क बन जाने के बाद एक राज्य सड़क होगी। अब इस परियोजना से

संबंधित सब मामलों में मुक्यतः बिहार की राज्य सरकार संबद्ध है।

(ख) में (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Nationalisation of Road Transport in Madhya Pradesh

2192, Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have demanded financial assistance from the Centre to fulfil their revised programme of nationalisation of Road Transport in that State;

(b) whether the request of the State Government has been acceded to or any advice has been given in the matter; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Agricultural Cooperation between India and Japan

2193, Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new agreement on agricultural cooperation between India and Japan has been made, and if so the terms thereof;

(b) the number of demonstration farms, their sizes of area individually and the states where they are located;

(c) the number of Japanese agricultural experts expected to work on these farms and the extent of their stay in the country; and

(d) the expected output in quantity and value annually from these farms?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). The Honourable Member probably has in mind the agreement with Japan for the establishment of demonstration farms. Four demonstration farms were started under an agreement signed on the 23rd April, 1962 at (i) Arrah, Bihar, (ii) Chakuli, Orissa, (iii) Ranaghat, West Bengal, and (iv) Vyara, Gujarat. The number of Japanese agricultural experts employed in these farms were 16. A second agreement was signed on the 7th December, 1964, under which 4 additional farms were established at (i) Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Chengamanad, Kerala, (iii) Khopeli, Maharashtra and (iv) Mandya, Mysore. The number of Japanese agricultural experts employed in these farms were 16. The first agreement has expired. Negotiations are in progress for signing a new agreement on Agriculture Cooperation. The details would be available after the negotiations have been finalised.

Pilots of I.A.C. and Air India

2194, Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots employed in the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India;

(b) their grades and salaries;

(c) the conditions of their employment and hours of duty; and

(d) the names of trade unions formed by these pilots?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-624/67].

Food Deficit in Tripura

2195. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

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

(a) the total food deficit of Tripura for the year 1967-68;

(b) the quantity of rice, atta and other cereals asked for by the Government of Tripura from the Central Government to meet this deficit; and

(c) what portion of this demand will be met and when will that quantity of food reach Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Srinde): (a). It is difficult to estimate the requirements of foodgrains of any particular areas for any particular time as requirements of foodgrains depend on a number of variable factors. The firm figures of production of foodgrains during 1967-68 are also not yet available. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the food deficit of Tripura for the year 1967-68.

(b) The Tripura Government had asked for 30,000 tonnes of rice and 21,000 tonnes of wheat during the calendar year 1967.

(c) Supplies are arranged from month to month on the basis of availabilities with the Centre during the month and the requirements of the various recipients. As no reliable estimate of the quantities of foodgrains that will be available to the Central Government for distribution during the coming months can be made, it is not possible to indicate what portion of the demand of the Tripura Government will be met. Every attempt is made to despatch the quantities allotted to the different States in a particular month within the month.

but for various reasons, it is not always possible to equate allocations and despatches.

Purchase of Indigenous Wheat from Non-Rationed areas in Delhi

2196. Shri Dhirendranath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow cardholders in Delhi to buy indigenous wheat from non-rationed areas in rural Delhi; and

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

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

(b) A cardholder will be allowed on specific application to purchase indigenous wheat up to the extent of the ration quantum permissible to him and he will not be allowed to draw ration for the period covered by the quantity purchased by him. This will take effect immediately.

Civil Procedure Code

2197. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the century old Civil Procedure Code; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed changes to be made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Although the present Code of Civil Procedure is not century old (it was enacted in 1908), the proposals made by the Law Commission in its 27th Report for the revision of the Code are under the active consideration of the Government.

Private Agricultural Farms

2198. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private large agricultural farms including the tea, rubber and coffee estates in India; and

(b) the total number of wage earners employed by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There were 9,835 Tea Estates in March, 1965; 43,377 Coffee Estates in July, 1961; and 521 Rubber Estates in March, 1965. Information regarding the total number of private large agricultural farms in India is not available.

(b) The wage earners in Tea Estates were 8,47,372 (in 1963); in Coffee Estates, 2,58,149 in 1961-62; the number engaged in rubber estates is not readily available.

Artificial Harbours

2200. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of natural and artificial harbours in India at present;

(b) the number of cargo ships coming in and going out of these harbours every year;

(c) the cargo in tonnes imported and exported from these ports annually; and

(d) the main imports and exports commodities handled at these harbours?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. B. V. Rao): (a) There are 176 ports in India, eight of which are Major Ports.

Ports in India are classified as major Ports and Ports other than

major Ports. Modern harbours with alongside berths cannot be rigidly classified as natural or artificial. So far as major Ports are concerned, Bombay, Kandla, Mormugao, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Calcutta are natural harbours in the sense that they are sheltered from the open sea in varying degrees by the physical configuration of the harbours. Madras and Paradip are artificial in the sense that they are not situated on sites naturally protected from the open sea. But, even in regard to natural harbours, protective works are required in many cases and where dock systems are provided, artificial construction is unavoidable.

Among Ports other than major Ports, Bhavnagar and Okha are the two Ports which provide alongside berths for sea-going vessels. All the other Ports are merely lightering Ports.

(b) The number of ships which called at the major ports during the year 1965-66, port-wise, is given below. This is the latest year for which considerable data is readily available.

Name of Port	No of ships entered.
Calcutta	1623
Bombay	2958
Madras	1406
Mormugao	834
Vishakhapatnam	626
Cochin	1178
Kandla	279

The number of ships that entered the minor ports in India during the same period is being ascertained from State Governments.

(c) and (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-625/1965].

नौबहन समवाय

2201. श्री क० मि० मधुकरः क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में नौबहन समवायों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी पंजा कितने कितने प्रतिशत लगी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में नौबहन कारोबार अब भी विदेशी समवायों तथा भारतीय गैर-सरकारी समवायों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या नौबहन कारोबार को अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (ड० बी० के० प्रार० बी० राय) : (क) भारत में समस्त शिपिंग कंपनियों के बारे में पूछी गई सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना सफलता की जा रही है और ममा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी।

(ख) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारतीय तट के किनारे सूखे माल का ले जाया जाना केवल भारतीय शिपिंग कंपनियों के लिये सुरक्षित है। तट के किनारे ले जाये जाने वाले तेल के बारे में भारतीय तेल बाहियों के अलावा भाटक पर कुछ विदेशी तेलवाही भी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं।

विदेश पार व्यापार के सबंध में, विदेशी कंपनियों और भारतीय गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों के अलावा सरकारी क्षेत्र की भारतीय कंपनिया भी काम कर रही हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Delhi requirements of Rice and Wheat

2202. Shri Nanje Gowder: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of rice

and wheat for Delhi per week; and

(b) the savings made by restricting the hotels to serve rice and wheat almost during three days in a week?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Including the non-rationed areas, Delhi requires in a week about 700 tonnes of rice and 6,975 tonnes of wheat

(b) The catering establishments in Delhi are required to observe two riceless days and one cereal-less evening in a week. The rice quota of these establishments could, on this account, be cut by about 106 tonnes per month. No cut has been imposed in their quota of wheat/atta

दहेज निवारण विधि

2203. श्री रमसेवक यादव :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीश :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रबी राय :

श्री ब लोकी चौधरी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दहेज निवारण विधि के अन्तर्गत देश भर में न्यायालयों में कितने मुकदमों की सुनवाई हुई

(ख) कितने मुकदमों में दण्ड दिया गया, और

(ग) कितने मुकदमों का फैसला अभी नहीं हुआ ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० बन्हाण) : (क) से (ग) दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 का प्रशासन राज्य

सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के पास है तथा वे अभियोजनों आदि के संबंध में कोई धाकड़ें केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रदाय करने के लिए अपेक्षाधीन नहीं है। अतः अपेक्षित जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से संग्रहीत किया जा रहा है और सम्पूर्ण अनुक्रम में सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

अन्वधान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में सहकारी समितियां

2204. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिसम्बर, 1966 की समाप्ति पर अन्वधान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कितनी सहकारी समितियां चल रही थी ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुठ वस्वामी) : जून, 1966 (प्रतिम अवधि) जमके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है) के अंत में द्वीपसमूह में 164 सहकारी समितियां थी।

अन्वधान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में पशु-चिकित्सा अस्पताल

2205. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1966 तक अन्वधान द्वीप समूह में कितने पशु-चिकित्सा अस्पताल थे;

(ख) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया जाता है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पशु-चिकित्सा अस्पतालों के लिए कितनी राशि निश्चित की गई है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अग्रस्ताहिब सिंह) : (क) और (ख) संघ क्षेत्र से जानकारी मांगी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) चौथी योजना की अवधि में 6 पशु-चिकित्सा अस्पताल तथा 6 पशु-चिकित्सा छाऊट पोस्टों की स्थापना की जायेगी। चौथी योजना में 3,51,500 रुपए का नियतन किया गया है।

Places of Tourist Interest in Goa, Daman and Diu

2206. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on promoting tourist traffic to the places of tourist interest in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman, and Diu during the last five years; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to attract more tourists to places of tourist interest in Goa during the next two years?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) During the Third Plan period the expenditure incurred on tourist schemes in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was Rs. 27 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to spend Rs. 80 lakhs on tourist development schemes in the Central sector and Rs. 18 lakhs in the State sector in the Fourth Plan. The details are being worked out.

Enquiry into the escape of Dr. Dharm Teja

2207. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether an investigation has been carried out into the question of

the responsibility of the Ministry of Home and C.B.I. in the matter of allowing Dr. Teja to escape from India by refusing to act on the suggestion of the Enforcement Directorate and Finance Ministry that Dr. Teja be arrested or his passport seized; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not holding the inquiry?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is being enquired into

Clothing Shortage in Bihar

2208. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from starvation, the people of South Bihar are now facing the prospect of going naked for want of cloths;

(b) the action proposed by Government to provide for the immediate clothing needs of at least women and children in the affected areas, and

(c) the response from the private organisations to meet the clothing shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It would be incorrect to say that people of any part of Bihar are starving. While reports of shortage of clothes have been received from the severely affected areas of South Bihar, it is not a fact that people are facing the prospect of going naked.

(b) and (c). A number of voluntary organisations are distributing clothes free of charge amongst the affected population. The Govt. of India have exempted woollen and cotton fabrics donated to approved voluntary organisations in Bihar from payment of excise duty. The duty of excise on cotton yarn contents in respect of cotton fabrics has also been

waived. Clothings and unstitched clothes donated to approved organisations in Bihar are carried free of charge by the Railways.

The Bihar Govt. are considering whether it is necessary to supplement the free supply of clothes made by voluntary organisation.

Expenditure on Food Production

2209. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government on food production during the last three plans and the current Five Year Plan;

(b) what was the target of production of foodgrains during the three Plans, Plan-wise, and what was the actual production during the above period,

(c) whether Government have made any statement about the poor results of the food production during the Plan periods and if so, what is the result of the assessment; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve food self-sufficiency by 1971 as envisaged in the President's Address?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The amount spent on Food Production during the last three Plan periods and first year of the current Five Year Plan is given below:

Amount (Rs in lakhs)

First Plan period	6159.08
Second Plan period	15266.22
Third Plan period	40275.25
1966-67.	15580.68

N.B.: Since 1958-59 when the procedure for release of Central financial assistance to States was revised, assistance is

being given to the States by Head of Development and not Schemewise as done previously. The figures from 1958-59 onwards therefore, indicate the amount allocated for (i) Agricultural Production including Land Development (ii) Minor Irrigation, (iii) Animal Husbandry, & Dairying, (iv) Fisheries, (v) Forests and (iv) Soil Conservation.

(b) The target of production and the actual production of foodgrains during the three Plans are as under:

	Target	Achievement
First Plan	62.59	66.85
Second Plan	81.79	82.02
Third Plan	101.60	72.26

(c) During the first two Plans the target was fully achieved. During the 3rd Plan food grain production reached a level of 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 but it marked a substantial fall in the year 1965-66 due to widespread drought in large parts of the country.

(d) A New Strategy for Agricultural Development has been drawn up under which the principal programmes are as below:

- (i) Applying a Packing of practices, comprising water management, high-yielding varieties of seeds, pest control and a sufficiency of fertilizer application along with good cultural practices covering an area of 32.5 million acres in 1970-71.

- (ii) Introduction short-term varieties in the major cereals of the country which are as good yielders as the long-term varieties under a suitable package of practices, thereby allowing for the growing of a major second crop in the irrigated areas of the country where only one crop was being grown under irrigated conditions. This programme

is expected to reach 30 million acres in 1970-71.

- (iii) Increasing the consumption of fertilizers to the level of 24 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 10 lakh tonnes of phosphorus and 7 lakh tonnes of potash by 1970-71.
- (iv) Extending the benefit of minor irrigation over 17 million acres including 12 million acres to be newly irrigated and giving benefit of stabilized irrigation and drainage to another 5 million acres.
- (v) The area to be benefited by plan protection measures to be raised to the level of 210 million acres (gross).
- (vi) Benefit of soil conservation on agricultural lands to be extended over an additional area of 20 million acres.
- (viii) Substantial increase in the supply of short, medium and long term credit to farmers through institutional sources, re-orientation of agricultural research, education and training, organisation of farmers' training and other supporting policies on agricultural prices, marketing, storage and transport.

Presidential form of Government

2210. Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has recently been made by some eminent persons for the appointment of an Expert Committee to go into experiences of working under the constitution and to suggest whether the constitution be reshaped to provide

among other things for Presidential Form of Government, and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan).
(a) According to press reports there was a two day Seminar on Centre-State relationship organised by the Bar Association of India on the 16th & 17th April, 1987. The former Chief Justice of India and a candidate for the Presidential election, Shri K. Subba Rao opened it and the former Attorney General, Shri M. C. Setalvad presided. The Seminar discussed inter alia the appointment of a Commission in the nature of Inter State Council as contemplated under article 263 of the Constitution to consider whether any Constitutional change was called for as regards legislative relations, adoption of Presidential Form of Government and the growing phenomenon of the crossing of the floor etc. The Seminar was of the view that no radical change in the Constitutional was called for at present to regulate the legislative relations between the Centre and the States.

(b) The Government have not yet come to any decision on the matters discussed in the Seminar.

दिल्ली की सहकारी समितियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2211 श्री कबर लाल गुप्त
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार को दिल्ली की सहकारी समितियों के विरुद्ध प्रष्टाचार, गोलमाल, गबन तथा हिसाब किताब ठीक न रखने के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) इन सहकारी समितियों तथा इनके पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या यह मंच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन उन सहकारी समितियों के विरुद्ध नये मिरे में कार्यवाही कर रहा है जिनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन सहकारी समितियां क्या इनके पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

खाद, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एम० गुरुदेवदास) (क) 78 ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुरनकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये सभा ए००टी०-626/67]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि चूक करन वाली सभी समितियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

D.T.U

2212 Shri N. S. Sharma
Shri Sharda Nand
Shri A. B. Vajpayee
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal
Shri Hem Raj

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up any panel to probe into the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the panel, and

(c) when it is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) A Works Study Team with the

following terms of reference has been set up:—

1. To assess the road transport requirements of the Union Territory of Delhi in view of the increase in traffic
2. To study proposals for meeting road transport requirements of the territory including the rural areas.
3. To examine the expansion programme prepared by the Delhi Transport Undertaking for the Fourth Five Year Plan period.
4. To study the relationship of the present fare structure with the existing cost of operation and recommend whether there is need for the review of bus fare structure of the Delhi Transport Undertaking in view of the increase in the cost of operation
5. To examine and review arrangements for prevention of ticketless travel and suggest measures for increasing the income of the Undertaking
6. To examine the financial position of the Undertaking with particular reference to the proper utilisation of loans granted to the Undertaking and, if necessary, suggest measures for remedial action.
7. To make such other recommendations as may be germane to the issues under consideration.

(c) The Report of the Team has been received on the 7th June, 1967.

हरियाणा से गावों और बड़ों
का निर्यात

2213. श्री हुकम चंद कल्लाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा के परिवहन मंत्री ने 29 मार्च, 1967 को राज्य विधान सभा में कहा था कि उस राज्य से गावों और बड़ों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा सरकार को इसकी अनुमति न दी जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

लाख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत सिंह शिंदे) : (क) भारत सरकार को इस वक्तव्य के बारे में कुछ ज्ञान नहीं है।

(ख) फिर भी हरियाणा सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था और राज्य से गावों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में अध्यादेश जारी करने की अनुमति मांगी थी। श्री मन्नागयण सर्मा की निफरिशो को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस प्रार्थना पर विचार किया गया था और यह अनुभव किया गया कि गावों के निर्यात पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से राज्य के पशु प्रजनकों तथा देश में गावों के सामान्य विकास कार्यों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। अतः राज्य सरकार को मलाह दी गई कि केवल युवा तथा अधिक दूध देने वाली गावों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में ही विचार किया जाये।

Bhagirathi Scheme

2214 श्री Ramesh Sen: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of the

West Bengal Government that Centre should finance the training of Bhagirathi Scheme which alone will help the river transport to make Farakka Barrage effective; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) No specific scheme for training Bhagirathi has been submitted to the Government of India by the Government of West Bengal. The West Bengal Government have drawn the attention of the Centre to the need for re-sanctioning of the Bhagirathi as an integral part of the Farakka Barrage Project and to be executed simultaneously with the project. In order to determine the steps to be taken for corrective measures, a Study Group of Technical Officers was set up by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The Group has submitted its report for the consideration of the Farakka Barrage Control Board. But as this Board is primarily concerned with the construction of the barrage only, it has now been decided to have the report examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

किसानों को ऋण

2215. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० त्रिहारी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ग्राम्य सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों पर किसी भी मामले में 3 प्रतिशत से अधिक ब्याज न लिया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

एम० एस० गुरुदासानी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Avro Jets to replace Dakotas by IAC

2216. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Gijraj Saran Singh:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Avro Jets being introduced by the Indian Airlines Corporation on its services will involve losses to the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether Government propose to abandon the purchase of these planes for the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(c) whether jet planes of smaller passenger capacity are proposed to be purchased from abroad for replacement of Dakotas?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a)

Avros are fitted with turbo-prop engines and not with jets. There is no reason to believe that introduction of Avros will, by itself, cause financial loss to the Corporation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Delhi-Kanaha Air Service

2217. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Shrimati Agam Dass Guru Minimata:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Central Government

from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the introduction of bi-weekly air service from Delhi to Kanaha National Park, Mandla via Jabalpur for the promotion of tourist traffic;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation have received a request from Madhya Pradesh Govt. for the operation of air service to Kanaha National Park.

The suitability for scheduled services of the airstrip near Kanaha, which is maintained by the State Government is being investigated. On the result of the investigation the question of operating a service to Kanaha will be further examined by the Corporation in the light of aircraft availability. Simultaneously, a traffic survey is being conducted by the Corporation.

Foodgrains from Foreign Countries

2218. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**

Shri Onkar Singh:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri C. C. Desai:

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

(a) the names of the countries and the quantity of foodgrains received from them or assurances given by them as a result of appeal made by the Government of India to friendly countries for supplying foodgrains;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the mode of payment of the price of the foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of the quantities of foodgrains for import during 1967 for which arrangements have so far been made is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-627/67]. These include quantities under special arrangements, such as, P.L. 480, gifts and commercial purchases.

सहकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सेवानिवृत्ति
होने के बाद खेती का काम

2219. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार
के कर्मचारियों को सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद
कोई व्यापार प्रारम्भ करने की अनुमति
नहीं देती ; और

(ख) क्या खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के
उद्देश्य से सरकार की भागीदारी में सामूहिक
प्राध्वार पर खेती का काम करने के लिये
सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को अवसर प्रदान
करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारा-
धीन है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) सेवानिवृत्ति के
बाद निजी व्यापार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय
सरकार के किसी कर्मचारी को अनुमति
लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । फिर यदि सेवानिवृत्त
कर्मचारी छोटे किसान हैं और वे एक सहकारी
फार्म बनाते हैं तो सहकारी फार्मिंग सोसयटीज
को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता उन्हें मिल
सकती है । कुछ राज्यों में सेवानिवृत्त कर्म-

चारियों ने सरकारी बेकार भूमि पर मंहुकारी फार्म बना लिए हैं। ऐसे मामलों में सहायता के अनुमोदित पैमाने के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

मैक्सिकन किस्म का गेहूँ

2220. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछराय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 28 मार्च 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 87 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैक्सिकन किस्म के गेहूँ तथा सकर बाजरे के उपज के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार में जातकारी मिल चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मैक्सिकन गेहूँ की मोनारा 54 किस्म राजकीय कृषि फार्म, गंगानगर में उगाई गई थी और पिछले वर्ष उसमें आसन्न 4686 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर की उपज प्राप्त हुई। गंगानगर में सकर बाजरा पर जो राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन प्रयोग किये गये थे उनसे 3750 और 6095 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब में उपज प्राप्त हुई।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विरुद्ध
शिकायते

2221. श्री कबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की

कार्य-प्रणाली के विरुद्ध सरकार को कुछ शिकायते मिली है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) शिकायतों की परीक्षा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। कई ऐसी शिकायतें होती हैं जिनके लिए दूध की गाड़ी की खराबी जिम्मेदार है। ऐसे मामलों में सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जाते हैं। कुछ शिकायतें कुछ कर्मचारियों के दुर्व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में होती हैं। ऐसे मामलों में शिकायत के सम्बन्ध में पूछताछ की जाती है और दुर्व्यवहार सिद्ध होने पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Port at Varaha

2222. Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Dhirendranath:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a new port at the Varaha estuary of the Godavari for transport of iron ores;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the port and the traffic it is likely to handle?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The feasibility of establishing an additional ore handling facilities on the east coast of India either by expanding the facility in Visakhapatnam port or by developing a new outlet between Kakinada and Visakhapatnam is under study. The estimated

cost and other details will be known only after the studies are completed.

Self-sufficiency in Food

2223. Shri F. K. Deo:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Dhirendranath:

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

(a) whether Mr. William Paddock, the expert agronomist of U.S.A. has stated that India will not achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1971; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) One Mr. William Paddock and his brother have expressed some such views, but Government is not aware if they are experts on India's agricultural problems.

(b) It is not the practice of Government to react to the personal views of private individuals, nor is it practicable to do so.

Import of Rice Mills from Japan

2224. Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Dhirendranath:

Shri Sadhakar Supakar:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to import machinery for 24 latest rice mills from Japan;

(b) what percentage of outturn of rice will be made out of paddy in those mills;

(c) the cost of each such rice mill; and

(d) where they will be located?

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

Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to import 5 complete units and basic components for 19 other units.

(b) The expected outturn of rice from paddy is 70 to 72 per cent at 4 per cent polish.

(c) The cost of each complete unit excluding buildings, land etc., will be Rs 1.80 lakhs (approximately).

(d) The matter is under consideration. The locations will be determined after taking into account a number of factors such as paddy production in an area, procurement by the Corporation, existing milling facilities available and institutional support from the growers.

ताइचुंग नेटिव-1 धान

2225. श्री मोहन स्वरूप:

क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को देश के अनेक भागों से मिलने वाली इन शिकायतों का पता है कि ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 किस्म के धान को, जिसे बड़े पैमाने पर उगाने की योजना है, जीवाणु बिस्ती (बैक्टीरियल ब्लाइट) नामक रोग लगा है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि ताइचुंग नेटिव किस्म के धान की खेती जहाँ की जाती है उसके आस पास के अन्य क्षेत्रों की फसलों को भी इस संक्रामक रोग से बड़ी क्षति होती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारत्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) ताइचुंग नेटिव-1 धान कीड़ों तथा रोगों के विभिन्नतया जीवाणु बिस्ती (बैक्टीरियल ब्लाइट) के प्रभाव से ग्रस्त होती है। इस कृषि पर

वैक्टोरियन स्टाइट के प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में गत खरीक मौसम के दौरान उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के राज्यों से कुछ रिपोर्ट मिली थी, किन्तु जांच के बाद यह पाया गया कि इन राज्यों के कुछ जिलों में फसल जसिडस तथा फुन्गोरिडस के आक्रमणसे प्रभावित है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय महायन्त्र के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए गए सामयिक तथा प्रभावशाली नियन्त्रण-उपायों से फसल शीघ्र ही कीड़े के आक्रमण से मुक्त हो गई।

(ख) भारत सरकार को ऐसी रिपोर्ट किसी भी राज्य से प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

फहरी रोग

2226. श्री मोहन स्वर्णर : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गेहूँ और जौ की फसलों की भारी क्षति पहुंचाने वाले फफूंदी रोग का उपचार करने के लिए सरकार क्या सक्रिय कार्यवाही कर रही है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह रोग पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में फसलों के लिए अधिक हानिकारक साबित हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या गेहूँ तथा जौ की कुछ ऐसी नई किस्मों का पता लगाया गया है जिन पर इस रोग का प्रभाव न पड़ सके; और

(घ) क्या इन किस्मों का गेहूँ और जौ किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलते हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामवायिक विकास तथा सड़कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासुहिब सिन्हा) : (क) भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें देश में गेहूँ तथा जौ की

फसलों को फफूंद से बचाने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं। इस उद्देश्य से अधिक उत्पादनशील तथा फफूंद रोधक किस्मों को उगाया जाता है। इस रोग की रोकथाम का यही कारगर तथा सरल तरीका है। अब तक हुए अनुसंधान कार्य के फलस्वरूप ऐसी अनेक किस्में जारी की गई हैं जिनमें प्रतिरोध की क्षमता मौजूद है तथा जो 2 या तीनों रोगों बची रहती है।

(ख) यह रोग मैदानों तथा पहाड़ों में समान रूप में हानिकारक है।

(ग) जौ तथा गेहूँ की कोई भी किस्म रोग रहित नहीं रह सकती क्योंकि फफूंद की नई किस्में पैदा होती रती है। फिर भी जौ तथा गेहूँ की अनेक ऐसी किस्में जारी की गई हैं जो एक या अधिक प्रकार की फफूंदों के प्रति प्रतिरोधक है।

(घ) अब तक गेहूँ की लर्मा राजो प्रादि जो फफूंद रोधक किस्में तैयार की गई हैं उनकी देश में काफी बुराई की जाती है। एनपी 809, एनपी 846, एनपी 818 को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए जारी कर दिया गया है। हान ही में विकसित हुई अधिक उत्पादनशील फफूंद रोधक किस्मों के बीजों का बर्धन किया जा रहा है और आशा है आगामी मौसम में उसकी काफी मात्रा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

Procurement price of rice in Orissa and West Bengal

2227. Shri Chintamanj Panigrahi:
Shri Gadhakhar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for maintaining a parity between the procurement prices of rice in the States of Orissa and West Bengal;

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

(c) the present procurement prices for rice and paddy of different varieties fixed in Orissa as well as West Bengal?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF PADDY/RICE :

West Bengal		Grade	Rs. per quintal	
			Paddy	Rice
{	Var ery	(i) Common	56.25	93.75
	Aman	(ii) Fine	58.95	97.80
		(iii) Superfine	61.60	101.80
		All grades	56.25	93.75
	Aus & Boro			
Orissa	⌘(Hand pounded rice)	(i) Common	41.00	74.15
		(ii) Fine	43.68	78.33
		(iii) Superfine II	46.36	83.10
		(iv) Superfine I	48.00	85.67
		(v) Superfine I	49.00	87.24
		(Sital, Machakanta and Padmakasari)		

⌘Milled rice not procured in Orissa.

Indo-German Agriculture Project

2228. Shri Chitamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-German Agriculture Project has been undertaken in any part of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of such project and their location?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Production in Orissa

2229. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented for increasing jute production in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes;

(c) the present production of jute in Orissa; and

(d) the target fixed for Orissa in 1967-68?

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

Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b): Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sanctioned under which an area of 1.00 lakh acres is proposed to be covered by foliar spray operations with Urea 1,000 tonnes of Urea has been allotted to the State Government free of cost for foliar spray operations. The Government of India have also sanctioned 50 per cent subsidy on the purchase of 80 Low Volume Power Sprayers for being made available to the jute growers free of charge, the remaining 50 per cent being provided by the Orissa Government.

This is in addition to the State Government's scheme for introduction of double cropping in the canal irrigated areas

(c) Production of jute during 1966-67 was 2.38 lakh bales.

(d) 6.34 lakh bales of jute.

Co-operative Rice Mills in Orissa

2230. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Food Corporation of India for starting modern co-operative Rice Mills in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Ports in Orissa

2231. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the minor ports which were developed in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) the money spent on the development of these ports;

(c) the nature of development affected; and

(d) the amount allotted for the development of minor ports in Orissa during 1966-67 and the ports for which allotted?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 8,34,000 was incurred in completing the triangulation survey at Chandbali and detailed survey and investigations at Gopalpur. This is exclusive of the expenditure on Paradeep which is now a major port.

(d) Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

नौवहन उद्योग

2232. श्री राम सिंह छपरवाल :

श्री हुकूम खन् न कल्लाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उन्होंने हाल में नौवहन उद्योग के क्षेत्र प्रसार के बारे में सोवियत संघ के उप उद्बदन मंत्री के साथ नई दिल्ली में बातचीत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). संभवतः प्रश्न का संदर्भ जनवरी/फरवरी, 1967 में हुये विचार विमर्श को और है जो श्री डी० के जोटोव उपमंत्री व्यापारिक नौवहन के नेतृत्व में सोवियत रूस के शिष्ट मंडल और श्रीमती जहांगिरा जैपाल सिंह तत्कालीन उपमंत्री भूतपूर्व परिवहन तथा विमान मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार के शिष्ट मंडल के बीच हुआ था।

भारत-सोवियत रूस नौवहन सेवा के कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की गई थी और पोत-चालन अनुसूचियाँ, चालन की संख्या, माल उठाने के बारे में समता और भाड़ा अर्जन तथा अन्य परिणामी मामलों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया और उन्हें सहमति दी गई।

Foodgrains Imported Under PL-480

2233. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains received so far from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 agreements;

(b) the total value thereof; and

(c) how long the dependence on P.L. 480 foodgrains is likely to continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The total quantity of foodgrains which arrived from the U.S.A. between 1956 and 31st May, 1967 under the P.L. 480 Agreements was 442.53 lakh metric tons valued at Rs. 1855.41 crores (cost and freight).

(c) Assuming normal monsoons and fulfilment of the production targets contemplated in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the consumption requirements should be possible to be matched fully by internal production by 1970-71.

Crop Insurance2234. **Shri Madhu Limye:****Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:****Shri S. M. Banerjee:****Shri George Fernandes:****Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:****Shri P. P. Esthose:****Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri A. K. Kisku:****Shri S. N. Maiti:****Shri Randhir Singh:****Shri Hem Raj:****Shri Rane:****Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari:****Shri Sradhakhar Supakar:****Shri D. N. Patodia:****Shri Mohamed Imam:****Shri S. K. Tapuria:****Shri Godilingana Gowd:****Shri D. S. Patil:****Shri Manubhai J. Patel:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:****Shri K. Haldar:**

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

(a) whether any crop insurance scheme has been formulated by the Central States;

(b) if so, how many and which States;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(d) whether the draft Bill for compulsory crop insurance has been finalised and if so, when it will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No. However the draft of a Model Crop Insurance Scheme is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The draft Bill for Compulsory Crop Insurance is still under the consideration of the Government.

Bypass and National Highway-47 at Quilon

2235. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Transport and Ship-

ping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgency for constructing a Bypass Road for the National Highway-47 at Quilon; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Government are aware of the need for a bypass at Quilon; but in the present financial stringency, it is not possible to accord a high priority to this work.

(b) No, Sir, as the Fourth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

Shortage of D.M.S. Ghee2236. **Shri Sharda Nand:****Shri Bharat Singh Chaudhan:****Shri Ranjit Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been an acute shortage of ghee and milk of D.M.S.,

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up its own dairy farms in and around Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) While there is shortage in supply of ghee, the supply of milk to token card holders is maintained at present.

(b) Ghee is manufactured from surplus milk. Procurement of milk fails during summer due to natural cause and no surplus milk is normally available for conversion into ghee. In handling large quantities of milk some sourage occurs some times and this milk is utilised for conversion into ghee.

Procurement of milk during the present summer has suffered because of failure of rains in milk shed of the D.M.S. during last winter. The follow-

ing steps have been taken for meeting the shortfall in procurement:—

- (i) Adequate quantity of imported skimmed milk powder has been arranged to make up the normal short-fall in procurement during summer.
- (ii) A stock of white butter which can be used for reconstitution of milk has been built up.
- (iii) Firm agreements have been entered with the contractors for supply of milk to the Scheme. Different quotas of milk to be supplied have been laid down in the agreement in the ratio of 100 per cent for winter, 75 per cent for rainy season, and 60 per cent for U.P. and 50 per cent for Haryana areas for summer. The contractors are subject to a penalty of Rs. 5 per quintal in case of failure to supply the agreed quantities of milk.
- (iv) In view of the shortage, the Scheme is having to pay a high rate for purchase of milk as compared with the same period last year. Rate of Commission paid to contractors for supply of milk has also been raised.
- (v) A ban has been imposed by the Delhi Administration on the import, manufacture sale or service of milk products like Khoa, rabri, paneer and milk sweets. This ban has come into force with effect from 17-5-1967.

(c) No Scheme for setting up a dairy farm of its own is under consideration.

Supply of Wheat to Haryana

2237. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government have asked for additional quota of wheat to meet its shortage; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

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

(b) State Government was informed that it was not possible to give any additional quota immediately owing to poor arrivals, but the Central Government would reconsider the case if the supply position improves.

Hotel Development Fund

2238. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 466 on the 4th April, 1967 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish the Hotel Development Fund?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): The Government have decided to set up a separate fund for disbursement of loans to hotel industry in the years 1967-1970. The terms and conditions regulating the disbursement of these loans are being worked out.

Avro-748

2239. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Girraj Saran Singh:
Shri S. K. Taparia:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) how many Avro-748 have since been delivered to the Indian Airlines Corporation and whether it is a fact that the supply of Avro-748 by the Kanpur Factory is not according to the agreement; and

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

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). There is no formal agreement yet between I.A.C. and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for supply of Avro-748. According to the existing understanding, however, the first Avro should have been delivered in May, 1967. It is now expected to be delivered by the first week of July at the latest.

Increase in Sugar Price

2240. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of sugar has recently been increased in some of the States,

(b) if so, the names of those States and whether this was done in consultation with the Centre, and

(c) the reasons for this increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir. Sugar prices have not been increased recently

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Projects

2241. Shri P. Viswantharan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Project is expected to be completed; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the project in 1966-67 budget and the amount actually spent during that year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The project is being executed by the State Government of Kerala as a Centrally

sponsored Scheme. It is expected that the harbour will be completed in 1970-71.

(b) No amount has been specifically allotted for the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour for the year 1966-67. A plan outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs was proposed for the year 1966-67 for the scheme "Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor ports" for Kerala and the State Government had made budget provision accordingly. The amount spent on this project during 1966-67 upto January, 1967 is Rs. 8.145 lakhs and the amount estimated to be spent by 31st March, 1967 is Rs. 22 lakhs.

Drought Affected Areas in States

2242. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to furnish the information to the Centre about the chronic drought-affected areas in their respective States, and

(b) if so, the names of the areas which are affected by drought every year in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) In order to analyse the problem of drought, State Governments have been requested to report about the classification of drought affected areas broadly on the lines of the criteria evolved by the erstwhile composite State of Bombay in 1960.

(b) Normally, there is no area in the country where drought strikes every year.

Car Number Plates to M.P.s.

2243 Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to issue

uniform car number plates to all M.P.s. like Diplomatic Corps, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Controlled Foodgrains

2244. Shri Sequelra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the stocks of each controlled foodgrain, lying with each State/Union Territory Government in the country, in tonnes as at the end of March, 1967,

(b) for how many months would each of the above stocks, suffice, at the level of ration then current, in each of the above States/Union Territories;

(c) the number of ration card holders in each of the above States/Union Territories, and the ration of each foodgrain in each of them, in kilos per person per month,

(d) whether any stocks were shifted from one State/Union Territory to another in April; and

(e) if so, how much and from which place to which place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-628/67].

(b) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Amendment of Indian Forest Act

2245. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose

to revise the Indian Forest Act, which has become obsolete in the developing economy of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Indian Forest Act was enacted in 1927 and was applicable to the then Provinces and Princely States. With the introduction of the Constitution of India, "Forests" is a State Subject and it is for State Governments to legislate on this subject. Centre's responsibility in this field is confined to such Union Territories which are not competent to legislate.

In 1963 the Central Board of Forestry constituted a Sub-Committee to go into the entire question of forest legislation in the changed context. This Sub-Committee examined the Indian Forest Act in considerable detail and furnished a report indicating the lines on which the Act required amendment. This report was commended to States/Union Territories Governments for further necessary action.

Survey of Indian Forests

2246. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finished the survey of the Indian forests; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It is presumed that the question refers to pre-investment survey of forest resources in which case this survey is being undertaken in selected areas of nine States viz Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Mysore with the assistance of F.A.O. and U.N.D.P.

The survey work in these States is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Booklets and Reading Materials for promotion of Tourism

2247. Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri C. Dass:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tourism Corporation has decided to publish alternative booklets and reading materials for the benefit of the foreign tourists in India; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to highlight important centres like Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and numerous winter and other sports centres of India to attract foreign tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation has been entrusted on behalf of the Department of Tourism with the work of producing tourist publicity literature

(b) Various publications such as folders, guides, brochures, inserts, posters produced by the Tourism Department cover all tourist centres which are of interest to foreign tourists. Important centres like Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and winter and other, sports such as fishing, shikar and trekking, and wild life sanctuaries are covered in publicity literature produced by this Department.

Facilities for Jute Growers

2248. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether retting facilities for jute growers for raising the quality to meet the qualitative requirement of the jute industry in the Kosi Canal Project areas have been considered; and

(b) if so, how far it is in its way of implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government of Bihar has sanctioned the following programme on 24-5-67 for provision of retting facilities to the jute growers during 1967-68, on 50 per cent subsidy basis:—

(Numbers)

1 Individual retting tanks	350
2. Community retting tanks	50
3. Tube-well-cum-pucca tanks	12
4. Chain of retting tanks	60
5. Cement Concrete Slabs	10,000

(b) Steps are being taken by the State Government for implementing the programme Prior to the sanction of the scheme 227 kucha and 12 Community tanks had been constructed.

अनाज की अनिवार्य बसूली

2249. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

डा० कर्मा सिंह :

श्री स्वैल :

श्रीमती निलप कोर :

श्री बॅरो :

श्री कोताई बिस्महा :

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

(क) किन किन राज्यों में अनाज की अनिवार्य बसूली की योजना बाबू की गई है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितना अनाज बसूल किया गया है;

(ग) क्या अनाज की अनिवार्य बसूली के कुछ कारण कठिनाइयाँ भी उत्पन्न हो गई हैं; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन्हें बुर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साख, कुमि, साबुआदिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) (क) खाद्यान्नों की प्रतिवार्य अधिप्राप्ति की योजना आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यों में चालू की गई है।

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत चालू वर्ष में अभी तक लगभग 17 लाख मीट्री टन खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति हुई है।

(ग) सामान्यतः खाद्यान्नों की प्रतिवार्य अधिप्राप्ति के कारण कोई कठिनाई पैदा नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cochin Port

2250. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the amount set apart for the development of the Cochin Port during 1966-67,

(b) the amount spent; and

(c) whether the port is facing serious difficulties due to lack of improvement and development?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The amount set apart for the development of Cochin Port during 1966-67 was Rs 133.43 lakhs

(b) The amount spent during 1966-67 on the development of the port was Rs 114.52 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. During the successive five year Plans, port facilities have been considerably improved. Important works cover the construction of two coal berths, 4-berth wharf in the Branakulam Channel, a new oil

tanker jetty and a new 120 ton floating crane. The purchase of a new 1500 H.P. tug has been sanctioned. Orders have been placed for one self propelled fire float. The invitation of tenders for the purchase of a new hopper grab dredger costing about Rs 50 lakhs has been authorised. The purchase of a new suction dredger to replace the existing dredger 'Lord Willingdon' is under consideration.

Allotment of Wheat and Sugar to Orissa

2251 Shri Ramachandra Ulka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted and actually supplied to Orissa during 1966-67, and

(b) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted for the first quarter of 1967-68 to Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quantities of imported wheat and sugar allotted and actually despatched or released to Orissa during 1966-67 (April-March) were

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	Allotment	Despatched or released
Wheat	148.3	136.4
Sugar	69.7	59.7

(b) the quantities of imported wheat and sugar allotted including further likely allotment to Orissa for the first quarter of 1967-68 (April-June 1967) are.

	Allotment
Wheat	29.2
Sugar	2.

Development of Horticulture during 1966-67

2252. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether the amount granted to Orissa Government for the development of horticulture during 1966-67 has been fully spent; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh

2253. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has put off the plans to introduce Panchayati Raj in the State;

(b) whether the State Government had sought the concurrence of the Central Government for this; and

(c) the new time-schedule drawn up by the State Government for ushering in the Panchayati Raj and the progress made in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Gram Panchayats have already been constituted in the State. Action for introducing the higher tier bodies by suitably amending the existing legislation is in progress and drawing up of a time-schedule will follow.

Tubewells Sunk in Orissa

2254. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of exploratory tubewells sunk in Orissa till the end of May, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them found satisfactory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). In the course of groundwater exploration in Orissa, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation drilled 33 exploratory bores till the end of May, 1967 of which only 20 yielded satisfactory discharge of water.

Rice Supply from Orissa

2255. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) the quantity of rice supplied by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government from April, 1967 to-date; and

(b) the cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A quantity of 23,805 tonnes rice was supplied by Government of Orissa to Central Government from 1st April, 1967 to 31st May, 1967.

(b) The cost of rice supplied is Rs. 2 crores approximately.

Allotment of Sugar to Orissa

2256. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa from March, 1967 to May, 1967, month-wise; and

(b) the demand from Orissa during these months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quota of sugar allotted to Orissa from March to May, 1967, was as under:—

March, 1967—4,500 Tonnes

April, 1967—4,500 Tonnes

May, 1967—3,760 Tonnes

(b) No demand, as such, has been received from Orissa Government for the months of March to May, 1967.

Loan for Farm Output in Orissa

2257. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) whether Government propose to give any short-term loan to Orissa for increasing farm output during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Short-term loans are given to State Governments in respect of Fertiliser Marketing, Fertiliser Taccavi and purchase and distribution of Seeds and Pesticides. State Governments can avail of the short-term loan on

making a specific request on the basis of their actual expenditure/requirements, to the extent admissible under the existing procedure and subject to availability of funds.

A short-term loan of Rs 53.46 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for fertiliser marketing in the current year

Flying Clubs in Orissa

2258. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of Flying Clubs in Orissa for training boys and girls during 1967-68, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No. Sir No such proposal has been received by the Director General of Civil Aviation or the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

2259. श्री क० मि० मधुकर शर्मा
परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बनाने की
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर विशेषतः बिहार के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में सामरिक महत्व के राष्ट्रीय राजपथ, विशेष रूप से बिहार में दो राजपथों के सम्बन्ध में एक काठमाडू से दिल्ली तक और दूसरा चम्पारन से होते हुए बाल्मीकी नागस से कटिहार तक बनाने के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या निर्माण कार्य हाल में रोक दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हा तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा मीकन बंदी (डा० बी० के० झर० बी० राव): (क) भारत के उत्तरी सीमान्त में सामरिक महत्व के राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों का विकास योजना के अनुसार हो रहा है। उत्तरी बिहार में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 28, 31 के भागों और सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 28ए सेवा प्रदान करते हैं। दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 24 और 28ए से नेपाल में जुड़ा हुआ है, बाल्मीकी नगर और कटिहार किसी भी राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग में नहीं पड़ते हैं।

बिहार से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 31 के सारे विकास निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 28-ए के यान मार्ग को एक गली से दो गली वाली तक चौड़ा करने का निर्माण कार्य तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्य 75 प्रतिशत पूरे हो गये हैं और शेष कार्य जारी है। फिर भी यह सड़क यातायात योग्य है। बिहार में पिपरा कोठी से उत्तर प्रदेश में सालिमगढ़ तक का राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 28 का 70 मील का टुकड़ा शीघ्र सड़क कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बनाया जा रहा है। 60 प्रतिशत भारी का काम और 90 प्रतिशत सामान जुटाने में सम्बन्धित कार्य पूरा हो गया है। इन सुरेख में पड़ने वाला एकमात्र पुल, इमरियाघाट पर बन रहा है। इस पुल पर के स्टेपल कुंघे बनाने का काम 30 प्रतिशत पूरा हो गया है। गड्ड बांध बनाने का काम लगभग पूरा हो गया है।

(ख) बिहार में इन राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों का निर्माण कार्य रोक नहीं गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Duty-Free Shops at Palam Airport

2260. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that duty-

free shops are likely to be opened at Palam Airport shortly; and

(b) if so the likely foreign exchange expected to be earned thereby?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) and (b). One duty free shop is going to be opened at Palam Airport shortly. It is not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy what the foreign exchange earnings from this shop will be in the initial period, but on a rough estimate it is expected that the shop will yield an income of Rs. 25,000/- in foreign exchange during the financial year 1967-68.

Central Acts

2261 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cases in which the whole or part of the provisions of the Central Acts were declared ultra vires by the various High Courts and Supreme Court of India during the year 1966;

(b) the names of Acts so affected;

(c) the cases in which appeals against the High Court decisions were filed in the Supreme Court and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon, and

(d) the number of cases still pending in the Courts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

भूमि विकास निगम

2262. श्री विश्वनाथ पान्डेय : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने परती (बंजर) भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये एक भूमि

विकास निगम की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव अन्तरिम रूप से तैयार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस नियम के प्रभावित तथा कार्य-क्षेत्र का ग्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

जाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) बड़े बीज कार्यों की स्थापना जैसी प्लान योजनाओं के हेतु, भूमि के बड़े खण्डों के लिए मांग है जिनकी भूमि विकास निगम की स्थापना की अपेक्षा पारमिता दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्टेट प्लान तथा वेल्थ द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भूमि-हीन कृषकों के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए बेकार भूमि का भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है। ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए सभी मांग पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही इस बात पर विचार किया जाएगा कि क्या भूमि विकास निगम की स्थापना का कार्य बहुत बड़ा है।

रबी की फसल

2263. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या जायल तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने एकड़ भूमि में रबी की फसल उगाई गई; और

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने एकड़ भूमि में रबी की फसल बोई गई ?

जाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें प्रदर्शित किया गया है कि 1965-66

में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने एकड़ भूमि में रबी की फसल उगाई गई, तथा एटन पर रखा जाना है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-629/67]

(ख) 1966-67 के अनुमान उल्लेख नहीं है।

Wheat Supply From USSR and USA

2264. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of food-grains has been promised by the U.S.S.R. Government to be supplied to India to overcome the famine conditions in the country in view of the reported bumper crop of wheat in the U.S.S.R., and

(b) as against the above, how much supply of foodgrains has been promised by the Government of USA to be supplied during this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annashib Shinde): (a) The U.S.S.R. Government announced a gift of 2 lakh tonnes of wheat to India in December, 1966. The entire quantity reached India by the end of May 1967.

(b) The balance of foodgrains to be received this year from U.S.A. under PL-480 agreements entered into prior to the 1st January, 1967 was about 8 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6.8 lakh tonnes of milo. By an agreement dated the 20th February, 1967 under PL-480, the U.S.A. agreed to supply 12 lakh tonnes of wheat and 8 lakh tonnes of milo. They have also agreed to advance supply of 4.8 lakh tonnes of wheat and 1.2 lakh tonnes of milo against the proposed further agreement under PL-480, expected to be entered into shortly, for the supply of 15 lakh tonnes of food-grains. The total supply of foodgrains from the U.S.A. during 1967, according to definite commitments made so

far, would thus total to 25.8 lakh tonnes of wheat and 16 lakh tonnes of milo. A further supply of 6.45 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.55 lakh tonnes of milo will become available when the proposed agreement is signed.

देश में विभिन्न नदियों को मिला कर जल मार्ग बनाना

2265. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
नया परिवहन तथा नौबहन मार्गों का बनाना
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ब) देश में विभिन्न नदियों का मिला
कर एक जलमार्ग बनाने के बारे में जो योजना
सरकार के विचाराधीन थी उसका सम्बन्ध में
क्या निर्णय किया गया है,

(ख) यदि योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे
दिया गया है, तो उसका व्यय क्या है और

(ग) क्या इस जलमार्ग में बंगाल की
खाड़ी और अरब सागर के बीच टण्डर व आर-
पार छोटे जहाज चल सकेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (डा० बी०
के० धार० बी० राव) (क) में (ग) देश के
विभिन्न जलमार्गों की नौचालन क्षमता का
मूल्यांकन करने के लिए उन जलमार्गों का
जोड़ने की सम्भावनाओं को खोज निकालने
के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन शुरू किया गया
है। इनमें ये शामिल हैं —

- (1) नर्मदा को गंगा नदी से सोन नदी
के द्वारा मिलाना।
- (2) नर्मदा को यमुना से केन नदी के
द्वारा मिलाना।
- (3) नर्मदा को गोदावरी से वेनगंगा
(गोदावरी की सहायक नदी) के
द्वारा मिलाना।
- (4) ताप्ती को गोदावरी से मिलाना।

इन प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों के बाद
जल परिवहन की गाबले समिति (1959)
ने परीक्षा की थी और सिफारिश की थी कि
नदियों का जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर अगले 30
वर्षों की अवधि में विभिन्न बहुपक्षीय परियोज-
नाओं के लागू होने के बाद विचार किया जाय।
इन परियोजनाओं से नदियाँ आज काल के
मुकाबले और अधिक हृद तक नौचालन योग्य
हो जाएगी। इन अध्ययनों पर आधारित कोई
विस्तृत योजना नहीं बनायी गयी है और इस
प्रकार जोड़े गये जलमार्गों पर छोटे पोतों के
नौचालन की सम्भावनाओं के लिए अभी समय
इतना नहीं हुआ कि उनका मूल्यांकन किया जा
सके।

चीनी योजना में पर्यटन का विकास

2266. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती व
पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चीनी योजना की अवधि में पर्यटन
को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत
की गई है तथा पर्यटन से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा
प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) इन कार्य के लिये हाने वाले व्यय
में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी होगी ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) पर्यटन के विकास के
लिये चीनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 25 करोड़
रुपये का नियतन सम्मिलित है। 1962 में
किये गये सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर चीनी योजना
के दौरान, पर्यटन से अन्तिम अनुमान के तौर
पर कुल 140 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा
प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) पर्यटन योजना पर हाने वाले 25
करोड़ रुपये के व्यय में विदेशी मुद्रा का अनु-
मानित 2.57 करोड़ रुपये है।

Farm Service Centres

2267. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of 'Farm Service Centres' is being included in Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what would be the expenditure involved in implementation of this scheme; and

(c) whether such a scheme will also be introduced in private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A scheme known as "Machine Service Centres" is under the consideration of the Government of India. The objective of the Scheme is to give servicing and repairing facilities to the farmers for their equipment and make available costly agricultural machines like tractors, power tillers, power sprayers, diesel/petrol oil engines etc. on hire

(b) and (c). The details are yet to be finalised

धान तथा गेहूं की उपज में वृद्धि

2268. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में धान तथा गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ उपज में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यथासम्भव प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

जवाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांकों के आधार पर 1950-51 तथा 1965-66 के बीच की अवधि में धान (चावल के

रूप में) तथा गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ उपज में क्रमशः 22.4 तथा 19.7 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) तीसरी योजना की अवधि के शुरू से ही प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से चुने हुए जिलों में सघन कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं। हाल ही में इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है जिसके अनुसार 1966-67 के आरम्भ से देश के कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। धान, गेहूं, ज्वार, बाजरे तथा मक्का की इन किस्मों में परम्परागत किस्मों की तुलना में अधिक उत्पादन होता है। चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक इन अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 125 लाख एकड़ भूमि लाने का विचार है जिनमें से लगभग 125 लाख एकड़ भूमि में धान तथा 80 लाख एकड़ भूमि में गेहूं बोया जायेगा। आशा है कि चालू वर्ष (1967-68) की अवधि में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 61.6 लाख एकड़ भूमि में धान तथा 45.6 लाख एकड़ भूमि में गेहूं बोया जायेगा। अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए कृषकों को प्रमाणित मुधरी निस्म के बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक औषधियों तथा ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

वास्कोडिगामा पत्तन के कर्मचारी

2270. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या परि-बहन तथा नीबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गोम्रा के वास्कोडिगामा पत्तन न्यास में कितने मजदूर काम करते हैं ;

(ख) वे किन किन राज्यों के हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके लिये मकानों की तथा उनके बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

परिवहन तथा नीकहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत मारमुगाव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट से है। 1 जून, 1967 को मारमुगाव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में 1727 व्यक्ति नीकरी पर थे। वे केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, मैसूर, आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, मद्रास राज्यों और गोवा तथा दली सच क्षेत्रों के थे।

(ग) पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ने 323 कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास व्यवस्था कर दी है। 192 और घरों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और 368 और घरों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के विचाराधीन है। पोर्ट ट्रस्ट किसी शिक्षा संस्था को नहीं चलाता है किन्तु राज्य सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त संस्थाओं में शिक्षा सुविधा उपलब्ध है। पोर्ट ट्रस्ट शिक्षा शुल्क वापस कर देता है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लागू होने वाली दर के अनुसार बाल शिक्षा प्रदाता है।

Procurement Price of Foodgrains

2271. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have either raised or are going to raise the procurement price of foodgrains,

(b) if so, whether they have asked the Central Government to give them financial help on this account, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The State Governments have generally raised the procurement prices of foodgrains during the current season

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints against Scooter/Taxi Drivers

2272. **Shri Prem Chand Verma;**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta;
Shri R. K. Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very large number of complaints against Taxis and two-seater Scooters for over-charging passengers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last six months and the number of drivers against whom action was taken, and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate this evil?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) 448 complaints were received during the period 1-12-1966 to 31-5-1967. The number of drivers against whom action was taken during the same period was 219.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration in this connection:—

(1) A cell has been set up in the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, which functions round the clock, to attend to complaints from the public against drivers of taxis and two seater rickshaws. Special drives for checking such mal-practices are also arranged.

(11) Whenever a complaint is received in regard to alleged overcharging, refusal to carry passengers, misbehaviour or any other violation of the Motor Vehicles Act/Rules, enquiries are made by the enforcement staff of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, and prosecutions launched against the drivers concerned. The State Transport Authority, Delhi also takes action against them by sus-

pending their driving licences and the permits of the vehicles involved.

(iii) Arrangements have been made to register the complaints at all police stations in Delhi. It is no longer necessary that complaints should be lodged with the Traffic Police only.

(iv) With a view to encouraging the public to send complaints against offending taxi/scooter drivers, traffic policemen on duty at important crossings or near taxi/scooter stands have been supplied with printed complaint books. Members of the public can ask for these complaint books from the traffic policemen on duty at these crossings, if they wish to lodge a complaint against any scooter/taxi driver. Portable pedestal boards have been put up at the following points to inform the public that complaint book is available with the Traffic Constable on duty on the spot:—

- (1) In front of the Kwality Restaurant.
- (2) Intersection of Radial Road No. 6 and Connaught Place.
- (3) Intersection of Radial Road No. 4 and Connaught Place.
- (4) Kashmere Gate Taxi and Scooter Stand.
- (5) Crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Arya Samaj Road.

Terminal Building at Jorhat

2273. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for a terminal building of the I.A.C. at Jorhat is hanging since 1955; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to execute the proposal?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) and (b). The proposal for construction of a terminal building at Jorhat is being pursued since 1955. Original estimates for the work were sanctioned in 1956, but the site selected for construction was later required by the Defence Ministry for their own use and could not therefore be made available to the Civil Aviation Department. A second site was then selected, but the work had to be postponed due to the emergency in 1962. This site was also subsequently utilised for Defence purposes. Another site could be selected after considerable survey work only towards the end of 1965. A part of this site has been released by the Defence Ministry, and the remaining portion of the land is being used by the NEFA Administration. Efforts are being made to obtain release of this portion also, after which it will be possible to start construction.

Facilities for Tourists to visits Kazirange Game Sanctuary in Assam

2274. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate air facilities and hotel accomodation to act as incentive to the foreign tourists visiting Kazirange Game Sanctuary in Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard with a view to attract more tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) Two daily air services operate from Calcutta to Jorhat, the nearest airport to the Kazirange Game Sanctuary.

The accommodation available consists of a Tourist Lodge and a Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Kazirange; and

Forest Rest Houses at Baguri and Arimora.

(b) In the Fourth Five Year Plan in Tourism at provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing tourist facilities at the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary. Details of the schemes are being finalised in consultation with the State Government

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिये
निर्वाचन

2275. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इसहाक सांभली :

क्या वह सच तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने में
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य
सरकारों ने सुझाव दिया है कि पंचायतों के
लिये सीधे निर्वाचन नहीं किये जाने चाहियें,
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सर-
कार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री
एम० एस० गुणपदस्वामी) : (क) और
(ख) सभी राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों के पंचों
(सदस्यों) का सीधा चुनाव होता है। तथापि
बिहार, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान
तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम पंचायत का सरपंच
(प्रध्यक्ष) सीधा चुना जाता है; जबकि
अन्य राज्यों में वह पंचों द्वारा अपने में से
अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुना जाता है। सामुदायिक
विकास तथा पंचायती राज के वार्षिक सम्मेल-
न (1965) की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में
राज्य सरकारों को सरपंचों के चुनाव के लिए
प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष प्रणालियों के सम्बन्धित
गुणावगुणों का मूल्यांकन करने का सुझाव
दिया गया था। मैसूर तथा गुजरात को छोड़
कर सभी राज्य सरकार इस बारे में यथा-
स्थिति बनाये रखने के पक्ष में हैं जबकि मैसूर
सरकार में अभी उत्तर प्राप्त होने को है, गुज-

रात सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है
कि क्या सरपंच का चुनाव अप्रत्यक्ष न होकर
जैसा कि आजकल है, प्रत्यक्ष होना चाहिये।

High-yielding Crop Programme in
Madhya Pradesh

2276. श्री Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

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

(a) the acreage and the credit
requirement for the high-yielding
variety crop programme in Madhya
Pradesh during the year 1967-68;

(b) whether the entire credit
requirement will be made available
by the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) if not, whether the Central
Government will themselves make
available the requirement; and

(d) further assistance the Central
Government propose to give to ensure
that the high-yielding variety crop
programme for 1967-68 will become
successful?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation (Shri
Anasahib Shinde): (a) It is planned
to cover an area of 2.61 lakh acres
under the High-yielding Varieties
Programme in Madhya Pradesh
during the kharif season and 1.31
lakh acres during the rabi/summer
season, 1967-68. The crop-wise details
are as under:—

(Area in Lakh acres)

Crop	Target for kharif, 67	Target for rabi/summer 1967-68
Paddy T.N.—I	0.51	—
Hybrid Maize	1.00	0.01
Hybrid Jowar	0.95	0.10
Hybrid Bajra	0.16	—
Mexican Wheat	—	1.20
	2.61	1.31*

*The target is tentative. Final target is
to be fixed.

The total requirements of cooperative credit for the acreage during kharif, 1967 are estimated at Rs. 6.00 crores (including cash and kind components). Similar requirements for the rabi/summer, 1967-68 programme have not yet been finalised.

(b) No. The credit requirements of only the members of Cooperative Societies would be met out of the special credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India. The credit needs of the cultivators who are not members of cooperative would be met through Taccavi loans from the State Government.

(c) and (d). To supplement the cooperative credit to be made available for the High-yielding Varieties Programme, the Government of India will provide an amount of Rs. 105 crores to the States by way of ways and means advances for fertilisers, seeds, pesticides etc. How much of this will be made available to Madhya Pradesh Government is not yet known and will be worked out on the basis of their specific requirements, so that the programme does not suffer.

बायाभों का राजकीय व्यापार

2277. श्री क० बि० मधुकर : क्या बाया तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार बायाभों का राजकीय व्यापार प्रारम्भ करने वाली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार बिहार सरकार को किस प्रकार से सहयोग देगी ?

बाया, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) बिहार में बायाभों का राजकीय व्यापार लागू करने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Import of Fertiliser from Netherlands

2278. श्री R. Barua:

श्री N. K. Saughi:

श्री Y. A. Prasad:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to obtain 70,000 tons of fertiliser from Netherlands; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Milk Cards

2279. श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:

श्री Y. S. Kushwah:

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Delhi Milk Scheme since December, 1966 up-to-date for the issue of milk cards;

(b) the number of cases in which cards have been issued and the number of applications still pending; and

(c) the reasons for not issuing the cards to the remaining applicants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 10,071 applications have been registered since December, 1966 upto 18th May, 1967. Applications received thereafter are yet to be registered.

(b) Cards have been issued to 235 applicants and 9746 applications are still pending.

(c) The Scheme has been unable to procure enough milk to serve all the applicants.

विमान दुर्घटना

2280. श्री जयभाब राव जोशी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 मई, 1967 को इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन का एक बाइवाउण्ट विमान नागपुर उतरने समय दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) यदि इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा माल की कोई क्षति हुई है तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हा । क्योंकि वायुयान मुख्य पहिये के फटे हुए टायर के साथ जमीन पर उतरा इसलिए वायुयान का बाया 'बैडिंग गियर' विफल हो गया । यह टायर वायुयान के दमदम से नागपुर के लिए रवाना होने के लगभग 5 मिनट बाद फट गया था ।

(ख) टायर के फटने के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) उड़ान के दौरान टायर के फटने के परिणामस्वरूप वायुयान के बाये मुख्य पहियो तथा 'पोट स्टील बें स्ट्रक्चर' का क्षति के सिवाय अन्य कोई जान व माल की हानि नहीं हुई ।

Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

2281. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of ships at Visakhapatnam Shipyard;

(b) the number of ships manufactured so far in the country;

(c) whether there has been any demand for Indian made ships from any foreign country and whether India is in a position to supply them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Apart from improvements made in the lay-out and mechanical equipment of production shops, in the building berths and fitting out jetties, the main improvement has been the construction of modern diesel ships of 12,500 DWT (speed 17 knots) of welded construction instead of the 8000 DWT (speed 10.5 knots) steamships with rivetted construction built earlier.

(b) The Shipyard has so far completed and delivered 43 ships including 4 small crafts and 2 vessels for the Navy.

(c) and (d). Some offers for the purchase of a 12,500 DWT Ship built at the Hindustan Shipyard were received from abroad but the offers were not attractive. In any case, the Shipyard's present production is inadequate to meet our own requirements.

Translation of Indian Acts into Hindi

2282. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding the translation of Indian Acts into Hindi;

(b) the steps taken to speed up the translation of these Acts in other regional languages;

(c) the broad outlines of the programme prepared to get all the Acts translated into Hindi and other regional languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Hindi translations of 22 Central Acts-

have so far been published in the Gazette of India under section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act, 1963. A list of these Acts is attached. Placed on the Table of the House. [Please see No. LT-630/67] Hindi translations of 32 more Central Acts will be ready for publication shortly

(b) A statement showing the progress made in this behalf is placed on the Table of the House [Please see No. LT-630/67].

(c) There is a programme for the period from June, 1966 to December, 1967 for translation in Hindi of 67 Central Acts and Rules made thereunder. No such programme for translation of Central Laws in regional languages has been drawn up. The matter is proposed to be examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Trans-Country Bus Transport

2283. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state whether there is any plan for trans-country bus transport arrangement under the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): No, Sir.

West Coast Road

2284. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have postponed the construction of the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) whether the Central Government have also issued orders to stop the construction of Badagara by-pass road Mahe by-pass road; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No. The work on the road is in progress.

(b) and (c). No; the programme of works for the development of the West Coast Road in Kerala, approved by the Government of India, does not include the work of construction of a by-pass road outside the Mahe town. The work of construction of Badagara by-pass is included in the programme and no order has been issued by the Government of India stopping the construction of this by-pass.

जमा की हुई चीनी का पकड़ा जाना

2285. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में मारे गये छापो के परिणामस्वरूप जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में जमा की हुई कितनी चीनी पकड़ी गई है; और

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमरा साहिब सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चीनी के जमा स्टॉक को पकड़ने के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्यों को आबंटित चीनी के उचित वितरण की, जिसमें उसकी जमाखोरी रोकने के उपाय शामिल हैं, जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थानों का धारण

2286. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या बिचि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1952 में प्रत्येक राज्य में लोक-सभा तथा विधान सभा के लिए अनुसूचित

जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कितने स्थान प्रारक्षित थे;

(ख) क्या 1967 में भी उनके लिए उतने ही स्थान प्रारक्षित थे,

(ग) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पिछले 15 वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या बढ़ गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उनके लिए प्रारक्षित स्थान कम कर दिये जाने से क्या वाग्य है ?

बिचि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० बख्शान) : (क) 1952 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में प्रारक्षित स्थानों की संख्या सभा पटल पर रखे गये [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—631/67] विवरण—1 में दर्शात है।

(ख) जी नहीं। 1967 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में प्रारक्षित स्थानों की संख्या सभा पटल पर रखे गये [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 631/67] विवरण—2 में दर्शात है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित स्थानों की कुल संख्या कम नहीं की गई है, यह संख्या बढ़ी है जैसा कि दोनों विवरणों की तुलना से प्रतीत होगा।

Tour of Famine affected States

2287. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made a tour of

the famine affected areas of the various States;

(b) if so, the assessment of the situation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Minister of Food and Agriculture has toured some of the drought-affected areas of the country.

(b) As a result of the various relief measures taken by the Central and State Governments and large number of voluntary organisations the situation in the affected areas is generally under control.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in Prices of Foodgrains in different States

2288. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are envisaged to remove the disparity in the prices of wheat and other cereals in different States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to have a uniform price structure for foodgrains all over the country, as conditions differ from State to State.

Seed Corporations

2289. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up Seed Corporations in all the States in India has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). The State Governments were advised to set up State, regional or commodity wise Seed Corporations for dealing with procurement, storage and distribution of seeds. The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have already set up a Land Development and Seed Corporation. Assam Government have also registered a Seed Corporation. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have made provisions in their State Plans for 1987-88 for the setting up of Seed Corporations. Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar Kerala, West Bengal and Goa do not propose at present to set up Seed Corporations. Other States are considering the proposal.

Cost Schedules for Sugar Factories

2290. Shri S. C. Jha:

Shri Bhogendra Jha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made 22 cost schedules for the sugar factories in the whole of India, despite the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and the Sugar Enquiry Commission for only six cost schedules for the whole of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether there are 4 cost schedules for West U.P. and 2 cost schedules only for 3 sugar factories in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not having two cost schedules in North Bihar, one for the 16 factories of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Sarau Districts and one for Champaran District alone?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission had recommended in 1959 four price zones applicable

to sugar factories in different regions. The Sugar Enquiry Commission suggested in 1965 five price zones excluding Assam for which they suggested fixation of a separate price. In view, however, of the variations in recovery, duration and average cane price paid by factories in a region and variations in the rates of cane purchase tax levied in various States, the Government have been fixing prices for 23 zones including Assam.

(c) Yes Sir. There are four price zones for West U.P. and two for Gujarat.

(d) Suggestion for splitting up of North Bihar into 2 zones has been received recently and this is under examination.

Community Development Programme

2291. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the Department of Adult Education of the National Institute of Education has revealed that the Community Development programme has failed to make the designed impact on agricultural production because of its lack of emphasis on improving the "human material"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto by way of improving the programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) The report on "Agricultural Education needs of out-of-school rural youth engaged in farming" of the Department of Adult Education, National Institute of Education, mentions that education of farmer under the Community Development programme through extension education and literacy programmes has not been very effective, as would be seen from the low increase in food production, thereby indicating an over-emphasis on the materialistic approach and less

attention towards the development of human material and resources. This conclusion is based on an analysis of the attitudes towards agricultural education of a sample of 206 out-of-school youths in four Community Development Blocks covered under the study.

(b) The importance of the human element in the Community Development programme has been recognised from the outset; thus, extension education and training have always been regarded as integral components of programme. Increase of agricultural production depends on a complex of factors, of which extension education is only one. However, measures have been taken for improving the skills and competence of extension personnel and for instituting a systematic programme of farmers' training and education, specially in areas selected for the introduction of High Yielding Varieties

Chougule Steamship Company

2292. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chougule Steamship Company Limited, has approached Government with proposals envisaging substantial increase in passenger and goods fare on Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Mangalore lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The Chougule Steamship Company Limited have requested the Government for permission to increase passenger fares for the Bombay-Goa passenger service. The Company have not made a similar request in respect of the Bombay-Mangalore service.

The Company have also not made a request for an increase in freight rates on the Bombay-Goa or Bombay-

Mangalore Service. The Company have indicated that an increase of 65 per cent in the existing passenger fares on the Bombay-Goa service would be required to make good the losses sustained by them on this service. The Government of India have appointed a Committee consisting of the Additional Director General of Shipping a representative of the Government of Maharashtra and an officer from the Comptroller and Auditor General's Organisation to go into this question in detail. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of the June, 1967.

Bombay-Goa Road

2293. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the construction of Bombay-Goa Road of the West Coast National Highway and the amount to be spent to complete it; and

(b) the time by which the construction of this Bombay-Goa Road is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):

(a) Presumably the member is referring to that part of the West Coast Road which is being developed through the States of Maharashtra and Goa. An expenditure of about Rs. 6.69 crores has been incurred up to March, 1967, on the scheme. The balance work will cost about Rs. 4.47 crores. The expenditure incurred includes an amount of approximately Rs. 20. crores spent by the Maharashtra Government from their own resources.

(b) Depending on the availability of funds, the road is expected to be completed by the end of the 4th Plan period.

Supply of Fertiliser to Goa, Daman and Diu

2294. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers actually supplied to Union Territory of

Goa, Daman and Diu during 1966-67;

(b) whether there is any request from the Government of that Union Territory to increase the quota during 1967-68;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The allotments of various kinds of nitrogenous fertilisers made by the Central Fertilisers made by the Central Fertiliser Pool in favour of Goa, Daman and Diu during 1966-67 and the quantity actually supplied upto 25th May, 1967 against those allotments are given below:—

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of Fertiliser	Quantity allotted for 1966-67.	Quantity supplied till 25th May, 1967.
Sulphate of Amonia	6021	2903
Urea	414	414
Amm. Phosphate	1500	1500
Total in terms of Nitrogen	1754	1100

(b) to (d). Against their estimate of requirements of 2420 tonnes Nitrogen, Government of India have already agreed to allot 2220 tonnes Nitrogen.

Super Bazar for Gauhati

2296. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to open a Super Bazar at Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening it so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy): (a) A proposal for the opening of a department store in Gauhati by the local co-operative wholesale store was approved

by the Government of India in November 1966.

(b) The opening of the store has been delayed because no suitable building for housing a department store was readily available in Gauhati. A new building which was under construction was ultimately located for the purpose. Construction work has only recently been completed and it is expected that the store will start functioning by end of this month.

Agricultural University in Assam

2297. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have represented to the Central Government to allot funds for the establishment of one agricultural university in Assam;

(b) if so, the amount asked for by the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No request has so far been received from the Government of Assam. In the Draft Outline of Fourth Five Year Plan of Assam, however, it has been proposed to set up an Agricultural University in the State. The Working Group which considered the State Plan has recommended an outlay of Rs. 83.6 lakhs for Agricultural University in Assam. No proposals have, however, been sent so far

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

Wheat Seeds developed at Indian Agricultural Research Institute

2299. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many varieties of wheat seeds have been developed by the

Indian Agricultural Research Institute apart from Sonora 64; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Apart from Sonora 64, six other wheat varieties of dwarf type have been released in the recent years, besides over 30 other varieties evolved by the Institute earlier.

(b) The dwarf varieties are Lerma Rojo, Chhoti Lerma, Sona 227, Sonalika, Saphed Lerma and Sherbati Sonora. Of these, the last four have amber to white grains, which are preferred by Indian farmers, traders and consumers. All these varieties are fertiliser responsive and have given yields as high as 50-90 mds/Acre. Some of these varieties are also highly resistant to diseases. One of these varieties viz., Sherbati Sonora, has been produced through use of atomic energy.

The other varieties evolved earlier are suitable for cultivation under conditions of average fertility. These varieties have been widely cultivated in the country and they continue to be popular in many parts, because of their disease resistance, grain quality and relatively high yields. Thus, NP 824 is widely grown in Gujarat, NP 835 and NP 852 in Bihar, NP 832 and NP 839 in Madhya Pradesh, NP 718 in Uttar Pradesh, and NP 798 in West Bengal. Likewise, in the North Indian hills, NP 846 and NP 809 continue to be popular, while in the Nilgiris NP 200 and NP 201 are preferred by the cultivators.

Supply of Tractors to Orissa

2300. Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply three hundred tractors to Orissa State; and

(b) if so, when will these be supplied and on what conditions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Three hundred Zetor 2011 tractors out of the imports that are being made from Czechoslovakia have been offered to the Government of Orissa.

(b) The tractors will be imported and supplied very shortly. The terms and conditions of supply will be settled on receipt of a reply of the State Government to the offer made to them.

Prices of Vanaspati

2301. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Rabi Ray:

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

(a) the number of times the prices of vanaspati were revised during the last two years; and

(b) whether there is scope for further reduction of prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The system of uniform price fixation of vanaspati on zonal basis was introduced only a year back—in June, 1966. During this period, the prices have been revised nine times.

(b) This would depend on the price trends of indigenous vegetable oils, particularly groundnut oil, and the availability of imported oils.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाना

2302. श्री धर्जन सिंह भौरिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से मिर्जापुर और बनारस में प्रायोगिक नलकूप लगाने के बारे में कोई काम आरम्भ किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका ध्वारा क्या है ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने प्रायोगिक नलकूप लगाये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री धनसाहिब शिबे) : (क) से (ग). इस मंत्रालय की समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था ने मिर्जापुर तथा वाराणसी जिलों में कोई समन्वेषी ड्रिलिंग नहीं किया है । हा, इस संस्था ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पूर्वी भागों में समन्वेषी कार्य प्रवर्धित किया है जिसका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

ड्रिले का नाम	कितने छिद्रण किए गए	कितने छिद्रण सफल रहे
1—प्राज्ञमगढ़	1	—
2—इलाहाबाद	2	2
3—बलिया	1	1
4—फैजाबाद	2	2
5—गाजीपुर	2	—
6—जीनपुर	1	1
7—मुलतानपुर	1	1

कुल 10 9

भूमि की भीतरी तह प्रतिकूल होने के कारण मिर्जापुर जिला समन्वेषण के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

जहां तक वाराणसी का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार ने समन्वेषी ड्रिल के विषय में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है । सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन-नलकूपों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संस्था ने उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में 35 छिद्रण किये हैं ।

(घ) पिछले 2 वर्षों की अवधि में संस्था ने उत्तर प्रदेश की दून घाटी (देहरादून) में समन्वेषण का कार्य किया है । दो छिद्रण किये गये जो सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं । इस अवधि में संस्था प्रायः उत्पादन-नलकूपों के विषय में, और विशेषकर राजस्थान, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में, उत्पादन-नलकूपों के विषय में कार्य करती रही है । 1965-67 की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में जो उत्पादन-नलकूप खोदे गये, उनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

राज्य	कितने छिद्रण किये गये	कितने छिद्रण सफल रहे
1—बिहार	130	111
2—दिल्ली	24	15
3—गुजरात	66	56
4—महाराष्ट्र	6	6
5—पंजाब	1	1
6—राजस्थान	169	114
7—उत्तर प्रदेश	42	40
कुल	438	343

Timber Loader Ship

2303. श्री K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a timber loader ship in Bay of Bengal was acquired some

time back by a private party to carry timber from the Andaman Islands;

(b) whether foreign exchange required for this was approved by his Ministry;

(c) whether his Ministry entered into any contract with the shippers to carry timber from the Andaman Islands;

(d) if so, whether the contract has been fulfilled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The timber carrier SS 'Bay of Bengal' was acquired by Messrs R. Sen & Company Calcutta during 1963.

(b) The Ministry of Transport and Communications sanctioned the necessary foreign exchange to the firm as recommended by this Ministry.

(c) to (e). The vessel was made available for 5 trips for lifting government timber from Andamans to mainland during 1964 and 1965. Thereafter the vessel was reported by R. Sen & Co. to be undergoing extensive repairs. It is understood from the DG Shipping that the vessel is likely to be available very soon, for loading timber from Andamans to the mainland. This Ministry has not entered into any separate contract with R. Sen & Co. for carriage of timber from Andamans. The Ships for carriage of timber from the Andamans are nominated by DG Shipping and payment of freight is made to the ship owners according to the rates agreed to in the contract of carriage.

Prices of Timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2304. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of timber in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have increased abnormally since 1961;

(b) if so, the reason for the increase, and the extent of the increase;

(c) whether the increase is due to a change in the price structure, and if so, the justification for the change; and

(d) whether any representations have been made by the local industries and the general public against the increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Tourist Centres

2305. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Andaman and Nicobar islands as tourist centres;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) whether it is proposed to withdraw restrictive regulations or administrative orders hampering tourist traffic?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) An amount of Rs. 8.2 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for development of tourist facilities.

(b) The schemes relate mainly to the provision of accommodation and recreational facilities.

(c) There are restrictions on the entry of foreigners into the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands, and of Indians into the Nicobar group. At present there is no proposal to withdraw these restrictions.

Pilferage of Goods in Transit from "M. V. Andaman" and "M.V. Nicobar"

2306. Shri K. R. Ganesb: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the large scale transit losses, and pilferage of goods and merchandise from 'M.V. Andaman' and 'M.V. Nicobar', the mainland-Andaman Island vessels;

(b) whether repeated representations have been made to the Andaman Administration by the local chamber of Commerce and other public bodies; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate such losses and pilferages?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a). Yes Sir. The percentage of losses due to pilferage of goods and merchandise from the figures so far available is approximately 2.03 per cent of the value of stores shipped

(b) and (c). It is a fact that representations in this regard have been received by the Andaman Administration. Efforts are being made in response to the representations received and in consultation with the Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Shipping Corporation of India and the Port authorities at Calcutta and Port Blair to minimise the scope of such losses and to evolve detailed measures to eliminate losses in transit of goods.

Cargo for Assam

2307. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of fertilizer and cement have been held up in cargo vessels of R.S.N. and Rly. meant for Assam;

(b) if so, how long and what quantities of each of the items are so detained;

(c) how far the tea industry is affected for this in respect of current year's production; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the release of these essential items for delivery to the tea industry?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):

(a) and (b). About 1200 tonnes of fertilizer and 4900 tonnes of cement were held up in transit for about a month

(c) The production of tea is not likely to be affected materially as the industry obtains the bulk of its requirements of cement and fertilizer by the all-rail route and only small quantities are moved by the rail-cum-river route.

(d) As soon as it became possible for the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation to commence operations, necessary arrangements were made to move the cargo held up.

Diversion of Ships Carrying Food to India

2308. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Atam Das:

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

(a) whether diversion of ships carrying food supplies from the USA and other countries to India from the

Suez Canal taking the Cape of Good Hope route, is likely to adversely affect the already serious food situation in the country;

(b) if so, how far the food supplies are likely to be delayed; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid any serious dislocation in supply arrangements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the Statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture and supplementary questions answered thereon in the Lok Sabha on 9-6-1967 regarding delay in the arrival of foodgrain vessels consequent on the closure of the Suez Canal.

12.16 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Before you take up the Calling Attention Notice, may I point out that there is a serious development in China in regard to our Embassy about which you have admitted a Calling Attention Notice. It is an urgent matter.

Mr. Speaker: I know. I entirely agree that it is a very urgent and important matter. That is why I have admitted it immediately. It came this morning and I admitted it immediately. Anything admitted today will come up only tomorrow. But, if the hon. Minister wants to make a statement today itself, I will be very happy.

Shri A. B. Vajpaye (Balrampur): The Minister should be directed to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parlia-

ter and let the House know. Anyway, this evening we have a one-hour debate, of course, on a separate subject. So, this can be taken up tomorrow. But if the Minister wants to make it earlier, I would welcome it.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Minister is in the Rajya Sabha, now. So, if you will permit Sir, the statement can be made at 5 P. M. today or tomorrow morning after the question hour.

Mr. Speaker: At 5 P. M. today we have got another debate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Then 4.30 p.m. will be all right.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

(1) CHARGES LEVELLED BY DEPUTY CHIEF
MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL AGAINST
UNION MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) मैं
अवलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय की ओर गृह बाय मंत्री का ध्यान
दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस
बार में एक बतव्य दें

'पश्चिमी बंगाल के उपमुख्य मंत्री
द्वारा केन्द्रीय गृह काय मंत्री
पर लगाए गए आरोप कि उन्होंने
अधिकारियों को पश्चिम बंगाल
की सरकार के खिलाफ बगावत
करने के लिए उकसाया।'

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have seen press reports of a statement made by Shri Jyoti Basu, Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal, on 4th June, 1967, on this subject. I had received notices from the Lok Sabha Secretariat under rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business regarding this matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir,

Home Minister make a statement based on newspaper reports, unless and until he is confronted by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that.

We, therefore, immediately requested the West Bengal Government for facts. We have, however, not received a reply so far. I have already made a statement in the House on 29th May, 1967, regarding my observations in the recent meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council in Calcutta. I advised, and appealed to the State Government that they should uphold the role of law and I do not see any reason why any objection has been taken to it. I take this opportunity to repudiate strongly the wholly unfair and unfarranted charge referred to in this notice.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मंगर) इस पर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इ होने जानकारी मांगी है और अभी तक राज्य सरकार का कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जवाब आने के पश्चात् इनको यहाँ पर रखा जाए और फिर उसके ऊपर मवाल जवाब दें।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापड़) : जवाब अगर एक महीने तक न आए तो क्या इनको लिया जा नहीं जाएगा और तब तक बंगाल का सरकार चाहे जितना तरह से काम करनी रहे, उनका बेतगाम आट दिया जाए ? यह कौन सा तरीका है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : समय निश्चित कोलिये इसके लिए। वहाँ गवान क्या करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: May I explain it? We have waited for some time? It is not as if we took it up immediately. We thought that some information will come. Since it has not come, naturally he has to give whatever information

is available. Later on, he can make a statement or do something. But now we can take whatever information is available with him and await further information.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Till such time then let the Home Minister be asked not to pass remarks that he takes exception to what Shri Jyoti Basu has said.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jyoti Basu has a right to take exception to what the Home Minister has said and he has a right to take exception to what Shri Jyoti Basu has said... (Interruption).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Before he misleads the House... (Interruption).

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप दो दिन और द दीजिए। इस को गुम्बार को ले नीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what he will get in two days' time, and if the Home Minister wants to wait for two or three more days... (Interruption). How can the Home Minister say that he would get it in two days' time? Therefore we finish it now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य का जनता पर क्या असर हुआ है, इसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और क्या हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसके मतान्तिक कुछ राय दी है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, my information is that the High Court also has taken a similar view of the matter. I think, my statement has had a very good effect on the people of Bengal.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Only the reaction of the officers.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष बम्बई में जब "बम्बई-बन्द" का कार्यक्रम हुआ था, तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उसके बारे में, लाठी गोली से काबू

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दिया। उस वक्त यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि एक किस्म का घेराव हुआ है और बम्बई प्रदेश कोर्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा था कि बम्बई में कानून का राज्य खत्म हुआ, घेराव हुआ, जो लोग काम पर जाना चाहते थे, वे काम पर नहीं जा पाए। उस वक्त महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा जो नीति प्रख्यार की गई थी, मेरा खयाल है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उस का संपर्क किया था और मेरी राय ने वह बिल्कुल ठीक था। श्री मसानी की राय अलग हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि जन-अन्दोलनों के सम्बन्ध में सरासरी में काम लिया जाये। जब तक आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण है, तब तक सक्ष्मी से काम लेना बहुत सारा बात होगी। आप देख रहे हैं कि पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में जो लोग हथियारी विद्रोह, हथियारी बलवा कर रहे हैं, कत्ल कर रहे हैं, बमों का विस्फोट कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ तो बातचीत का ज़रूर है और जो शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन करते हैं, उनके साथ.... (व्यवधान) घेराव ये कोई प्रत्याचार नहीं हुआ है और बम्बई में भी नहीं हुआ था। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मार्गदर्शक माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन-आन्दोलन के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार की जो नीति है, जब वह उसके समर्थक रहे हैं—यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि वह एक मानी म उसके निर्माता भी है—, तो क्या वह बंगाल सरकार से यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि यह उस के विपरीत काम करे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no comparison....

श्री मधु लिमये: श्री मीनू मसानी को लगता है कि दोनों एक जैसे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ...between what happened in Bombay and what is happening in Calcutta. As a matter of fact, I am not on record as to what I said on these matters. These are some of the inferences that the hon. Member is drawing. Certainly, I had cer-

tain approaches in this matter to Maharashtra and I certainly supported in many cases what happened in Maharashtra. But really speaking there is no comparison between the gherao in Calcutta and what happened in Maharashtra.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं ने अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, से पूछा कि उन्होंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूचना कब दी। उन्होंने बताया कि ध्यानावर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूचना तीन बार दिन प ले दी गई। आप का कार्यालय जिस दिन किसी भी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को कार्य-सूची में रखता है, तो उस का अभिप्राय यह होता है कि मंत्री महोदय उस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के विषय के बारे में तैयार हो कर आए ह। इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार का कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है और उस सरकार की कार्य करने की जो पद्धति है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस बात की सम्भावना है कि वह आसानी से कोई उत्तर नहीं देगी। इस स्थिति में आप की ओर से सरकार को यह निदेश दिया जाना चाहिए कि जब आप किसी ऐसे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें, जिस का सम्बन्ध किसी राज्य-सरकार से हो, तो दो, चार, पांच दिन के भीतर—जो कोई भी अवधि आप निर्धारित करें, उस के भीतर—राज्य-सरकार की ओर से उत्तर या सूचना आ जाये और सरकार को उस के अनुसार तैयार हो कर इस सदन में आना चाहिए।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let me explain the position. West Bengal has assumed importance because there is concentration of foreign capital and Indian Capital and there are monopolists, the natural resources and the cheap skilled labour—it is a beehive—and it is this pressure on the Home Minister of the Central Government by the monopolists that is leading to all these troubles. The Home Minister on his own went to Calcutta.

Mr. Speaker: Come to the question.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I am coming to the question.

Mr. Jyoti Basu has said that he is making things difficult for them to run the Government in West Bengal. This is a very serious allegation. May I know from the Home Minister whether he discussed the item in the Zonal Council which was not in the agenda and, if so, under what authority he discussed that and whether he had discussed that with the Chief Minister before the meeting of the Council was held.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have answered all these questions. When this question was discussed on the floor of the House, I had said that I had the authority to refer to this matter under Sections 20 and 21 of the States Reorganisation Act. I had mentioned that thing. Certainly, it was my duty to refer to this matter as I was there to consider certain questions which were common to the interests of both the State Government and the Centre.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Was it on the agenda?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is always an item on the agenda "Any other matter with the consent of the Chairman" and I was the Chairman of that meeting.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: My question has not been answered. Was it in the agenda?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered. He said that he was the Chairman, the person, who prepared the agenda for the meeting and so he referred to that matter.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: In that case, it was done with the consent of the big monopolists . . . (Interruption)

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandasour): In the federal structure of Government that we have, it is the duty of the Home Minister at the Centre to ensure that no impediments are

placed in the field of proper functioning of the State Governments. Is it not a fact that certain bureaucrats or civil servants, in general, in the States where there are non-Congress Governments, particularly, in West Bengal, are obstructing the proper functioning of State Governments? The Centre is aware of it and, probably, the Centre is also encouraging them. What is the position about this matter? What steps is the Minister going to take to ensure that these bureaucrats do not obstruct the functioning of the non-Congress State Governments?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the Centre State relationship, it is very clear that any relationship depends upon a dialogue between the parties concerned. Really speaking, what I was trying to do was to carry on a dialogue. I was giving them advice.

How can a relationship continue in the absence of a dialogue? (Interruption).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Dialogue is always bothways ; you talk only one way.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; Papers to be laid.

Shri S. S. Kothari: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

12.28 hrs.

RE: REPORTED DETENTION OF INDIAN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL IN CHINA.

श्री मधु लिमये (मृगेर) : अ यक्ष महोदय, श्री आपने कहा कि चीन स्थित हमारे दूतों के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लिया है। मैं आप से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला इतना असाधारण और गम्भीर है कि इस को काम-रौको प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत लिया जाना चाहिए। अगर चीन में स्थित हमारे लोगो को निकाल दिया गया होता, तो मैं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर संतुष्ट रहता, लेकिन उन को निकाला नहीं गया है। स्टेट्समैन में यह निम्न वाक्य आया है : "ईवन व्हेयर डिस्क्रिप्शन इन्वाल्जुमेंट इन एसपियोनिज . . ."

Mr. Speaker: This will be taken up at 4-30 P.M. Why don't you do it at that time. We have agreed and it is coming up at 4-30 P.M.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह मामला काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत लिये जाने के योग्य है और इस लिए इस के बारे में काम-रोको प्रस्ताव लिया जाना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take it up here and now. Even if you raise it now, I cannot take a decision here and now. If you think it is so important and you convince me, I will certainly accept it. I have been accepting so many things.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । मुझे उस को पेश करने की इजाजत मांगने दीजिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to listen on the floor of the House. You can come and see me in my chamber and convince me and I will revise the decision, if necessary I am not prepared to listen to him on the floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये नियम के अनुसार इस को आज ही लेना चाहिए । क्या आप नहीं समझते कि यह अत्यन्त असाधारण और गम्भीर मामला है ? दुनिया में राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कभी ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है ।

PORT TRUST FOR 1965-66 AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao): I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-665/67].

12.30½ hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN NAXALBARI

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह बंगाल के अन्दर नक्सलवादी का सवाल लेकर के काफी हम लोगों में उत्तेजना है तो क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट आज देगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में आज पांच बजे वन घवर डिस्कशन है ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to this. So many matters come up. We have all respect for your office, but we feel that perhaps either the Secretariat or yourself do not apply the mind. About Nuxelbari, I had given a call-attention motion (Interruptions). No disrespect is meant for anybody, I am just bringing it to his notice. A call-attention motion was given by me on Thursday ; I had sent a letter saying that it was a very important matter, but nothing was done. We expected information to come from the Government. Instead of Government giving the information, you have allowed a discussion. We do not want a discussion now. What was needed was that the Government should give the information in its possession and then we might have a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is expressing his opinion. He is not expressing the opinion of the whole House. We shall have to leave it at that. This is his own personal view and I am not interested in that.

Mr. Chagla.

12.30 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIA-BURMA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): Mr. Chagla is held up in the other House. If I may be permitted, I can read out that statement, but as regards clarificatory questions on the statement, they may be asked later.

Mr. Speaker: We can postpone that.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Can I read that statement now?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a big one? ..

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is not a very big statement

Some hon. Members: Let him read.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have the honour to place on the Table of the House a copy of the Boundary Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma which was signed in Rangoon on 10th March, 1967 along with its attached maps. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-866/67].

The Agreement incorporates the description of the traditional boundary according to its existing alignment. It has further been delineated on agreed maps which form an annexure to the Agreement. The Agreement will be followed up by the constitution of a Joint Boundary Commission charged with the task of planning and carrying out the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries and the preparation of detailed boundary maps and the drafting of a boundary treaty

The India-Burma boundary has always been a friendly boundary and there has not been any dispute regarding any part of it. It was based on

natural features and defined in provincial notifications in the pre-Independence period. It was, however, felt that in keeping with the very cordial relations between India and Burma, we should formalise the boundary as befitting two friendly independent sovereign States. The matter was discussed when the Foreign Minister visited Rangoon in January this year and had the honour of meeting General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, and the Foreign Minister of Burma, and it was agreed that the matter should be processed further

Accordingly, an Indian Delegation visited Rangoon on 17th February this year and held discussions with a Burmese Delegation, as a result of which the present Agreement was signed in Rangoon on 10th March, 1967. Both Governments have ratified the Agreement and the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged in New Delhi on the 30th May, 1967.

The India-Burma boundary is about 1450 kilometres long from its southern extremity till it reaches its northern extremity which is the trijunction of the boundaries of India, Burma and China

As I have said earlier, there was never any dispute between India and Burma at any point of the border. Both the Governments had been publishing maps showing identical alignment of the boundary. It was, therefore, only a question of confirming this well-known, traditional boundary. The negotiations leading to the Agreement were marked by close cooperation and friendly exchange of views. As the Preamble to the Agreement says, both India and Burma firmly believe that the formal delimitation and demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the two countries would further strengthen their friendly relations. I am sure that the Members of the House

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

would like to associate themselves with me in expressing our appreciation of the cordiality and friendly cooperation shown by the Government of Burma. This Agreement constitutes an important milestone in the long history of friendly relations between India and Burma.

The Agreement is only the first step. The Joint Boundary Commission to be appointed by the two Governments will proceed to have the boundary demarcated on the ground. The Commission will also prepare the draft of a Boundary Treaty to be signed by India and Burma. That will be the final act in this process of friendship to transform this traditional border between the two friendly neighbouring countries into a fully delineated and demarcated boundary.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Since the hon. Minister of External Affairs has now reached the House, we may seek clarifications from him just now.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am sorry I was held up in the other House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अभी जो बयान इन्होंने पढ़ा उसमें उन्होंने कहा है, केवल एक ही चीज बाकी रह गई थी :

"Only a question of affirming this well-known traditional boundary."

आगे कहा है

"with the formal delimitation and demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the two countries."

लेकिन शुरू में जो एक वाक्य और खास कर के एक शब्द आया है उस से चिन्ता है तो जरा उसको आप सफाई कीजिए

"The Agreement incorporates the description of the traditional boundary according to its existing alignment."

"एग्जिस्टिंग एलाइनमेंट" से इन का क्या मतलब है ? क्योंकि पिछली बार अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में भी गलत ढंग से इन्होंने करार किया और उसमें एक शब्द आ गया है डिटरमिनेशन, अभी कच्छ करार भेरे सामने है, मैं ने तुलना करने के लिए मंगाया है, तो इस तरह के करार यह करते हैं और बयान करते हैं जिससे बाद में अपनी भूमि को हमें छोड़ना पड़ता है तो एग्जिस्टिंग एलाइनमेंट से इनका क्या मतलब है वह जरा सफाई के साथ बतायें?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to make this quite clear. There was no dispute whatever between Burma and ourselves as to our boundary. That is why I have said that it was a friendly boundary but we wanted to formalise it, and, therefore, the process of formalising is twofold. Firstly, we had a map drawn up which was initialised by the Burmese authorities and ourselves, finally fixing and formalising the boundary. Now, the boundary agreed upon proceeds on two bases. There are certain notifications spread over many years where India and Burma have accepted the boundary. In one or two cases, the boundary is traditional but there is no dispute whatsoever as to what the boundary is. So, after having delimited the boundary, and having drawn the map, the next process is to delimit it on the ground, for which purpose, a delegation will go and jointly with Burma that process will be gone through.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। गिज़कूल नहीं आया। जो उन्होंने बातें कहीं, वह मैंने स्वयं कहीं। मेरे प्रश्न का मतलब है।

"The traditional boundary according to its existing alignment". यह इन्होंने कहा है।

"According to its existing alignment"

बन्ध को क्या जरूरत थी ? यह डा. नरान
में क्यों जाया ? इन्होंने तर्काई नहीं की ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Existing alignment means that the boundary is already accepted. That is the existing alignment. All that was done was to formalise it. I thought I had given the answer. My hon. friend wants to know the meaning of existing alignment. You may have an agreed boundary between the two countries and yet it may not be formalised. .

Mr. Speaker: I thought there was no dispute about this boundary.

Shri Hem Barua: China and Burma have entered into a boundary agreement relating to the trijunction where the three countries, namely China, Burma and India meet. When China and Burma entered into that boundary agreement, we had certain mental reservations about the trijunction. May I know whether in having this boundary agreement with Burma, that mental reservation in relation to the trijunction did play any part or any role because we knew that some of our territorial involvements or claims were sacrificed by Burma to China while signing that boundary agreement with China?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The position with regard to the trijunction is this. As far as ourselves and China are concerned, we have shown the boundary up to a particular point. There is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north on that there is a dispute between ourselves and China in the sense that China claims those $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and we also claim the $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. But there is no dispute as far as Burma and ourselves are concerned. I shall read out the exact language. . . presently. The Burmese Government told us "This is a matter for you to settle with China. As far as we and you are concerned, the boundary is determined.". I shall read out the relevant passage.

Shri Hem Barua: When that boundary agreement was signed between China and Burma, Burma and also China called that a provisional agreement. . . .

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is true.

We have got a letter from the Chinese Foreign Ministry. They also said that this particular matter was not finally settled. This was what was said to us in a Note by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China, 6th August 1961:

"The Indian Government continues to insist in its Note on its misinterpretation of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty and the attached maps, arbitrarily asserting that the Treaty and the attached maps had defined Diphu Pass as the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese Boundary. An exhaustive answer to this was already made by the Chinese Government in its memorandum of February 21, 1961, and its Note of May 4, 1961, pointing out clearly that the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty had not defined the location of the western extremity, i.e. the tri-junction of China, Burma and India and that this was because China and India still differ in their understanding of the eastern section of the Sino-Indian boundary and a settlement through negotiations was yet to be achieved".

According to China, the northern extremity of our boundary is the Diphu Pass; according to us, it goes 5 miles further north. As far as Burma is concerned, even after this agreement was signed, this is provisional. They also said: 'let that be provisional because you settle this dispute with China. There is no dispute as far as we and you are concerned'.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not what said by Burma when she entered into an agreement with China

[Shri Hem Barua]

over the tri-junction. What was said was that it was a provisional agreement and when Burma would enter into a boundary agreement with India, this provisional agreement with China would be revised. That was the understanding they gave to us. We are sacrificing our land.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to assure the House that we are not sacrificing one inch of our land.

Shri Hem Barua: How many miles make an inch?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I quote from article I of this Agreement

This is what we have said:

"...following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum to Peak Shawsan Bum; thence along the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Brahmaputra river systems to its northern extremity, the exact location of which northern extremity will remain provisional pending its final determination".

Therefore, the exact northern extremity beyond the Diphu Pass is kept provisional, and for very good reason. The Burma Government told us, and I think rightly, 'we have nothing to do with the dispute between you and China. We and you agree with regard to what the boundary is. This 5½ miles China claims and you claim. You settle that with China. But as far as we and you are concerned, there is no difference'.

Shri Hem Barua: We have 14,500 miles under China in the west. 5 miles do not matter!

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Burma had a boundary treaty with China and that was flung in our face by China because it was said, 'Here

is Burma; we have had no trouble with it. But we are having trouble with India'. Again, Burma had some kind of a boundary treaty with Pakistan and that was also flung in our face—'the Burmese people do not have any trouble with Pakistan, but India is always trying to create trouble'.

Shri Hem Barua: We were very strong-faced.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very happy that we are friends with Burma, and I am sure that we shall continue to be friends with Burma till eternity. But I want to ask: how far this treaty that our Foreign Minister has entered into with Burma shows certain portions of our land which are under dispute between China and India, and which are under dispute between India and Pakistan. And may I know if our Foreign Minister should not have adopted the Indian point of view and said, 'I stand by what India wants *vis-a-vis* China, *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. I am not going to have these lands shown as disputed lands between my country and China or between my country and Pakistan'. Therefore, I would say that this agreement, about which we are making so much song, I think, is not going to work for our good because China remains there, Pakistan remains there, and we have only shaken hands with Burma without caring for the disputed territory between India and China, and between India and Pakistan.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid Mr. Sharma has not understood the position. The India-Burma boundary is approximately 1450 k.m. long from its southern extremity till it reaches its northern extremity which is the tri-junction of the boundaries of India, Burma and China. This is the area of our boundary and every inch, not merely a mile, every inch of this boundary has been accepted by Burma. Therefore, as far as Burma is concerned, we have not yielded

any portion of our territory. The southern extremity is Pakistan. On that there is no dispute. There, our extremity is correctly described, and we have not given any portion of it to Pakistan. Now comes China. I think I have explained the position. May I explain again? The question is where the tri-junction is, at this particular pass or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north? According to us, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north. That dispute is there, but we cannot settle that dispute with Burma. I do not understand why my hon. friend Mr. Sharma said that by signing this treaty we have in any way prejudiced our case with China. We have not. Our case remains. We say we insist that this $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles is Indian territory. What Burma says is. "As far as we are concerned, we do not want to enter into this dispute. We did the same thing with China. Let it be provisional. Same thing with you." Therefore, I do not see how we have in any way prejudiced by signing this treaty.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): This word "traditional boundary" has a very ominous ring about it. We had a traditional boundary between Ladakh and China. It was sanctioned by a treaty signed between Tibet and the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1842. In spite of that, so much dispute came in. Here in the case of Burma, Burma was a part of the British Empire, it was a part of British India, it was a province, and there is no question of India's boundary, or Assam's boundary, with Burma being unknown or being traditional. It is a boundary which had been marked on maps published by the Survey of India, a boundary which is known by the Gazetteers published by the Government of India. I should like to know, therefore, why this word "traditional" has been used here. This "traditional", "existing alignment" and all that creates confusion, and a doubt is there in my mind, and in the mind of this House, that perhaps something is fishy there as we found in the case of Ladakh.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is nothing fishy. If there is any doubt in the mind of the hon. Member, I hope I have removed it. I will try again to remove it. We made certain that no part, not the smallest part of our boundary, was in any way sacrificed or kept in doubt or in jeopardy. With Burma we have no dispute. The boundary is as we wanted it, as was shown in earlier Burmese maps, as was shown in the Notification, as it was understood by tradition.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Burmese maps are British maps.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Those are our maps also. We have followed those maps. As I said, the only question is: what happens to this northern extremity. And there also, we have used very careful words. Look at the treaty. Once more may I read the words? We have carefully drafted these words:

"To this northern extremity, the exact location of which northern extremity...

—that means the Diphu Pass or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north—

"...will remain provision pending its final determination."

Pending its final determination not with Burma, but with China. This problem is between us and China. Burma has agreed. The question is of China.

Shri Hem Barua: Burma has agreed, but with China over our heads.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, no.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): There are nationals of our country living in these areas bordering Burma who have got their kith and kin on the other side of the border and they have been separated from each other by the artificial, arbitrary demarcation of the British Government. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the desire of these people on both sides of the

[Shri Swell]

border to come under one administration, whether it is within Burma or within India, and as far as we are concerned, they should be within India. I would like to know whether this matter was brought up with the Burmese Government in the discussions the Minister had with the Burmese Government on the 10th of March and if so, what are the reactions of the Burmese Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is perfectly true that there are Nagas on our side of the frontier and there are Nagas on the Burmese side. Naturally this was not brought up because it is Burmese country; it is Burma. It so happens that some Nagas live in Burma; some live in India. How can we ask the Burma Government to hand over that part of the country because there are some Nagas. I sympathise with the view of the hon. friend that it will be a good thing if all the Nagas come together. But there are so many instances of such countries ... (Interruptions.)

Shri Swell: Was this matter ever taken up in a friendly manner between this country and Burma, because if this matter is not hot now, it will be hot sometime in the future

Shri M. C. Chagla: This was not taken up.

Mr. Speaker: We shall deal with matters as they stand at present, not what they will be at some future time.

श्री जी० भा० कृपालाणी: (गुना) :
हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखा है कि जमीन नारायण की है। इसके लिये सगड़ा कैना ?

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, no countries have any boundaries!

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो साढ़े पांच मील का सगड़ा है वह हमारे धीर चीन के

बीच में है। तो क्या बर्मा ने इस साढ़े पांच मील जमीन को भारत का मान लिया है ? दूसरे जो सीमांकन होने जा रहा है, जिसका करार हुआ है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या हमारी जमीन बर्मा के कब्जे में जाये वाली है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly not, not one inch. The assumption of my hon. friend is not correct.

श्री मधु लिषये : बड़े जोर से बोल रहे हैं

श्री मु० क० चागला : जोर से बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा जो मवाल था ...

श्री मु० क० चागला : प्रायः ऐम्पशन गलत है।

There is no question, in the demarcation of this line, with regard to the 5½ miles, of our giving any part of it to Burma. I repeat, as I have repeated so often, this particular 5½ miles is a matter between us and China. Burma does not get anything from India

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): The hon. Minister said that the dispute between us and China relates only to five miles and a half. That is not at all clear, because it must be some area. How many square miles is the difference between the Chinese Calculation and our calculation? That must be clarified. It is not sufficient to say that the dispute is only in respect of five and a half miles.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I am not mistaken,—I speak subject to correction—the area is about 70 to 72 square miles.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): A tri-junction is a point.

The hon. Minister says there is no quarrel between India and Burma; there is quarrel only between China and India. It is a trijunction point. So, if there is a quarrel, it must be between the three.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not so. If you look at the map it is perfectly plain. (Interruption). The Burmese boundary goes up to five and a half miles. The question is whether on the left of the boundary, the country is China or India. The Burmese boundary is fixed. There is no dispute. The question is about the five and a half miles left of Burma: is it Indian territory or Chinese territory. They say it is theirs; we say it is Indian territory.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: If Burma has already agreed, then is it a point five and a half miles north or south, whichever China likes or Burma likes? Does the point move at all according to the wishes of China? Does the point agreed to by Burma move up or down, five and a half miles. A tri-junction point is only between three places; it cannot move.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The point is stationary. The Burmese boundary is well-defined. The question is whether for the five and a half miles on the left of the boundary, is it Indian territory or Chinese territory. That is a question in which Burma is not interested, because the Burmese boundary is certain, defined, and definite. The question is, as I said, is it Indian territory or Chinese territory; that is a matter between us and China. That is what Burma has said.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): If Burma does not have anything to do with the five and a half miles territory and it has absolutely nothing to do with our claim over that territory of five and a half miles, then why was that question brought into the agreement between Burma and India at all?

Shri M. C. Chagla: For a very good reason; that we wanted to reserve our right. If we had not said that, it might have been argued that we have accepted the Chinese claim to these five and a half miles. It was with some difficulty that we persuaded Burma to agree to this, because there was already the Sino-Burmese agreement. We did not want our claim to these five and a half miles prejudiced.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is whether a blade of grass grows there or not!

12.59 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, on the general discussion of the budget, there are still 2 hours and 29 minutes for the Congress, and 1 hour and 24 minutes for the Opposition; so, 3 hours and 53 minutes still remain. So, I would suggest that we allow the discussion to continue till about 2 P.M. tomorrow and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister may start the reply at about 2.30 or 3 P.M. tomorrow. (Interruption). So, at 5 P.M. the hon. Deputy Minister will reply.

An hon. Member: Today?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, at 3 p.m. That will give some time for more speakers to have their chance. The Congress has got 2 hours and 29 minutes more. Today we have got so many other things too.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Sishila Nayar.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals, which have been given all kinds of derogatory names by the members opposite. The budget has been by and large welcomed by the people as reflected by the reports in the press. It has been described both as a pragmatic and positive budget.

Some of my friends from the right as well as from the left are dissatisfied because the budget is not revolutionary and radical. They would have liked to see drastic remedies for curing the present ills of our economy. The economy of the country is no doubt seriously sick, but may I, as a physician, remind my friends that drastic remedies can prove most dangerous in a seriously ill patient. It is necessary to build the inner strength of the patient first, so that drastic remedies will not end in disaster. That needs very careful nursing. The budget that the Finance Minister has brought forward has tried to do that. It has been described as a status quo budget. It was necessary to bring such a budget in order to nurse our economy to a stage when it can stand more radical treatment. It is best that any Finance Minister could have brought under the present conditions.

The two most urgent and essential needs of our day are to curb the rise of prices and to increase production both in the fields and in the factories. The decision of the Finance Minister not to indulge in deficit financing should help in controlling the runaway prices to some extent although I agree that it cannot be the whole answer. The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar has argued that Rs. 135 crores or so which is the PL 480 component of the budget is nothing but deficit financing. I think we will have to accept that. But, at the same time, it must be accepted that if another Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores had been added to the deficit financing, the burden would have been much greater and the inflationary effect would have been much worse.

The Finance Minister has analysed the causes of the present financial crisis in a very lucid and convincing manner. Neither he nor the Government are responsible for the prolonged drought or for the increased defence requirements. The two conflicts were forced on us, they are not of our seeking, and we have got to be ready to defend ourselves. We cannot afford to relax on that front in the world situation as it is today. The drought, all will agree, is an act of God and we have to face the situation in the best manner possible.

The Finance Minister is not responsible for devaluation and the ills flowing therefrom. He criticised it in the strongest terms as many others from this side and the other side of the House have done over and over again. But devaluation is something which cannot be undone. It has been said that when you scramble an egg you cannot unscramble it, however much you may wish to do so. The only way to undo the evil effect of devaluation, is to produce more and more and at prices which are competitive so that we can afford to export more and more. In order to be able to do so the prices of our goods have to be reasonable and the quality also has to be good and dependable.

There is urgent need to study why the prices are so much higher in India, say, as compared with another Asian country—Japan. Is it bad management, is it poor planning or is it inefficiency of our workers? I know one thing and that is, that our workers are not being paid more than in other parts of the world, and I know too that we have the brains, the skills and the ability to do as well as any other people anywhere else in the world. Then what is wrong? It must be discovered.

I think our planning needs a very careful review. We have to think in terms of the needs and requirements of the common man, put him at the centre and plan to meet his needs, his development, his requirements. The

aspect has been neglected in our five year plans.

I welcome the suggestion that wages should be linked with productivity. I was very glad to find that no less a person than Shri Dange suggested that there should be incentives in the form of salary plus bonus connected with production. It is a matter which is worth pursuing and I hope the Finance Minister will see to it that this suggestion is implemented.

I wish to make another suggestion regarding export incentives. We have made this process rather complex. Different incentives are given for different types of products to be exported, and the system as it has been prevailing has given rise to many abuses. There are very reliable reports that people have drawn these incentives both in money here as well as in foreign exchange without exporting or, if they have exported, without selling the exported goods because the foreign exchange they get in return for the so called exports is enough to make up and give them good returns even if the goods exported are thrown in the sea.

In Pakistan, Sir, they are using a different method. They give incentive at a different point. They give incentive at the point when the foreign exchange is deposited in their bank, equivalent of the Reserve Bank of India. For every Rs. 100 worth of foreign exchange that any party brings, he is given something like Rs. 120 which is an incentive in itself besides, 20 per cent of the foreign exchange they are entitled to get for imports. This prevents anybody from cheating, fake exports and all that type of thing. I think it is necessary to review our system. If their system is working better than our system, there is no harm in our learning from their experience and shifting the incentive from the point of export to the point of actual deposit of foreign exchange with the Reserve Bank. We should also simplify the whole scheme

so as to avoid the possibilities of abuse.

The prime need of the day is to produce goods at a cost which is within the purchasing power of the consumer. Hazari Report has also said that more output at less cost, if possible, has become more important than licensing additional capacity and, further, that additional output comes from existing rather than new units. Let us fully utilize the capacity that we have, expand where necessary and amalgamate uneconomic units so that there is larger production per unit which will and should lower the cost of production so that what we produce can be lifted without delay, releasing money for more production. I understand, today, there are goods worth crores of Rs. lying in the godowns, whether it be with HMT or the textile mills or elsewhere. Why has this happened? I think it is very largely due to the high prices and the lower purchasing capacity of the people and also some kind of rigidity, some kind of inelasticity, so that our planning is not adapted and immediately attuned to the needs of society. The result is that the goods that we produce are not consumed and lie about in godown.

The increase in burden on the common man through the increase of indirect taxes is also too much. The rise of direct taxes from Rs. 173 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 640 crores in 1967-68 is very much lower than the increase in indirect taxes from Rs. 224 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,857 crores in 1967-68. I agree that there is no escape from indirect taxes, but should the ratio be so high as it is? I hope the Finance Minister will think in terms of putting more burden on those who can bear it in future, and that can be done by giving more attention to direct taxes and by putting less burden on the common man through indirect taxes.

Indirect taxes too have to be very carefully selected. I am glad that the Finance Minister has tried to do so and I congratulate him for that. Tea,

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coffee and tobacco are no doubt used by the common man but it will do them no serious harm if they do not take these or reduce their consumption. They need food more than tobacco and the like. I see Shri Manoharan shaking his head. I also like a cup of good South Indian coffee like him, but I can say that a little bit of buttermilk will do more good to the health of the consumer than the milk put in a cup of tea or coffee. But the case of footwear falls in a different category. We would like our people to use footwear. There is such an extensive incidence of hook-worm disease in this country, that people should not go bare-foot. So, any increase in the price of shoes is not desirable. I would like the Finance Minister to ensure that at least shoes up to the value of Rs. 15 or so are not taxed. That will give some relief to the poorer section of our society.

Similarly, the Finance Minister may please consider the effect of the tax on petrol and diesel on the farmers who are using pumps for agricultural purposes, and engines both for irrigation and many other purposes. Food production is our central need and nothing should happen to put any obstacle in its way.

Food is the crux of the matter. I am glad that more provision has been made in the Budget for this item, but I doubt if what has been provided is enough to meet the needs, particularly the credit need, of the cultivator. If we do not give him credit and he has to take it from the moneylender, will he not sell his goods to the man from whom he has borrowed rather than to the Government? It is very necessary to free him from the moneylender. Whatever the Government gives to him in the form of loans, taccavi and various other types of payments, why do we not collect that in terms of product rather than in terms of money? I have said this before and I say it again, why do we force him to sell his product to somebody, collect

the money and then pay to us, and then we go to him for procurement of foodgrains separately? Let our procurement drive be such that he pay all that he owes us in terms of his product. He will be happy then and the State Government will be able to collect what they need.

It is necessary that every village and every block has good godowns. 20 per cent of our product is wasted through insects, rats and the like. If we can save that, we can become self-sufficient in food today. We need not wait till 1970-71. I would rather see that all other construction stops, if necessary, if there are not enough funds, but let us have proper ratproof godowns in every place so that we can stop the wastage of food and we can become self-supporting and have our self-respect restored.

It was rather painful for me to hear country after country, from Africa, Asia and other places, get up in a recent conference that I attended, and say quite openly and bluntly that no country that cannot feed itself, can expect to be respected by other countries and nations. Therefore I plead that we stop this wastage of our foodgrains so that we can become self-supporting in food.

There are two or three things necessary to create a psychology of production in the farmer. He should certainly own the land that he tills and he should be certain that if he produces more the price will not fall as happens in so many cases and is happening even now, last year, I am told it happened in the Punjab where they produced more and the prices fell. Why should the farmers put more money and effort into producing more if that is going to lead to a fall in price?

Secondly, as I have said already, wastage should stop, whether it is wastage by leaving food on the plate, or through insects and rats or in transport. All these are avoidable,

and we should do everything possible to avoid such wastage.

It is a fact that we had a 7 to 8 per cent growth rate out of our agricultural effort in the Second Plan, but in the Third Plan the total growth rate was 3.5 per cent. That is really causing all our trouble. Let us try to get back to a growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent through agriculture and agro-industries and the other things will naturally also come forward because the farmer will have more money, he will buy more and the goods produced in the factories etc. will sell more.

Sir, is it necessary to go on with this food-zoning? This zoning has really done more to discourage the feeling of oneness in the country than anything else. The example of the European Economic Community is before us. How when they removed the barriers, trade flourished, how the economy flourished and they have gone rapidly forward? And here we are; within our own country we are making these islands and barriers and are ruining our own economy with these zones. I really would like to see that this aspect receives urgent attention and food zones are done away with so that we feel that we have one country and behave like citizens of one country. Of course, in some areas prices may rise a little; in others they will fall. But, ultimately, they will equalise themselves. I have no doubt about it.

We have provided Rs. 38 crores for drought relief. I welcome it; it is necessary. But let it go into projects of more permanent nature, as far as possible, whether it is tubewells or anything else, which will enable us to face the future droughts with more confidence. Let us make use of all the water, whether it is sewage from flush latrines or whether it is rain water or water from any other source. I think, it can be done. I have seen in Nairobi beautiful ponds looking like lakes. They were all drainage of the town collected together and that water was being used for irrigation purposes giving luscious crops. Let us spend

a little money on this. It will give us good sanitation, good health and also more food. We should make use of all this water which today largely goes to waste.

Our Central Food Technological Laboratory, Mysore, has produced beautiful sacks which are insect-proof and rat-proof. We are produce these sacks on a large scale so that every farmer, and every housewife, has a few such sacks in which food-grains can be kept and thus avoid wastage. It should be possible to do it. More than anything else, we need determination that we will be self-supporting and self-sufficient. I was in Switzerland, recently, and I learnt that before the last War, Switzerland used to import 75 per cent of its food. During the war, they could not import, and became self-sufficient in food. How did they do it? They grew potato everywhere and they used the whole grain, the coarse grain, the millets and all that they grew and made it into bread. We are proposing to have some bakeries. Let us have whole meal bread—South Indians may not know to prepare chapaties but they all like bread—and everyone will eat bread. Let us put Rs. 118 crores subsidy into bread instead of putting it in foodgrains. We should stop refining grains into maida and even stop using sieve so that we can try to have as much out of food-grains as possible and waste as little as possible. Self-sufficiency in food is the crux, the bed-rock, of our self-respect, our prestige as a nation.

Industrial production must also increase. For that, the Finance Minister has provided concessions on corporate tax to small scale industries and increased the tax holiday to low profitability units from 6 years to 8 years. That should prove helpful provided bogus concerns can be weeded out and not allowed to take benefit of this type of tax concession.

Multiplicity of varieties of production should also be avoided. We heard from one of the hon. Members opposite that 11 types of spare parts in

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textile mills prevented their standardisation and production within the country. I have had the same experience with regard to X-rays. I know the problems that multiplicity of varieties causes. Therefore, the proposal to modify the tax liabilities under the present law in the case of one company amalgamating with another and in the case of shareholders of the amalgamating units, so as to facilitate merger of uneconomic units, should help in preventing this type of multiplication of varieties of production, which confuse the consumer on the one hand, as in the case of drugs, and also lead to higher prices due to lower production per unit.

I believe in encouraging the public sector in every way. May I bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the drugs produced in some of the public sector undertakings, say, at Rishikesh and instruments in the Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras, are twice or even more costlier than those produced in the private sector? Why should the common man or the health services bear this burden? It is because they acquire large areas, have beautiful townships and all the welfare services which add to the costs—I like the welfare services, and we should have them. But let that burden be on the welfare services budget rather than on the cost of production thus adding to the cost of the products and putting the burden on the common man. I like the public sector to really do well and, I think, it is very necessary.

What is really essential is that our people should have confidence that something can be done and is being done to improve their living conditions. It is the crisis of confidence more than the economic crisis that is coming in the way of our getting over the present difficulties. If we can restore that confidence, if we can devote one or two Plans to the development of human resources and the restoration of confidence in the hearts of our people, that if they have to under-

go hardships, it is so that their children will have a better future, we can soon overcome our present difficulties. I am sure, the people of this country who rose to great heights of sacrifice self discipline under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle will be able to do the same for attaining economic independence and prosperity and solidarity of the country.

डा० अ० ग० सोनार (रामटेक):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन से लगातार बजट पर बहस हो रही है और जो यह बजट अपने सामने आया उस का साथ देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस देश में आज जो परिस्थिति है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज सूखे के कारण अन्न की समस्या बहुत ही भीषण रूप में हमारे सामने खड़ी है। साथ ही साथ उन के मूल्य भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस देश में यह जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हुआ है वह बिल्कुल ऐसे ढंग से बनाया गया है कि इसके सिवाय दूसरा बजट हम ला ही नहीं सकते। बहुत से लोगों ने इसी को ऐंटी पीपुल बजट कहा है, किसी ने इस को ऐंटी सोशल कहा है भले भले नाम इसके रखे लेकिन देश के अन्दर आज संख्या आप देखिए और आज की आर्थिक परिस्थिति को देखिए तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि इस से अच्छा, इस से बढ़िया कोई और बजट आ ही नहीं सकता था। इस दृष्टि से हमें देखना चाहिए।

सब से अधिक जो आज हमारे सामने समस्या है वह है खाद्यान्न की समस्या। लगातार हम बहस कर रहे हैं कि खाद्यान्न की स्थिति इस देश में जल्दी से जल्दी दुस्त हो जाय। लेकिन यह जो दुस्त होने की बात है वह सिर्फ किसान ही कर सकता है। आप देखते हैं इस में खाद्यान्न के बारे में काफी व्यवस्था है तब भी जो किसान यह खाद्यान्न पैदा करता है उस के बारे में इन्सेन्टिव की बात जब आती है वह जो इनपुट्स रखता है उस को ख्याल में रखते हुए जो अनाज का भाव है उस को देखना चाहिए और इन सब

बीजों को सोचना चाहिए। हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि किसान का जो गत्सा पैदा होता है, यह पिघीट है, यह बेसिक बीज है और अगर यह गत्सा पैदा करना है तो सही ढंग से इस के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं देखता हूँ चाहे कोई विरोधी दल का माननीय सदस्य हो या इस दल का हो सभी कहते हैं कि बार फुटिंग के ऊपर इस धन्न की समस्या को लेना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं हमेशा देखता हूँ। धाज धाप देखिए कि जैसे धाज-कल घेराव के दिन हैं या बन्ध के दिन हैं, तो ऐसे दिनों में किसान भी धरार सोच से कि हम भी बन्ध करते हैं तो फिर एक नयी समस्या धाप के सामने पैदा हो सकती है। ऐसी दृष्टि से धाप देखिए, किसान को क्या इन्सेन्टिव धाज धाप देते हैं? हम ने बहुत सी सुविधाएँ बैंकों के लिए दी हैं, कुछ पैसा दिया है। लेकिन यह जो मजबूत है खाद्यान्न का, एथीकल्चर का वह स्टेट का है। धाज कई स्टेट धपनी धपनी समस्याएँ हल कर रही हैं। हम यहाँ से सिर्फ मदद देते हैं लेकिन हर स्टेट में बार फुटिंग पर जो किसान खाद्यान्न पैदा करता है उस को इन्सेन्टिव दिया है या नहीं, यह देखना चाहिए। हम ने बहुत सी बातें रखी हैं। हम फर्टिलाइजर देते हैं या और सहायता देते हैं। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले डाक्टर लोहिया जी ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि हम वानटियस देते हैं, बार फुटिंग पर यह काम होना चाहिए। लेकिन वानटियस से यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। जो धनाज पैदा करता है उस को इन्सेन्टिव मिलना चाहिए। धाज क्या होता है? किसान को जितनी बीजे लेनी होती हैं, मंहगी मिलती है चाहे फर्टिलाइजर हो, चाहे लोहा हो, चाहे कुएँ के लिए सीमेंट हो, सब बीजे उसे मंहगी मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक हम धनाज के भाव निश्चित नहीं करते तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती

है। धनाज वह ज्यादा पैदा करता है तो भाव घट जाता है। पंजाब में ऐसा हुआ और बाकी स्टेटों में भी हुआ। तो पहली बीजे यह करनी है कि धनाज का भाव में निश्चित करना होगा कि जो गत्सा वह पैदा करेगा वह निश्चित रूप से किम भाव पर बिकेगा। हमारे स्टेट महाराष्ट्र ने इस बारे में कुछ तरक्की की है। उन्होंने कुछ भाव निश्चित कर दिए हैं। यह इन्सेन्टिव उसे मिला है। हम सोचते हैं, अभी थोड़े दिन पहले ही महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने यह इन्सेन्टिव दिया है और कहा है कि हम थोड़े दिन में ही सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो जायेंगे। इस ढंग से धाप जब तक जो पैदा करता है उसे कुछ इन्सेन्टिव नहीं देते हैं, उसके प्रति धाप जब तक कुछ नहीं करते हैं, तब तक प्रगति होने वाली नहीं है। यहाँ कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेटों का मामला है, स्टेट इस सम्बन्ध में काम करती हैं, हम तो उन को सलाह देते हैं, उन को कुछ पैसा देते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर देते हैं, लेकिन हमारी स्टेटों ने क्या किया? जब तक हर स्टेट का धपने किसानों के प्रति रुख नहीं बदलता है, तब तक यह काम नहीं होगा। इसी दृष्टि को सामने रख कर हम को अपनी खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करना है, हर स्टेट में इसके बारे में प्रोग्राम बनना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि धन स्टेटों में दूसरे पक्षों की भी सरकारें बनी हैं, लेकिन चाहे यह पक्ष हो धपवा वह पक्ष हो जब तक किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव नहीं दिया जायेगा, यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उन को जो इन-पुट्स रहता है, जो खर्चा में लगता है उस का ठीक रिटर्न उन को मिलना चाहिये। धाप जो तकावी देते हैं, जो उन को सोन बिद्या जाता है, वह उन को धासानी से नहीं मिल पाता है, उन तक वह पैसा पहुँचते पहुँचते बहुत कम हो जाता है। इस लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जिससे उन को

[डा० प्र० ग० सोनार]

पैसा धासानी से मिल सके। मेरा ऐसा क्या है कि यदि ये सब व्यवस्थाएं ठीक हो जायें, तो हमारे देश के किसान इतना गल्ता पैदा कर सकते हैं, कि उस से हमारा काम धासानी से चल सकता है—लेकिन जो बीमारी है, उसका हल दूसरे ढंग से सोचते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

ये जो समस्याएं आज हमारे देश के सामने हैं पहले जमाने में धन की समस्या हमारे देश में नहीं थी। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा जो प्लानिंग दुष्प्र है, वह गलत दुष्प्र है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता, हो एकता है कि कुछ गलतियां उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हुई हों लेकिन प्लान गलत नहीं था। आप पहले प्लान को देखिये—उस में फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ी है, चाहे बढ़ोतरी की परसेन्टेज कुछ कम हो, लेकिन बढ़ी है। दूसरे प्लान का रुख इण्डस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन की तरफ जाने से हम उसी पैस को कीप-अप नहीं कर सके और आज यह नई समस्या हमारे देश के सामने खड़ी हो गई। हमारा देश ऐसा विशाल देश है, जिस में हम सब लोग इकट्ठे बैठते हैं, यहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन में खेती करने के बाद, इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज होने के बाद भी आज गल्ले के लिये दूसरे देशों की तरफ देखना पड़ता है—यह क्यों है? इस दृष्टि से आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये, किसान को इपीटस दीजिये, जो उस का इन-पुट्स रहता है, उसका भाव बढ़ाइये, तब यह समस्या तेजी से हल हो सकेगी।

आज कई चीजों पर हमने टैक्सेशन लगाये हैं। बेल्फोर स्टेट में टैक्स लगाना बहुत जरूरी होना है, क्योंकि कोई भी बेल्फोर स्टेट टैक्स के बिना नहीं चल सकती। टैक्स आपको लगाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन उसका रिटर्न भी देना पड़ेगा। टैक्स होना जरूरी है, लेकिन उसका जो रिटर्न मिलता है, वह जिस ढंग से निम्नता चाहिये, वह

नहीं होता है। यदि आप चाय जैसी चीज को टैक्स से छोड़ देते तो अच्छा था, उसकी जगह किसी दूसरी चीज को देखते। लेकिन ऐसी चीज जिसकी डेली-यूज में आवश्यकता पड़ती है टैक्स में नहीं लानी चाहिये थी। आपने पावर लूमज पर टैक्स बढ़ाया है जो कोई 400-500 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाता है और उससे एक नई समस्या देश के सामने पैदा हो गई है। जहाँ जहाँ पर पावर लूमज का धंधा चलता है, वह करीब करीब खम होने जा रहा है। इस ढंग से वे कोई दूसरा धंधा नहीं चला सकेंगे, इस निये में ग्रंथ-मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता है कि उनकी तरफ उनको ख्याल करना चाहिये।

उसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों रिपोर्ट के बारे में यहाँ पर काफी चर्चा ई है, उसमें अनेकों टीकाओं की गई है, लेकिन एक खास टीका उसमें इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में है, उस की तरफ आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं देखना चाहिये कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हमारी क्या-क्या गलतियाँ हैं, उनको हम किस तरह से दुरुस्त कर सकते हैं। जब कोई सरकार चलती है तो यह कहना कि उस में कोई गलती नहीं होगी, मैं इसे नहीं मानता, गलती अवश्य होती है, लेकिन उस गलती को ठीक करना, उस को दुरुस्त करना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे यहाँ जा आर्थिक सकल है, व तथो के मन्थ बढ़ते हैं, इस की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। कपास भाव जब उस का किमान पैदा करना है, तब कम रहते हैं, लेकिन जब वह कपास किसान के पास से हमारे के पास अर्थात् व्यापारी के पास चली जाती है, तब उसकी बेल्ज का भाव बढ़ जाता है। जब तक वह किसान के पास रहती है उसका सीलिंग प्राइस कम रहता है, उस को कम

भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है लेकिन उसके हाथ से दूसरे के हाथ में जाते ही बाम बढ़ जाते हैं। एक और परिस्थिति भी है कि हमारी कपास हमारे देश में नहीं चल सकती है, हमको बाहर की कपास अच्छी लगती है, इस लिये हमको बाहर से कपास इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है—इस चीज का भी अध्ययन ध्यान से करना होगा। किसान ने कपास को 1100 रु० में बेचा, लेकिन व्यापारी के पास पहुंचने के बाद उसका भाव 1700 रु० हो गया। जब इस तरह से भाव बढ़ जाता है तो मिल वाले डेपूटेशन लेकर सरकार के पास जाते हैं कि कपास का भाव बढ़ गया है, इस लिये कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाओ। लेकिन जो उसको पैदा करता है, उस को कम पैसा मिलता है—आज जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की बेसिक इण्डस्ट्री किसानी है, हमारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसानी करते हैं—लेकिन उसका लाभ उन को नहीं मिल पाता, उसका लाभ दूसरे उठा ले जाते हैं, किसान वही का वही रह जाता है। वह अनाज पैदा करता है, लेकिन उसे खाने के लिये चावल भी नहीं मिलता, बीमार के लिये भी आज देहानो में चावल नहीं मिलता, आप गहरों को देखिये—शहर में कभी चावल या शक्कर कम हो तो लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में देहान के लिये हम क्या करते हैं। जो हिन्दुस्तान की बेसिक इण्डस्ट्री है, जो हिन्दुस्तान खेती पर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन उसके खेती करने वालों के लिये क्या हो रहा है, उस को क्या मिल रहा है, किस ढंग से मिल रहा है, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज की परिस्थिति में इस से कोई अच्छा बजट बन नहीं सकता, लेकिन हम जो सविस्ती निकाल कर देते हैं, जो रुपया निकाल कर देते हैं, उसको दूसरे ढंग से खर्च कीजिये। आप सविस्ती के द्वारा

अनाज के भाव को कम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अनाज का भाव कम नहीं हो पाता। आपको नया तरीका अद्वितीय करने किसान को उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट को सपोर्ट करते हुए, प्रार्थना से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे मुभावों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

श्री. ज्योतिशंकर शर्मा (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूँ जब से इस सत्र का आरम्भ हुआ है, हमारा अधिकांश समय खाद्य समस्या की चर्चा में ही बीता है। मेरे अन्य दो मित्रों ने भी जो अभी अभी बोल चुके हैं इसी विषय इसी की विशेष चर्चा की है और कल साननीय अगोक मेहता जी भी जब वे इस बजट पर बोल रहे थे, तब उन्होंने भी इसी सम्बन्ध में काफी बातें कही थीं। उन्होंने सदन के सामने आकड़ों का एक बड़ा जजाल सा खड़ा कर दिया। वे 'लानिंग मिनिस्टर' हैं, आकड़ों से माहिर हैं। उन्होंने अपने आकड़ों से बताया कि गत 16 वर्षों में बिहार में मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन के अन्तर्गत 14 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन लाई गई और माइनर इरिगेशन के अन्दर 31.6 मिलियन एकड़। यदि हम इन दोनों अंकों को मिलाये तो हम देखते हैं कि 45.6 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन आज इरिगेशन के तहत वेबल बिहार में आ जाती है। अब यदि हम थोड़ा सा हिसाब लगा कर देखे—यदि हम कम से कम 2 मन प्रति एकड़ के हिमाब से ही पैदावार का अनुमान लगायें मैं नहीं समझता कि सिंचाई की गई जमीन में इस से क्या कम पैदा हो सकता है—तो हमारे समूचे देश की अन्न की समस्या देवल बिहार की पैदावार से हल हो जानी चाहिये। आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट हमारे सामने आकड़ें रखती है, समस्याओं का समाधान कागजों पर करती है, लेकिन असल में क्षेत्रों में जाकर, जिलों में जाकर नहीं देखती है कि वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है।

[श्री बैशीलकर शर्मा]

यह धान की समस्या हमारे देश के सामने नहीं नहीं है, यह समस्या हमारे सामने तब से है, जब से हम स्वतंत्र हुए हैं—तब से यह हमारे सामने मुह बाये खड़ी है, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 20 वर्षों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी तथा दिन-रात इस सदन में इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होते हुए भी हम इस समस्या के समाधान के नजदीक तक नहीं पहुँच सके ? समस्या जितनी कठिन समझी जाती है, समा कीजियेगा, यदि मैं आप के द्वारा सदन में निवेदन करूँ कि यह उतनी कठिन नहीं है तो गलत नहीं होगा। इस समस्या को हम दो प्रकार से हल कर सकते हैं। एक तो धान का अधिक उत्पादन करके और दूसरे उम की खात को कम करके हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के पुजारी हैं और वे जानते हैं कि जब तक हम पेट की बीमारी ठीक नहीं करते तब तक हमारी अन्य बीमारियाँ हम को घेरे रहेंगी। लेकिन आज पेट की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर सके हैं और आज हमारी जितनी और अन्य बीमारियाँ हैं सब उसी के कारण है। हमारे यहां फेक्टरिया में धेराव होते हैं, व्यापारियों और मजदूरों में वैमनस्य है, उनके बीच दंगल होते हैं, और लड़ाई झगड़े होते हैं। उन सबों का मूल क्या है। उनके मूल में यह पेट और धान की समस्या है। यदि हम धान अपने मजदूरों को ठीक समय पर और ठीक भावों पर दे सके तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कोई इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट या और कोई इसी तरीके के झगड़े पैदा ही नहीं होंगे। किन्तु इस समस्या का समाधान हम नहीं कर सके। मेरी तुच्छ धारणा में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमें सब से पहले केवल धान के अधिक उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। लेकिन हम स्वतंत्रता की चका-चौंध में अपने रास्ते का भूल गये और हम ने नकल करनी शुरू की पश्चिमी देशों की जिनका बानावर्ण अलग है, जिनके लोगों की प्रकृति

अलग है और जिनकी समस्याएं अलग हैं। उन का अंधाधुंध अनुकरण करने के कारण हम ने यहां तरह तरह के मुद्दों में खोल दिये जिनकी हमें कतई आवश्यकता नहीं थी और अपना खर्चा बढ़ा दिया लेकिन अपनी आमदनी की ओर नहीं देखा। आज हमारे किसानों की 20 वर्षों बाद भी वही अवस्था है जैसी कि पहले थी और वह उतना ही प्रति एकड़ पैदा करता है जितना 20 वर्ष पहले करता था। स्वतंत्रता के पहले भी उनके खेतों में पानी की कमी थी आज 20 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारे किसानों की वही पुकार है कि हमें पानी दीजिये उनका कहना है कि हमें फर्टिलाइजर नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। वे केवल पानी चाहते हैं। उनका और कहना है कि उन्हें आप के ये बड़े बड़े बोखारों के गट्टी प्लांट्स नहीं चाहिये, उन्हें आप के सिवरी के कारखाने नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें चाहिये अपने खेतों की पाम धान के लिए पानी और केवल पानी। फिर आप देखेंगे कि किन प्रकार आप के पेट की जवाला धान में ममय हो सकेंगे।

अभी हाल में एक फ्रेव सज्जन प्रकालग्रस्त ब लूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों पर गये थे और वह दौरा करते हुए मेरा क्षेत्र बाका के कटोरिया इलाके की तरफ भी गये थे तो उन्होंने वहां की जमीन को कहा था कि कटोरिया और देवघर के बीच की जमीन कुछ पथरीली अवश्य है। लेकिन वह बहुत सुंदर जमीन है और उसे केवल पानी चाहिए और यदि उस जमीन का उचित मात्रा में पानी मिल जाय तो वहां पर दो, तीन फसलें अच्छी तरह पैदा की जा सकती है। हमें चाहिए था कि हम ट्यूबवेलों की व्यवस्था करते। हमारे यहां हिमाच्छादित हिमालय है जहां पानी का प्रचुर स्रोत है और नीचे धरतीमाता के अन्दर अनन्त जलराशि भी पड़ी है। यदि हम

इन दोनों का उपयोग कर सकने तो आज हमारी ऐसी खराब खस्ता हालत न होती।

इस भीषण अकाल की विभीषिका का आभास तो बिहार नालों की तो कम से कम भक्तूबर में ही मिल गया था और उन दिनों मैं जब पूजा की छुट्टियों में सागलपुर के क्षेत्रों में घूम रहा था तो वहाँ की अवस्था को देखकर उस समय मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था कि कुछ ही दिनों में बिहार में अकाल की बड़ी भयंकर समस्या आने वाली है और उस का समाधान यदि आप बार लंबिल पर नहीं करेंगे तो उस का समाधान सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। उन का उत्तर भी बड़ा सतोषजनक था लेकिन मैं क्या देखता हूँ? हुआ कुछ भी नहीं। आज खेतों को पटाने की बात तो छोड़िये हमारे पीने के पानी के लिए भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज बिहार की नदियों में, बिहार के तानाबों में पीने का पानी भी नहीं है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई स्वदेशी के भक्त हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा ली थी कि वह केवल स्वदेशी का ही व्यवहार करेंगे। हम लोगो ने भी बहुत से लोगों ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हम स्वदेशी का पालन करेंगे और स्वदेशी ही अपने काम में लायेंगे लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हम विदेशी अन्न विदेशों से ले रहे हैं। यह कैसी विड बना है कि हम विदेशी अन्न पर जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई स्वदेशी के व्यवहार के लिए प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध हैं और बैसा न होकर यहाँ विदेशी अन्न का व्यवहार हो रहा है तो आखिर इस का क्या कोई प्रायश्चित्त किया जा रहा है? आज के दिन अगर बापू जी होते तो वह हमें यह कहते कि इस प्रतिज्ञा के प्रायश्चित्त-स्वरूप तुम्हें उपवास करना चाहिए। तुम्हें अर्जुन की तरह प्रायश्चित्तस्वरूप अग्नि में प्रवेश करना चाहिए। अर्जुन की भी एक बार इसी तरीके से प्रतिज्ञा भंग हुई थी और उसने

प्रायश्चित्तस्वरूप अग्नि में प्रवेश करने का संकल्प किया था। मैं तो यही सलाह दूंगा कि आज हमारे जितने ऐसे लोग हैं कांग्रेसी हों अथवा और भी जाँकि स्वदेशी के लिए प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध थे उन्हें प्रायश्चित्तस्वरूप अपने को अग्नि में डाल कर अग्निदाह संस्कार कर देना चाहिए। इस तरह से उन का प्रायश्चित्त भी हो जायेगा और देश के लिए। फकी अन्न भी बच जायगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में उतनी लकड़ी नहीं है जो हम सबो के लिए काफी हो लेकिन गंगा, यमुना में जो अथाह जन भरा पड़ा है वह उस के लिए काफी होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ऐसा होना मुश्किल है इसलिए इस का एक दूसरा उपाय और है वह यह कि जैसे हमें माननीय श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने बतलाया था जय जवान और जय किसान का नारा देते हुए कि एक रास्ता यह है कि हम कम से कम महीने में चार दिन या दो दिन का उपवास करें। आज उन के जाने के साथ-साथ हम उन के इस कथन को भूल गये, हम उन के जय जवान और जय किसान के अन्तर्गत जो उस में निहित सिद्धान्त थे उन को हम भूल गये उन्होंने हम को बतलाया था कि भिक्षुक के रूप में जीवित रहने से कहीं अच्छा है मर जाना। लेकिन मरना आसान नहीं है। उस के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम कुछ दिन उपवास करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने अन्न की हमारे पास कमी है वह अगर हम कुछ दिन उपवास करें, महीने में चार दिन उपवास कर लिया करे तो हमारी अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

अब मैं दो, चार बातें बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने हमारे सामने एक संतुलित बजट उपस्थित किया है। उस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन बजट को संतुलित करना एक चीज है और एक पॉकेट से निकाल कर दूसरी पॉकेट में डालना यह दूसरी चीज है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बेंशीखंकर शर्मा : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त किये दे रहा हूँ ।

चूँकि घटी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप बजा चुके हैं इसलिए मैं अब काम की दो एक बात पर आना चाहता हूँ । माननीय मंत्री जी ने संवर्धन 194 ए के रूप में नई धारा बना कर हमारे सामने रखी है । उस में एक नये तरह का टैक्स लोगो पर लगाया है । उनकी बिम्बा टैक्स कलैक्शन की है, लोग ठीक समय पर टैक्स अदा करें, लेकिन वह टैक्स ठीक समय पर लोग अदा करें, उसके लिए उन्होंने जो रवैया अख्तियार किया है वह समर्थोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता । इस समय मैं उन फीगर्स में नहीं जाऊंगा लेकिन मैं उस की प्रैक्टिकल साइड के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा । जैसा मैंने कहा जो यह नई धारा उन्होंने बनाई है उस के मुताबिक व्याज और कमीशन प्रोफेशनल फीस पर 15 प्रतिशत और 22 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से इनकम-टैक्स ऐंट मोस काटने की की गई है । इस के मुताबिक एक हमारा नवयुवक चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट है मुम्बिल से 20,000 रुपये पैदा करता है, 10,000 उसका खर्च हो जाता है और उसके बाद उस के पास 10,000 रुपये बचता है । अब 10,000 पर टैक्स बैसे 561 रुपये लगना चाहिए लेकिन इस धारा के अनुसार जो उस पर टैक्स लगेशा वह होगा 2200 रुपये । उसका 2200 रुपये काटा जायेगा । अब आप ही बताइये कि वह गरीब एकाउंटेंट बेचारा कहा में इतने रुपये देगा ?

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं एक कमीशन एजेंट का देना चाहता हूँ जो एक करोड़ रुपये के माल की बिक्री करता है और जिस पर एक प्रतिशत के हिसाब से उसको एक लाख रुपये कमीशन मिलता है । अब इस एक लाख पर उस के 22000 रुपये काटे जायेंगे । अब उस का इस एक लाख पर करीब 60-70 हजार रुपया इस्टे-

लिमेट और भाडें आदि में खर्च हो जाता है और उसको केवल बचता 30,000 रुपये है जबकि काटा उससे जाता है 22,000 रुपये तो आप ही बताइये कि वह उसे कहा से देगा ?

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो इस में 400 रुपये की छूट प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने बृद्ध माता पिता के भरण पोषण के लिए दी है उस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि 400 रुपये में केवल 20 रुपये की बचत होती है क्योंकि 20 रुपया तो कम से कम बढ़ा जो चाय सिग्रेट आदि पियेगा उस पर जो और नया टैक्स लगा है उसके लिए भी काफी नहीं होगा ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने ऐसे समय पर यह बजट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है अब हमारा देश एक गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है । इस बजट के पेश करने के बाद हमारे सामने बहुत से प्रश्न खड़े होते हैं । यह हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ देश, हमारे देश की करोड़ों गरीब जनता और हमारा देश जो आज अपनी जिन्दगी और मौत के मवाल से लड़ रहा है क्या आज इस प्रकार के बजट से उस संकट से निकल सकता है जिस संकट का मुकाबला हमारा देश कर रहा है ? आज यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि हम अपने देश के सामने घाटे का बजट पेश करने हैं या मुनाफे का बजट पेश करते हैं या सन्तुलित बजट पेश करते हैं । अब प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश के सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान इस प्रकार की आर्थिक व्यवस्था से, इस प्रकार के बजट से हो पायेगा अथवा नहीं । मैं उन लोगो से से हूँ जो समझते हैं कि जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं, जो गरीब मुल्क हैं, अगर उनका विकास होना है तो उनके उत्थान के लिए, उन के

निर्माण के लिये, सारे देश को, सारी जनता को कर का बोझ बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा। अगर देश का भविष्य बनाना है, तो देश की गरीब जनता को भी अपने कंधों पर मुसीबत का भार उठाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हमारा देश जिस आर्थिक विकास की मजिल पर पहुँच चुका है उस में मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है— आज जो हमारा सकट पैदा हो गया है, हमारी कीमतें जिस प्रकार से बढ़ रही हैं, जिस प्रकार से ख़ाद्य सकट आ गया है, उन्हें उम का एहसास है—कि देश की गरीब जनता के कंधों पर हम करो का बोझ ज्यादा न लादे। मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार जब हमने अपने देश के अन्दर अवमूल्यन किया था उम से देश को जो नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, जिस मुसीबत में हमने देश को धक्का दे कर डाल दिया है, उस से उभरने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है। उन्होंने अपने देश के लिये एक बहुत ही गार्डेड बजट पेश करने की कोशिश की है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि काफी या चाय के ऊपर अथवा जूतों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर भी कुछ भार पड़ता है। लेकिन इसके सिवा कोई और चारा हो नहीं सकता था कि हम गरीब जनता के ऊपर इन करो का कुछ बोझ डालें। उस के ऊपर ज्यादा बोझ न डालते हुए जितना कम हो सके उतना बज़ डालें। ऐसी सीमाये लगा सकें जिससे हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा भार न पड़े, इसका प्रयास किया गया है। इसलिये इस बात की शिकायत मुनासिब नहीं होगी कि हमने चाय के ऊपर, काफी के ऊपर या जूतों के ऊपर टैक्स लगा कर गरीब जनता के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा भार डाल दिया है।

आज हमारे सामने जो सकट है उसमें, मैं समझता हूँ, सब से बड़ा संकट हमारे वित्त मंत्री के सामने है और देश के सामने है साधनों का। साधनों का प्रश्न हमारे सामने

सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है, और मैं स्वागत करता यदि इस बजट में 100 या 200 करोड़ रुपये का बजट और बढ़ा होता या 50 फीसदी बजट और बढ़ा होता। मैं उसका स्वागत करता इस लिये कि इस छोटे से बजट से हमारे देश की बड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

आज मवाल उठता है कि जब हमारे सामने साधनों का सकट है, फाइमिंग आफ रिमोसॅज है, तो हम उमका मुकाबला करने कैसे जा रहे हैं। गरीब जनता पर और ज्यादा बोझ डाल कर या दूसरे साधनों में? आज यह बात स्पष्ट है कि गरीब जनता के ऊपर टैक्सेशन का बोझ ज्यादा नहीं डाला जा सकता। गरीब जनता की क्षमता आज की बढती हुई महगाई में ऐसी नहीं रह गई है कि उस पर हम ज्यादा बोझ डालें। फिर साधन कहाँ से आयेगे जिन से हम अपने देश का निर्माण कर सकें?

मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे माननीय लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस प्रकार का भाषण दिया, उस से मुझे डर यह होता है कि उन के सामने केवल दो ही रास्ते दिखलाई पड़ते हैं। एक रास्ता है कि हम बाहरी देशों से मदद ले, दूसरा रास्ता यह दिखलाई पड़ता है कि हम देश की जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी डालें और उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी घातक प्रवृत्ति होगी अगर हमने इस रास्ते को अपनाया। आज इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था ऐसी जगह पर पहुँच गई है जहाँ हमें इस देश के अन्दर एक मौलिक परिवर्तन, रैडिकल रिफॉर्म, करने की ज़रूरत है, और कुछ ऐसी आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ देश में पैदा करने की ज़रूरत है कि हम अपने देश को आगे ले चल सकें।

मैं इस मौके पर साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक अवस्था में

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

राजनीति का तकाजा है, अगर इस देश के अन्दर जनतन्त्र की रक्षा करनी है, इस देश के भविष्य का निर्माण करना है, इस देश की गरीब जनता के असन्तोष को ज्वाला नहीं बढ़ने देना है, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों की रक्षा करनी है और असन्तोष की अग्नि की ज्वाला को और प्रज्वलित नहीं करना है, तो हम इस देश के बड़े बड़े पंजीपतियों के ऊपर, इस देश के सरमायेदारों के ऊपर, जो 75 घराने इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का 40 फी-सदी खा जाते हैं, नियंत्रण करें। आज हम इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, यहाँ की जनता बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि इस देश की आमदनी का 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा 75 बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और इजारेदारों के घरों में जाये। मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री की क्षमता में विश्वास है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर वह इस बात को निश्चित मान लें कि यही रास्ता है तो वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

आज मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि हम अपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। और हमारे वित्त मंत्री में ऐसा करने की सामर्थ्य है। आज यह केवल नारों का मवाल नहीं है। देश की रक्षा करने के लिये हम को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हम कीमतों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकते। कीमते बढ़ती जायेंगी और हमारे बैंक वाले देश की गरीब जनता के साथ मजाक करते रहेंगे। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज वक्त की मांग है। हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीतियों का तकाजा है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये।

आज हमारे देश के भीतर जो राजे महाराजे प्रिवी पर्स पाते हैं और जो एक निहित स्वार्थ विशेष सुविधा सम्पन्न वर्ग हमने आने घर में रख छोड़ा है, आवश्यक है कि उस प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास को समाप्त किया जाये। इसीलिये

हमारी पार्टी की वर्किंग कमेटी ने भी इस बात को कहा कि हमें इस पर नियंत्रण करना है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस बजट में हमें इस बात की दिशा नहीं दिखाई पड़ती। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि यह बात केवल वित्त मंत्री के बलबूते की नहीं है। इस बारे में हमारी पूरी सरकार को निर्णय लेना है। पूरी कैबिनेट को निर्णय करके इसके ऊपर कदम बढ़ाना है। यह बड़े बड़े इजारेदार हमारे देश के लिये एक अभिशाप हैं। हमारे देश की गरीब जनता आज अभिशाप है, परेशान है। आज यह न्याय का तकाजा है, इन्साफ की मांग है, और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के हित के लिये हमें कदम उठाना है और इस बढ़ती हुई इजारे-दारी के ऊपर हिम्मत के साथ और मजबूती से नियंत्रण करना है। अगर आज के वक्त में हम इस फर्ज को अदा कर से चूक गये तो आने वाला इतिहास हमें कोसेगा कि जिस वक्त न्याय का यह तकाजा था कि देश की जनता के हित में यह कदम उठाया जाये, उस को हमने नहीं उठाया।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता श्री मसानी साहब कहते हैं कि इस देश की उन्नति के लिये दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि बोकारो को छोड़ दो, सीमेन्ट के कारपोरेशन को खत्म कर दो। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमने बोकारो का निर्माण क्यों किया? इस देश के भविष्य को बनाने के लिये। मैं श्री मसानी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका की इतनी कोशिश के बावजूद भी हम बोकारो को नहीं छोड़ सके तो मसानी साहब के कहने पर हम बाकारो को छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर इस देश को बनाना है तो यहाँ पर एक बोकारो नहीं 100 बोकारो चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर लोगों के असन्तोष का साध उठा कर ऐसी प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें बढ़ रही हैं जो कि इस देश की प्रगति के दुश्मन हैं, जो इस देश के अन्दर जनतन्त्र की दुश्मन

हैं, जो इस देश की धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दुश्मन हैं, जो इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की दुश्मन हैं। इसका एक ही कारण है कि हमारी गरीब जनता के अन्दर भ्रमन्ताप बढ़ रहा है, और हमको इनको दूर करना है। हमें देखना है कि क्या हम पिछले बीन वर्षों में आगे बढ़े हैं, हमारा देश आगे गया है ?

हमने जिस व्यवस्था को अपनाया है, प्रजातान्त्रिक व्यवस्था को, उस के अन्दर हमारी सीमाये है, उस प्रजातान्त्रिक ढांचे में काम करने पर हमारे ऊपर नियंत्रण लगा हुआ है। अगर हम इन सारी बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें तो हमको पता लगेगा कि देश आगे बढ़ा है। हम 1951 में जितना कच्चा लोहा पैदा करते थे इस देश के अन्दर, आज उससे चौगुना ज्यादा पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम अपने देश के अन्दर 1951 में 1.04 मिलियन टन फिनिश्ट स्टील पैदा करने थे और 1965-66 में 4.6 मिलियन टन पैदा करने लगे। कच्चा लोहा 1951 में 3.7 मिलियन टन होता था, 1965-66 में वह 16.8 मिलियन टन होने लगा। सीमन्ट 1951 में 3.2 मिलियन टन पैदा होता था, 1965-66 में वह 10.8 मिलियन टन होने लगा। हम अपने देश की जनता को प्लानिंग में पहले 11 मीटर फी कस देते थे, आज 15 मीटर फी कस दे रहे हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो मजदूर उद्योगों के अन्दर काम करते हैं उनकी वार्षिक आय 1951 में 883 रु० थी लेकिन आज उनकी वार्षिक आय 1475 रु० है। पहले हमारे देश में केवल 24 मिलियन लड़के लड़कियां स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाती थी, लेकिन आज 68 मिलियन लड़के लड़कियां पढ़ने जा रही हैं। आज हमारा देश आगे गया है, हमने प्रगति की है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देखिये कि एक तरफ मजदूरों की आमदनी 883 रु० से बढ़ कर 1475 रु० तक हो गई है तो दूसरी तरफ क्या हुआ है ? जो खतरा हमारे देश को है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बिरला

साहब की भाजादी से पहले कुल पूंजी तीस करोड़ रुपये थी। भाजादी के बाद बीस साल में उनकी इनकम पंद्रह गुना हो गई है। 330 करोड़ से ज्यादा उनकी पूंजी हो गई है। यह वह पूंजी है जो एकाउंट में साफ दिखाई गई है। ब्लैंक वाली को आप छोड़ दें। यह खतरा है जिस से हमें सावधान रहना है। गरीब और भरीर की बढ़ती हुई खाई को हमें पाटना है। इससे हमारे देश को खतरा है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, समय आ गया है, हम हिम्मत के साथ साथ कदम उठावें।

देश की अगर तरक्की करनी है तो प्रशासन के अन्दर हमें मौलिक सुधार करने होंगे। इस प्लानिंग के युग में, इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में नीकरशाही हमारे सिर पर बैठी हुई है। हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एफीशेंट, आर्नेस्ट और रिसपांसिव होनी चाहिये। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस काम को कुछ दिन पहले अपने हाथ में लिया था। आशा करनी चाहिये कि आने वाले दिनों में वह प्रशासन को योग्य और एफीशेंट बना सकेंगे।

15 hrs.

हमारे सामने खाद्य संकट बहुत बड़ा संकट है। इस संकट के कारण हमारी पूरी आजादी आज खतरे में पड़ी हुई है। हमने लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि 1971 तक हम खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। हमें गल्ला चाहिये कितना ? 1971 में जितनी हमारे देश की आबादी होगी उस आबादी को खिलाने के लिए हमें 120 मिलियन टन गल्ले की जरूरत होगी। इस साल हमारे पास कुल 76 मिलियन टन गल्ला है इतना ही इस साल पैदा हुआ है। बाकी का जो 44 मिलियन टन गल्ला है वह कहां से आएगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक जमीन के ऊपर से सार्वजनिक अवशेषों को खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक किसान को जमीन का मालिक नहीं बनाया जाएगा जब तक किसान को सिंचाई

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक गरीब किसान के लिए कर्ज का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक खाद उनके लिए उपलब्ध नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक जितना हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं नहीं बढ़ा सकेगे। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सामन्ती भ्रष्टाचार जब तक जमीन के ऊपर काबिज रहेगे हमारे देश की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन चीजों के ऊपर इन क्षेत्रों में मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाये जायें।

मार्बजनिक् क्षेत्र को भी इस गंदन में बदनाम करने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है और यह कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। पब्लिक सेक्टर लाभकारी नहीं है हमारे देश में। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस गलत धारणा का निराकरण कर दिया है और उन्होंने बता दिया है कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर किस प्रकार से लाभ उठा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को संवोटाज करने के लिए एक आर्गनाइज्ड कांस्पिरेंसी (संगठित साजिश) देश में हमारे बड़े बड़े जो इजारेदार हैं जो पूजीपति हैं उनकी तरफ से हो रही है। ऐसे लोगों की तरफ से हमें सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। देश की जनता के जीवन में सुधार लाना है तो हमें एक डिनैमिक और प्रोग्रेसिव पब्लिक सेक्टर की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश में भाषा का प्रश्न भी बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की जनता को विश्वविद्यालय तक की शिक्षा आप उनकी मातृभाषा में उपलब्ध कराये। जहाँ तक देश के लिए जिस राष्ट्रीय भाषा, हिन्दी को हमने स्वीकार किया है उसका उत्तरोत्तर इस प्रकार से विकास किया जाना चाहिये कि वह सारे देश को मान्य हो सके।

हमारे देश में उर्दू बोलने वाले भी बहुत

बड़ी संख्या में हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनाव से पहले कहा था कि उर्दू जानने वालों को सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये ताकि उनके बच्चे पढ़ सकें इस भाषा को और उनका दखल प्रशासन में हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र भी लिखे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू बोलने वाली जनता की जो अभिलाषा है उस अभिलाषा को भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं वही से आता हूँ। ये उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत ही गरीब जिले हैं। सन 1960 में जब सारे देश की औसत फी क्म ग्रामद्वनी 340 रुपये थी तब यहाँ के गरीब दो करोड़ इसानों की ग्रामद्वनी 170 रुपये फी क्म थी। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के 28 गरीब जो सब से ज्यादा जिले हैं इन में से ये आठ जिले केवल पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। पूर्वी जिलों के उत्थान के लिए पटेल कमिशन बना था और उसने सिफारिशें की थी। पाकिस्तान के हमले के बाद उन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन को स्थगित कर दिया गया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और माध साध उप प्रधान मंत्री जी से जोकि वित्त मंत्री भी हैं इन गरीब जिलों के विकास के लिए इनके उत्थान के लिए उस कमिशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की मांग करना हूँ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम आर्थिक क्षेत्र में जनता की उन्नति के लिए हिम्मत के साथ उन कदमों को उठावें जिन का देश की सारी जनता स्वागत करे। अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है, इजारेदारी के ऊपर नियंत्रण लगता है, गरीबों के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगता है और देश के अन्दर जो विशेषाधिकार सम्पन्न राजे हैं, महाराजे हैं उनके प्रिवी पसिड को समाप्त किया जाता है तो इन सब कामों का जनता स्वागत करेगी।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker as usual, attacks have been made....

An hon. Member: Sir, you will have to look to both sides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to balance the time between the various parties. That is what I have been doing since yesterday.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, क्या पीलू मोदी साहब उधर चले गए हैं? वे वहां जा कर बैठे हुए हैं।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He was enamoured of the speech. So, he has come to this side.

As usual, Sir, attacks have been made on the public sector and it has been said that it is planning that has led the country to ruins. The previous speaker has emphasised the necessity for the public sector and its need for expansion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request Shri Piloo Mody to take his usual seat? Because, every time he changes seat somebody asks about it.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Sir, you want me to go back?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be very happy if you are there. Wherever you like, you can choose your place.

Shri Piloo Mody: If you request me, I will go back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Shri Panigrahi may continue his speech.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It is true that we are passing through an economic crisis. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister in his budget speech has analysed the spheres of concern. It is a crisis of growth. We have pursued, the country has pursued, during the last 20 years a policy of independent national economic growth and this policy has led us to the present cross-roads. This path has led us

towards the growth of monopolistic control of our vast growing industrial wealth and the monopolists have been able to control over not only the vast industrial wealth of this country but they have also tried to have collaborations with their counterparts in foreign countries and they have negotiated for more and more of foreign collaboration. As has been stated by the Monopolies Commission and revealed by the Hazari Report during the last 20 years by pursuing a policy of independent national economic growth we have given enough opportunity to the private sector and to the private industrialists to prove their worth. If you analyse the report you will find that during the last 20 years while the public sector is expanding and nearly Rs. 2,573 crores have been invested in the public sector, more than Rs. 4,000 crores have been invested in the private sector also. The private sector claim that their return on their investment is 19 per cent whereas the return from the public sector is 2.7 per cent. So, according to their own calculations—I hope the Finance Minister will enlighten us on this point—during the last 20 years they must have had a return of Rs. 500 crores every year at the rate of 19 per cent. If this is a fact, if they have invested Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector and the annual return is 19 per cent, which comes to Rs. 500 crores per year, we would like to know to what extent the private sector has helped in the capital formation of this country, of which we are so badly in need of.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

Besides this investment, it is well known that there are nearly 109 banks in this country. 8 banks are in the public sector and nearly 100 banks are in the private sector. In 1965, according to the figure given by the Reserve Bank of India bulletin, these 100 banks in the private sector had Rs. 2,301 crores of deposits and it

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

comprised 11.5 per cent of the national income of our country. The total credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks went up to Rs. 328.6 crores in 1966.

Then, there is the general insurance. More than Rs. 50 crores are also invested in industries from the general insurance companies. Then, it has been stated in answer to a question recently, that there are Rs. 528 crores of arrears of income-tax. About the annual tax evasion it has been said in this House the other day that the annual tax evasion comes to about Rs. 200 crores. About black money it has also been stated many times and recently it has been said in answer to one question that the disclosure of black money was of the order of Rs. 200 crores though it has been calculated variously that the amount is not less than Rs. 3,000 crores.

So, when the country has so much money by way of income-tax evasion, by way of tax arrears, by way of the banks being under the control of private industrialists and with an investment of Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector having a return of 19 per cent, I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister as to what is their contribution to the economic growth and the capital formation of this country and what is the contribution of the common man.

Then, the LIC and the credit institutions owned by Government also advance credit to the private industrialists. It has been calculated that 60 per cent of the credit of these banking institutions which the Government owns is advanced to the industrialists and only 40 per cent is left for others. When such facilities exist, during the last 20 years what has been the contribution of the private sector as well as of the common man?

If you analyse a little, during the last 20 years of our planning by way

of tax we have collected Rs. 19,173 crores from the people, by way of income-tax we have collected Rs. 3,209 crores, by way of non-tax revenue we have collected Rs. 4,014 crores. You can see the ratio itself. During the last 20 years the common people of India have financed the Plan to the extent of Rs. 19,173 crores and from non-tax sources because of the public sector industry and all these things we have had Rs. 4,014 crores. What is the contribution of the corporate sector by way of income-tax and other taxes? It is Rs. 3,209 crores. That is the answer to the question which our Planning Minister has often asked. I have calculated that the rate of investment was only 5 per cent. With the private industrialists having a 19 per cent return on their investment, why is it that we have collected Rs. 19,000 crores from the common people and only Rs. 3,000 crores from the corporate sector? I hope this needs further examination.

In this connection I would just point out that on the one hand the maximum opportunity has been given to the private sector, and on the other, there is a breach of faith to the people of India and to the country itself by the private sector. They have not played their parts well. Still, they are getting more opportunities, they are expanding and they are inviting foreign private collaboration. In this respect, I would only like to quote one statement made by Mr. L. N. Birla. Recently, he had been to America and it is surprising to find that whatever record or statement or recommendation of the committee is not available to us, even to our press in India, is sometimes available to the press in America. While congratulating the joint collaborations between private foreign capital and private Indian capital, Mr. L. N. Birla, in America, said:

"It is on the cards that it is in favour of adoption of a flexible

policy which will allow Indian entrepreneur to choose foreign collaborators to the best advantage of the industry."

He was referring to the recommendation of the committee which the Government of India appointed on the recommendation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to look into this problem. Now, we have not been able to know the recommendation of the committee. But he has already said that it is on the cards that the Government is in favour of allowing more and more of foreign collaboration. I have no time to dwell at length on this point. This is what he said recently in America.

One more point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that we must have control over the spending of the P.L. 480 deposits. No answer has been given to this yet. So far as my knowledge goes, the P.L. 480 deposits amount to Rs. 1200 crores now. In 1964-65, and according to the information of the Economist of the Swatantra Party—I congratulate them for having collected this information—the spending from the P.L. 480 deposits by the U. S. Embassy was to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. I can tell you, with utmost caution that one can take in regulating the printing of notes in the Nasik press, that if the U. S. Embassy decides to spend Rs. 800 crores in 1966-67 and 1967-68 from the P.L. 480 deposits, we can never check inflationary trends in this country. Therefore, there must be complete and full control over the spending of the P.L. 480 deposits by the U.S. Embassy here.

I would like to know one more clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Recently, there was some news in circulation that, production of fertiliser in our country by the use of indigenous naphtha is being discouraged. I may point out that once we utilise indigenous naphtha in the production of fertiliser in this country, it will cost less to us. I do not know whether this report is correct. I do not think it

is correct. I think, it must be clarified whether attempts are being made not to use the indigenous naphtha in the production of fertiliser in our country and to allow the liquid ammonia to be imported from other countries in the manufacture of fertiliser. I hope this is not correct and the hon. Minister will clarify it.

Lastly, the other day, Dr. Lohia was giving a good conduct certificate to the Swatantra led Government of Orissa. I would be doing injustice to my people if I do not refer to it—I hope Mr. Piloo Mody will bear with me—and I may tell him that it was the first State Government that came out openly to condemn gherao by workers and it was the first State Government that banned gherao in Orissa.

It is the same Government which is now the victim of another type of gheraos—the gheraos by private industrialists. You will be surprised to know that attempts are made to sell out almost all the industries which were set up by the State-owned corporations. I do not know; the hon. Minister can enlighten us whether any State Government can give up the industrial policy of the country and can sell out the State-owned corporations or industries or cement factories slowly to the private industrialists. I hope the hon. Finance Minister or the Government will have further information on this point.

Then, there were two firings on the workers and a wanton attack on students. 105 students were arrested. There have also been reports of starvation deaths and retrenchments from the State. I do not know how Dr. Lohia has given a good conduct certificate. I think, he must go there and study all these. Because he knows how to study things, he must go there and study the things, and then given his opinions.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Amin.

Shri Ishaq Sambhali rose—

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The Deputy-Speaker had promised to call him

Mr. Chairman: I am carrying out his promise prioritywise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He says one thing to us and another thing to you. I do not like this kind of behaviour.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): rise to make a few specific comments on the budget, but before that, I would like to refer to the comments made by the two members of the Congress Party in regard to the ideologies of the Swatantra Party. One lady member and Mr Asoka Mehta, who spoke yesterday, made remarks about the ideologies of the Swatantra Party. The lady Member said that the Swatantra Party was against any Plan, they do not like the Steel plant, they are not progressive and they are reactionaries. Let me tell her, like a Little Red Riding Hood, she cried 'wolf'. But we have heard such cries for so many times that we are used to it. But for her information, let me say that we are not against the Plan as such; the market mechanism, itself is a systematic way of allocation of resources. We want a plan which creates the climate for growth; we do not want a plan which fixes the targets and which is a Russian type of plan; we want a plan which creates the climate for growth and if that sort of plan is put forth by the Finance Minister, assure the lady Member that we will support that plan wholeheartedly.

Coming to the remarks, made by my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta—his remarks were very caustic. When such remarks come from a man like him, I feel very much.

As regards the recitation of the principles of planning and the technique of planning which he gave like a lecture yesterday, it just reminded me of a college boy reading an essay before his Professor. I had given up hearing that sort of thing for the last six or seven months, but he has now reminded me again of that. He has in fact told us what is written in the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan. But that is not important. He referred to

the Swatantra Party as one, having shibboleths and obsolete ideas and he seems to have done this on the basis that the ideas supported by the Swatantra Party say, free enterprise and things like that, were prevalent in the 19th Century and the Russian way of planning is in the 20th Century and that is why he is modern, progressive, while others are obsolete, orthodox, old-fashioned. I can say that gheraos are the recent techniques and the Communist Party is supporting gheraos but he does not. Does it mean that he is reactionary and they are progressive?

Let me remind him of the economic history. All that we hear of the policy which he adopts now were prevalent in the 16th and 17 Centuries. They were known as Mercantilist policies. It was the 19th Century which was considered to be progressive. Can I describe him as reactionary and ourselves as progressive? When we put forth a particular policy we are just putting the logic, the principles, of our policy. Do not say that they were prevalent or not prevalent in the earlier Centuries. You should accept the logic of it or as sail it.

Then, there was a reference to contradictions. I need not say that the contradictions are found in the Congress Party itself. You just notice the various speeches made by the Congress Members, some supporting socialisation or nationalisation of banking, and others opposing it, some saying that the zonal system be got rid of and others supporting it. Even in regard to the taxes, they accept them. Because of compulsion that my hon. friends opposite are supporting the Finance Minister. If you open their hearts or if they are told to 'put their hands on their heart and then say', probably most of them will speak against the taxes. They are cheating themselves and they are showing double teeth like an elephant, which is the practice in the Congress Party.

But let me come to the budget proper. So many Members have made a

general comment. I shall only characterise the budget by saying that the Finance Minister has started with a trumpet but just ended with a whimper. We find this "starting with a trumpet and ending with a whimper" on both the aspects in so far as the economic diagnosis is concerned and also in so far as the economic prescription is concerned.

Let me take the economic diagnosis first. It is very important. Shri Asoka Mehta also said that it is very important. He said yesterday that no one had started the discussion on a diagnosis. But yesterday, if he had heard the speech of Shri Humayun Kabir he would have found that Shri Humayun Kabir had in fact done just that. Even the speech of Shri J. B. Kripalani was nothing but a review of the economic situation since 1947.

I come now to the two aberrations in the economic diagnosis presented by the Finance Minister. So many people have praised it. But I do not want to praise it because these aberrations are very important. One was regarding agricultural production and the food subsidy. He has put the blame on the monsoons. The monsoon may be partly responsible for creating troubles in the food situation in this country. But is that entirely so? Has he addressed himself to the question that to what extent his own policy followed so far has been responsible for curtailing the production even in the short run, what to talk of in the long run? Whatever policy and whatever situation we are facing today are there because of our own creation. He says that we have put the zonal restrictions, we have also introduced rationing and we have introduced State trading and other things on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. But if he refers to the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, he would find that they were like a jig-saw puzzle. They started with the national food budget. If you want to have a national food budget, you must have the zonal system; then you must have procurement levy, you must have rationing and you must have

State trading in foodgrains and so on. This was like a jig-saw puzzle the one depending on the other. But what did Government do? They said 'Heads I win, and tails you lose'. They did not introduce the national food budget, but they introduced the rest of the things. The rest of the things were dependent on the framing of the national food budget, but the national food budget was taken out and only the rest of the things were introduced, and that is why we are facing the confusion today. I would point out that whatever policy Government follows it should be such that it should not come in the way of encouragement for increasing production in this country even in the short run. But whatever policy they are following now has resulted in reducing production even in the short run; then because of scarcity, they tighten up their distribution policy, and because they tighten up their distribution policy the production goes down further, and because the production goes down further, the greater degree of scarcity is created, and again they tighten their distribution policy; thus, they are caught in the whirlwind of the vicious circle, and then ultimately the results of the policy came out to be disastrous. If their economic diagnosis would have mentioned this, they would have mentioned also the correct prescription or the right prescription for it.

The second thing is about export promotion. Between Shri Asoka Mehta and the Finance Minister, a contradiction exists. Shri Asoka Mehta thinks that devaluation has been successful, while the Finance Minister thinks that it has not been successful. But both forget one thing namely that it is because of their mistakes that devaluation has not been successful. Their economic diagnosis ought to have mentioned this. What were those mistakes? They ought to have known, when they adopted devaluation as a policy, that devaluation was a policy which adopted the market mechanism and which adopted the price mechanism, which

[Shri R. K. Amin]

meant that from now onwards, the people in Delhi would not take the decision about our exports and imports, but it was the market or it was the price mechanism which would take the decision as to which things should be imported and which things should be exported. It is a change of an entire system of medicine for dealing with our economic ills.

Formerly, you were dealing with the ayurvedic medicine or say allopathic medicine. You have now accepted the homoeopathic system for dealing with economic ills. Once you change the system, you must also deal with all your ills through that system. You changed to the price mechanism and the market mechanism; later you started talking about controls, about levies, about rationing, about fixing prices and all other things. You are now dealing with all the economic ills through ayurveda, homoeopathy and allopathy, with the result that you have created more confusion than before.

After devaluation, you should have gone the whole hog with it without imposing taxes on export, without imposing taxes on imports. You should not have increased the total supply of money. You should have adopted the same system of medicine for treating these ills. If you adopt the homoeopathic medicine for treating fever at 102 degrees, in the initial period the temperature goes up to 105 degrees only to come down to 98 degrees later on. This is the medicine of the price mechanism and the market mechanism as against the decision of people sitting in Delhi. Through devaluation adjustment takes place in the economic body of the country; initially hardships increase and the fever is brought down and normalcy is restored only later on. You must have patience to put up with the fever for some time. Later the fever would have come down to normalcy, that is, 98. That is what was required of you.

Without understanding the technique of devaluation, you have adopted it, with the result that we find contradictions in the Cabinet itself. He was talking about contradictions in the Opposition. The contradiction lies in you, I mean the Government.

Now, let me come to the economic diagnosis. After two aberrations, there is a third thing which is missing. That is bird's-eye-view of our economy. If anyone from plane of Mars were to take a round of the earth and see the economy of our country, he would certainly see that the Indian economy is a rump economy, organised and disorganised, urban and rural, a highly intelligent class and illiterate ones, concentration of all economic power and wealth in a few hands, the rest of the economy emaciated, having nothing to support, primitive indigenous. This is the picture he would get. If you look at our economy, you will find that hardly 10 cities in India get the entire industrial development. If you see tangible capital formation in our country, you will find that 80 per cent of it takes place in 10 cities; the rest of the country is starved. Even if you take the so-called essential commodities like cement, and iron and steel, what are the end-uses of them. The end-uses are for the production of luxurious commodities, not for the essential purposes.

The production of cement has increased by about four times during the period of planning. But what for is the cement being used? Is it used for the construction of wells? Is it used for repairs to rural housing? Or is it used in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? About 50 per cent of the cement produced is being used in big cities while the rest of the country is just starved of it.

This is the type of total picture of our rump economy we have if we take a bird's-eye-view of the economy, and if the Finance Minister in his economic diagnosis had presented this picture, the prescription would have been quite different.

Let me to the economic prescription which the Finance Minister has given. He has suggested certain changes in the tax structure. Only one thing I would like to congratulate him on. That is for seeing the light and not for following the light. He has seen very clearly that he cannot increase the direct taxes. He has seen very clearly that a competitive economy is necessary for the efficient use of our resources. He has also seen very clearly that unless and until monetary stability is obtained, no economic stability can be ensured too. He has thus seen clearly all these things, but because of the circumstances, the Finance Minister cannot follow his own light. It requires a radical approach to our problem. This budget is not going to revive your share market, this budget is not going to revive or increase the saving of the people, this budget is not going to divert your saving to the maximum use, this budget is not going to stop the capital consumption which is taking place in our country today. On all these fronts it is just like tinkering with it, it is just like dealing with the problem in a very, very small way, not up to the requirements of the situation.

But he would ask me: "If you were in my place, what will you do? How will you stimulate the share market? What will you do to bring stability in the monetary market? How will you act in order to distribute the burden which is necessary to be put?" I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer constructive suggestions to be followed by the Finance Minister. I would say: at once remove the corporation tax. Probably the Finance Minister will get startled. He will say he is not prepared to lose Rs. 350 crores. But I ask him: what is a corporation except a legal entity? Who are the owners of the income and capital of corporation? All individual Shareholders. When you impose 5 per cent. tax on the corporation, if I am a shareholder of the corporation

and am just paying 5 per cent of my income by way of income-tax—as an owner of the income of Corporation I would have paid only 5 per cent—but at present you ask me to pay 50 or 55 per cent because of the corporation tax. It gives advantage to the rich. Take the rich shareholder who may have been obliged to pay 85 per cent by way of income-tax. He is the owner of that corporation to the extent he holds the shares. Had he got that income he would have paid 85 per cent. As corporation tax he pays only 55 per cent. It is no incentive to me to invest in the corporation. It is all incentives to the rich man to invest in the corporation. He wants to hide, his income, and get his income by way of capital either in the form of reserve and the reserve being distributed by way of bonus shares or by way of appreciation of value. He does not want the income by way of dividends. He ploughs it back, and after ploughing it back, he takes it by way of reserve and bonus share.

If corporation tax is abolished, the entire income or 70 or 75 per cent of profits is obliged to be distributed. It goes to the individual shareholders. You take the income-tax from the individuals according to their income. Your Rs. 350 crores will come back, at the same time it will revive the share market. It will allow individuals to have their saving invested where they think the maximum returns will come. Today they are not free to invest their savings where the maximum returns are available. If you abolish the corporation tax and divide the income among all the individual shareholders and then tax them, probably it will give an opportunity to every investor to save according to his own convenience, and invest where he finds the maximum return. If this is done, I am sure you will not lose Rs. 350 crores; you will have all the advantages of increasing the saving and diverting the saving to useful purposes.

[Shri R. K. Amin]

My second suggestion is this. You are giving incentive for increasing saving. Look at your budgets of the last ten years. You said first that national certificates would be exempted. In the second year you encouraged small savings, in the third year C.T.D. scheme was introduced and the fourth time you introduced compulsory deposit and gave incentive, the fifth time annual deposit scheme, and then unit trust later on. What did the people do? They did not make any net saving, they shifted from one type of saving to another in order to take advantage of such incentives. When I make a contribution to insurance or provident fund or small saving or government loan, I am contributing to public coffers. Why don't you say a man having a particular income must give a particular share of the income to the Government coffers and these are the avenues by which everybody can make his contribution to the Government coffers. Leave it to the individuals when to invest, the government should bother about the next addition.

Mr. Chairman: You must conclude now.

Shri R. K. Amin: Before I sit down. I would like to say something about the monetary stability. The Finance Minister is wrong in thinking that he has balanced his budget. His deficit is not Rs. 135 crores as some Members said. His deficit is of Rs. 150 crores, i.e., the P.L. 480 loans and not P.L. 480 deposits. Last year, when Mr. Chaudhuri presented the Budget, he said he had balanced it and he promised that he would continue to balance the budget. Ultimately we had a deficit of about Rs. 325 crores. Similarly, in spite of whatever the Finance Minister may say, when we meet next year, we may find ourselves in a greater deficit. Thirdly, our Finance Minister said on 5th of June that from now onwards there would not be any increase in the money supply. Yet you will find that the money supply has increased at the rate of ten per-

cent. Though he gives a promise, he is helpless. We must evolve a system by which the Finance Minister could not increase the money supply even if he wants and that is by way of fixing the fiduciary issue for the Reserve Bank. We must say: from now onwards, not more than three per cent rise in the supply of money; that is the fiduciary issue beyond which he cannot go without Parliament's approval; if he wants to exceed that limit, he must come to Parliament and ask for its approval. People will then have confidence that stability is being ensured and that prices will not rise and there will not be expectation of rising prices. Hoarding will not take place and de-hoarding will start. Monetary stability and prices stability will be achieved.

Mr. Chairman: I have already given the hon. Member more than his time; he must wind up now.

R. K. Amin: There will even be reduction in the price of essential commodities. I want to say something about the taxation proposals. The tax on handlooms comes to about Rs. 2 per Dhoti. The handlooms are there only to act against the monopoly of the textile mills...

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. (Shri Morarji Desai): Handlooms or power looms?

Shri R. K. Amin: I beg you pardon. Powerlooms. Secondly, he has introduced a new system of deducting tax is at the source in regard to interest, commission and other things. If he had only visited the share markets and the shroffs in Ahmedabad or Bombay and sit down for a while, he would see what sort of difficulties a small business man has to undergo for silly little things and then perhaps he will revise his views about some of his impositions. I refer to his taxation proposals on tea and coffee and other things. He has not explored fully the avenues of consumption goods used by the upper class such as refrigerators, air-conditioners, cosmetics and things like that. After

doing that, if he had come to tea and coffee, I would have no objection. He has not done that and that is why I object to these taxes. Sir, I have done.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: (Secunderabad): When we examine the budget, we have to take into consideration the conditions under which the Finance Minister had to frame his budget, the economic and political environments in this country which are in a critical stage. Everyone knows about the drought and the famine and the two wars. In addition to that, there is the new phenomenon of gheraos. As a trade union right, it may be defended but as far as production, tax collection and national economy go, it is disadvantageous to the country. Apart from that we find ourselves in such a huge international debts when we are trying to get a moratorium to get some relief.

It is the same case in the States also. The State's liabilities are so high. They are also seeking, and actually begging the Finance Minister to give them some time, some breathing space, so that they can adjust their finances. On the other side, we have got the Planning Commission. All the brains have drained into the Cabinet and I think it is only Shri Tarlok Singh who is left in the pipeline. Not only that. That Finance Minister has also the evil effects of devaluation and higher prices to face. Under these conditions, he has produced a budget whose reaction, when compared to the reaction of the previous budgets when we were more prosperous and when we had more capacity to pay and also to endure, is I think, entirely favourable. That itself is a credit to the Finance Minister's achievements.

They say it is a *status-quo* budget, an anti-people's budget; you can coin any amount of names and phrases, but you cannot deny that it has checked the decline. We were going downhill and there has been a check, and we have turned round the corner. That itself is an advance. When an army

is running away, when it stops and turns round with the gun in hand, that itself is an advance, and we have reached that position today, that is the changed the position which has been created by this budget.

About the rise in prices and the recession, our Finance Minister has promised that he would try to arrest this increase. How far he will succeed, it is for the future to judge. About the taxation proposals, I submit that he has tried to see that as far as possible the tax burden does not fall on the village sector. There is much talk about the common man. It is very difficult to find who is the common man, but by selecting items like tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and leaving out besides, the Finance Minister has at least helped 70 per cent of the population in this country. Similarly about the shoes. He has not taxed *chappals* and hand-made shoes. That way also the whole village sector which is really 70 per cent of the population, has been given relief. So, it is not a burden on the poor. There is no system of taxation which can be devised and in some way or the other will not affect the poor man. He must be a jugglar who can produce such a budget, but within limits, he has helped the poor man.

There has been criticism about no tax on liquor. There is a growing debate in the country whether there should be prohibition or not. The State Governments have changed. Their policies are changing. They should be given time to adjust to the situation before you come with a tax and make them feel that you are really hostile and you do not give them an opportunity to make their case. Apart from that, I think our Finance Minister is a little allergic about this question of liquor and prohibition. There has been a propaganda going on, with which I think Mr. Jagjivan Ram also is associated:

जगजीवन भाई खाने नही देते, मोरारजी देसाई
पीने नही देते

That is the poor man's fate! No food and no drink.

Shri Manoharan: What is the meaning?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That one does not give us food and the other does not let us drink!

Even Omar Khayyam was for prohibition. There is his famous line:

"I wonder what the Vitner buys
Half precious a thing to what he
sells".

He also wanted to close these wine shops.

While on taxation, I want to make one request to the Finance Minister and that is for the middle-classes with fixed incomes. Their taxes are collected at the source. They are the only section of society who are honestly paying their taxes. They are the people most affected by the rise in prices and change in taxation structure. They do not evade paying taxes. This particular sector has had the exemption limit of nearly Rs. 4,000 before the war. The same limit exists even today. It is not fair. When the value of the rupee has fallen, at least some relief should be given to this sector by raising the limit to Rs. 6,000. Not only you collect their taxes in advance at the source, but you collect more than what is due, because you will be getting interest on the advance payments. Therefore, I plead that this limit should be raised to Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Masani always repeats the theory that if you reduce taxes, there will be more industrial and economic activity. He always quotes Kennedy saying that by reducing taxes, he really helped the economy of the American society. But Mr. Masani forgets that he is talking about an affluent society. The volume of turnover is so large that the collection will be more if there is some reduction in the taxes than what could be got by higher taxation. The same thing happens in big business houses who have annual sales. They reduce their rate of profit, but the total turnover is so much that they get more that way. But if you ask an ordinary panwala to do that, he would

be ruined. Conditions in America are different from conditions in India. That is an affluent society. This is a poor country. What stimulates the topless does not stimulate the jobless. Therefore, this argument is only academic.

Mr. Dandekar says this is not a balanced budget at all. There is the PL 480 funds being used and there is a deficit of Rs. 135 crores in the budget. Another hon. member opposite revised this figure to Rs. 150 crores. That means, if you want a balanced budget, you should have more taxation. There is a contradiction there. They say, it is not a balanced budget; it is really a deficit budget; still, they do not want more taxation. It is difficult for me to see how these two can be reconciled.

There has been a hue and cry from everybody that there should be a cut in expenditure on administration. It is true that the number of gazetted officers has gone up from 20,000 to 35,000 and the number of non-gazetted people has gone up from 21 lakhs to 30 lakhs. There is a huge expenditure; it is true. But when you ask the Finance Minister to cut down administrative expenditure you should not forget that the Government is the biggest employer and no cut is possible unless there is retrenchment. How can you, on the one side, when the cost of living goes up, agitate for dearness allowance and, on the other side, ask for a cut in the administrative expenditure. A cut in the administrative expenditure means getting rid of the people already employed. What are these people to do? Are they to starve? On the one side you ask for dearness allowance and, on the other, you want a certain section of the people to starve. There is a human problem involved—they might say for propaganda purposes—and no government, to whatever party it may belong, can actually bring about a radical change or reduction in the administrative expenditure. You can say that it should be more efficient, it should show better performance, but cutting down numbers is

much more difficult. Instead of that, it is far more equitable to suggest that there should be a five per cent cut in salaries all round, from the Prime Minister down to the ordinary clerk. There should be a five per cent cut in the pay of everybody. That will result in some saving. One can understand that. Let all bear the burden. But talking loosely about cutting down administrative expenditure will lead us nowhere.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some people suggest that privy purses should be abolished or that we should stop paying privy purses. You will be making the most serious blunder if you listen to this advice. After all, what is a privy purse? It is an agreement made by our leaders and by this government with the princes, that if they surrender their right over their territory and merge with the Indian Union they will be getting a certain amount of money which gradually will be reduced generation after generation. They have completed their part of the contract. Now this country is a big unified country under a central administration. It is a very very big gain for a very very small price. What are you paying? The highest you are paying, to the Nizam of Hyderabad, is now—it was Rs. 50 lakhs and now it has been reduced—to Rs. 20 lakhs, and in another generation it will be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs. This is the highest that you are paying. What they are suggesting is, that the honour of this country does not matter, the word of this country does not matter, just because the princes are there, they have won some elections and so on their privy purses should be cut. There would also be an international reaction to this. People would say that the word of this government is not of much value. You should remember that still this ques-

tion may be revived. Kashmir is still on the agenda of the United Nations. The question of Hyderabad is resolved as far as we are concerned, but it is shelved as far as United Nations is concerned. Today there is a thinking amongst some of the western powers that monarchies are more reliable, they can be more relied on, than Republics, that they can rely on King Hussain of Jordan, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the Shah of Iran and so on. Similarly, one day you may find the western powers putting up the present Nizam of Hyderabad as the Sultan of Turkey or the Khalifa of the Mussalmans. It is not mere speculation; it is possible. From where did the Japanese get the king to rule Manchuria? After the First World War they hunted him out and made him the king. Therefore, I am very much against the talk of any cut in the privy purses.

16 hrs.

But what about the other privileges that they have? Why should they have a special place in our society? For example, you cannot sue a prince. Why should any prince or any Maharaja have a greater right than myself? If I have some complaints against a prince, why should I not be allowed to go to the court? Why is it necessary that I should take the permission of the Government of India? I am also as good a citizen as he is. You are curtailing my right by giving him that privilege. Today the Nizam of Hyderabad says that he has not got the money enough to pay his servants. So, he is retrenching 12,000 poor people who are getting a pittance of Rs. 15 or 50. He says he has no money. He has six palaces lying vacant, he is building another palace and he says he has no money. It is wrong that these 12,000 poor people, who have served the Nizam for 20 years or more should be thrown out of their employment. They cannot go to a court because the Government of India comes in the way. Why

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

should these poor people be denied the right to go to a court and fight? They have served for 20 years and they must get gratuity and pension; they must have that right. When an ordinary factory is closed down, you take over the liabilities and run the factory. Why don't you take over the liabilities of the Nizam? If he cannot run the establishment, you should run the concern. That is a point worth examining.

In the matter of taxes also they are given favoured treatment in the case of wealth tax and estate duty. As soon as some poor man dies all the machinery of the finance department rush to find out how much he has left behind so that they can collect the taxes as soon as possible. But, in the case of princes, months pass and nobody comes to make enquiries. I ask the Finance Minister: how much has been collected from the State of Gwalior? What is the reason for this delay? What does he know about the wealth of the present Nizam? Has he examined it? They have given a list to the State Department years ago. Has he examined whether it is the same list now? If there is anything more what legal process will you follow to find out that they are not evading taxes? This should be looked into.

If I fall ill and I want treatment abroad or if I want to send my child for education abroad, I get no foreign exchange. But these rajas and maharajas stay in foreign countries for months together, 6, to 9 months a year. How do they get foreign exchange for that?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Ministers' sons also.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Is there not a transfer of jewellery and other wealth from this country to foreign countries? I assure you that quite a lot of difficulties about foreign exchange were created by the transfer of quite a large amount of wealth by the princes from India to abroad. If you want

to build a factory, you requisition my land and pay me some compensation. When the country wants gold, why should the gold and riches of the rajas not be requisitioned? We will pay them back after 20 years. If you have the right to acquire a poor man's land, which he has inherited from his forefathers and has been cultivating for years for his livelihood, why could you not acquire the gold, silver and the jewellery of the princes when you are badly in need of them? Why should there be this difference?

I will take one or two minutes and I will close my speech. We are passing through a grave crisis. I would like to say to the Finance Minister that it does not matter what the budget is, because the budget alone will never solve our problems. There is the question of food. We are importing about 10 million tons of food-grains; I hope I am right about the figure. How is it that Vietnam, a small country where the crops are being burnt by napalm bombs and others, can survive without PL 480 funds when India cannot? When India and China were on par, so far as electric power was concerned, some years back, how is it that today, as far as reports go, the electric power of China is 10 times that of India?

How is it that in industry whereas in 1948 we were far, far superior to China, today they are exporting tanks and planes to other countries? They are helping Vietnam and other countries. How is this to be explained? They are getting no aid from abroad. They have no foreign debts. We get all this and we are left nowhere.

As far as implementation goes, there have been so many commissions—the Monopolies Commission, the Hazari Commission and so on and so forth. There is one little story that I heard which is worth listening to specially about the Hazari Report. There was a suggestion to go to the moon and volunteers were called. Then a selection board was formed. An English man came and volunteered. He said,

"I want Rs. 1 lakh because I want to provide for my family." A Frenchman said. "I want Rs. 2 lakhs because I must have a good time before I go and I want to provide Rs. 1 lakh for myself and Rs. 1 lakh for my family." A third man who volunteered was a Marwari. He said. "I want Rs. 3 lakhs—Rs. 1 lakh for the Selection Board; Rs. 1 lakh for myself and Rs. 1 lakh for the person who will take my place to go to the moon." So, the Hazari Report, I think, comes under that category. When I talk of the Marwari, I do not mean the Marwari community just as by Englishman I do not mean every Englishman.

How have these countries advanced faster? One patent thing is clear that here the rich are getting richer and poor are becoming poorer. Not only that, all the developing countries are getting poorer and poorer and the developed countries are getting richer and richer. If we want to progress and build a society for which we can be proud, we have to stir the idealism in this country and make the country feel that it is a national problem. We should all work together and suffer together. It is only by creating that idealism that Gandhiji kindled, it is only through that, that we can perform miracles and become a big country in the world.

बी इसहाक साम्बली (धमरोहा) 'उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धानरेबल मोरारजी देसाई के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर होने के बाद यह धाम खयाल हो गया था कि अब बहुत ही कमर तोड़ टैक्स लगने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता था कि ऐसे वक्त में जब कि पूरे देश में स्ट्राइक फैला हुआ है लोगों के लिए जिंदगी गुजारना मुश्किल हो रहा है वह गरीब जनता पर मेहरबानी करेंगे। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि मेरी यह उम्मीद पूरी नहीं हुई। इस बात की तो हमें बिल्कुल भी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस तरह से टैक्स लगा कर पब्लिक को तबाह करने वाला बजट पेश किया जायेगा। हमें यह भी उम्मीद थी कि कम से कम गल्ले के बारे में धमाज

के बारे में वह कोई ऐसी इनक्लाबी तबदीली लायेंगे कोई ऐसा सिस्टम निकालेंगे कि जिसके जरिये से लोगों को भूख से बचाया जा सके।

गल्ले के बारे में मैं एक बात कहूंगा। सरकार एक हिम्मत करे। मरहूम रफी अहमद कदवई साहब ने जिस तरह से गल्ले को खुले धाम किया था और इस देश को गल्ले से भर दिया था या तो उसी तरह से कदम उठा कर यह गल्ले से देश को भर दें, इस तरह के रिस्क को मैं इस तरह की हिम्मत करे—जो मैं समझता हूँ कि इबमें नहीं है—या फिर दूसरा एक और तरीका हो सकता है कि गल्ले की तिजात को पूरी तरह सरकार नेशनलाइज कर दे। बैंकों पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाये कि वे गल्ले की खरीदारी के लिए शूगर की खरीदारी के लिये और दूसरी जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों की खरीदारी के लिए एडवांस नहीं करेंगे। मैं गारंटी के साथ कह सकता हूँ और आपको याद भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप भी रफी साहब के जमाने के आदमी हैं कि वह कहा करते थे कि सरकारी आकड़े एक जाल है इनके जरिये से अक्वाम को तबाही की तरफ तो ले जाया जा सकता है लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इस मुल्क के अन्दर गल्ला मौजूद है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। अगर न होता तो ऊंचे दामों पर कहा से मिल जाता। ऊंचे दामों पर जितना चाहे और जहां से चाहें आप गल्ला खरीद कर लीजिये। कहीं कोई कमी गल्ले की नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई कमी है तो वह यह कि गल्ला बेचने वाले मनमाने दाम बसूल कर रहे हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ जहां से मैं आता हूँ। वहां पर ट्रेडर्स ने जिस भाव पर गल्ला खरीदा था उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचा है। हमारी सरकार यह सब देखती रही है और उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देती रही है। अगर इस सिलसिले में कोई गिरफ्तारियां हुईं तो फौरन इन्टरबीन करके उन लोगों को बचाया गया।

[श्री इस्लामिक साम्प्रदाय]

जबकि इस बात की है कि जहाँ एक तरफ़ पैसाबार बढ़ाई जाये वहाँ दूसरी तरफ़ गल्ले की ट्रेड को पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में लिया जाये । इसके अलावा बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने में देरी न की जाये और क़ौरी तौर पर यह आईर दिया जाये कि बैंक गल्ले की ख़रीददारी के लिए एडवांस न कर सकें ।

जहाँ तक गल्ले की पैदावार को बढ़ाने का सवाल है कितनी ही बार यह कहा गया है कि हमारे मुल्क में आज भी लाखों एकड़ ऐसी ज़मीन मौजूद है जो कल्टीवेशन में नहीं ली गई है । रेलवे लाइनों के दोनों तरफ़ शायद हजारों एकड़ ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है । वह क्यों नहीं बराबर के खेत वालों को दी जाती है ? बिहार में दी गई है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दी गई है । मैं कहूँगा कि जल्द से जल्द इस किस्म की सब ज़मीनों को खेती में लिया जाये ।

आज हमारी इंडस्ट्री की तो वह हालत है कि मालूम होता है कि भरतृम पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री तो शायद बिल्कुल यतीम और अनाथ हो गई है । हमारी मौजूदा बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीस पर एक एक कर के कैपिटलिस्ट्स की तरफ़ से हमला किया जा रहा है । नई इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कैपिटलिस्ट जो कुछ सबेस्ट करते हैं सरकार उस पर अमल-दरामद करती है । आपने अखबारों से पढ़ा होगा कि पांचवे स्टील प्लांट का आइडिया ख़त्म कर दिया गया है । शायद यह एक साजिस के मातहत बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट्स में घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है । लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम इन्हीं स्टील प्लांट्स की बढौलत बहुत से मामलों में तरक्की कर सके हैं और इन्हीं की बढौलत दुनिया में अपनी नज़रे ऊँची उठा सके हैं । लेकिन एक एक करके इन स्टील

प्लांट्स को साजिस का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है । यह देख कर हैरत होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को 70 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है और फ़र्टिलाइज़र में 120 लाख रुपये का घाटा है ।

जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में कौंसिल का मेम्बर था तो मैंने देखा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारख़ानों में घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है । क्यों ? उस के पीछे साजिस है बड़े अफ़सरों की बड़े बड़े नेताओं की और बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स की । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर को इस तरह तबाह होने दिया गया तो यह देश किसी तरह भी तरक्की करने वाला नहीं है । बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश के पूँजीपति वे हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान ने पुर्तगाल का बायकाट करके गोआ को सामान भेजने पर पाबन्दी लगाई, तो ये ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स वहाँ पर धड़ा-धड़ माल पहुंचाते रहे और इसी तरह पाकिस्तान की नाकेबन्दी के वक्त भी वहाँ पर धड़ा-धड़ सामान पहुंचाते रहे । क्या सरकार उन्हीं पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में खेलेंगी ?

आज छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की जो हालत है अगर उसके बारे में कुछ न कहा जाये तो अच्छा है । मुरादाबाद का वासबेयर इंडस्ट्री से हर साल तीन करोड़ रुपये के बर्तन तैयार हो कर जाते हैं, जिन तरह से हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिलती है । लेकिन हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज क्लाने वाली इंडस्ट्री की क्या हालत कर दी गई है ? उस का रा मँटीरियल बन्द कर दिया गया है । और वो रा मँटीरियल मिल रहा है, वह किन को ? वह उन सरमायेदारों और महाजनों को मिल रहा है, जिनका उस इंडस्ट्री से कोई वास्ता नहीं है । इसके अलावा मुद्राभावाय जिले की एक और ख़ूबसूरत और ख़ूबिन इंडस्ट्री है सींग के कंघे-कंधियाँ और दूसरा सामान जिससे लाखों रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्स-

बैज मिल सकता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ सरकार की कोई तबज्जह नहीं है। उसको जो मैटीरियल मिलता था, उस पर पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। एक तरफ तो भ्रष्टाचारों में ये स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं कि हम उन सामानों को खोजना चाहते हैं, जिनको बाहर भेजा जा सके और दूसरी तरफ फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज बिलाने वाली जो चीज़ें मौजूद हैं जैसे मुरादाबाद के कास के बतेन सींग के कंचे-कंधियां और धमरोहा में तैयार होने वाले कालीन, उन की तरफ सरकार की तबज्जह नहीं है। ये सब चीज़ें मिल कर मालाना कई करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिला सकती हैं। यही हालत खंडसारी की है। जब तक वह छोटे तैयार करने वालों के पास रहती है, तब तक उस पर पाबन्दी लगी रहती है और जब वह बिक कर बड़ी कोठियों में पहुंच जाती है तो उस पर पाबन्दी खोल दी जाती है और वह न जाने कहाँ कहाँ मनमाने दामों पर बेची जाती है।

यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार शख्शबागत की आजादी का दावा करती है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारात हैं जिनको सरकारी इस्तहारात नहीं मिलते हैं और जिनके साथ मुनासिब बर्ताव नहीं किया जाता है। मैं इस सिलसिले में सिर्फ दो मिसालें देता हूँ : दिल्ली से निकलने वाला उर्दू भ्रष्टाचार बाबत और कानपुर से निकलने वाला उर्दू भ्रष्टाचार सिधमस्त जर्बब। इन भ्रष्टाचारों का क्या कसूर है? उनका इतना ही कसूर है कि वे सरकार की नुक्ता-चीनी करते हैं सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं। क्या मैं उम्मीद करूँ कि सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी?

सरकार की तरफ से बड़े जोर-शोर से मुल्क में भ्रमन-भ्रमान कायम रखने की बात की जाती है और इसके लिए बड़ा लम्बा बीड़ा बबट रखा जाता है। क्या ही अच्छा होता अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद होते। मैं उनसे मालूम करता कि क्या इस मुल्क में कम्युनल राइट्स का सिमसिमा

कभी खत्म होगा। यह बहाना बिल्कुल गलत है कि यहां के हिन्दू भ्रमन बहुत ज्यादा एन्टी-मुस्लिम हैं। मैं गारन्टी के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह बात इन्तहाई गलत है। उन पर गलत इल्जाम लगाया जाता है। खेरे सामने ऐसी मिसालें हैं कि हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों ने अपनी जान पर खेल कर मुंडों के हाथों से मजलूमों को बचाया है। अभी जब घरबों और इसराइल का झगड़ा हुआ तो उन्होंने हबारों की तादाद में जमा होकर प्रोटेस्ट किया। कल मैंने एक मोटिंग देखी जिसको हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े लीडर एस० ए० डांगे ने एड्रेस किया था। उस में बहुत बड़ी तादाद हिन्दू भाइयों की थी। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके हिन्दू भाइयों को बदनाम न किया जाये। यह सरकार खुद उर्दू को उसके हकूक नहीं देती है, कम्युनल राइट्स को खुद नहीं रोकती है और बहाना बनाती है हिन्दू भ्रमन का। इस तरह हिन्दू भ्रमन को बदनाम करना बन्द किया जाये।

हैं बड़े भ्रमन के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कस्टीडियन बहुत पवित्र है और हम इस पर फ़क़्र कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस कांस्टीडियन के होते हुए भी यहां पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन बढ़ता जाता है, जिसकी मिसालें हैं। मैं इस हाऊस में चिल्ला कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिसक्रिमिनेशन होता है। क्या है वह सीक्रेट सर्कुलर, जिसमें मुसलमानों के बारे में आर्डर है कि उनको मैं सर्विसिज में की पोस्ट्स न दी जाएं? क्या अम्मुन हमीद की कुर्बानी के बाद और राजस्वान में अम्मुन हादी साहब के पूरे खानदान की कुर्बानी के बाद भी उनके बारे में शक किया जा सकता है?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member says that there is a circular that Muslims should not be appointed to key posts. There could be no better untruth than this because there is no such circular and so many Muslims can be pointed out as being in key positions.

श्री इलहाक साम्भली : मैं बड़ा शुक्र-गुजार हूँ डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का, लेकिन मैं मिसालें पेश करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं कोई बेसलेस बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं मिसाल देने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि रामपुर के एक शख्स को फौज में एपायटमेंट मिला, लेकिन जब यह पटुचा, तो उसको जवाब दिया गया कि तुमको जगह नहीं मिल सकती है। कि तुमको यह जगह नहीं मिल सकती। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि अगर यह चीज न हो। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी कि अगर है तो इसको मसूबा कर दिया जाय।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The hon. Member is trying to enunciate a general principle from an individual case. But is it not a fact that a circular was sent exactly in the opposite way from the Government of India to the States asking them how many members belonging to the minority communities were appointed so that they could watch whether there was any discrimination going on? And yet my hon. friend comes forward with just one example, and then tries to generalise from it. I may tell him that the circular was sent as I have pointed out just now and not in the manner that the hon. Member has suggested.

श्री इलहाक साम्भली : प्रफसोर है, मेरे मोहतरिम भानरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम नहीं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member tries to generalise from just one instance without verification, that would be wrong.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Let him not spoil his speech by this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may refrain from making any further reference to this aspect.

Shri Ishaq Sambhalli: Yes, I would prove it.

तो मैं यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि आखिर तकलीफें हैं, शिकायतें हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिसमें कोई देखने वाला यह

समझे और जिसमें कि ऐसी चीज हो कि किसी को किसी चीज से महसूस किया जाय। हम देखते हैं कि लम्बी लम्बी लिस्टें निकलती हैं और उनमें शायद एक एक दो दो नाम माइनारिटी के कही नजर आते हैं मैं किसी एक की नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं बहुत सी स्टेट्स के बारे में भर्ज करता हूँ। सटर के बारे में भर्ज करता हूँ इसलिए जरूरी है कि यह चीजें बदलें। मैं मुसलमानों से कहता हूँ, आप के जरिए कहता हूँ, मैं ने कौंसिल में भी कहा और हमेशा कहूंगा कि वह इन चीज को कभी न सोचे कि उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है। जो उनकी इप्टी है वह उसको भद्रा किए जाएं। समझें कि पूरे देश की तरक्की होगी तो उनकी भी तरक्की होगी। देश नीचे जायगा तो वह भी नीचे जायेंगे। साथ ही साथ अगर देश की इतनी बड़ी सख्या, इतनी बड़ी तादाद तरक्की से बेबबर रहेगी, तरक्की से अलग रहेगी तो उस देश की भी पूरी तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक चीज की तरफ मैं आपकी और तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस चीज का लिहाज रखा जाना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां पर जो टैक्स लगे वह इन्तहाई गरीब तबके पर न लगे। जैसे मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताता हूँ एल्यूमिनियम की इन्डस्ट्री पर टैक्स लगाया गया। देखने में तो कहा जाता है कि एल्यूमिनियम की इन्डस्ट्री में बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा है लेकिन और भी चीजें मैं बता सकता हूँ कि जिनमें मुनाफा है। मगर क्या सरकार ने इसका इन्तजाम किया कि यह टैक्स कन्ज्यूमर्स पर न पड़े। यह टैक्स इन्डस्ट्री पर लगे लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर्स पर न पड़े। क्या वजह है कि 458 करोड़ इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है, वह क्यों नहीं बसूल किया जाता है? उसको बसूल किया जाय। और इस तरह बहुत से टैक्सेज से छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Himatsingka.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : कभी मुझको भी बुलाइयेगा डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इस गरीब को भी कभी बुलाइयेगा ?
(स्वबधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shoo Narain: We represent the poorest section of the country and yet we are not given a chance to speak on the budget. बड़े बड़े लोगों को बुलाया है, हम गरीबों को भी बुला दे। क्या इन्साफ है आप के यहाँ ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be getting his opportunity. He may please resume his seat now.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The hon. Finance Minister has made a correct evaluation of the economic conditions in the country caused by two very serious and unprecedented droughts during the last two years, rise in prices, fall in exports and certain other similar causes. The present position is that whereas there has been inflation of prices especially so far as food articles and other articles are concerned, there is recession so far as the demand for certain industrial products is concerned, especially heavy industrial goods. The budget proposals that have been put forward before the House aim at removing the disparity in the prices of agricultural commodities where the greatest rise in prices has taken place, and the hon. Minister has therefore, provided sufficient funds for improvement of agriculture. Most of our important industries are also based on agricultural products. Therefore, the Finance Minister has rightly provided a sufficient amount of money to bring about improvements in agriculture. If that is done, if we can increase our production, I think the difficulties the country is facing will be solved to a large extent.

For increasing agricultural production, it is necessary that all the inputs required be provided to the farmer. To this end, steps should be taken to increase the production of fertilisers and

better seeds and augmentation of irrigation facilities. In addition, if necessary credit facilities and other services should also be arranged for the cultivators.

I feel that there is a great deal of scope for improvement of production in the country. At present, there is not much room for increasing the area under cultivation. Therefore, steps have to be taken towards intensive cultivation. At present, the production per hectare in India of rice is 1446 lbs, whereas in the USA they produce 4,897 lbs, in the UAR 5,040 lbs. and in Japan 4,951 lbs. Similarly for wheat, the per hectare production in India is 898 lbs, in the USA it is 1809 lbs, in West Germany it is 3,009 lbs. and in France 3,127 lbs. Therefore, if proper steps are taken to provide inputs in time, there is no reason why our country cannot be self-sufficient in a very small space of time in this sphere. It should not take more than two to three years to be self-sufficient for us. Even when the monsoon has been bad, the production last year was about 74 million tonnes and this year it is about 72 million tonnes. Each year the deficit has been about 15 million tonnes compared to 1964-65, and if we calculate the price on an average at the rate of Rs. 500 for a tonne, the country has suffered a loss, due to shortfall in production, of about Rs. 1500 crores so far as the food crops are concerned. Similarly there has been a fall in the production of cash crops. Therefore, the country has suffered an aggregate loss of about Rs. 3,000 crores in two years on this head alone and that has broken our economy to such an extent that very important and bold steps have got to be taken if we really want to revive the economy.

Another factor is the increase in the price of foodgrains because of various restrictions, specially zonal restrictions.

If you take into account the production of 72 million tonnes of foodgrains—I am referring only to foodgrains leaving out potatoes and other

[Shri Himatsingka]

edible crops—allowing for a per capita consumption of 140 kg. per man—this much quantity is not necessary—, we require only 70 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed 50 crores of people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We have to take up the calling attention notice just now.

16.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

(ii) **DETENTION OF INDIAN DIPLOMATS BY CHINA.**

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Detention of Indian diplomats by China.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The action of the Chinese Government in withdrawing recognition of the diplomatic status of Shri K. Raghunath, Second Secretary in our Embassy in Peking and declaring that he will not be allowed to leave China before "the Chinese judicial organs take sanctions against his crimes" is a flagrant violation of all known principles of international law and the norms of civilised behaviour among nations. The list of alleged spying activities of Shri Raghunath prepared by the Chinese Government is a tissue of lies put together to defend themselves against the very reasonable and moderately worded protest note which has been sent by our Embassy to the Chinese Foreign Office on June 5th that is the day after the incident in which Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay were unreasonably detained in a ruined temple in the Western Hills of Peking.

The details of this incident as conveyed to us by our Embassy in Peking are as follows:

At 1.30 p.m. on June 4th, Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay, Third Secretary in the Embassy were driving towards the Western Hills area in Peking which is a well-known beauty spot, and which is open to foreigners. On their way there they stopped for a moment near a ruined temple and proceeded to take photographs of the temple. Then they were surrounded by some people who accused Raghunath of taking photographs of a military installation which was allegedly situated nearby. In spite of Raghunath's protestation that he was merely photographing the ruined temple, the Chinese crowd forced the two diplomats to go to the nearby building where after some delay the officer of the Security Bureau arrived under whose orders the camera and films were forcibly taken away and the absurd allegation immediately made that the development of the film has shown that Shri Raghunath had photographed prohibited objects. Curiously enough, however, these so called photographs were not shown to either of the diplomats. The Western Hills are not out of bounds to foreigners. It is an area covered over with Buddhist temples and has been one of the most popular tourist resorts within the reach of Peking. For the last 18 years diplomats of all nationalities have been allowed to go along the way and visit these spots and photograph the old temples. There is nothing unusual or extraordinary in the actions of Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay.

In spite of repeated requests the diplomats were allowed to telephone to the Embassy only at 5 p.m. when the Embassy officials tried to get in touch with the Foreign Office and the Security Bureau. They were told that nothing could be done until the next day. Two officers of the Embassy reached the spot at about 9 p.m. and were not permitted to go into the building or see the diplomats and were asked to return since it was claimed to be a prohibited area, even though it was on the highway. Final-

ly the diplomats were allowed to return at 9.30 p.m. after a detention for a period of 8½ hours. The Embassy made further efforts the same night to protest to the Protocol Department of the Foreign Office but could not get an appointment in spite of best efforts.

A note giving the details of this incident and protesting against the unlawful detention of both the diplomats namely, Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay, was sent to the Foreign Office the next day but was returned three hours later. It may be noted that Shri Vijay had not been concerned in the photographic incident. The note had also specially protested against the unhelpfulness of the Foreign Office in the matter.

This latest development by which the Chinese Foreign Office has gone to the unprecedented action of accusing Shri Raghunath of spying seems to indicate that the Chinese are not merely anxious to utilise this incident for propaganda purposes but have a guilty conscience and want to manufacture some excuses to still further damage relations with India.

The accusations against Shri Raghunath are trivial to the point of absurdity. The accusation against him of committing espionage is based on the flimsiest grounds, namely that he has been trying to collect political and military intelligence by attending gatherings of Red Guards etc. These are the usual Chinese lies to concoct a case against a diplomat. On the other hand, Shri Raghunath has on more than one occasion, been the victim of Chinese harassment. Once, while buying Red Guard newspapers in a Peking street, he was taken by some Red Guards to a Public Security Bureau. Such Red Guard newspapers have been sold in the streets all these months and purchased by foreigners without any objection. However, when Shri Raghunath was told that these newspapers were not to be read or purchased by foreigners, he readily agreed to abide by this new rule.

Shri Raghunath is a young and promising diplomat who has conformed to the best traditions of our diplomatic service. In making him a victim of its nefarious designs, the People's Republic of China no doubt wishes to tarnish the name of India and has deprived him of diplomatic immunities and privileges which is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic relations between nations. The Government of India have taken a very serious view of the Chinese action. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who was summoned to the External Affairs Ministry at 5.00 A.M. this morning was asked to convey to his Government our strong indignation at this malicious, unjust and illegal action. A protest has been made to the Charge d'Affaires against this totally unprecedented and gross violation of international law and practice. We have also demanded that no interference be made with the diplomatic status of Shri Raghunath, that the false charges levelled against him be withdrawn, and that suitable amends be made by the Government of China. It has also been explained to the Charge d'Affaires that unless this is done, the Chinese Government will have to bear the consequences of their action, and the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they deem fit and proper.

According to a message received this morning from our Embassy in Peking, the Embassy has been informed that a public trial has been arranged for Shri Raghunath at 2.20 p.m. (12 noon IST) today, and that he be produced before the Peking Branch of Supreme People's Court. This shows utter disregard of all norms of civilised international behaviour by the Chinese Government. The trial, of course, will be an absolute farce. We have every confidence that our Charge d'Affaires and his colleagues will react to this crisis with courage and dignity.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The House is shocked at this incident. May I observe that this detention is a gross violation of all norms and canons of

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

civilised behaviour or diplomatic conduct. May I submit that this Government, our Government, cut off diplomatic relations with China, arrest all personnel of the Chinese Embassy here and also basically change the policy of supporting—which appears ridiculous any way—China's entry into the United Nations? May I request you to kindly give your earnest attention to this matter and do the needful? Would you explain what action you are going to take?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We take a very serious view of the matter.

Shri S. S. Kothari: This incident demands strong action. The Chinese are acting like Barbarian and the only language they understand is reciprocity and detahation.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Masani . . . (interruptions).

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The Foreign Minister told us that our Government ealled the Charge d'Affaires of Peking and told him how we feel about it. The observation was made by the Foreign Minister that he was told that unless certain steps were taken which were asked from the Government of India would take a very grim view of this matter and they reserved to themselves their freedom of action. The reply of Peking has been to throw this back in our face and take a far worse step of publicly humiliating the man who represents the honour and dignity of our country in Peking. Now, it is no good saying that the trial will be worthless and it has no validity. In order to prove our seriousness in this matter, there is only one way and no other by which, at this point of time with this defiance thrown in our face our Government can act to preserve the honour of this country, and that is to sever immediately and unconditionally all diplomatic relations with the peking regime.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):
प्रधमल महोदय, यह पहला ही मौका नहीं है जब पीकिंग में हमारे राजदूत, राजदूता-

वास के कर्मचारियों के साथ अपमान-जनक व्यवहार किया गया लेकिन चार जून को जो कुछ हुआ है वह सारी सीमाएं तोड़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि विरोध पत्र भेजने के अलावा सरकार इस मामले में और क्या करने जा रही है? क्या सरकार के लिये यह रास्ता खुला हुआ नहीं है कि चीनी दूतावास के सैंकेंड सेक्रेटरी और थर्ड सेक्रेटरी के खिलाफ उसी तरीके की कार्यवाही करे जिस तरीके की कार्यवाही कम्युनिस्ट चीन ने हमारे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ की है? उनके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ग्रीन दी बेसिस ऑफ रैसीप्रोसिटी, बराबरी की कार्यवाही करने के सिद्धांत का पालन करते हुए हम राजदूतावास के इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध यह कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार इस मामले में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है या नहीं? क्या अभी भी सरकार की आखें नहीं खुली हैं कि केवल पीकिंग में राजदूत भेजने से काम नहीं होगा यह सुझाव दिया जाता रहा है कि पीकिंग को हम अपना राजदूत भेजे, पीकिंग का राजदूत नई दिल्ली में हाना चाहिए ताकि भारत चीन के बीच बातचीत शुरू हो। जो यह सुझाव देते हैं क्या उनकी आखें अब भी खुली हैं और जिनकी आखें खुली हैं क्या उनमें भारत सरकार भी शामिल है?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, I quite appreciate the reasons why there is so much natural and rightful indignation in Parliament in regard to the egregious behaviour of the Chinese Government. But I would beg to submit that in regard to this kind of thing, in regard to matters of policy, it is not by way of questions or asking for clarifications during Calling Attention Notices that we can get that kind of information from Government. After all, Government is now tackling the problem which has been aggravated by the characteristically egregious behaviour of the Chinese Government, but

that should not drive us in a half, so to speak, in the Houses of Parliament, to ask for a total change of policy. (Interruption). My submission is, this is a matter of parliamentary propriety also; we live in an atmosphere—(Interruption) in different countries of the world today there is an atmosphere when international norms have been thrown to the winds, when on our forces in the United Nations Expeditionary Force in the Middle East firing took place, Israel killed our people and does not even have the decency to make an apology or express a sense of sorrow.... (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri S. S. Kothari: My information is that some of the military personnel were killed by U.A.R. fire. (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have a right to be heard.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, please put the question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have said that the entire House would be unanimous in its feeling of detestation of what the Chinese authorities have done to a representative of our country. We take, as Government says, a very serious and grim view of this matter. But what reprisals are going to be worked out cannot possibly be announced by Government and should not be; if there is an idea, as suggested by Mr. Masani, according to him our frontier is on the Mekong river and on the Sinal desert, if according to him we are going to have pacts and diplomatic relationship with one country or the other, we do not know where we shall stand. And therefore, I submit to you that in the course of supplementary questions or in the course of questions purporting to elicit clarification after Calling Attention matter is raised, no matter is raised which goes to the basic element of policy. We cannot expect Government to come forward with a statement of policy in answer to a question or to request for clarification. Therefore, let us put the matter in its proper perspective; and

that is what I wanted to submit on this occasion.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: At 5 O'clock we have to take the other subject.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Those who have given notices should be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: They will be called. Let us see what extent it is possible. At 5 O'clock we have to begin the other subject. You can tell me what can be done. There are about 50 names, and there are only 15 minutes to 5. Therefore, I am first calling the leaders of parties. I have called the leaders of three parties so far. On this side also, I shall call some hon. Members.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रधानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हर व्यक्ति प्रश्न पूछता है। जब मंत्री का जवाब आ जाता है तो उस से जो प्रश्न उठेंगे सफाई के लिए तो कोई दूसरा प्रश्न पूछेगा उस सफाई को जानने के लिए, लेकिन अभी जो एक साथ प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा आप पूछने को कह रहे हैं तो जो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे अधिकतर वह प्रश्न दुहराते जायेंगे और मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से जो प्रश्न उठेंगे और जो कि पूछने जरूरी होंगे उन का उत्तर नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए उचित यह होगा कि एक प्रश्न उठे और मंत्री महोदय उस का उत्तर दे दें।

Mr. Speaker: Thank you for your useful suggestion. Only 15 minutes are left. I do not mind allowing each one of you to put questions, but there is no time.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehradun): You can extend the time.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : इस वक्त मुझे चीन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि जिस देश ने हमारे मुल्क पर अतिक्रमण किया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

घर करीब करीब एक लाख वर्गमील हमारी जमीन पर राजा किया उस देश से दूसरे किसी व्यवहार की मैं अपेक्षा नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा मतलब है इस सरकार ने घर इसलिए मैं ने आज सबेरे कहा था कि यह कोई घातक कर्तव्य का विषय नहीं है। लगातार चीन के संबंध में इस सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह बिल्कुल असफल नीति रही है, यह निरन्तरता की नीति है। इस सरकार में कोई आत्मसम्मान नहीं है। हमारे देश पर आक्रमण होता है फिर भी हमारी सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ में जाकर कहती है कि आक्रमणकारी चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ में प्रवेश दिये बिना एशिया का मामला और दुनिया का मामला हल नहीं होगा। इस सरकार में कोई आत्मसम्मान नहीं है, शर्म नहीं है, लाज नहीं है यह सरकार की पूरी असफलता है। इसलिए अब मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो बयान दिया उस में अब बिल्कुल माफ हो गया कि उन की चीन वाली नीति असफल रही है। अब मेरे बगम रोकने प्रस्ताव को आप स्वीकृत कीजिये और कल उस के ऊपर बहस हो जाय। चीन वाली नीति पर जिसका कि यह प्रस्ताव है अगर जल्दी आप कल बहस नहीं करवायेंगे तो न जाने और क्या क्या चीजें हो सकती हैं इसलिए मैं उन से कोई सबाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वह पूरी तरह असफल रहे हैं। उस के ऊपर कल बहस होनी चाहिए।

Shri P. K. Deo: This cannot be discussed in this manner. Kindly allow the adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमये नोटिस तो दे दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot offhand say anything about it I will have to consult the Leader of the House and others. For the present, let us get along with this. I will allow one or

two more and the minister will reply, because it has come before the House.

Shri P. K. Deo: We have tabled an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Your leader also has spoken. Mr. Dwivedy

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I hold this Government entirely responsible for the humiliation that our officer there is subjected to. This Government has never thought of any policy of retaliation so far as the Chinese are concerned. They take lessons from President Nasser. They went all out in support of President Nasser. But what has President Nasser done during this conflict? Immediately he severed all connections with USA. What prevents this Government from not only severing diplomatic relations with China, but also locking up all the Chinese who are in the Embassy? Let the Embassy be declared as a prohibited area. Let them be taught a lesson. Let them be confined to the Embassy. Let no Chinese official be permitted to go out from that Embassy. This time I think the Chinese are after a very deep game. It is necessary to take action now. No longer should the Government of India be silent. They should also sponsor the case of Tibet in the UN if they want to play an effective role in international politics to contain China. Is the Government prepared to do that?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालदा) हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारी के साथ चीन ने जो व्यवहार किया है उस की जितनी निन्दा की जाय वह थोड़ी होगी। चीन एक ही भाषा को समझता है और वह है बर्बरता की भाषा। इसलिए जब तक हमारी सरकार भी बर्बरता का व्यवहार नहीं करेगी जैसा कि चीन सरकार ने किया है और कर रही है जब तक उस का उसी तरीके से मूल्य नहीं चुकायेगी तब तक चीन नहीं समझेगा उसे और कोई दूसरी भाषा समझ में नहीं आयेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब चीन ने हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण किया तब भी सरकार ने चीन के संबंध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में भारत की ओर से किसी प्रकार का उकसाने वाला कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, किसी प्रकार की हमारी कोई गलती नहीं थी उस शान्त वातावरण में भी जब कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि चीन के साथ मेल जोल का भाव रखा जाये जिन के मुँह पर चीन के ऐसे बारनामों से, कालिख गुन गर्न, ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार अपनी चीन संबंधी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और चीन के साथ न केवल संबंध बिच्छेद करेगी बल्कि चीनी दूतावास में जितने लोग हैं उन सब को पकड़ ला कर चाराहे पर उन की जांच करेगी ?

Mr Speaker: What is the procedure to be followed? will be guided by the House

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): The procedure is that those whose names are there on the list should be called.

Shri P. K. Deo: All those who have taken pains to table the Calling Attention Notice should be given a chance

Mr. Speaker: Except the name of the leader of the party to which the hon. Member belongs, the names of all the other hon. Members whom I called are here. I thought, when Shri Masani, the leader of his party got up, he should be called and he should be given preference to the other names that were there. There are about 30 names. Am I to call all the thirty?

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): A Member from each party may be called.

Mr. Speaker: Only those whose names are there can be called.

Shri Manoharan: Why don't you call me, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Your name is not there. You did not even send a chit to me.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, let the Government agree to have a debate tomorrow for two hours.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): There should be a discussion on this matter. The House is very much concerned about it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): भारत माता के लिये तो कुछ किया नहीं रघुनाथ के लिये करने जाओगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister reply to these questions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, we are dealing with this specific question and if you will permit me I will tell the House what we have done and what we propose to do (Interruption). After that, Sir, if you so decide I am prepared for a discussion.

I am glad that every Member of this House, whether on that side or this side, is at one with the Government in condemning strongly this disgraceful behaviour. (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं पवाइट आफ आर्डर रोज करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, let us give the Minister a hearing. Then we can tackle the problem. Without hearing him what can we do?

Mr. Speaker: I also agree with him.... (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं पवाइट आफ आर्डर रोज करना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो आप कालिख घटेशन घलाऊ कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जो सिमेटरीज हैं उनको आप टाइम नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके लिये आखिर कोई रूल होगा, कोई व्यवस्था होगी, किन्हीं रूल्स के मातहत काम होगा। आखिर आप किस रूल के मातहत उन लोगों को बंचित कर रहे हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have sent urgent instructions to our Mission in Peking to the charg'd affaires that he should not submit to the jurisdiction of the so-called public court. A diplomat in any country is not subject to the municipal or domestic courts of that country. We have told him to resist the summons which has been served on him.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Why don't you appoint him charge d'affaires? Upgrade him.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will be quite frank with the House. I am afraid that physical force may be used to drag him

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब रास्ते पर आये हो।

Shri M. C. Chagla:because, you know what happened in Shanghai to the British Consul. He was asked to go round the building for three hours. But I want to give this information to the House. Adequate measures would be taken to meet this situation. . . . (interruptions). We will not stop by making protests and expressing our indignation. We will take strong action . . . (interruptions). If hon. Members go on like this, how am I to finish? . . . (interruptions). I am promising action. Action will be taken. We will not stop by mere protests or expressing our indignation.... (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us try to evolve some method. After all, in five or ten minutes I cannot exhaust all the 38 names in the list. So, I want some guidance. I am not going to dictate anything. I want guidance

from the House. Whatever method the House wants me to follow, I will follow. If the House wants me to exhaust all the names in the list, besides those names which I have received later, including that of Shri Mazani.... (Interruptions). If I am to call them, one by one, naturally I cannot call all the names now. So, I want some method to be devised by the House. Whatever that method is, I will follow it; I will not mind it. After all, I do not want to block any discussion in the House, because this is the forum where the nation can discuss important problems. But if in 15 minutes the Speaker is asked to call all the names, not only this Speaker but no Speaker can do it. It is an important problem but I could not possibly have called all these names. About further discussion on the subject I will have to consult him and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.. (Interruption).

17 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him bring a motion and let us have a discussion.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिखये : सरकारी मोशन का क्या सवाल है ? काम रोको प्रस्ताव आपके सामने है। अगर ये विरोध करेंगे तो पचास लोग हम हैं।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): We do not object to a discussion but I hope hon. Members will appreciate that it is not possible to outline the steps that one would have to take.... (Interruption).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We not only want to condemn the Chinese but we also want to censure the Government.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: To censure the Government is in your hands.... (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I thought, probably the Prime Minister

would indicate whether she is agreeable to a discussion of this matter and whether a motion will be brought either by the Prime Minister or by the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Speaker: She has said that. About censuring the Government I cannot decide here and now. I am not the man to decide.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपके हाथ में है। उन से क्या मतलब है।

Mr. Speaker: Allow me time. We shall see, tomorrow morning. I shall take a decision and I shall consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also as to when we can have time for discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। आपको पूरा अधिकार है।

Mr. Speaker: Everything will be considered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwarī Sinha: Before we initiate a discussion tomorrow we would like to be assured, because the gentleman, Shri Raghunath, is on trial by the people's court and people's court does not observe any rule of law, that his life would be assured during the trial and that there will be no danger to his life and security. Will the hon. Minister be able to assure this House about that?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कम से कम उस सदन में तो कानून का राज्य चले।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: We will demand Shri Chagla's resignation if any harm comes to his life. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: You are standing every time.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: He was my colleague just as Sardar Hukam Singh was your colleague. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Just now in reply to a question the hon. Minister of External Affairs said that Shri Raghunath might be physically dragged to the people's court. That might have a repercussion in this country and our young boys may physically drag the Chinese diplomats in Delhi out of their embassy buildings. There will be this development. Therefore our Government should categorically tell us that we will not only sever diplomatic relations with China but will also sponsor the cause of Tibet in U.N. We do not bother about China.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय के कहने से बिल्कुल निर्विवाद रूप से साबित हो गया है कि जब काम रोको होना चाहिये। आपने देखा होगा कि आवाज ऊंची करके इन्होंने ने ऐसे बोला है जैसे एक बड़ा शेर मारा हो। इन्होंने कहा है कि पांच बजे सुबह हमने चार्ज डी एफयोरजको बुलाया। हिन्दुस्तान की गमी में पांच बजे सुबह बुला कर यह समझ लिया गया है कि इन्होंने बड़ा भारी शेर मार लिया है। मंत्री महोदय इस लायक नहीं रह गये हैं. . . . (इंटरप्शंस) अगर बुलाना था तो तीन बजे सुबह बुलाते और तीन बजे सुबह यह कहना चाहिये था। मेहरबानी करके आप देखें कि दुनिया में जितनी कूटनीतिक बातें हुआ करती हैं, वे कैसे होती हैं। यह मैं कोई चीन का रास्ता नहीं पकड़ रहा हूँ। चीन तो पागल कुत्ता हो गया है। वह सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति चला रहा है। इस वक्त मैं सभ्य देशों की बात कर रहा हूँ.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बदने में तीन को पकड़ा जाए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभ्य देशों की बात कर रहा हूँ। काम रोको होना चाहिये। मंत्री जी ने बिल्कुल साबित कर दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that also.

Now, we take up discussion under rule 193.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. (Inter-
ruption)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What is this? A member of our Foreign Service is in such a difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order (Inter-
ruption)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: We must express our emotions. We are human beings; we are not automatons. He is being dragged, tortured and humiliated and this Ministry is sitting here soft in an air-conditioned chamber. Why not the Foreign Minister do something once and for all?

Mr. Speaker: We now go to the next item.

17.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION IN NAXALBARI AND KHARIBARI

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
On a point of order, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, I rise on a point of order regarding the discussion of this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Can a point of order be raised before the motion is moved? He has not yet moved the motion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of moving a motion. This is a discussion under rule 193. Mr. Mukerjee wrote to me earlier that he would like to raise a point of order about this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I was surprised to find that you had been pleased to permit this discussion and I was even more surprised to see that even before I got the parliamentary dak this morning, I saw in the

Statesman, a paper originating from Calcutta, a report that this matter would be discussed in Parliament. How they got to know of this beats me. I just cannot understand it.

Sir, I would submit to you, in all humility, that at the present moment, when between the Centre and the States there is a very delicate balance and when, at least, *prima facie*, the Centre wishes to keep a kind of co-ordination between itself and the State Governments, with a Government like the Government of West Bengal, I am surprised that in this, Parliament we are going to have this kind of discussion. You have been the head of a State Government and you would understand its feelings in regard to this matter. This matter refers quite obviously and patently and categorially, to a situation relative to public order which falls entirely under the purview of the State Government. There is a reference to an expression called "a parallel Government" in certain parts of West Bengal. But I see that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, has ridiculed this idea of a parallel Government which has been talked about by certain people and even the Inspector General of Police in West Bengal has ridiculed this phrase "a parallel Government" which some people, God knows with what motive, are circulating in this country.

We are now going to have a discussion which you are permitting, unfortunately, on a "parallel Government functioning in West Bengal." If there was a parallel Government functioning in West Bengal, if the machinery had broken down, I would have certainly had a discussion... (Inter-
ruption) I have been a Member of this House longer than many of the stalwarts who have suddenly emerged into parliamentary prominence.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): They have come by the will of the people and not by your mercy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have initiated discussions relative to something like break-down of machinery in the State Governments in this House. So, I would not, certainly, object to a discussion of the matter when a discussion is warranted. At the present moment, there are some obvious tendentious newspaper reports as in the *Statesman*, a paper originating from Calcutta, and there are references only to what is supposed to have been said by certain police officers or by the Commissioner of a division in West Bengal. If, on the basis of gossip in the Central Hall, I can bring motions in this House, that would be the death of parliamentary democracy. What I submit to you is that there is no official information. If Government can tell the House that from West Bengal Government they have got certain information which indicates the operation of a parallel Government in a part of that State, I can understand it. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal has come out with a contradiction. Six Ministers of the West Bengal Government are on a visit to that area. All the newspaper reports today—I have looked up the Bengal papers today—suggest, quite clearly, that the position is under control.

This comes under the State Government. They have a legislature, they have a Cabinet functioning and we should have some feelings for them. They are not here to answer these charges about a parallel Government functioning and about the breakdown of law and order in that part of the country. Therefore, I submit that, under the provisions of the Constitution, which say categorically what is in the jurisdiction of the Centre and what is in the jurisdiction of the State, and in the absence of any quasi-judicial information which could be depended upon for the initiation of a discussion in this House, this motion is out of order and, therefore, you should not permit it; it will prejudice the situation entirely.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): May I make one observation?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If members go on raising points of order, then we will lose this one hour and we may not be able to take up the main subject.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) वह घटा तो चल रहा है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: You have to hear the points of law and then decide

Mr. Speaker: I thought I had heard it

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा दूसरा पायट प्राफ प्रार्थर है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He has explained his point of order.

We have got our own points of order.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call him also. Now the discussion will be on points of order. **Mr. Limaye.**

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हीरेन मुर्जी ने जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है और अपनी प्रार्थना व्यक्त की है, मुझे खेद है कि मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं आप को पिछले वर्ष की बात याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ, जिस को लेकर मैं अन्यायपूर्ण तरीके से सजा भुगत चुका हूँ। इस में दो किस्म के सवास था करते हैं। यह बात सही है कि जहाँ तक कानून और व्यवस्था और अमन-व्ययन का सवास है, वह राज्य के दायरे में आता है, लेकिन जिस इलाके में ये घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, वह इलाका प्रादिवासी लोगों का इलाका है। हमारे संविधान में इस बारे में एक पूरा हिस्सा है कि प्रादिवासियों और हरिजनों को विशेष अधिकार देने के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार का

[श्री मन्त्र लिमबे]

बसा दायित्व और जिम्मेदारी है। बस्तर की घटनाओं के समय भी हम लोगों ने यही नुक्ता रखा था कि चूँकि वह आदिवासियों का मामला है, इसलिए वह केवल कानून और व्यवस्था और धन-चयन का मामला नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इस विषय में अपना दायित्व है और संसद में इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

मैं श्री हीरेन मुर्जी से बहंगा कि हम लोग बहस में से भागे नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने प्रस्ताव किया कि इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखा। इस बारे में भ्रम भ्रम हो सकती है, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में चूँकि हम लोगों की सरकार है, इस लिए इस मामले पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए और चूँकि मध्य प्रदेश में द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र और कांग्रेस की सरकार है, इस लिए बस्तर पर बहस होनी चाहिए इस दो जीम वाली बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यहाँ पर जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए। पंजाब के बारे में भी मैंने कहा था कि यहाँ पर ध्यानार्कण प्रस्ताव की इजाजत देनी चाहिए।

सविधान के अनुच्छेद 339 में कहा गया है

"The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बीस साल पुराना मामला है। वहाँ पर बीस साल कांग्रेस की हुकूमत रही-इतनी रही हुकूमत रही कि उसने कियानो तथा आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया। इस लिए वहाँ पर आज एक कॉर्डन समस्या पैदा हो गई है। हो सकता

है कि विरोधी दलों में से कुछ लोगों ने वहाँ पर गलत काम किया हो। लेकिन असल में समस्या आदिवासियों, गरीब काश्तकारों और किसानों की है। इस लिए इस संसद को इस पर बहस करने का पूरा अधिकार है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: According to Article 246(3) of the Constitution, this is a State subject. This is the first subject in List II of the Seventh Schedule. Normally, a State subject is not discussed in this House. In the past when some of us wanted to raise question relating to Kerala when there was President's rule there, your predecessors had been very strongly preventing us from doing so. Of course, there have been certain discussions in this House, but they were on those occasion when the Army, the Navy or the Air Force or the Armed Forces of the Union Government were called in, it was only on such occasions that such discussions were permitted on the floor of the House.

Shri. Randhir Singh (Rohtak): when they concerned the security of the nation.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The security of the nation is not involved here. Why should the hon. Member ask all the time that the security of the nation is involved here?

Mr. Speaker, Order, order. Let there be no cross-talk.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Rule 193 itself does not envisage discussion of any subject which is not within the Union List. Rule 194 specifically refers to the Minister concerned. There is no Minister here concerned with the law and order in West Bengal. Rules 193 and 194 specifically point out those question which can be raised on the floor of this House as of right given by the Constitution, and discussed here.

Therefore, I would submit that granting of such permission under rule 193 is a mistake which has been committed. I would request you to uphold the provisions of the Constitution and the rules and rule that this matter cannot be discussed here. Of course there have been occasion in the past when the provisions of the Constitution have been discarded by the Chair and we have had to submit to that, as it happened, for instance, in the case of article 120 of the Constitution regarding the language to be used on the floor of this House. The Chair could naturally decide and its decision is final so far as this House is concerned.

We are a democratic country and what we are doing here will be a model for the other countries. I would, therefore, request you not to become the laughing-stock of the rest of the democratic world.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): May I know how long these point of order will take?

Mr. Speaker: When a point of order is there, is there any option to the Speaker not to hear it? When the hon. Member himself raises a point of order, I am equally helpless. Whatever it be, when a point of order is raised, the hon. Member may tell me what I should do so that I may reply to him in the same language tomorrow when he raised a point of order. I am helpless when a point of order is raised; I have to hear it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I agree substantially with Shri Madhu Limaye, but I would only point out that without being aware of the fact, he has actually supported the point of order raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, and he had not himself realised what he was saying when he referred to the article of the Constitution. In the article of the Constitution which he has quoted, it was stated that the Central Government can give a direction to the State Government in respect of matters concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Where is the direction from the Central Government here?

This matter could be discussed on the floor of this House if the Central Government had brought forward the matter that there was a fear of break down of law and order there or that there was a report from either the Governor or the State Government...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्र दिवासियों का मामला हमारे नियंत्रण में भी है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no report from the State Government, and there is no report from the Governor.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not necessary.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no directive from the Central Government. Therefore, this question of law and order cannot be raised here on the floor of the House unless there is a directive from the Central Government.

In conclusion, I would add only one more sentence, namely that the reported formation of a paralysed government depends on certain rumours circulated by some hon. Members of this House who visited that area and who reported that this sort of thing had taken place and on the basis of that the newspaper report emanated. An hon. Member of this House has certainly his right to an opinion.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

but a statement made by him is not conclusive proof that a parallel government has been established or that law and order has broken down or that the security of India is in danger. If these conditions are not satisfied, then as pointed out by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, under rules 193 and 194, this matter cannot be discussed in this House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): I would request you to give me an opportunity to say something on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He can also raise his point of order later.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): We are not concerned with the reported breakdown of the machinery of law and order in Naxalbari because that is a state subject. If the State Government is to be condemned, it is the West Bengal Assembly that would condemn it. We are not concerned with that. What we are concerned with is the security and public order points of view. Public order comes within the purview of the Central Government, within the purview of Parliament. That is the judgement of the Supreme Court in relation to a case in which possibly Dr. Lohia was involved.

डा० राज बबोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
ऐसे कहो न कि ला एंड आर्डर और पब्लिक
आर्डर में अन्तर है ।

Shri Hem Barua: There is a difference between law and order and public order. Public order is the concern of the Central Government whereas law and order is that of the State Government.

On the other hand, there is an apprehension so far as the security of the country is concerned, Naxalbari is situated at a strategic point; it is only 60 miles from Tibet and 14 miles from East Pakistan. Both China and Pakistan are inimical towards us and

there are disturbing reports available not only in the pages of the Statesman but also of other newspapers coming from Calcutta. Therefore, the situation is a disturbing situation and since it involves the problem of public order and security of the country, I think we are justified as the sovereign forum of this nation in discussing this matter.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Do we want to discuss this subject or simply raise points of order and spend the time?

I have no objection if Members go on repeating themselves.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You can give a ruling now.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before that, I would make a submission.

I do not like to enter into a controversy as to whether it is a law and order question or whether it is warranted by the provisions of the Constitution. But the happenings in Naxalbari are a matter of grave concern to the entire country.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri P. K. Deo: A situation is developing there in a very highly sensitive area which is a corridor linking Assam, Nagaland Tripura....

Some hon. Members: What is the point of order?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a matter concerning the defence of the country which is the concern of the Centre. It is the concern of this House to look after the defence of the country. I think an opportunity should be given for a discussion.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): On a point of order. The question concerns the power of Parliament in

discuss matters. My hon. friend, Shri Shreekantan Nair referred to article 246. We have to make a distinction between the power to legislate and the power to discuss. Articles 246 refers to the power relative to legislation. But there is nothing to prevent Parliament from exercising the power to discuss. In fact, what we are doing everyday from morning is to discuss various things. We spend the first hour on questions. It has nothing to do with legislation. Now we are discussing a subject of national importance. It has nothing to do with legislation.

Some hon. Members: What is the point of order?

Shri K. Narayana Rao: My point of order is whether under the Constitution Parliament has power to discuss matters concerning State subjects or whether our discussions here have to be confined to the Seventh Schedule and articles 246, 247, 248 and so on. In other words, is that the power of Parliament to discuss co-terminous with its power to legislate.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: I think we have exhausted all points of order. They are all points of disorder. There should be some order now.

Shri Mukerjee raised some pertinent questions and some other hon. Members replied to them. There is not much left for me.

The position came about like this. A large number of calling attention notices were sent to the office. Shri Madhok referred to it in the morning. There was a notice sent about people being shot dead. That, I considered, as a law and order situation in the State and disallowed all such notices, because shooting down is happening in every State, in every corner.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of disorder generally, some people being shot, some law and order problem. In

every country this is happening; it is not only here that this is happening. We need not shy about it. Law and order is a state problem. It is happening everywhere and it is the concern of the Bengal Government or the Andhra Government, whichever Government it is. Law and order problem is that of the State Government. Therefore, I had ruled it out. I did not admit the calling attention notices. But then came some other information—whether it is paper news or some other news, I do not know, I am not responsible for it,—but serious allegations were made: a parallel government and the borders, Nepal border, Tibet border and Pakistan border, all these things. It became an international issue. A small issue of law and order as it was supposed to be become a big issue. Naturally when friends come here, they want to express in his forum on this problem of international importance and very great notional importance. I could not shut it out. Therefore, it is not a law and order problem, it is not what is being done in Naxalbari, but concerning the whole country since it is border problem.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And it is a mere discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Also, why should we get excited?

Let me see what procedure I can follow. If I am to take back all the calling attention notices, it is not agreeable. A number of Congressmen were very excited on the day when they got the news of Naxalbari. A large number of them gave notices of calling attention. Am I to call all those people, or only three or four people. Till ten minutes to 6 we can discuss this, and then the Minister will need at least 10 minutes. If all of you speak for an hour, I cannot help it. Within one hour, already nearly half an hour has been taken away on points of order.

Shri P. K. Bose: You can extend it by half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: First extend it by half an hour, and another half hour. It cannot be done. Therefore, I would only call two or three people, and then request the Minister to reply. Which two or three people?

Shri P. Ramamurthi (Madurai): May I suggest one thing?

Mr. Speaker: I will call you also. Naturally you present a point of view, and you must be called, there is no doubt about it.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: I know that I will be called, but that is not the issue. The issue is it is an important question, and any half-hearted discussion will not serve any purpose, we will not be doing justice to the parties concerned. Therefore, I humbly request that the discussion may be extended by at least another half an hour. This would not have been necessary if these points of order had not taken half an hour, and I would not have pressed for it.

Mr. Speaker: Ultimately I wanted a one hour discussion. Unfortunately you have taken away with points of order half an hour. Mr. Mukerjee raised a point of order. It is quite right, legitimate, and the same point of order was naturally repeated.

Shri Hem Barua: Not same.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I raised an entirely different point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to you. You have always a different point of order naturally. I agree with you, I would only say we lost half an hour. My point of order is that we lost half an hour unnecessarily. Otherwise I have no complaint. About extending, let us see. Let it go on like this. How shall I call the names, so that people may not shout? I do not want to discriminate, but I know Congress members are very much perturbed. The M.P. representing the constituency....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I suggest you fix a time limit? Five

or six from this side and two from that side.

Mr. Speaker: Perfectly right. If that is accepted by all, and if people confine to that time, it will be easier. The opener will have 10 minutes, then five, five minutes. Two or three people on this side, one or two people on that side. And the Minister we may call at 6 or 6-10, after five or ten minutes, let us see. Please confine yourself, and do not interrupt when you do not agree. Naturally we must hear also. Mr. Ramamurthi, naturally he must explain his point of view, we must hear him patiently whether we agree or not.

श्री प्रकाशरि शर्मा (हापड़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय जो सदस्य बाइंड ऑफ
ऑर्डर के बहाने अपनी बात कह चके हैं,
उनको छोड़ कर दूसरों को समय दिया
जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I admitted it already; therefore, I explained to you why I admitted it (Interruptions).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It is such a serious matter that it could not be dealt with in a short time.

Mr. Speaker: I will give you time. Now at least, let us not lose time.

श्री कंडर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
जो विषय आज सदन के सामने हैं, वह बहुत
टेनीकेट सबेकेट हैं और अगर इस डिबेट
की टोन थोड़ी बदल जाय तो इसके फार-
रीजिंग कान्सीक्वेंसे हो सकते हैं। अध्यक्ष
महोदय, नक्सलवाड़ी और खारीवाड़ी, जो
वेस्ट बंगाल के कुछ हिस्से, जैसा कि समाचार
पत्रों में आया है और जैसा कि सुना जाता है
कि वहाँ पर ला एण्ड ऑर्डर बिल्कुल समाप्त
हो गया है और इतना ही नहीं, पुलिस वहाँ
पर कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है, ऐसी भी
सूचनाएँ आई हैं कि वहाँ पर पॅरलल गवर्नमेंट
बन रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये सब
बातें नहीं होतीं तो कामचलाय यह सवाल

इस सदन में नहीं उठाते यह सवाल वेस्ट-बंगाल प्रेसबली का हो जाता। लेकिन जहाँ पर विचार रिटी को खतरा हो गया है, जहाँ देश के डिफेंस को खतरा हो गया है इसलिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम यह सवाल आज इस सदन के सामने उठावें।

आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मालूम होगा कि मेरे पास यह 'स्टेट्समैन' मसूदा है, इसके अन्दर साफ तौर से पुलिस के अफसरों ने लिखा है कि जहाँ पर लोगों को मारा जाता है। पर मैं इसे यहाँ से पढ़े देता हूँ—

"The contact between the Chief Minister and the district authorities was occasioned by the police reports that there had been considerable escalation of violence by armed gangs in Naxalbari, and Kharibari thana areas in the last two days. Two persons were brutally murdered yesterday, one in Naxalbari and the other in Kharibari thana area. At least six houses were raided and looted. The raiders were said to have come for guns and in two of the raids, two licensed guns were taken away."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके आगे और भी बहुत सारे समाचारपत्रों की खबरें हैं, जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि पैरान गवर्मेण्ट बनी है, जहाँ यह कहा गया है कि लाई स्केन पर कूटिंग हो रहा है, जहाँ यह कहा गया है कि कई लोगों को जान से मार दिया गया है, पुलिस के इंस्पेक्टर को खत्म कर दिया गया जब वह जहाँ पर व्यवस्था करने के लिये गये। बड़ी गम्भीर और एनामिग रिपोर्टें हैं। यह तक कि कुछ पोकेट्स इन एरिया में ऐसे बना रहे हैं, जहाँ पर कोई आदमी नहीं जा सकता। अगर जहाँ कोई आदमी जाता है तो उसको मार दिया जाता है। उन्होंने अपनी भद्रालों बना रखी हैं, वे रेन्यू इकट्ठा करते हैं और किसी भी प्रकार के जो सरकारी कानून हैं या सरकारी व्यवस्था है, वह कोई भी इन पर लागू नहीं हो सकती है। इस का

कारण क्या है? यह ठीक है कि जो लोग जहाँ पर रहते हैं, 20 साल तक लगातार कांग्रेस की गलत हुकूमत के कारण से घाबरा पड़े हुए हैं। आज उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है, आज उनके पास खेती नहीं है और उस गलत नीति की वजह से अगर उनमें रोष और गुस्सा है—तो वह ठीक है। उनके अन्दर वह गुस्सा और रोष होना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की पैरान गवर्मेण्ट बनाने के लिये उसी एरिया को क्यों चुना गया, इस तरह की लाई-स्केल नोटिंग हो, असंन हूँ, लोग को नाराज यह व्यवस्था हो, इन सब कामों के लिये उसी एरिया को क्यों चुना गया? और भी कुछ हिस्से हैं, जहाँ पर वे लोग रहते हैं, केवल रोष के कारण ऐसा है—यह बात नहीं है, इस के पीछे कुछ दूसरी बात भी है, जिनको हमें ध्यान से देखना होगा।

मैं अपने लायक दोस्त श्री राममूर्ति जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ वह बतावें कि समाचारपत्रों में जो कहा गया है कि उनकी लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ लोग, लेफ्ट नहीं, बल्कि लेफ्ट के भी लेफ्ट, एक्सट्रीम लेफ्ट कुछ लोग हैं, जो जहाँ पर कुछ गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। एक वजन तो यह है कि यह इकानामिक व्यवस्था है, दूसरा वजन यह है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी कास्पीरेसी है, डीप-स्टेट पांसा-रेता है जो मारे देग में गड़गड़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं और जहाँ व प लिस्टान के साथ एनर्जिस करके गुरीना-वार की ट्रेनिंग लेना चाहते हैं—ये दो वर्गन चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कौन सा वर्गन ठीक है, लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इन दोनों को मिला कर यह कारण बना है। जहाँ पर इकानामिक डिस्ट्रेस भी लोगों में है, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं श्री राममूर्ति जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह यह बतावें—जहाँ पर दो आदमी हैं जो लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटी के बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, जो इनके पीछेन्ट फ्रंट में काम करते हैं, किसानों में काम करते हैं—

[श्री कंधर लाल गप्त]

एक का नाम है श्री क्यू सान्याल और दूसरे का नाम है—बंयल संथाल। इनके खिलाफ अपने क्या कार्यवाही की। अगर आपका जापिडियली कोई सम्बन्ध उस मूवमेंट से नहीं है, उन लोगों की गड़बड़ी से नहीं है, तो आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की? क्या आपने उनके खिलाफ कोई डिस्प्लनरी ऐक्शन लिया?

एक दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—यह एक बड़ी मजेदार बात है—वहा पर जिन पार्टियों की हकूमत है, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी उनमें से एक है, इन तीन महीनों में उन लोगों को खेती क्यों नहीं दी, आपने उन लोगों को धरती क्यों नहीं दी, आपने इस तरह का कानून उनके लिये क्यों नहीं बनाया? वास्तव में इसका मतलब कुछ और है—वह जो इसका है, उस की मिलिट्री प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से, स्ट्रेटेजिक प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से बहुत बड़ी इम्पार्टेंस है। एक तरफ सिक्किम लगता है, एक तरफ पाकिस्तान लगता है, एक तरफ नेपाल लगता है, और एक तरफ तिब्बत भी लगता है। जिस तरह से पीकिंग रेडियो अगर किसी ने सुना होगा तो आप जानते होंगे कि कई बार वह एक नारा लगाता है—सिक्किम, आसाम और बंगाल का यह हिस्सा मिलाकर एक आजाद देश बनाया जाय। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह उसका बीज तो नहीं निकल रहा है—शायद उस के लिये ये गुरीजा टैकिक्स इस्तेमाल करेंगे, क्या वह उनकी एजुकेशन की शुरूआत तो नहीं हुई है? यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है, जिसका तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। इस का जबाब मेरे लायक बीस्ट राममूर्ति जी हैं, अभी तक आपने वहां पर इन की खेती के लिये लैंडक्लेयरिंग क्यों नहीं किया, इतना ज़मीन नहीं, जिन दो महाशयों के मने नाम रखे हैं, जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों में बसे गये हैं, वे पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, सिक्किम जाते

हैं, नेपाल जाते हैं, फिर वहां से घाजवें हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कुछ साल पहले लोगों को जो ट्रेनिंग दी थी, चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिये, आज वे ही लोग इनके साथ हो गये हैं। उनके पास हथियार कहां से आये? वे हथियार कहाँ के हैं। प्रबन्धकारों में वह रिपोर्ट छपी है कि हथियार लेकर चारों ओर छे उन लोगों ने हाहाकार मचा रखा है। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यथायि यह कहा है कि वहां परलल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि वहां पर कानून की व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है—उन्होंने इस बात को माना है। यहां तक कि फारवर्ड ब्लाक एस० एस० पी० के नेताओं ने भी जो इनके साथ वहां पर हकूमत करते हैं, उन्होंने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वहां पर गड़बड़ी है। वहां पर पब्लिक डिसआर्डर है—जब ऐसी स्थिति वहां पर है तो फिर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जाती, क्यों नहीं इनके चीफ मिनिस्टर वहां पर जा कर उन व्यवस्था को ठीक करते। आज उन जगह की पीजीशन ऐसी है, वह 25-30 मील का टुकड़ा ऐसा है कि अगर उसके ऊपर उनका कंट्रोल हो जाये तो सारा आसाम और देश के और कई भाग देश से अलग हो जायेंगे। इस लिये सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिए कि डिफेंस प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से, मिक्थोरिटी प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से क्या करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि एक दम यह कहूँ कि वहां पर सेंटर इंटरवेंशन कर दे, इस की हुकूमत को तोड़ दे। मैं इस बात के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक तरह से इलैक्ट्रेड गवर्नमेंट है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब पार्टियों की एक पॉलिथे-सेंट्री कमेटी वहां पर जानी चाहिए, जिस में सभी दलों के लोग हो और वह वहां जा कर वहां की हासत को देखे और देखने के बाद सदन के सामने रिपोर्ट दें। अगर उसके बाद

बी बहुत हासत ठीक नहीं होती है तो सेंटर को संविधान की धारा 256 और 257 के अन्तर, वहाँ उसको पावर्स है कि वह स्टेट की बायरेकशन दे सकते हैं लेकिन उसको देने से पहले मैं यह चाहूँगा कि सब एक्जोपोज़िशन पार्टीज को पूरे विश्वास में लेना चाहिए। उस के वगैर किसी प्रकार का भी इंटरवेंशन ठीक नहीं होगा।

एक, दो चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप की मार्फत मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप की सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट उस के बारे में क्या है पिछले 15 दिन से वहाँ पर गड़बड़ हो रही है लेकिन सदन के सामने आज तक आपने कुछ नहीं कहा। आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं वहाँ के डिफेंस को ठीक रखने के लिये और वहाँ की निक्थो-रिटो को ठीक रखने के लिए? इतना ही नहीं अगर मैं यह मानना हूँ कि यह लोग अभी कुछ न करे, लेकिन आज कुछ न करे यह सवाल नहीं है, कल जब तीन का—मंगलान न करे—हमला हो जाय तब यह लोग क्या करेंगे? यह एक सवाल है आज। आज उनकी देशभक्ति, पैट्राटिज्म सब कुछ समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन जब तीन हमला करेगा और कही ऐसा हो कि वह थोड़ा आगे भी बढ़ जायें वह लोग क्या करेंगे वह सब कुछ देखना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिए अभी से सतर्कता व सावधानी बर्तनी होगी। यह चैलेंज भारत सरकार के लिए भी है और उन पार्टियों के लिए भी। उन को भी यह सोचना होगा कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह लैफ्ट कम्पुनिस्ट पार्टी इसमें शामिल नहीं है तो आज वह डिक्लेयर करे सदन के सामने कि हम कांग्रेस हुकूमत को बदलना चाहते हैं, हम भी बदलना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम कांस्टीट्यूशनल मंन्स से बदलेगे, हम क्राइम नहीं करेंगे यह कुछ भी हो। यह उन्हें डिक्लेयर करना चाहिये।

ऐसा होने से हम समझ लेंगे कि आप ठीक हैं लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार से आप डिक्लेयर नहीं करते और यह हिन्दुस्तान में कनफ़ुजन, कंफ़ुस इस प्रकार का फैलावेंगे तो यह देश एक अजीब देश रहा है। वह आप को कुर्सी पर भी बैठा सकता है और जमीन पर भी उठा कर फेंक सकता है। यहाँ पर बड़ी बड़ी आइडियालोजीज पैदा हुईं लेकिन उनकी कब भी यहाँ देश में बहुत हैं। यह जो बड़ी बड़ी आइडिया-लोजी लेकर आप चलते हैं वह खुद बहुत खत्म हो जायेंगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर इंटरवीन न करे लेकिन सेंटर सतर्क रहें और वाच करती रहे। यह बतलाया जाये कि उन्होंने बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को कुछ लिखा है, वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट से कुछ रिपोर्ट मांगी है या नहीं क्योंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उनके ऊपर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते।

एक बात मैं और कह कर खत्म करूँगा यह जो लैफ्ट कम्पुनिस्ट है यह आज के इस जमाने के इस कलियुग के हनुमान है। उन का रंग भी लाल है। हनुमान जी की तरह उन का रंग भी लाल है। यह लोग उछलकूद भी करते हैं, हनुमान जी भी उछलकूद करते हैं... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: It is all out of the scope—he has gone to Hanuman and all that. Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

श्री कंचरलास गुप्त : मैं बस आखिरी सेंटेंस कह कर खत्म करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I have called Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time at our disposal is very short and I do not wait unnecessarily.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

take more of it than would be absolutely necessary. I was not very happy that this discussion was allowed. Even now I think rule 193 has not been properly interpreted.

So far as the matter under discussion is concerned, it is part of the campaign of vilification and conspiracy for undermining the authority of the West Bengal Government has been going on for several weeks past. This Naxalbari phenomenon is not a new phenomenon. It arises out of a long-drawn and patient struggle of landless labourers in that area covering 3 police stations. Here many of our colleagues, while discussing the points of order and also during the substantive discussion, tried to make it out that because a grave law and order situation has arisen in three police stations in the whole of India—Phansi Dewa, Kharibari and Naxalbari in West Bengal—the security and defence of the great Republic of India is undermined, and, therefore all the might and all the special powers and emergency provisions of the Constitution must be brought to bear there and Shri Chavan must be asked to pounce on the shoulders of West Bengal Government (Interruption).

What is the real situation there? So far as this peasant movement is concerned, everybody knows, and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has stated to press even yesterday, that the problem that has arisen in that area demands a political situation and that should not be looked upon as merely a law and order problem. Even so far as security is concerned, I concede that this is a very sensitive area, a border area which has some defence implications. But that is not the only border area in the whole of India where such disturbances of law and order are taking place. The real fact of the matter is that these districts i.e., the three adjoining districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar, which was a native State till a few years back and which has now been merged with India, are

non-regulated districts and all lands there belong to Government—khas lands. These lands were given on long-term lease to big European tea estates and certain landholders called jotedars who own as much as even—in spite of the passing of Estate Acquisition Act—4000 to 6000 acres. Not merely the tea estate owners, even these jotedars do not utilise all of the land for planting of tea, they utilise it for agricultural purposes and they deny the agricultural labourers any share in that. From 1939 onwards a movement is going on against this iniquity. The previous government was seized of it, the Land Revenue Department of the Government of West Bengal was seized of it. But, now, in order to discredit the Government of West Bengal certain vested interests, certain European vested interests who have a large stake in the tea gardens there and big landholders have started shouting in the name of liberty, law and order and all these things. Many papers and documents have been cited today. I will only, to underscore the basic problem there, quote one passage from a recent report published in the Statesman where the Special Correspondent writes:

"Apart from tea gardens, there are big jotedars, many with several thousand acres of land. Peasants complain that they are as ruthless as the garden managers in evicting tenants and adhiars. A jotedar of Naxalbari, who now stays in Siliguri out of fear, admitted having evaded the provisions of the Estates Acquisition Act by transferring 6,000 acres of land. He retained 25 acres permitted by the law. Despite the transfer, he continued to enjoy the yield of the transferred 6,000 acres, but he objected to the term benamdar transfer, because he had transferred his land much before the provisions of the Act came into operation. He, like many others, had advance information that such legislation was being framed."

That is why the tenants were being evicted, land was being sold clandestinely and local peasant leader like Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal whose names were mentioned are being accused of having fled to Nepal or Pakistan and engaging in guerilla warfare against the State. Actually these people started first by going to the court of law to seek redress from the law of the land. Where was the previous government of West Bengal then? What had they been doing all the time (Interruption)? From 1959 onwards the law of the land has been undermined, public order has been undermined. Is such a situation (Interruptions).

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Sir, on a point of order. May I know whether a person who has given notice of a motion can be permitted to speak against the importance of the matter mentioned in his own calling attention motion?

Mr. Speaker: I am giving only five minutes to each Member. The hon. Member has already taken more than that. He should try to conclude.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am concluding. So far as this matter is concerned, the West Bengal Government is fully seized of it, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already taken a decision, the Cabinet has taken a decision to send a Cabinet team. The situation there is delicate. The people who are suffering, whose cause Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal are fighting, they are the poorest of the poor, the underdogs. Only a few days ago, in this very House, espousing the cause of the striking policemen of Delhi, Dr. Lohia has said that if he had a party of the European type and if he had the support of all other parties here, then 50,000 people would have been killed and Delhi would have been in his hand. The peasants and landless labourers of Naxalbari never attempted anything of that kind.

डा० रम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। मैं ऐसा राक्षस नहीं हूँ। आप के हाथ में हम देते हैं।

श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी : हम देने के लिये भी तैयार हैं।

Here the poorest of the poor are suffering and fighting against exploitation. Let us not go beyond our power and seek Central Governments intervention in the internal affairs of a State. The West Bengal Government are already seized of it. They are carefully and coolly going into the matter. Now let us not do something here which will make their task more difficult.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घटना 24-25 मई को हुई। उस दिन दोनों जिनमें मोती बत्ती। नतीजा हुआ कि दस आदमी मारे गये जिनमें एक पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर भी था। इस के अलावा सचाल मारे गये। अब सवाल यह है कि जो यह स्थान है वह बड़ा नाजक है। एक बात मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट लोगों की एक खास टेन्डेंसी है कि लोगों को भड़कायें। मेरे जिले में भी, जो कि नेपाल से मिलता जुलता हुआ है, कुछ घागर जाति के लोग भी रहते हैं। वे जंगलों में, रहते हैं। वहाँ पर आज से कुछ दिन पहले उन लोगों में इस जाति के लोगों को भड़काया और भड़का कर उन से जमीन जुतवा दी जिस से कि ला एंड आउट का प्रश्न आ गया। उस में मैं भी आ गया और श्री पिनिबिहारी वर्मा जो कि उस समय बैतिया राज्य के मैनेजर थे उन को बिता हो गई क्योंकि जान माल का सवाल पैदा हो गया। (व्यवधान)

जो सचाल लोग हैं और उन को थोड़ा सा उकसा दिया जाये तो उन लोगों को थोड़ी सी गड़बड़ी पैदा करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूँगा कि इस आदिवासी लोगों के सवाल को वह अपने

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हाथ में ले कर जमीन का सर्वे कराये। उन का जो हक हो या जो जमीन उन की बनती हो वह उन को दे दी जाये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ श्री सुन्दरैया, जो उन के सेक्रेटरी हैं, वह कहते हैं कि उन लोगो ने ठीक नहीं किया। उनको धीरे गडबडी करनी चाहिये। ऐसा प्रख-बारो की रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है। अभी श्री विविध कुमार चौधरी ने कहा कि एक तरफ पुलिस का एक्शन जो हुआ उसकी श्री प्रजय मुकुर्जी ने तारीफ की, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन के जो धीरे मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने उन की शिकायत की कि ठीक समय काम नहीं हुआ वहा जो गडबड हुई वह वही लोग करते हैं। यह जो खिचड़ी मिनिस्ट्री है, उस में चीफ मिनिस्टर एक बात कहते हैं और जो उन के कम्प्यूनिस्ट मिनिस्टर हैं वह दूसरी बात कहते हैं। सबाल है कि उन की मिनिस्ट्री में यह गड-बडी पैदा हो रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहा की डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रचारिटीज कहती है कि यह मामला उन से सुलझने वाला नहीं है यह ग्रामी के मुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। अगर जिलाधीश और जितने दूसरे अधिकारी हैं वह कहते हैं कि यह मामला उन से सुलझने वाला नहीं है तो यह काम मिनिस्ट्री को सौंप दिया जाये। मुझे मालूम नहीं यह बात सही है या नहीं या श्री विविध कुमार चौधरी ने कही और प्रखबार में है या नहीं कि एक तरफ चीफ मिनिस्टर पुलिस की तारीफ करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन के मिनिस्टर पुलिस की शिकायत करते हैं, लेकिन जैसी परिस्थिति है उस में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र को सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले ले। जब खुद विरोधी लोग इस बात को कहते हैं, कम्प्यूनिस्टो को छोड़ करके सभी विरोधी कहते हैं कि वहा गडबडी है तो मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि आप के सविधान की जो धारा है उसके मातहत आप बंगाल सरकार को अपने कब्जे में कीजिये। (व्यवधान) इसी लिये जनता ने हमें बहुमत में सेंटर में

भेजा है कि हम देश की सरकार को ठीक से चलायें। इस लिये... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, If you do not want to hear anything unpleasant, then when you speak what is unpleasant to the other side they can do the same thing. You may not agree with him but you should listen to whatever he might say... (Interruption).

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता चलेगा कि वहा पर इन्डिस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। घेराव का मूव-मेंट चल रहा है। (व्यवधान) वहा पर घेराव की हालत है नक्सालवाडी और खारीवाडी क्षेत्रों में। मुझे प्रशंसा है, डर है, कि किसान किसी दिन हो सकता है कि बंगाल सरकार आप के हाथ से चली जाये और नक्सालवाडी आप के हाथ से चला जाये।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि जब मैं 1942 में जेल में जाता था तब मुझे यह लोग पकड़वाने की कोशिश करते थे। (व्यवधान) उन लोगो की देशभक्ति का हम को पता है उनकी देशभक्ति की बात हम से मत कीजिये। मैं आर्थिक मामलों को भी जानता हूँ, लेकिन जो देशभक्ति की बात कहते हैं यह लोग, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कार्रवाई करे, नहीं तो बंगाल उस के हाथ से चला जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Samar Guha.

Shri P. K. Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Samar Guha.

Shri P. K. Deo: We have tabled the motion. You should give time to the Swantantra Party.

Mr. Speaker: You are the only person who is getting up every time on everything. You are becoming awkward for me. Every leader has sent a list of speakers to me.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have sent a chit.

Mr. Speaker: A number of them have been sent. All of them are with me. But I am talking of party representatives. Anyway, I have called Shri Samar Guha

Shri P. K. Deo: You do not allow us to function.

Mr. Speaker: I am accepting one name from every party. You think that the House must do what you please.

Shri P. K. Deo: We must have a say. You do not allow us to have our say in the matter

Mr. Speaker: You spoke on the point of order. On the China issue Shri Masani spoke and you spoke. In spite of that you pass such remarks.

Shri P. K. Deo: On this motion nobody spoke from our party.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Samar Guha.

18 hrs.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Nexalbari, Kharibari and that strategic strip is really alarming and it may become explosive if Pakistan, as it has done in the case of the Nagas and the Mizos, gets a chance to poke its nose into the affairs of Nexalbari. Perhaps you know that that this strategic area is situated at the tri-junction of Nepal, Pakistan and India and the only a 15-mile wide strip is the artery of our communications on which depends the defence of Sikkim, north Bengal and the whole of eastern India on the east of East Pakistan. Sir, I am speaking rather with an

element of dilemma in me because my party is also a party in the United Front Government there.

But looking from the standpoint of national interest, looking from the standpoint of defence, when both China and Pakistan are posing a more threatening posture, one has to look into the question of national defence India, as also in West Bengal and in India, as also in West Bengal, and in some of the eastern zones, there are elements who do not want that democracy should thrive in India. There are some anti-national elements, anti-democratic elements, who want to erode the very foundation of Indian democracy. But, at the same time, I may warn, through you, Sir, this House that Congress leaders will be helping these anti-national and anti-democratic elements if they really try to beat West Bengal with the stick of Nexalbari. If you really try to run down West Bengal Government on the question of Nexalbari, you will be strengthening the hands of those elements who really want to destroy the foundation of democracy. Therefore, I would warn you to proceed in a sober way. The situation is really a serious one. I would again warn you that this Government of West Bengal has come into being as a result of the will of the people and they want that this Government should continue. Therefore, if you do not discuss the Nexalbari and Kharibari problems on the basis of a national perspective, if they in any way feel that here is now the opportunity to use the weapon of intervention to run down the West Bengal Government, they will not only miserably fail but will strengthen the hands of those anti-national elements.

I quite agree with my hon. friend, Shri T.K. Chaudhuri, that, originally, the Nexalbari problem was an agrarian problem and that the problem has been aggravated by the sins omitted by the Congress Government because this Government allowed the capitalists and the jotedars in the tea

[Shri Samar Guha]

garden areas to exploit these peasants. But there is no reason why my friend, the Revenue Minister in the West Bengal Government, could not deal with the problem and why he could not even issue an ordinance to acquire those lands distribute them to the peasants there.

I have told, originally it was an agrarian problem and still essentially, it is an agrarian problem. But this problem has turned into a serious law and order problem because the extremist elements who are operating there are operating with certain political motive. You will be astonished to know, Sir, that there are hundreds of posters not only in Naxalbari but in many parts of West Bengal which says:

लाल चीन लो जलाम, हम करेंगे वियतनाम ।'

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri Samar Guha: I am happy that C.P.D. (Marxist) friends have not owned the Naxalbari and Kharibari activists but at the same time they have not repudiated them publicly.

Before I finish, I will again warn the Congress Government that you should not try to take advantage of the situation that has been created in West Bengal, because the people of West Bengal are patriotic, democratic, and nationalists and they will not allow any anti-national, anti-democratic activities to go on. The Government should deal with the problem in a sympathetic way. Some of my friends said that a delegation or a group of Members of Parliament should visit that area and then meet Ajoy Babu in Calcutta. Let them have friendly and sympathetic talk with the West Bengal Government and try to solve the problem there.

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is already 6 O'Clock. At this rate, I will not be able to give chance to all the parties. Therefore, I would request the Members to raise one or two points. There are a number of names before me. I would request them to just

take two or three minutes each. I am going to call the Minister in another 10 or 15 minutes to reply to this discussion. After all, we must hear him also. Dr. Lohia.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, I represent that area and I have just toured that area....

Mr. Speaker: I will call him.

Shri P. K. Deo rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should wait. Mr. Hiren Mukerjee is waiting patiently. I can understand his doing it once or twice but not every time. Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं मिश्र जी की बात का जोरदार खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत खतरनाक बात यहाँ पर कह दी है। उन्होंने पलटन की भी बात कह दी है और इशारा शायद उनका राष्ट्रपति शासन की ओर था। कहीं इस बहस का यह नतीजा न निकले कि राष्ट्रपति शासन बंगाल में कायम हो। अगर ऐसा हुआ तब तो उसके नतीजे कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक होंगे, बनिस्वत उनके जो हम इस बहस में से आज निकालना चाहते हैं। यह बिल्कुल साफ हो जाना चाहिये।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि नक्सलवाड़ी जैसी चीज पर सोचते समय हमें साम्यवाद या साम्यवादियों के बारे में कुछ चीजें ध्यान में रखनी चाहियें। एक तो यह है कि देश की सुरक्षा के मामले में चाहे लम्बे पैमाने पर नहीं छोटे पैमाने पर उन से खतरा रहता है। लेकिन जनता में जान भी डालना वे कभी कभी जानते हैं। अब यह दृढ़ ऐसा है कि जिस के सबब से अभी तक यह देश साम्यवाद और साम्यवादियों का ठीक तरह से सामना नहीं कर पा रहा है। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का इस वक्त जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता।

हूँ उसकी इस वक्त चर्चा करना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन और जो विरोधी पार्टियाँ हैं वे बम से कम जनता में जान डालना सीखें। कुछ लोग कर रहे हैं। अगर वे चाहें कि खिचड़ी तो कम्युनिस्ट पचायें, लकड़ी लायें, बरतन लायें, चावल लायें और फिर उसके बाद बमक कितना डाला जाए खुद ये तय करें तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। जो संकट तैयार करता है वह उस संकट का हल भी निकाला करता है। वहाँ पर संघाल या आदिवासी एक तरफ हैं और शरणार्थी दूसरी तरफ। यह एक भ्रम है जिस पर कि शायद लोगों का ध्यान यहाँ नहीं गया है। यह बहुत खतरनाक भ्रम होने वाला है इसका कारण यह है कि आदिवासियों और शरणार्थियों का झगड़ा उस इलाके में बड़ा खतरनाक झगड़ा है। वह हो पड़ा तो शायद कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी वहाँ की टूट चलेगी। इसका नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि जो बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है वह तो शरणार्थियों के साथ जाए और जो वहाँ वाली कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है वह संघालों के साथ या आदिवासियों के साथ जाए। जो मुझे कहना है वह यह है कि साम्यवादियों के खतरनाक विचार हैं जिस में झूठ सच बन जाता है, मौत जीवन बन जाती है और गिरावट तरक्की बन जाती है। लेकिन साम्यवादियों के बारे में कभी गलती नहीं करनी चाहिये। वे मनुष्य हैं और जब से मैं देख चुका हूँ हमारे इन दोस्तों को कि किस किस तरह से इन्होंने अपने पार्टी विरोधियों के साथ किया है और क्या-क्या किया है, तब से मैं साम्यवादियों को भी समझने लगा हूँ कि वे आदमी हैं। सब से पहले हमें यह समझना चाहिये कि एक तरफ देश की सुरक्षा और दूसरी तरफ जनता में जान डालना दोनों चीजों को लेकर हम चलें। साम्यवादी खाली नक्सलवाड़ी में नहीं कर रहे हैं—घसंघोल में भी कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तहाँ कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तहाँ ऐसा लगता है—चाहे धनजाने हो—कि वे अपने दुश्मन या अपने विरोधी लोगों को, विरोधी दलों को विरोधी कार्यकर्ताओं को, विरोधी मजदूर

संगठनों के लोगों को खत्म कर रहे हैं। एक आसाहब को घसंघोल में मार डाला गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि जो इनके विरोधी है उनकी हत्या हो सकती है। ये लोग जान बूझ कर न कर रहे हैं यह भी हो सकता है। एक इन की आदत है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आदत है। उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आदत के अनुसार वे यहाँ पर भी काम कर रहे हैं, ऐसी सम्भवता है। मैं इनको पहले से एक थोड़ी सी चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं इन से दोस्ती रखना चाहता हूँ। जरा ध्यान रखो। जब सवाल उठ जाता है नक्सलवाड़ी वाला तो हम सब लोगों को भी यहाँ पर कुछ अपना रास्ता तय करना चाहिये। सिर्फ यह नहीं कि हम यहाँ इन लोगों की निन्दा कर दें। हमें भी ऐसे आन्दोलन करने चाहिये, हमारे पास भी लोग होने चाहिये जो वहाँ के संघालों को, वहाँ के आदिवासियों को, वहाँ के शरणार्थियों को, वहाँ की जनता को जगायें। जगायें इस तरह से कि जरूरत पड़ने पर चाय के बागानों में जहाँ वही जमीन पड़ी हुई है उसके ऊपर जा कर बच्चा बरे। हम लोग जब ऐसा काम करने लगेंगे तब देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल भलग हो जाएगा। हमारे आदमी तो कर रहे हैं इस काम को लेकिन मूखिल हमारी एक है। हमारे अगर ये जन संघ के भाई भी करना शुरू कर दें, अगर स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले भी करना शुरू कर दें.. (इंटरफ़ॉन्स) तो सब मामला ठीक हो जायेगा। (शब्दधन) माननीय सदस्य जरा शांति के साथ सुने। मैं आज कल कम्युनिस्टों को बड़ी हम्दवी के साथ देख रहा हूँ। अगर वे मुझ से ही लड़ने लग जायेंगे तो कोई खास फायदा नहीं होगा।

शायद अच्छा होगा अगर कोई भी कार्यवाही करने से पहले आप केवल इस सदन की अध्यक्षता इस सदन और बंगाल की विधान सभा की एक मिली-जुली बैठकी उस इलाके में भेजें जो इस सारे मामले का अध्ययन

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

करे, क्योंकि यह मामला मामूली नहीं है।

चीन का यहां जिक्र किया गया। हम और चीन दोनों एक ही रोग-भाई हैं। मेरी यह पक्की राय है कि अमरीका और रूस ने पूरी कोशिश की कि हिन्दुस्तान और चीन को लड़ाया जाय और इस में वे सफल हो गए। इस के लिए खाली अमरीका और रूस को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है जैसा कि श्री राम-मूर्ति करते हैं—इस में वह गलती कर जाते हैं। हम में भी कोई गलती रही होगी। चीन तो पिछले दस पन्द्रह बरस से एक पागल जानवर की तरह बर्ताव करता आ रहा है। जब किमाये और मात्सू में उस के दांत टूट गए तो उस ने हिमालय के कच्चे और मुलायम मांस में अपने दांत गड़ा दिये।

Mr. Speaker: That can be taken up during the foreign affairs debate. Now, we are discussing Nexalbari.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नक्सलवाड़ी तो है लेकिन अगर इस के साथ चीन न जुड़ा हुआ होता तो आप इस बहस को न लाते।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, चीन एक पागल जानवर, एक पागल कुत्ते की तरह बर्ताव करता आ रहा है। जब वह किमाय और मात्सू के पक्के मांस को नहीं तोड़ पाया, तो उस ने हिमालय के कच्चे मांस में अपने दांत गड़ा दिये। लेकिन यह न समझना चाहिए कि हमारा देश कोई बहुत शक्तिशाली देश है। हम भी जब कभी मौका मिल गया एक-आध चिल्ल-पों मचा दिया करते हैं, मगर हम में जान नहीं है। इस लिए चीन और हिन्दुस्तान वाला मामला ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान का आखिरी तौर पर फैसला होना चाहिए। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान समझें कि उन दोनों का एक ही रोग है—दोनों एक ही रोग-भाई हैं, अमरीका और रूस ने उनको लड़ाया है और वे आपस में बक्कूफी से लड़े क्योंकि चीन पागल है

और हिन्दुस्तान लकवामार है लेकिन अब वे किसी तरह आपस में समझौता करें। हमेशा के लिए यह फैसला कर लिया जाये कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान और चीन अपनी-अपनी शक्ति को सम्भाल न लें तब तक चीन के पक्ष में न कुछ बोलें न कुछ करें।

असल में सारा मामला बहुत बिगाड़ दिया गया है। तिब्बत के संबंध में मामला बिगाड़ दिया गया है। क्या आप को मालूम है कि आजकल नेपाल में क्या हो रहा है? मैं आप को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर विश्वेश्वर कोयराला के जो कि जेल में बन्द है बायें पक्ष में लकवा सा हो गया है और उस का कैसर बड़ता जा रहा है। मैं यह चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूं कि अगर नक्सलवाड़ी का मामला बिगड़ गया और नेपाल का मामला और ज्यादा बिगड़ गया, तो इन कम्युनिस्टों को न जाने क्या करने का मौका मिलेगा।

मैं यह कहते हुए खत्म करता हूं कि आप इस सदन के जरिये देश को कोई ऐसा सन्देश दीजिए कि जिस से जनता में जान डालने के लिए साम्यवाद को छोड़ कर दूसरे तत्व पैदा हों, जो आदिवासियों अथवा शरणार्थियों अथवा किसानों को वह काम करने के लिए कहें, जिसको देख कर श्री विभूति मिश्र बहुत ज्यादा घबरा जाया करते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं नहीं घबराता हूं।

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): There can be no two opinions that in that highly sensitive and strategic place of Naxalbari in Darjeeling, there is a reign of terror under the direction of unsocial and unpartriotic elements in the country who have unfortunately extra territorial loyalties. From reports I have gathered in the last few weeks, I come to this assessment that these people belong to the

extreme militant group of the CPI (Marxists) who do not believe in democratic principles and who wish to grab power by lawlessness and a reign of terror by organising mass movements and not through the ballot box but by confusion and suffering of the people. The police have also been put in a helpless state.

My humble submission is that when there is a sense of lawlessness and disorder in a very strategic place which will affect the security of the country, the Union Government cannot keep quite but until law and order is established, the Army should take over the Naxalbari area.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the beginning, I shall read out to you two or three telegrams I have received which give an idea of the blessings that the people are enjoying under the benign rule of this group to which my hon. friend, Shri T. K. Chaudhuri, paid a compliment just now.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Are they from the Mandal Congress Committees?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The first telegram reads:

"Yesterday Marx Communist mob of thousands with bows and arrows and deadly weapons raided and looted house at 3 noon in Kuiriyote of Buraganj near Naxalbari. Father aged eighty and other males, females still under confinement. Comp-lained Kharibari thana, police inactive. Save lives from confinement."

When I receive such a telegram, whom am I to approach except the Home Minister of India, that these people are being kept under confinement and they have to be rescued?

The next telegram says:

"Surroundings of Naxalbari being looted day house after house by Left communists. Police inactive.

Life and property insecure. Soliciting military help. Left house at Rangali."

That is, people are evacuating their own residence, under the torture and tyranny that is taking place.

An hon. Member: Another Telengana.

Shri Umanath: Atulya Ghosh's telegram?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The third telegram is from the local MLA. He writes:

"Armed extremist Reds marauding Naxalbari area Siliguri subdivision. Looting property everyday occurrence. Several murdered. Nagen Roy Choudhary brutally be-headed. Arming themselves seizing guns extreme lawlessness. Panicky villagers evacuating. Administration helpless. Police rendered inactive. Pray intervention. Letter follows".

With these telegrams in confirmation of what has been stated, I want to read out . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No disturbance please.

Shri K. Anrudhan rose—

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down. I know he does not like to hear the hon. Member? All the same he has to hear him. If you want that they should hear your leader, you should hear the hon. Member who is speaking now. We must have patience to listen to all points of view. What is wrong in those telegrams? If we do not have freedom of speech in the House, I do not know what will happen to us. When the moment an hon. Member from this side gets up, if you start interrupting, you are only teaching the other side to do exactly the same thing not today but perhaps tomorrow. (Interruptions).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is not all. Now I am reading from a leaflet issued by the Secretary of the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Chief Minister's party in Darjeeling, Shri Jatindranath Das Gupta, General Secretary, Darjeeling District Bangla Congress Committee. It is in Bengali. I shall read it in Bengali first and then translate it into English.

"On the 24th May morning, at about 8.30 a.m. in Jharujote of Naxalbari Thana, Shri Sunam Wangdi, Police Inspector on duty, was murdered by a mob organised with bows, arrows and spears lead by a Communist (Marxist) leader."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चपला बाबू एक बात प्रौर कह दो कि इस सरकार ने दस प्रौरतो को भी मार डाला था ।

श्री चपलाकांत भट्टाचार्य : वह भी हम बोलेगा । आप शांत रहिये । वह भा हम बोलेगा ।

"On the next day 25th May, in the Prasad-Chamaru Jote, adjacent to Naxalbari Bandar, a mob organised with bows, arrows and spears and other deadly weapons led by Communist (Marxist) attacked the police party, and the police were compelled to fire."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury was asking why this importance to this small strip? He said it is a stretch of 15 miles. Why should the whole of India be agitated over what is happening in this small strip. Just bear with me. If you see the map, you will see it is like a neck, and any one who gets hold of the neck can bring to its knees the West Bengal Government and the Central Government together. It is through this small strip that National Highway No. 31 passes to Assam. It is through this small strip that the metre gauge railway line goes to Assam. It is through this small strip that the broad gauge railway line goes to Assam. It is through this small strip that the telephone trunk line goes to Assam. It is through this small strip that the oil pipe line goes from Assam to Barauni. That is the importance of this small strip. The Communist (Marxist) who are trying to seize this strip are not

unintelligent fellows. I give them that compliment. That is the object.

Then I wish to say that it is neither a kisan movement, nor a land movement, nor a tribal movement. It is none of these. I pay this compliment to some of my newspaper reporter friends that they have swallowed with avidity the communist propaganda and faithfully disgorged it in their own papers. It is none of these movements. It is a two-pronged movement of the Communist Marxist Party with one objective. The objective is expansion and consolidation of that party, over that small neck, consolidation in such a way that nobody will be able ever to dislodge them from that position. That is the objective.

And what is the two-pronged method? The two-pronged method is this. First, they are trying to subvert those unions in the tea gardens which do not profess loyalty to the Communist Marxist party. By force, by allurement, they are converting those unions. Some of those unions which belong to some of the other friends of mine might have been breached. That is one objective.

The second is, they are certainly trying to distribute lands, admit that, but they are distributing land to their partymen. They are throwing out Burgedars who do not profess allegiance to the communist party, and some of these Burgedars are very poor. They are not discriminating between the poor and the rich, but ousting people who do not profess loyalty to the communist party. Any one of my friends can go there and see that people having very small plots of land have been ousted, and these plots have been allotted to their party members. What do they gain? First they gain control of the entire labour of the tea gardens. The labour is under their control. Next, they settle their party members as benami barkadars, over this entire land. When this has been done, this Government or that Government will be at

their mercy; they will not be able to do anything, to touch them or change them or dislodge them from that place. That is the position.

Objections have been raised by my friend Mr. Mukerjee and Shri Humayun Kabir also asked; why should we say that the Government had failed? I say it has failed in all the three thanas; the administration has broken down. The writ of the West Bengal Government will not run whatever the Chief Minister may say. It is those people who control those areas. They realise money; they realise paddy; they give death sentences. One person, Sachin Bharati who somehow got into one of these strongholds has not been heard of since then. The police with all their attempts have failed to find out what happened to him. Another person; Nagen Roy has been beheaded. I will give you my personal experience. On the 5th of June, at about 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. in the evening I tried to get into one of those areas

Shri Hem Barua: Will you be beheaded also?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I did go into one of these areas. People told me: had you come a little earlier, you would not have found us in our houses. I asked them: where were you? They said: we were hiding in the jute fields. A procession came with bows, arrows, and spears and tried to surround our houses. We left our houses to hide in the jute fields. Now that the procession has left, we have come back to our houses. This, I saw myself. I talked to the people. If that is not failure of administration, I do not know what it is. They collect paddy. In one case, about 335 maunds of paddy were forcibly collected and the entire paddy was taken over into Nepal. This was sold to a Nepalese mill for Rs. 40 per maund and the money thus received formed the party funds.

Mr. Speaker: You have given a lot of information. But time also is short.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This information should find a place in the parliamentary proceedings; if this Government has to stand, they must know. Some friends referred to Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santal. The revenue Minister Mr. Konar to whom Prof. Samar Guha referred went to Siliguri. He said: Sanctimoniously I could not meet Kanu; what could I do; he is not here. But my information is this. He did meet Kanu Sanyal at Siliguri. After this meeting the situation has deteriorated. This meeting took place before the 24th of May. After this meeting the inspector was shot down . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What is the point of order? Some women were killed by police firing. It is stated that the tribal people were killed. None of these women were tribals; not one of them were Santhals. They all belong to scheduled castes. I myself went to one or two of their families to find out the position. They all belong to Rajabanshi caste, all the women. The most notorious thing is this. These women were taken by force from their families. Those people who make processions to meet the police go to these families who are not loyal to them and forcibly bring out the women and place them in front of the procession and ask the procession to go. That is how they penalise the families. (Interruption) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has referred to 6,000 acres in the hands of the jotedars. I ask him to go and measure the size. All these Shri thanas together will not make 6,000 acres. Excluding certain new areas which have been added to Siliguri, I doubt whether the entire sub-division of Siliguri will make 6,000 acres. This is the type of reports that come from the newspapers. (Interruption). This is the position.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): He is misleading the House

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude now. He was given information; after all, there is some limit.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I shall conclude with one sentence. These people who have formed this gang have given the impression that whatever they do, the police will not touch them. That impression has been spread. They are under the impression that whatever they do, there is a fairy god-mother in the Secretariat who will protect them from the consequences of their action.

An hon. Member: Name the god-mother.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is the position there. If the police try to force the issue, there will be an affray. There will be clashes. There are four or five pockets spreading from the Nepal border to Pakistan border. If these pockets get inter-linked, I do not know what will befall in that area. Shri Chavan will have to find out; Shri Swaran Singh will have to go. It is only the Home Minister who can check these pockets and improve the situation.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri H.N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody in this House will hesitate to express our unanimous sorrow at the melancholy events which have happened in one part of our country. But that does not require us to say good-bye to a sense of proportion and of propriety. That does not permit us to say slanderous things and to indulge, I am sorry to have to say, in melodrama. There is no doubt about it, that Santhals and certain other Schedule Tribes and Scheduled Classes were involved in this matter, and that women and children died on account of police firing. Rightly or wrongly, we have no means to determine, (Interruption) and because they died, (Interruption). The West Bengal Government has given definite, specific instructions to the police to be very

much more careful than they usually are. Here is a Chief Minister of West Bengal who is saying things, and I hope in this House which so often swears by Gandhiji's name he will get some recognition. He says that the police action cannot solve the problem which is political as well as economic; and he says that economic action, political action and if necessary and to the extent required, police action will be undertaken. That is the motto with which the Chief Minister is trying to work. That is why a team of Cabinet Ministers have gone there—six Ministers—deliberately without any escort; they have reached there and despatches are appearing in the press about an improvement in the situation.

We are told about police officers and Commissioners of the division and such people having told newspaper correspondents about the situation being dangerous but I do not know at this rate where we shall be. These officers are not here; they cannot even issue a contradiction to the press. Their names are mentioned. The name of Mr. Surita of the West Bengal Administrative Service was mentioned. This is a most deleterious proceeding, that the police officers and other officers, who have no means to approach the press—their names are mentioned as having given evidence in one way or the other. Even here in this House, Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya expects us to believe all that he says, but he has no compunction in entirely disbelieving whatever Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has said earlier. So, let us not go merely by what we hear or what we get reported. by x, y, or by z. Let not this Government give an impression of the sort that was given disastrously as far as our country's reputation was concerned in 1959. Give a dog a bad name and hang him—that was the idea in 1959 when the crusade against the Kerala Government was conducted in this House as well as in Kerala. (Interruptions). Let not this Government give an impression of that sort that they want to dislodge the West Bengal Government, particu-

larly because Calcutta is the headquarters of Indian and foreign big money and this paper porticularly the Statesman, which is their mouthpiece, is conducting the most subtle and crafty progaganda to unseat the United Front Government. I know the Congress Government here is, very naturally, allergic to the United Front Government in West Bengal. If I were they, I will have that attitude. Whenever Mr Chavan has opened his mouth in regard to West Bengal in this House, he has put his foot into it. This kind of thing has happened over and over again. Sir, I warn this Government.

There is no alternative to the United Front Government in West Bengal. If the Congress Party has the illusion that it can step into its shoes, it is living in a fool's paradise. The alternative would be chaos, chaos of a sort which we do not want. The Communist Party (Marxist) can defend itself against the charges of treachery to the country and other kind of charges which have come from Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya. When Mr. Ramamurti speaks, I am sure he will defend it. I need not go into it that.

The point is, here is the Government of West Bengal, which is trying courageously and on a principled basis, to solve the problem, which is trying to check and restrain the possibility of police excesses. Here is a Government which is trying to go to the people, which sends its top-level representatives straight to the people and contact them in order to solve the problem. That Government which is following essentially Gandhian principles, adapted to the needs of the present day, that Government is being sought to be pilloried by people who do not have the foggiest idea about the inspiration behind the national movement and the freedom struggle. I warn the Government, if they want chaos in West Bengal with the consequential disasters to the country, they can go ahead. But they should behave better and look upon this Government in West Bengal as an administration

which is trying to do its best by the people and to shed its partisan spirit.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Sir, I am afraid emotional outbursts are not going to help the solution of the problem.

An hon. Member: On both sides.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Yes, on both sides. I am not going to be emotional at all nor am I going to bother about certain charges that have been levelled against me and my party. (*Interruption*). I do not consider myself to be something apart from my party. I consider myself to be a part and parcel of my party. I do not think it is necessary at this juncture for me to answer some of these things. The people of this country will answer it and I treat it with the contempt it deserves. (*Interruptions*).

It is admitted on all hands that there is a social and economic problem, a problem not created by us, but which has been handed down to us, to the West Bengal Government, as a legacy of the last 20 years of Congress rule. This is a sensitive tribal area. The Constitution charges the Government of India with certain special responsibilities in regard to tribal areas. How they discharged those responsibilities is the main question. We know how the tribal problem in this country has been tackled by the Government of India all these years. Lands belonging to the tribal people were taken away from them and landlords were settled there. Call them jotedars or by any name. Naturally my friend, Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya was angry and he was waxing eloquent, with all sorts of stories the vercity of which we have no means to verify. (*Interruption*). I am going to Naxalbari tomorrow to verify some of these stories. But I dare say Mr Bhattacharyya must also have heard of the atrocities and the inhuman oppression that the Santhal people had suffered at the hands of the jotedars not for one or two years but for years together. His anger had not been roused by that oppression. Therefore, a problem has been handed down

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

to us. I am quoting a conservative paper like *The Hindu*. What does it say?

"The allegation on behalf of the landholders was that the adhiars, on the other hand, in most areas inspired by Communist workers insisted on allocation of their total share of produce as provided by law."

Here is a set of people who want the law to be carried out and here are the landholders who say, law or no law a certain portion must be deducted. This has been going on for a long time.

I admit that the Government that has come now has not been able immediately to pay its attention to this problem. But there is also a social law. After all, we are dealing with people who have been oppressed and we know what their feeling is. When, for example, a new government has come, naturally, it is quite likely that some of them might be feeling that this is an opportunity for them to assert their feelings. We know what happened in 1937 when the Congress Party came to power for the first time. We know how many strikes took place within the first month. Do you have any account of that? I was a part and parcel of it at that time and I know what happened then. Therefore, it is quite possible that these people who have been oppressed—after all, even a worm turns when it is oppressed too much—might have felt emotional and there was a certain amount of disturbance. I do admit that the West Bengal Government, pre-occupied with certain other things—immediately the food problem was very acute and inside the Cabinet various things had to be discussed—were not able to tackle it immediately.

Therefore, what is the way out? People say that it is a strategic area. All right. How are you going to defend a strategic area? By keeping the people discontented? The only way in which a strategic area, a border area can be defended is with the fullest support of a contented people, and the best way of making the people con-

tented is the approach that this government is today making. What is the approach they are making? The local police immediately shot down some people, some ten people were killed. What is the position? What move do you want? Do you want to send the army there to shoot down more and more people? Is that the way to solve the problem? We have our Naga problem. For so many years we sent the army. But today we find that it is a political problem. Certainly, I agree with the Government of India. I am not one of those who oppose the Government of India for carrying on those negotiations. That is the only way by which a political problem can be solved. Here it is not a political problem in that sense. It is an economic problem, it is a social problem, it is a problem concerning thousands of people who have been submerged, who have been suppressed and oppressed for years together. Therefore, when that question comes up, here is a government which, taking into account the seriousness of the situation and also understanding the implications of allowing this matter to continue like this, has sent about six of its ministers

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: After all these things had happened.

Shri P. Ramamurti: It sent about six ministers. It sent not only six ministers but along with the team of ministers it also sent a member of the Board of Revenue. Why? Because then the problem can be immediately solved to some extent and confidence given to the people that this is a government which is going to solve the problem. It may be that immediately the whole problem may not be solved, but here is a question where the government must inspire the people with confidence that justice will immediately be done and here is a government which is prepared to do justice to them. Therefore, there is no other approach to this problem. Any other approach to this problem spells disaster. I do not know what other methods these people want (Interruptions).

Therefore, there is no other approach, no other sensible, effective approach to this problem except the approach adopted by the West Bengal Government.

The last thing that I would urge is this. I did not oppose this discussion by raising a point of order. I welcome this discussion, because our hands are clean, our activities are above board. I am not going into the other questions that were mentioned by other Members. The IG of Police has supported the stand by saying that if they had dealt with it as a law and order problem alone more bloodshed would have been there. So it has got to be dealt with as an economic and social problem. That is the submission of the IG of Police.

Therefore, the last thing that I would like to urge is this. Naturally, there are vested interests in this country and the newspapers in this country certainly represent vested interests, very big vested interests. Big business houses are naturally interested in seeing, particularly in West Bengal where they have got high stakes, in creating all sorts of scare so that the Ministry in power in the State may be put to difficulties. Here the only thing I am concerned with is this. Here is a Government of India which is averse to discuss the question of Bastar, which is averse to discuss the law and order problem when it arises in other States, but when it comes to a question of Bengal, it says "yes, we shall have a discussion" and it very readily agrees to it. We also remember, we have the experience of 1957 when about little things concerning Kerala, somebody will raise a question and immediately it will be discussed here. Then, there was no question of law and order being a State subject. So, I do not know whether the Government of India is making political preparation for intervention in that State. On that I would only urge and make it clear that 1967 is not 1959 and if any such attempt is made it will be returned, the people of

this country will answer the Government of India and it will recoil on the Government of India. Therefore, let them beware. Let them not make statements which will make the task of the West Bengal Government for the reconciliation with the people more difficult. On the other hand, understanding the seriousness of this problem, understanding the issues involved, let the Government of India help the State Government of West Bengal to tackle this problem on the only plane that is possible, namely, on the economic and social plane, and no other plane.

Shri J.B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, I will be brief. Sometimes when a question is complicated, we complicate it further by bringing in irrelevant elements, issues. It is certain that the people in this area have economic grievances. They have been oppressed by the landlords and by the tea garden owners. This is quite plain. Nobody can deny this. It is also plain that when such distress is there, political parties, whether the Communist party or any other party, try to take advantage of it and complicate the economic issue. This also is very clear. But the whole thing is; even if there are murders, even if there is looting, even if some people suffer from the tyranny of a political party or a mob, there are certain ways of doing things. It is a fact that the Bengal Government is in possession of the situation and it has sent a party of six Cabinet Ministers to that area to study the situation. I do not think the Government of India is anxious to interfere in this matter. I am sure they will allow them to make their report to their Government and if any situation arises in which the interference of the Central Government is necessary, they will take the necessary steps, because there is no doubt that it is a sensitive area.

We had a sinister agitation, when we began our independence, in Telangana. Here also, there was economic trouble and political parties fomented it. I am sure, the Government of India is powerful enough to see that law and order is restored and will also allow

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

the government in Bengal to bring about some economic settlement of the grievances of the people. There is no doubt that a great deal of exploitation goes on wherever there are *adivasis*. There is no doubt about that. I am sure, the Government of India will wait and see what is the report of the six Ministers and be in communication with the Bengal Government. Sometimes it happens that we have to allow even tyranny to go on till a proper remedy is available.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : निन्द सरकारको क्यों नहीं आप हटाते ताकि बंगाल सरकार का नामला ठीक हो सके ।

Shri J.B. Kripalani: But we have got to do things in a particular manner. The manner indicated is that the Bengal Government is seized of the situation and they are doing something. Let them do something; let them send their report and the Government of India is in touch with them. Then, it will be time for any action to be taken.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my role in this debate, when I am speaking now, is not to reply to the debate as such. But I will explain the attitude or the way Government looks at the problem today. I have prepared a statement; I would like that statement to be read out.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिनेमा है क्या ?

Shri Y.B. Chavan: Sir, I have been listening carefully to the debate here in this House and I share the anxieties and misgivings of the hon. Members of the House particularly Shri Bhattacharyya, who represents that constituency and who knows the problems of the people more intimately. The reports on the developments in this area have been very disturbing specially because of its strategic geographical position.

श्री रवी राम (पुरी) : पहले से लिख कर लाए थे क्या ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आखाड़) : जी हाँ। तब क्या हुआ ? आप नये मंत्रर हैं हाउस में। बात को समझिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारी बहुत का फायदा क्या हुआ जब पहले से ही लिख कर लाए थे। जो कुछ हम लोग बोले, सब बाहियत था ?

Shri Y.B. Chavan: Even before I received any notice of discussion in this House on the subject I had sent yesterday morning a telegram to the Chief Minister of West Bengal expressing our concern and had also emphasized the necessity for prompt restoration of peace and order in that area. I had requested for a reply. On receiving notices under different Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha, we had again communicated yesterday to the West Bengal Government the points sought to be raised by different hon. Members and had requested for full facts from the State Government. Up till now we have not received any reply to our communications. I am, therefore, somewhat handicapped in making a full statement on this subject.

But according to information available with us—and I fully realise that such information may not be wholly accurate in details—the situation in the area under the jurisdiction of Nazalbari, Kharibari and Phansidewa police stations of Siliguri sub-division of Darjeeling district can be described as one of serious lawlessness. We are aware that the population of this area is predominantly tribal and the majority of the tribes living in this area have some genuine grievances.

There had been complaints about illegal evictions and there had been disputes about share-cropping transactions. I also understand that tribal tenants do not have adequate security of tenure. We have been

aware that determined attempts were being made to mislead the tribals and incite them to take the law into their own hands. We were afraid that the situation was heading towards a crisis. Our fears were confirmed when on the 24th May a party of police officials was brutally assaulted, as a result of which one police official was killed. The incidents on 25th May in which the police fired and in which about ten people lost their lives caused us profound unhappiness. I have received reports that from the 8th to the 10th June there were cases of loot, assault and forcible taking away of fire-arms in that area and that a jotedar had also been murdered. These reports further indicate that in some cases the members of the unlawful gangs had been dressed in police uniform. According to information available with us, there have been about 80 cases of lawlessness out of which there were 13 cases of dacoity, 2 cases of murder, 1 of abduction and 3 of theft of arms and ammunition. We also learn that about 150 persons have been arrested in this area and 12 cases are in courts against about 178 persons.

The hon. Members of the House would agree that these reports should cause serious concern to all of us. It is particularly a matter of anxiety that the report should indicate cases of impersonation of the police in uniform and theft of arms and ammunition. We have grounds to suspect that extremists who do not believe either in the Constitution or in orderly progress have been playing a very prominent role in causing these developments. Some of the reports would seem to suggest that certain anti-national and disloyal elements have also been active in this area. The State Government had informed us last month that

the S.S.P., the Bangla Congress and the Congress had taken out a joint procession on the 18th April denouncing the alleged highhandedness of the workers of the Communist (Marxist) Party and that a few representatives submitted a resolution demanding that demonstrations by the workers of the Communist Party (Marxist) which have deadly weapons should be banned and that the law breakers should be apprehended.

I am sure that the State Government are fully aware of what is happening. There have also been reports that several Ministers of the State of West Bengal have proceeded to this area. I hope that their efforts would soon restore peace and order in that area. I sincerely hope that the State Government will do everything in their power to restore normal conditions in that area, to uphold the rule of law, to ensure that all sections of the community feel secure and that nothing is allowed to happen which, in any way, would affect the security of the country.

Before I conclude, I may say that the suggestion made by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta about sending a delegation of the Members of this House, of all parties, is a welcome idea and I would request you to send a small delegation, but such a delegation to be effective will have to go early to that area and to report back to this House.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 14, 1967/Jyaishta 24, 1889 (Saka)