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Monday, April 3, 1967
Chaitra 13, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 3, 1967/Chaitra 13,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय नेताओं के बारे में अमरीका में
दिखाया जा रहा अश्लील नाटक

+

* 199. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री हेम बरुआ :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामकिशन गुप्त :

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

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श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :

श्री ए० बीपा :

श्री रा० बरुआ :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय नेताओं
के बारे में अमरीका में दिखाये जा रहे अश्लील
नाटक के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी मिली
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नाटक का विषय
क्या है तथा उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने अब
तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क०
जागला) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल
पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

एक प्राइवेट थियेटर ग्रुप ने न्यूयार्क
स्टेट के एक थियेटर क्लब और दो विश्व-
विद्यालयों में एक नाटक खेला है जिसमें
भारत तथा भारतीय देवी के बारे में अश्लील
दृश्य प्रस्तुत किये गये; यह ग्रुप मालूम
होता है, प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के बारे में अश्लील
नाटक प्रस्तुत करने में निपुण है। नाटक की
विषय वस्तु अत्यंत नीरस है और दोहराने
योग्य नहीं। पिछली सदियों में जब यह
नाटक पहली बार खेला गया था, तब हमारे
प्रधान कौंसल ने अनौपचारिक तौर पर
इसे न्यूयार्क सिटी अधिकारियों के साथ
उठाया था। पिछले साल दिसम्बर में और
इस साल फरवरी में जब यह दोबारा खेला
गया तो हमारे प्रधान कौंसल ने न्यूयार्क अधि-
कारियों से फिर लिखा-पढ़ी की और वारिंग-
टन-स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास ने इस मामले
को स्टेट विभाग के साथ उठाया और उनसे
कहा कि अगर ऐसे नाटक खेले जाते रहे
तो उनसे निश्चय ही भारत-अमरीकी संबंध
बिगड़ेंगे। अमरीका के विभिन्न अधिकारियों
को इस विषय में बहुत परेशानी हुई है और
उन्होंने हमें इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्ण ध्यान
देने का आश्वासन दिया है लेकिन, अमरीकी
कानून के अन्तर्गत, सरकारी अधिकारियों
के पास ऐसे मामलों पर नियंत्रण रखने का
अधिकार नहीं है। न्यूयार्क सिटी को
उस थियेटर क्लब द्वारा लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी

नियमों का तकनीकी तौर पर कुछ उल्लंघन करने का पता चला है जिसने पहले पहल वह नाटक तैयार किया था और अभी कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप थियेटर बन्द कर दिया गया है। अमरीका में हमारे मिशन भविष्य में ऐसे नाटक तैयार होने के विषय में सचेत हैं; हमारे विद्यार्थी भी, जिन्हें किसी भी भद्र पुरुष की तरह इस नाटक से आघात पहुंचा है, जागरूक हैं। अगर आगे से इस प्रकार के नाटकों का खेलना रोका जा सका तो रोका जायगा और अगर ऐसा न हो सका तो उन्हें घृणित समझ कर नज़र-दाज कर देना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अमरीका या दूसरे प्रजातांत्रिक देशों में जहां वाणी की और लिखने की स्वतंत्रता है बार-बार भारत विरोधी बातें लिखी जाती हैं और बोली जाती हैं और फिर उन सारी बातों को लेकर हमारे देश में असन्तोष फैलता है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन देशों में अश्लीलता या विदेशियों के खिलाफ लिखी जाने वाली सामग्री सम्बन्धी सभी कानूनों और प्रणालियों का अध्ययन करके उनका विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी, ताकि इस सदन और सदस्यों को इस बात का पता लग जाये कि हम किन बातों को उठा सकते हैं और उनके साथ ले सकते हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. I can briefly tell you what the laws are. The obscenity laws in America are very different from English laws, but as far as the theatre is concerned, no licence is necessary for staging a play. In England there is the Lord Chamberlain, and every play has to be passed by him. There, the licence is given to the theatre-owner and not the writer. In this particular case it was staged in a private club, and the rule is that if no admission fees are charged, the obscenity laws do not apply. Fortunately for us, the owner of the club committed some irregu-

larities with regard to the licensing clause, and therefore the club was closed down, and the play could not be staged. Therefore, there is a difference in the laws with regard to plays in the United Kingdom and the United States. This is the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी तफसील वह बाद में सभा-पटल पर रख दें। किसी अन्य देश में भारत-विरोधी जो काम होता है, जो कुछ लिखा जाता है, जो कुछ बोला जाता है, जब उसके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही सम्भव नहीं है तो उसका जवाब दो तरीकों से ही दिया जा सकता है : एक तो यहां पर हमारा काम अच्छा हो और दूसरे, हमारे दूतावासों के द्वारा जो प्रचार होता है, वह ठीक तरह से हो। ये जो दो पहलू हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में हम लोग, यानी सरकार और दूसरे लोग, अच्छा काम करें, जिसका दुनिया पर असर पड़े और दूसरे, हमारे दूतावासों के द्वारा भारत के हक में जो प्रचार किया जाता है, उसमें कोई ताकत आये और कार्य-क्षमता आए, क्या इन दोनों पहलुओं पर सरकार ने विचार किया है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as the first part is concerned, our representatives in the United States took every possible action. The Consul General saw the Mayor of New York and the other authorities, and they expressed regret, they were very sorry that under the law they could not do anything. As far as Washington is concerned, the State Department was approached, and our Ambassador saw the Secretary of State and pointed out to him that a play like this would seriously interfere with Indo-American relations. The Secretary of State expressed his deep regret and he said that he would do whatever he could. And I might tell you that the New York authorities did help us. Unfortunately, not only was this play staged in New York, it was staged in

two universities. The New York authorities wrote to other universities to try and see that this play was not staged there. Fortunately, it was not staged in the two other universities. The position today is that the play is not being staged in the United States. With regard to the second part, I agree with my hon. friend that we need publicity, and more and better publicity, and we are doing whatever we can.

श्री मधु लिये : श्रीर प्रच्छा कमि ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I point out that it is not only our Prime Minister and the Congress President who have been lampooned; even people like President Roosevelt, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, President Johnson's daughter and President DeGaulle have all come in for lampooning. This theatre is called the theatre of the ridiculous. Therefore, I would ask this House to treat such things with contempt. Of course we have done our best to see that this play is not staged, but if it is staged, I think our culture is sufficiently great to ignore plays like this.

Shri Hem Barua: This obscene play that scandalises Indian leaders, particularly Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Kamaraj, has been staged in the American Universities, and attempts made by our Government to stop this play from being staged failed. It is the students of the Colombia University who first drew the attention of our diplomatic personnel in America to this obscene play. This is a two-hour stage piece. In that context, why is it that our diplomatic personnel in America had to be reminded of this play by Indian students doing their studies in the Colombia University, when alone they woke up to this fact; and secondly, when the American authorities said that they could not ban this play, what steps have the Government taken to see that this obscene play scandalising India is stopped?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not quite correct; we had already taken steps when the play was staged in New York. Then it was shown at another university, and the students who saw it were shocked.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is that it was the Indian students who wrote to the diplomatic personnel in America, and our diplomatic personnel woke up to the fact only after the representation came from the Indian students.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true; we had already woken up to the fact when it was shown in New York and our diplomatic personnel were taking some action about it when the students representation also came in. We took action as soon as we were told about it. The other universities were advised about the staging of the play and in fact it was not staged in two other universities where they were likely to be staged—one at Chicago and the other at....

Shri Hem Barua: Colombia.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, it was not true that we had not taken action before the students drew our attention.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह ठीक है कि अमरीका में किमी आबसीन प्ले को रोकने के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है, लेकिन जब किसी दूसरे देश की इज्जत पर हमला किया जाये, तो क्या इस तरह के नाटक श्रीर प्ले वहां नहीं रोके जा सकते, ताकि दूसरे देशों की इज्जत को खतरा न हो ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the most that we can do is to make diplomatic representations, and they were made to the highest authorities. There cannot be any higher stage than our Ambassador seeing the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk. The Secretary of State expressed his regret at the staging of the play, and he

said that he would do whatever he can within his power. What more can our Ambassador or diplomatic representatives do?

श्री राम किशन गुप्ता : इस स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा गया है कि क्लब के भलावा दो यूनिवर्सिटीज में यह खेल दिखलाया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वही खेल था, या कोई दूसरा ड्रामा था।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was the same play.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have studied the reply of the hon. Minister carefully. I think the hon. External Affairs Minister has delivered a homily that we should treat it with contempt. May I ask the hon. Minister whether that play has been studied in the External Affairs Ministry and whether he knows all the undertones and the overtones of that play and whether contempt was the only response which we can show or retaliation will be a better response to be given to it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I normally do not read obscene publications, but in this case, it was part of my duty, and I have studied reports of the play and I can assure this House it is not only obscene but it is shocking; it is disgraceful; it is disgusting.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know whether our approach has been just contempt or retaliation or some other approach (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. Barua.

Shri R. Barua: In the last sentence in the statement the Government says: "If further stagings can be prevented, they will be; if not, they will have to be ignored, with the contempt they deserve." It shows an attitude of helplessness; is it because our Ambassador has not been careful

enough that the Government has made such a statement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. I think it is an unfair question. I have said what our Embassy has done. I have said what our Consulate has done. I said within the American law, We cannot do anything more. I ended up by saying that if nothing more can be done, we must treat it with contempt.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Our Consul-General in New York is reported to have said in an interview that he thought that this play had caused unfriendly feelings between two nations that are friendly. My question is, is there any basis of reciprocity in these matters, or is it only in this country that so many plays written by Indians and books written by Indians have been proscribed and prevented from being staged or circulated by our Government, precisely on the ground that they will damage the friendly relations between two friendly countries namely, this country and the United States of America? There was a book or a play which deals with Viet Nam, I am told. May I know whether on this question there is any reciprocity of treatment between the two countries or they are permitted to do anything they like and it is only in our case that our nationals are prevented?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What is the reciprocity? Am I to requisition the services of a dramatist to write an obscene play about America?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is no question of obscenity. The question is whether any similar law or any similar rule or code prevails in that country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are going by the rule of law and within the rule of law, wherever we can proscribe or ban a book, we do that. They have got their own law which is different from our law, which is based on English law. I do not understand the question of reciprocity:

because some body writes any obscene play about a high Indian personage (*Interruption*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not know why the hon. Minister is continually referring to obscenity. I said nothing about obscenity. I said about the standard which we observe here, namely that anything which the Government considers damaging to friendly relations between India and another country should not be staged or published. Does any similar thing obtain in America, or are they permitted to do anything which may damage the relations? (*Interruption*).

Shri M. C. Chagla: But it does not unfortunately obtain in America. The laws are different. As I said, plays are written about President Kennedy, President Johnson, his daughter, and so on.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The question is why we should unilaterally go on doing this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Devgun.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि अमरीका के समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं में भारतीय समाज को और विशेष रूप से हिन्दू समाज और उनके धार्मिक विश्वासों पर भी इस प्रकार के आघात होते रहते हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध कोई विरोध प्रकट नहीं किया, इस से प्रोत्साहित हो कर इस प्रकार का काम दूसरे लोग भी कर रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The American press has articles praising our culture and our traditions. The American press occasionally publishes articles attacking us. It is a free press, just as we tell the foreign representatives when they draw our attention to articles appearing in our papers that they are attacking Russia or the United States, that our country has a free

press and unless they come within the clutches of the law, we are helpless.

सेना के लिये भर्ती

+

* 200. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना के लिये भर्ती भारत के सभी राज्यों में से नहीं की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सब राज्यों के व्यक्तियों को भर्ती के मामले में समान अवसर देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई उपयुक्त योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ये आंकड़े दे सकते हैं कि हर स्टेट के कितने आदमी जल सेना में, स्थल सेना में और हवाई सेना में हैं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बिहार की आबादी 5 करोड़ होते हुए भी बिहार से भर्ती कम होती है, क्योंकि वही लोग भर्ती करने वाले जाते हैं जो अपनी स्टेटों से ज्यादा लोग भर्ती करते हैं और बिहार से कम करते हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: No State is ignored. There is no State-wise restriction. The recruitment is open to all persons, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or State to which they belong. Maybe the response from certain States is not as considerable and as much as from some other States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है। हर स्टेट से कितने कितने आदमी हैं, क्या वे इसका उत्तर

दे सकते हैं ? इसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not got it. If a separate question is tabled, I will answer it.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बिहार की आबादी 5 करोड़ होते हुये भी रेकूटमेंट का कोई सेन्टर पटना में नहीं है, साथ ही बिहार में कोई ट्रेनिंग स्कूल भी नहीं है । वहां पर जो कोई दो-चार भादमी रेकूट होते भी हैं तो उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिये दूसरी जगह भेजा जाता है । क्या मंत्री जी को यह भी पता है कि बिहार में इसकी वजह से काफी डिस्टेक्टिफिकेशन है कि बिहार के लोगों को नहीं लिया जाता है जब कि हमारे देश में बिहार की सेनाओं की बहादुरी चन्द्रगुप्त के जमाने से विख्यात रही है, बिहार की सेनायें पुराने जमाने से तगड़ी रही हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have the greatest admiration for the bravery of Biharis as I have for all Indians. I think State considerations need not be imported into a matter like this.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, इस का जवाब नहीं आया । हमारे यहां एयर के लिये कोई रेकूटिंग सेन्टर नहीं है । आखिर इस से आप भागते क्यों हैं, जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं, इस का जवाब दीजिये, महा राज ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The training centres for various services have been located in different parts of the country, but no State considerations have been taken into account in selecting these centres. It is an all-India matter and location in any part of the country does not mean that the persons belonging to any particular State would in any way be discriminated against.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : एन० सी० सी० और बालिन्टियर कॉर्प्स के तगड़े लोगों

को सेना में लिया जाता है । लेकिन बहुत से प्रान्तों की यह शिकायत है कि उन के लोगों में से मिलिट्री में रेकूटमेंट नहीं किया जाता है । अगर यह बात गलत है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि एन० सी० सी० और बालिन्टियर कॉर्प्स में से स्टेट-बाइज कितने लोग लिये गये हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: NCC and Voluntary Corps is essentially a scheme to make the student community and those who are not connected with the regular armed forces conscious of the defence of the country. Certain percentage out of them who are found suitable are absorbed into the regular army in the officers cadre and lower cadres. Even in this, as in any other wing, there is no consideration based on State, religion, caste or creed.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस बारे की स्टेट-बाइज फीर्स सदन की टेबल पर रक्खी जायेंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered to the extent information is available.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या इस शिकायत के अन्दर कि हर एक राज्य के लोगों को उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से भरती नहीं किया जा रहा है इस तरीके की चीजें सेना में हैं कि जाति विशेष को भरती में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और साथ ही साथ सेना में जातियों के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स के नाम हैं, यदि हां, तो इस चीज को दूर करने के लिये क्या फौज में कंस्ट्रिक्शन शुरू करने के लिये हर सूबे में कोई एक जिला टैस्ट के रूप में लिया जायेगा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that there are certain units which continue to have the names which were attached either to various States or even to certain castes or certain tribes. There is a historical reason for that—Marathas, Rajputs, Dogras, Sikhs, like that.

But the present position is that recruitment even in these units is not confined only to those particular castes or tribes or even those regions. But, as I said, for historical reasons those names do continue.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह संविधान के प्रतिकूल है।

Shri Swaran Singh: There is nothing in the Constitution that comes in the way.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब उनका अधूरा है....

श्री मधु लिमये : कंस्क्रिप्शन के बारे में उन्होंने पूछा था ताकि किसी सूबे को शिकायत नहीं रहे। उन्होंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि हर एक राज्य से एक जिला लिया जाय कंस्क्रिप्शन के लिये ?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो भरती होती है उस में किन जातियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, यह भी सवाल था मेरा ?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered when Shri Madhu Limaye repeated that question put by him.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कंस्क्रिप्शन के बारे में कहा है लेकिन उसके बारे में नहीं कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जिला बलिया बहुत छोटा है लेकिन चार हजार लोग हमारे वहाँ के एक्टिव फ्रील्ड में काम कर रहे हैं और वहाँ अहीर और राजपूतों का फौज में भरती होने के अलावा और कोई काम नहीं है तो वहाँ

क्या लड़कों को मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये स्कूल खोलने की कृपा करेंगे या वहाँ एक रेक्यूटिंग आफिस खोलने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, you will kindly appreciate that I cannot answer questions relating to each District.

Prof. Samar Guha: In view of the fact that some of the emigrants of East Pakistan like the Santhals, Garos, Chakmas and Namoshudra community are well known as communities with fighting calibre, may I know whether any special attempt has been made by the Government of India to recruit from these communities particularly for the border security force of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura?

Shri Swaran Singh: The recruitment, as I have said, is open to every one and any special effort being made to attract persons belonging to a particular tribe on the ground that they have special fighting talent appears opposed to several other suggestions that have been thrown from the other side. There are different opinions on the matter.

Prof. Samar Guha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have specially mentioned about the border . . .

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Sir, nobody from this side has been called . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seats. Prof. Samar Guha may kindly resume his seat. I will give him a chance. As was suggested a couple of days back, I am calling one hon. Member from this side, one from that side and so on. Any remarks that you make are not going to help in this matter. I am perfectly in order if I call one hon. Member from this side, one from that side and so on. They are also elected as you have also been elected. If hon. Members on this side think that I am to call hon. Members only from this side, they are making a mistake.

Any remarks made in that light are not going to help. Unfortunately, when I call an hon. Member from this side sitting on this row, hon. Members sitting on the middle row think that they are not being called. Similarly, when I call an hon. Member sitting on the other side then also hon. Members on the middle row think that they have been neglected. Therefore, no remarks need be made. I will call one hon. Member from this side, one from that side and so on. I will be very fair to both the sides.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उधर से तो सरकार उत्तर देती ही है इसलिए हम विरोधी दल वालों को ज्यादा मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठें। मैंने प्रोफेसर समर गुहा को बुलाया है।

Prof. Samar Guha: I have specially mentioned about the border security force. The border problems of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura create difficulty for us. The refugees, particularly those belonging to the fighting communities that I mentioned, coming from East Bengal, know the border position quite well. They know how to defend the border there.

Mr. Speaker: If the question is a long and involved one....

Prof. Samar Guha: It is a specific question. For the particular reason I have mentioned, I want to know from the Defence Minister whether particular attention had been given to this problem that if men are recruited from those communities which have migrated from East Pakistan they will pay special attention to this question of the border security.

Shri Swaran Singh: The border security force comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs. I will pass on this information to the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Is the hon. Minister aware that at the time of the late Dr. B. C. Roy, the then

Chief Minister, a scheme was prepared by West Bengal to raise an army unit consisting entirely of the West Bengal people who have got martial traditions. That question has not been answered by him categorically.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि पहली प्राथमिकता अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोगों को दी जाती है, हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लोगों को वह दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता जो कि देना चाहिए और यही कारण है कि हिन्दी में विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त किये साहित्य रत्न आदि किये हुए काफी नौजवानों को इस बहाने नहीं चुना जाता है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that at the officers' level knowledge of English is necessary. That is the existing practice. The switch-over will take some time.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : उन का प्रश्न यह था कि क्या पब्लिक स्कूलों और कावेन्ट स्कूलों में तो पढ़े हुए लोगों को . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether Government will consider a proposal of recruiting women to the army?

Shri Swaran Singh: May I inform the hon. Member that there are women who have been commissioned in the medical and nursing services?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether for some time past there is an unwritten understanding among the top officers and political leaders in the government that not many people should be recruited from certain States where the ruling party was the weaker force and non-

Congress parties were the stronger force?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no such understanding.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that the major threat to our security comes from the north for fighting on the Himalayas where we need people who are acclimatised to that kind of climate and that kind of geographical terrain, may I know whether special steps are being taken to recruit people from the Himalayan regions and create a Himalayan army so that it may be able to meet the challenge from that side?

Shri Swaran Singh: The existing practice is to acclimatise people recruited from different parts of our country to the different geographical climates, and this experiment has succeeded extremely well. There is no need to constitute an army to fight on the hills by recruiting people only from the hilly areas. That is not our policy.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी में भरती करने के लिए जहाँ जहाँ रैक्यूटिंग सेंटर्स स्थापित किये गये हैं वहाँ पर उसी जगह के आदमी लिये जाते हैं और उन सेंटर्स में दूसरे जिलों के आदमी नहीं लिये जाते हैं क्या यह बात सरकार को मालूम है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not correct. I do not think that any centre located in any particular place would take recruits only from that particular district or region. Any person belonging to any part of the country would be most welcome to get recruited from that centre.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know on what basis the recruiting centres are established? Is it on the basis of population or area or some other criteria?

Shri Swaran Singh: They are not on population basis; they are based

generally on the experience of response that we get from those parts.

Shri R. K. Sinha: Last year some Harijans of Haryana came to Delhi and protested that Harijans were discriminated against in the matter of recruitment to the army. In Uttar Pradesh also Harijans and backward classes are told that they did not belong to the martial classes. The Minister said that without distinction of class, creed or State, people will be recruited to the Indian Army in view of the sacredness of our Constitution. May I ask the Minister whether there will be no discrimination against Harijans or backward classes of any area?

Shri Swaran Singh: There will be no discrimination either against Harijans or persons from the backward areas. I have said that this is the policy and this continues to be the policy.

Shri Swell: I would like to know whether it is a fact that some opinion has been given that despite acclimatisation of soldiers from others parts of the country the Nagas and other Tribal people have had the better of the exchanges with the Indian soldiers as guerilla fighters and this is because they are habituated to that area. If that is a fact, I would like to know what is the advantage in undergoing all this process of acclimatisation and not making special recruitment of people of the Himalayan region.

Shri Swaran Singh: All members of armed forces are brave including the Nagas and they can put up with hardships. I should not be put in the embarrassing position of comparing the valour and bravery of one section of the armed forces with any other. The obvious advantage in having recruitment from different parts of the country is to make the defence forces as broadbased as possible and to open these opportunities of service and sacrifice to all the citizens belonging to this great country of ours.

Shri Manubhai Patel: At the time of the Pakistani aggression on the Kutch border a number of SRP personnel fought very bravely and a Gujarat battalion was offered by the people of Gujarat. May I know whether there is any such proposal before the Government to form the Gujarat battalion?

Shri Swaran Singh: I know that the members of the Special Armed Police put up a very good resistance. We greatly appreciate the bravery that they showed. I am not aware of any particular offer about which reference has been made by the hon. Member. If he gives me more information, I will make inquiries and let him know.

Shri G. Viswanathan: Is it true that soldires recruited from the non-Hindi areas are being denied promotion because of their lack of knowledge of Hindi?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; that is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that for the officer cadre in the army people who speak English in a haw-haw manner are rather given preference and all those who speak English with an Indian accent are discarded like a huge heap of rubbish?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chengalraya Naidu.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Will the hon. Minister consider issuing orders to recruit only people who are loyal to this country?

Shri Swaran Singh: Every person who offers himself for service is a good and loyal citizen of our country. The discipline through which he passes brings out the best in him from the point of bravery and also of loyalty to the country.

Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja from U.S.A.

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*201. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife have been held up in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, when they will be brought to India and steps taken by Government in that regard?

The Minister of External Affairs
(**Shri M. C. Chagla**) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extradition proceedings have already been initiated.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : धर्मरीका की सरकार हमारे मुलजिम का खर्च कब तक बर्दाश्त करेगी ? क्या सरकार के लिये यह ऐड शइजेबल नहीं है कि डा० धर्म तेजा को यहाँ लाये और लाने के बाद यहाँ पर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly, that is the whole object of the extradition proceedings and 8th of June is fixed as the date. We are expediting the proceedings. The prosecution has been filed, the witnesses are being examined and as soon as all this has been done, it will be transmitted to the United States and if we succeed in getting him extradited, he will be brought here and prosecuted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस वक्त धर्मरीका में जो कार्रवाई हो रही है उस के लिये क्या हिन्दुस्तान का कोई कौंसल वहाँ गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We did not send our Counsel from here. But we have engaged a Counsel in the United States who is looking after these proceedings.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहाँ से भी कोई अच्छा कौंसल भेजने की तजवीज है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not under consideration.

Shri Baburao Patel: Dr. Dharama Teja is a great genius. He used to go in and come out of the Prime Minister's house; many Ministers used to receive him at the airport; a number of officials used to ..

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Baburao Patel: I am coming to that. Don't you want to know the background of the person?

An hon. Member: That is known.

Mr. Speaker: You come to the question.

Shri Baburao Patel: Then, I will come to the question. In view of the unique feat of taking out of our poor country the sum of Rs. 4 crores wrapped in a mink coat, why is Dr. Dharama Teja not awarded the Bharat Ratna seeing that for much smaller achievements this award has been granted in the past?

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह शब्द माननीय सदस्य वापस लें ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta:

श्री शशीभूषण बाजपेयी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । "भारत रत्न" हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा अवार्ड है । इस के लिये इस ढंग का शब्द मजाक है । इस को वापस लेना चाहिये ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sometime ago, when Dr. Teja was reported to be living in the south of France, we were told, I think, during the last session, that under the extradition laws obtaining in France, it was not possible for us to institute any extradition proceedings and to get him back. I would like to know, because we have a lot of misgivings and we want to be reassured, whether there is any possible hitch or any flaw or any possible lacuna in the extradition laws, simi-

lar to that in France, obtaining in the United States which may prevent us from getting him back

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can assure the House that we have taken every possible step, and as expeditiously as possible, to see that Dr. Teja is brought to this country and is placed before the court of law and faces a trial. As a matter of fact, Dr. Teja wanted a change of residential status to citizenship. We opposed it; we were not content with that. If we had done that, he would have been deported and he could have chosen his country and he may have gone to any country. We said, "No; we want this man to come to our country for trial." Therefore, we have initiated extradition proceedings. I do not want to go into what we have done. We have taken every possible step to see that he does not escape the clutches of law.

श्री मधु लिनये : पिछले मई महीने में जब डा० धर्म तेजा हिन्दुस्तान में आये थे तब फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट के मातहत उनको गिरफ्तार करने का या उन का पासपोर्ट जब्त करने का सुझाव वित्त मंत्रालय के एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट द्वारा दिया गया था । पहले तो इन्कार किया गया लेकिन बाद में सत्य बात आई कि गृह मंत्रालय के सेंट्रल ब्यूरो ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन की राय थी कि काफी सबूत नहीं है इस लिये उन को पकड़ा न जाये । सबूत तो सारा सरकार के हाथ में था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय के जिस महकमे में इस तरह की बात की गई क्या उस की जांच कर के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कोई डंड दिया गया ? प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री सब बैठे हैं कोई जवाब दे ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think this strictly arises from this Question. I am only concerned with the question of extradition proceedings in the United States and my answer is that we are taking every possible step.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सट्रेडीशन की जरूरत ही न पड़ती अगर गृह मंत्रालय ने इस तरह की बदमाशी नहीं की होती ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : इस बदमाशी शब्द को इनको वापिस लेना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कहा है । वापिस नहीं लूंगा ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : The word 'badmashi' is highly objectionable. Either the hon. Member should be requested to withdraw it or it should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker : 'Badmashi' is in connection with the action of the Department and not against any individual. He did not use it against any individual.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : The use of such a word should be declared unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में नहीं कहा है ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. What is the point of order that the hon. Member is raising?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : श्री मधु लिमये ने एक सवाल रखा है और आपने उसकी इजाजत भी दे दी है । उसके बाद मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहते हैं कि यह सवाल उस में से नहीं उठता । यह मिनिस्टर साहब का जो स्टेटमेंट है गलत है । उनको सवाल का जवाब देना चाहिये । अगर वह नहीं देते तो मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप मੈम्बर के राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट कीजिये और मिनिस्टर को कहिये कि वह जवाब दें । मिनिस्टर साहब का यह कहना गलत है कि यह सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

Once a question has been admitted by the Chair, it is the duty of the

Minister to answer it. We seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker : May be, this..

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री तीन चीजों को लेकर किसी सवाल का जवाब देने से इन्कार कर सकते हैं जिस की इजाजत आपके द्वारा दे दी गई हो । एक तो यह है कि जवाब देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है । क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है या नहीं यह बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है ? दूसरे वह यह कह सकते हैं कि उनके पास इतिला नहीं है । तीसरे यह कह सकते हैं कि इस इतिला को इकट्ठा करने में इतना समय और पैसा बरबाद होगा कि इस तरह की इतिला इकट्ठा करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इन तीन कारणों के अलावा उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह जवाब देने से इन्कार करें । वे अपने अधिकारों का बहुत दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं । जिस प्रश्न की इजाजत अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने दी है उसका जवाब उनको देना चाहिये । ये तीन ही कारण हो सकते हैं । इसके बारे में कई निर्णय हो चुके हैं ।

Dr. Karni Singh : On a point of order.

Shri M. C. Chagla : With great respect to my hon. friend, Mr. Limaye, who knows the Parliamentary procedure..

Mr. Speaker : First let me hear the point of order. Dr. Karni Singh.

Dr. Karni Singh : The hon. Member, who is a very valued member of the Opposition amongst us, used the word, 'badmashi'.

I do not wish to go into the technicalities of the question. Is it dignified for this Parliament—for all of us, either sitting on this side or sitting on that side—to use such a word? What sort of picture are we creating..

श्री मधु लिमये : खुद श्री मनुभाई शाह ने इस शब्द को इस्तेमाल किया था पिछले सत्र में उन्होंने मिसचीफ शब्द का प्रयोग किया था। उसका मतलब भी यही होता है। अंग्रेजी भाषा है न।

Dr. Karni Singh: It does no credit to us.

Is it dignified for this sovereign legislature to use such words? The rest of the world will only laugh at us.

श्री मधु लिमये : बार बार शोभा और डिगनिटी की बात करते हो। हाउस आफ कामन्स की प्रोसीडिंगज को देखें . . .

Dr. Karni Singh: हम उनके गुलाम नहीं हैं।

We have to set up our own traditions in our country.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister answer the question. There is no point of order.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member, Mr. Limaye, is a master of Parliamentary practice and procedure. He has made a deep study of it. He says that a Minister can refuse to answer a question on three grounds. May I respectfully suggest that there is also a fourth ground and that is the ground of relevance. If I am asked a question about China and the supplementary relates to Peru, surely I can say that it does not arise out of this question.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप स्पीकर के अधिकारों को न छीनो।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Limaye may please sit down.

Shri M. C. Chagla: With regard to the question about extradition proceedings, I have given a full and comprehensive answer. My hon. friend, Mr. Limaye, wants to know whether certain people have been prosecuted by the Home Ministry in connection

with what happened before and whether something else has been done, and my answer is that it does not arise out of this question. I am entitled to say this. It happens every day. If you decide its relevance, Sir, then I am prepared . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Transport Ministry should answer this. This is a separate question. He cannot get up and answer this question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह बताया आपका काम है कि एराइज होता है या नहीं होता है . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I have already stated that it is a separate question.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: It is not for the Minister to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister has just now said that they have protested against Dr. Teja being granted citizenship in America. Is it a fact that his application is still pending before the State Department for grant of citizenship, and have Government verified that that has not been granted? If not, may I know what Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall tell you what Government propose to do. The matter is pending, and its date has been fixed as the 8th June, 1967. Our objective is to send all the necessary papers and start extradition proceedings before the 8th June. If the United States Government comes to the conclusion that he has committed an offence for which he can be extradited, then these immigration proceedings will automatically come to an end.

Mr. Speaker: Shri V. Krishna-moorthi.

श्री डा० ना० सिन्हा : चार उधर के हो गए हैं। एक के बाद एक करके चार सवाल उधर से पूछे जा चुके हैं। हमें एक भी भ्रमसर पूछने का नहीं मिला है।

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha belongs to the Congress Party.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दिन वह भी आया जब आप लोग इधर आयेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: May I ask the hon. Member to sit down? Is Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha a Member of the Congress Party or of the Opposition?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Three questions were put from that side but only one has been allowed from our side.

Mr. Speaker: This kind of thing is not going to help in keeping the House in order.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: You should allow one question from that side and one from our side.

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly what I was saying. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha is a Member of the Congress Party and she is also a Member like the hon. Member, and she has put the question. So, I am not able to understand this type of objection. I am really surprised and shocked.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह लोग एंटीसिपेट कर रहे हैं। सोचते हैं कि वह कांग्रेसी नहीं है।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I understand that Dr Dharma Teja has been let off on bail for a very low sum of security. Here is a man called Dr Dharma Teja who has embezzled more than Rs. 4 crores with the active assistance or connivance of the Government in India. May I know whether the Department concerned in the USA is watching Dr Dharma Teja's movements in America or whether they will allow him to go to some other country in order to escape from the proceedings here?

Shri M. C. Chagla: At first, the bail was refused. He appealed and his appeal was granted. We have nothing to do with the authorities in the United States, but certainly the United States authorities have been informed about the serious charges which he has to face in this country.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: He has not answered my question. I want to know whether the Government of India are keeping themselves in touch with Dr. Dharma Teja's movements in the United States. I am not questioning the validity of bail granted by the United States Government. I want to know whether the Government of India are in touch with his movements there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, it is because of us that he was traced in the United States, and we are watching his movements, and we are taking every precaution to see that he does not escape.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether any inventory of the properties of Dr Dharma Teja acquired directly by him or through his relations or others has been made in this country, and if so, at what stage the matter stands?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not in a position to answer this question.

Shri K. K. Nayar: A question was raised as to whether the use of the word 'badmaashi' was parliamentary or not.....

Mr. Speaker: Why should he go into that now?

Shri K. K. Nayar: Have you passed over it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. That was not used against any individual but only against a department.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Did Government at any time consider the question of handing over the matter to

Interpol for a thorough investigation and a watch over his movements?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This question of Interpol does not arise, because as I said, the prosecution has been launched before a magistrate in India. Evidence is being recorded. We shall have him extradited and he will be tried here. Interpol comes in only if we want to trace the whereabouts of the man. We know where he is in the United States, and the ordinary legal action is being taken.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will Government tell us whether the so-called arrest and release on bail of adharma Teja or Dharma Teja, as the case may be, was under the municipal laws of the United States? May I also know what the state of affairs is in regard to the extradition arrangement that we have with the USA, whether the initiation of extradition proceedings would compel the local authorities to take him again into custody?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no extradition treaty between the US and ourselves, as we have with the UK. But the US law permits the initiation of extradition proceedings if we satisfy the requisite authority that the offence which the man has committed is such as can be considered serious by the US law itself, e.g., if we satisfy the US authorities that he has committed fraud, breach of trust of misappropriation to the extent of lakhs of rupees. In that case, extradition will without question be granted.

Shri Hem Brua: It is widely said in this country as also in USA that Dr. Dharma Teja has already stepped out of America and he is hiding somewhere in this country (*Interruptions*). I was told so by some very influential people in this country.....

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will be very happy of that is so and if he is in 68 (AI) LSD—2.

this country; it will save us a lot of trouble.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not finished.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I take it that Dr. Dharma Teja will be brought to India and also tried in a court of law; I also take it that he will be convicted. But may I ask whether Government will be able to recover from him and from his good wife the sum of Rs. 4 crores which he owes to us?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is very difficult for me to say whether we can recover it from him. But whatever is recoverable in law we will try to recover. Whether we can recover depends upon whether he has got the means to pay the amount adjudged as recoverable from him.

श्री प्रभुस गनी वर : क्या वजीर साहब क्रमायेंगे कि हुकूमत धर्म तेजा के जिस इतने बड़े जुर्म के बारे में कैसे चलाना चाहती है, जिस के मुतालिक अमरीका में कार्यवाही की जा रही है, क्या वह समझती है कि हमारे फ़ारैन एफ़ेयर्स या होम मिनिस्ट्री के कुछ अफ़सर भी उसके इतने बड़े गुनाह में मददगार हैं, अगर वे दोषी हैं, तो क्या हुकूमत उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कदम जठा रही है, या कोई कदम उठाया है; अगर हां, तो क्या ?

[**क्या वजीर साहब फ़रमायेंगे कि**
حکومت دھرم تہجا کے جس اتنے بڑے
جرم کے بارے میں کیس چلانا چاہتی
ہے - جس متعلق امریکہ میں
کارروائی کی جا رہی ہے - کیا وہ
سمجھتی ہے کہ ہمارے فاریین افسرز یا
ہوم منسٹری کے کچھ افسر بھی
اس کے اتنے بڑے گناہ میں مددگار

ہوں - اگر وہ دوشی ہیں - تو کیا حکومت ان کے خلاف کوئی قدم اٹھا رہی ہے یا کوئی قدم اٹھایا ہے - اگر ہاں - تو کیا ؟

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a baseless charge. EA Ministry officials have nothing whatever to do with Dr. Teja's case except in helping whichever Ministry is concerned to initiate extradition proceedings. The External Ministry has nothing to do with his transactions or with his work or with his activities.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : पहले यह कहा गया था कि धर्म तेजा के शीयर से सरकार के अपने रुपये वसूल किये जा सकेंगे, किन्तु यह पता नहीं चलता कि उन के पास शीयर्ज कैसे पहुंचे, उन के कितने शीयर्ज कैश के हैं और कितने प्रमोटर्ज शीयर कर के उन्हें दिये गए हैं; अगर प्रमोटर्ज शीयर ज्यादा दिये गए हैं, तो वह तो केवल कागजी हिसाब है, उन से पैसे वसूल नहीं होने वाले हैं; अगर उन्होंने कैश शीयर्ज खरीदे हैं, तो क्या उन की हैसियत इतनी थी कि वह लाखों रुपयों के कैश शीयर्ज खरीद सकते थे अगर नहीं थी, तो उन्होंने कैसे और कहां से इतना रुपया पाया, क्या इस के बारे में कोई जांच पड़ताल हुई है या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: These are all very important questions, but the hon. Member will realise that it is hardly the External Affairs Ministry that can answer them. If the questions are put to the concerned Ministry, they will probably be able to answer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म तेजा की भ्रमरीका में कितनी सम्पत्ति है और इस देश में कितनी सम्पत्ति है और क्या सरकार इन सब सम्पत्तियों

को जव्त कर के अपने कब्जे में लेने का विचार रखती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस केस में अब तक सरकार कितना खर्च चुकी है और कितना खर्च करने वाली है।

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it will be possible to answer such a question with so many details.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार उस की सब सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा करने वाली है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: This is only about external affairs. They can only answer about the extradition part of it. They cannot answer questions concerning the Transport Ministry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल सीधा है क्या सरकार उस की सम्पत्तियों को जव्त करने का विचार रखती है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—
श्री सी० सी० देसाई ।

Pak Claim on Indian Territory

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*202. **Shri C. C. Desai:**

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has claimed some Indian territory on the river Muhuri at Belonia on the Tripura-East Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by Pakistan Government to claim the said Indian territory; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Pakistan has put forth a claim to a small charland on our side of the border which has been formed along the left bank of the river Muhari near Belonia, due to the shifting of the current. Pakistan has claimed

that this charland has always been in the possession of Pak. Nationals, and falls within Pak. Territory.

(c) The Government of India consider Pakistan's claim to be baseless, as the charland in question belongs to Indian nationals who have been cultivating it for years, and the charland lies inside India. The Government of Pakistan has been informed of our views, and has also been requested to furnish proof of its claim.

Shri C. C. Desai: What is the extent of the territory claimed by Pakistan, and of what use is it to them? Is it oli-bearing like the Kutch area, is it purely agricultural, or is there any strategic or military importance attached to this piece of land?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very small area. There is no strategic or military importance, but as it is part of our country, we have got to press our claim.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Government please take a lesson from the Kutch Tribunal Case, and not say that this area is in dispute, because in international arbitration there is no such thing as sheer merit or pure justice, and everything is decided on the basis of compromise between the two possible claimants.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We do not say it is under dispute, we say it is our territory.

Shri C. C. Desai: We said that in the case of Kutch, and that is how we went to the Kutch Tribunal.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether this area was demarcated and demarcation posts were placed in this area before the claim came?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This part of the boundary was not demarcated. Most of the Tripura-Comilla-noakhali sector has been detemarcated, but 22 miles of the border still remain undemarcated. As far as I know, this falls with in the undemarcated part.

Shri Bal Raj Modhok: In view of the fact that the Pakistan Government has adopted this practice for long that they off and on make claims on our territory, then get that declared disputed and then get something from us, may I know whether it is a fact that ten thanas of Karimganj which were awarded to us by the Radcliffe Award are still in the occupation of Pakistan? Have we made any claim about these thanas to Pakistan since it is our territory; if we have not done so, why not; if we have, what steps have we taken to get it back?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would either require notice of the question, or, if the hon. Member writes to me, I will find out the details.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि कच्छ समझौते की तरह से अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं किया जायेगा और अगर पाकिस्तान लिखने के भलावा कोई भी कदम उठाए, तो उस का ठीक कड़ा जवाब दिया जायेगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The only assurance that I can give to the House, and give it most solemnly, is that no agreement will be entered into, no action will be taken which is not in the interests of the country.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मंत्री महोदय का प्रा तसन खाली यही है या लोक सभा भी उस में आती है ? "इन्स्ट्रुट आफ दि कंट्री" का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है । जिस को "देश-हित" कहते हैं, उसको मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल नहीं जानते हैं । इस लिए यहां पर यह साफ होना चाहिए कि लोक सभा की गर्जी के बिना भारत की रस्ती भर भी, एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: Let him assure the House, as it is a very important point, that not an inch of land will be given without the consent of the Lok Sabha.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly we are not prepared to give one inch of our land to any country, Pakistan or China or anybody else.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक सभा को मर्जी के बिना नहीं दी जायेगी ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: You have been saying that all along, but the fact remains that hundreds and thousands of square miles of territory have been given away, in spite of these declarations. That is why this assurance is needed.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस सरकार का एक ईंच पचास हजार मील के बराबर है । उस का ईंच इतना लम्बा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय को शास्वासन देना चाहिए कि इस बारे में कोई भी निर्णय करने से पहले लोक सभा को विश्वास में लिया जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: We cannot discuss all these things on a supplementary.

12.00 hrs.

Prof. Samar Guha: Sir, I had the privilege of personally visiting this Muhuri area at Belonia. Although India claims that territory—it is not vast but it is a large territory—as belonging to India, I found that territory had been left as no man's land and our security forces are 3-4 furlongs behind that territory. Why is it? Secondly, according to the Radcliffe line of demarcation between East Bengal and West Bengal and Tripura, there are dozens of such areas which are still in dispute; there are dozens of enclaves which are claimed as Indian territory, particularly bordering on Cooch-Bihar and the district of West Dinajpur....

Mr. Speaker: You are explaining the whole case. This is question hour and if you explain the whole case history of it, how can we allow it. To that extent, other Members suffer.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was answering about some specific territory. If any question is asked with regard to other territories. I will be happy to answer if a question is put down. Pakistan has made claims with regard to various parts of our territory and we have rejected them; we have said that they are ours and as I said not a single inch of our territory will be given over to any other country.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यहां सम्माननीय सभासद श्री लिमये ने जो शब्द बदमाश इस्तेमाल किया .

Mr. Speaker: That was over long ago.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Please listen to me. I shall obey your instructions.

Mr. Speaker: After a ruling has been given, I am not prepared to hear on it again. I want the hon. Member to sit down.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Let me explain.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात तो सुनें...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इन को बाहर कर दिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: You must also sit down. It applies to you also. I have given a ruling. If I am wrong, you can explain it to me and you have a right to do so in my Chamber; I am prepared to hear you....(Interruptions).

Please sit down. May I request you to sit down?

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: I shall show you the rules.

Mr. Speaker: The rules are there, I know. Even if I have committed a mistake, you should not question it here. I am prepared to hear you point out to me any mistake later on; if I find that I have made a mistake, I shall myself correct it and apologise that I have committed a mistake. But my ruling cannot be questioned now.

Prof Samar Guha: Sir, there is one question....

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down! There is no point of order. I know you want to ask a question. You should consult your leader when you want to do these things. Let us maintain some order here. The new Members would do well to consult their leaders and then do these things. I have called Mr. Yashpal Singh. If proceedings are interrupted like this, how can we function?

Prof Samar Guha: Could I not appeal to the Chair about some matters?

Mr. Speaker: Not like this. May I request him to sit down?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production in the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur has been very unsatisfactory during the years 1965 and 1966;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been instituted to assess the correct position; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The production in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (Kanpur) has not been according to schedule in 1965 and 1966.

(b) No, Sir. The programme of production is being regularly reviewed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited management and in the Department of Defence Production and everything possible is being done to improve it.

(c) Does not arise.

Ordnance Factories

*204. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri S. K. Sambandhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordnance factories at present in India; and

(b) the progress made so far by the various factories to fulfil the requirements of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Twenty-five.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Production in Ordnance Factories cover a very wide field of activities involving specialised technology including production of ammunition, transport vehicles, supply dropping equipment, clothing and a large range of general stores.

2. In the matter of Arms and Ammunition, in order to modernise rapidly the weapons' system of the Services, the manufacture of a number of

new items of equipment established earlier has been considerably stepped up. In addition, the objective of increased self-sufficiency has been pursued and the manufacture of a number of new items has been established.

3. As regards vehicles, a large percentage of the requirements of the Armed Forces are met by the Ordnance Factories.

4. The requirements of the Armed Forces for garments and parachutes are also completely met by Ordnance Factories. A wide range of General Stores such as, Jerricans, POL Barrels and Barbed Wire Concertina and Field Cables etc. are also supplied by the Factories.

5. As some of the factories are very old with outmoded plan and equipment, a comprehensively Five Year Plan for rehabilitation and modernisation has been framed.

6. Three more Ordnance Factories, one each at Ambajhari, Chanda and Jabalpur are being established.

Map Published in U.S.A. about 'United States of Bengal'

*205. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a map of proposed "United States of Bengal" including East and West Bengal, Nagaland and Tripura had been published in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on that?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government are not aware of any map of a so-called "United States of Bengal" having been published in the U.S.A.

(b) Does not arise.

हवाई को सहायता भेजने के हेतु विमान की भारतीय क्षेत्र पर से उड़ान

*206. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री राम सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस सरकार ने हवाई को सहायता भेजने के हेतु विमान की भारतीय क्षेत्र पर से उड़ान करने के लिये भारत सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला): जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Air Weapons Supply Contract between U.K. and Saudi Arabia

*207. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to U.K.'s £300 million air weapons supply contract with Saudi Arabia;

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

(c) whether any part of these weapons are likely to be transferred to Pakistan, thereby jeopardising India's security?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A threat to India's security interests may arise if any part of these weapons is transferred to Pakistan.

(c) The Government of India propose to remain vigilant, but as yet no information has come to light of any such transfer of weapons having taken place.

Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy

*208. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the electrification through atomic energy,

(b) contribution made by atomic energy in the treatment of diseases and other medicinal uses; and

(c) the other peaceful uses made of the atomic energy in our country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy is setting up three nuclear power stations—at Tarapur in Maharashtra, at Ranapratap Sagar in Rajasthan and at Kalpakkam in Madras.

(b) and (c). Research in the application of atomic energy to agriculture, industry and medicine is undertaken at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, which is India's national centre for research and development in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It would not be possible to recapitulate the results of such research within the limits of an answer to a question. Briefly, radioisotopes and radiation are used in agriculture for creating desirable new plant mutation strains for effecting crop improvement by producing more yield per plant, for the control of some insect pests which destroy crops and stored food and for the preservation of food stuffs through sterilisation and pasteurisation. In medicine, radioisotopes are used for diagnostic purposes and also for therapy. Radiation sources find beneficial applications in radiotherapy. In industry, radioisotopes and sources of radiation are used as tools of scientific investigation, detection, measurement and control. Their application is virtually limitless. They are used in wear and lubrication tests for detecting leaks in complicated systems and storage facilities, for detecting defects in steel and other metal castings or structures, for tracing the flow in pipelines, streams,

chemical processing plants, fluid systems, etc. They also assist in developing higher quality and greater safety specifications for many products.

इंडिया कलेन्डर, 1967

*209. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित इंडिया कलेन्डर 1967 में मई महीने से सम्बन्धित पृष्ठ की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि 5,000 जनसंख्या वाले प्रत्येक गांव में बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में बिस्फी खण्ड के परसौनी नूरचक चकुन्ता तथा सिगिया और जले खण्ड के जले तथा कामतोल और बेनी पत्ती खण्ड के परजुआर आदि गांवों और अन्य अनेक गांवों की जनसंख्या 5,000 से अधिक है और उपरोक्त सब गांवों में बिजली नहीं लगाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कलेन्डर की गलतियों को ठीक करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) इन गलतियों के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां, 1951 की जनगणना के अनुसार ।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी । हो सकता है कि 1951 की जनगणना के अनुसार उनकी संख्या 5000 न रही हो ।

(ग) इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान पहली बार दिलाया गया है । मालूम देता है कि गलती से "1951 के अनुसार" शब्द छूट गये ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces Personnel

*210. **Shri Randhir Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel of our armed forces are the lowest paid considering the prevalent economic conditions;

(b) whether the Dearness Allowance admissible to the military personnel is half of what is paid to their civilian counterparts in the Central Government;

(c) whether officers are not provided with free boarding, lodging and clothing like other ranks of the armed forces; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve their lot?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Since full details of pay scales of Armed Forces personnel in other countries are not available, no comparison is possible. According to available information, however, the pay scales of Armed Forces personnel in India are generally not lower than those of the Armed Forces personnel in some of the neighbouring countries.

(b) No, Sir. Commissioned Officers as well as personnel holding honorary ranks of Commissioned officers are given dearness allowance at the same rates as for corresponding civil Government servants.

Other personnel below Commissioned Officer rank (excluding Boys) receive dearness allowance at two-thirds of the rates applicable to Central civilian Government servants, rounded off to the nearest rupee, because they receive free rations, free accommodation and several other concessions in kind.

(c) No, Sir. The position in respect of Commissioned Officers and personnel holding honorary ranks of Commissioned Officers is different from that of other personnel of the Armed Forces. The former are on all-inclusive rates of pay, like civil Government

servants; and are therefore not entitled to free boarding, lodging and clothing.

(d) Proposals of varying importance relating to allowances etc. of Defence Services officers and personnel are at different stages of consideration. It is not feasible to give an indication in this respect before Government has examined the issues and taken a decision.

Facilities for Dalai Lama for going to U.N.

*211. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dalai Lama recently requested Government for facilities to proceed to the United Nations in order to present the case of Tibet before the U.N.;

(b) if so, whether the request has been granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Chemical Warfare and Bombing in Vietnam

*212. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:**
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued chemical warfare and bombing of the civilian areas in Vietnam by the United States forces;

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

(c) whether Government have conveyed their feeling to the U.S. Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government are aware of continuing bombing of areas in North Vietnam. There have also been reports from time to time about the use of gas in Vietnam.

(b) and (c). Government have conveyed to the U.S. Government through diplomatic channels their unhappiness about such action and have appealed for an immediate cessation of bombing.

Selective Conscription

***213. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 395 on the 21st November, 1966 and state the further progress made so far in the matter of selective conscription in the context of Pindi-Peking threatening attitude?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): The scheme is still under consideration.

Mortality of Newspapers

***214. Shri Anantrao V. Patil:
Shri Ram Charan:**

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

(a) whether the mortality of newspapers is on the increase during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to check newspaper monopolies; and

(d) the reasons for giving a step-motherly treatment to the language newspapers by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity giving advertisements?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Lack of adequate finance and advertisement support;

(2) printing difficulties and labour trouble;

(3) inability to face competition;

(4) disputes between partners and shareholders appear to be the main contributory factors.

(c) The Press Council of India is seized of the matter.

(d) The policy of the Government is to divert maximum advertisements to small and medium newspapers consistently with the fulfilment of the object which the advertisement is expected to serve.

Appointments of Ambassadors and Trade Consuls

***215. Shri N. K. Somani:
Shri Meethalal Meena:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the considerations and qualifications which Government take into account in the appointment of our Ambassadors and Trade Consuls abroad;

(b) whether the facilities and assistance offered to our nationals particularly non-officials, in foreign countries by our Embassies and Trade Consulates are comparable to those which are made available by other countries to their nationals abroad; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to improve them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In such appointments, Government take into account the professional competence, experience, and suitability of the persons under consideration.

(b) and (c). Yes. But Government are always striving to improve standards of service consistent with financial resources available.

**पाकिस्तान अथवा चीन के कब्जे में
भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र**

* 216. श्री रबी राय :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) पिछले बीस वर्षों में कितना
भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान अथवा चीन
के कब्जे में चला गया है ; और

(ख) इसे पुनः अपने कब्जे में लेने के
लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क०
चागला) : (क) और (ख) : अपने आक्रमण
के परिणामस्वरूप चीन ने लद्दाख में लगभग
14,500 वर्गमील भारतीय प्रदेश पर गैर-
कानूनी कब्जा किया हुआ है । 1947 में जम्मू
और काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के
वाद से कुल मिलाकर लगभग 32,500
वर्गमील का इलाका पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी
कब्जे में है । इसमें कोई 2 000 वर्गमील से
कुछ अधिक भूमि पाकिस्तान ने तथाकथित
चीन-पाक सीमा करार के अन्तर्गत गैर-कानूनी
तरीके से चीन को दे दी है ।

पाकिस्तान और चीन ने भारतीय प्रदेश
'पर जैसे यह गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किया है, वह
और इन प्रश्नों पर हमारी सरकार का खर्चा
सर्वाविविध है । सरकार की नीति इस गैर-
कानूनी कब्जे को ऐसे शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से
खत्म कराने की है जो देश के सम्मान उस की
प्रभुसत्ता और प्रादेशिक अखण्डता के अनुरूप
हों ।

U.S. Arms for Pakistan and India

* 217. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the
Minister of External Affairs be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there
has been a current U.S. proposal to
give U.S. arms to both India and
Pakistan on straight commercial
basis;

(b) if so, whether this would en-
able Pakistan to secure the long-
postponed spare parts for her U.S.
aided weapons; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment in the matter?

**The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). As the
House is aware, the U.S. Government
have been permitting the acquisition
of non-lethal U.S. military equipment
by both India and Pakistan since
February, 1966, but the ban imposed
in September, 1965, on all military
supplies to either country is still in
force in respect of lethal equipment.
The U.S. authorities have informed us
that this policy remains unchanged.
There is, therefore, no question of the
U.S. giving lethal arms on a commer-
cial or any other basis to India or, to
Pakistan.

After our unfortunate experience
with Pakistan, we are naturally con-
cerned at any possibility of a reactiva-
tion of her military machine through
U.S., as indeed through any other,
sources by a supply either of spares
of new equipment. We have empha-
sised our concern to the appropriate
authorities. We believe our interests
are recognised, and we, therefore, hope
that no step will be taken by the U.S.
Government which would add to our
apprehensions regarding Pakistan's
military potential.

Indians detained in Burma

* 218. Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri B. H. Mahato:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his last visit to
Rangoon, he discussed the question of
release and repatriation of 26 Indians
detained by the Burmese Government
for the so-called 'economic offences';

(b) if so, the reaction of the Bur-
mese Government in the matter; and

(c) the progress made so far in securing the release of these Indians?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The question of release and repatriation of Indian nationals detained for alleged economic offences was discussed with the Government of Burma which agreed to expedite the matter in respect of those arrested before 27th May, 1964. It was also agreed that the list of Indians arrested after 27th May, 1964, should be jointly examined by the two sides so that decisions could be taken on each case on merits. Three Indians who were arrested before 27th May, 1964 were released about two weeks ago. Our Embassy is pursuing the matter.

Pak Claim for monetary compensation for the Aircraft shot down on 2-2-1967 near Ferozepur

*219. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Ram Singh:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Narain Sarup Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force recently shot down a Pakistani plane near Ferozepur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan had claimed monetary compensation for the aircraft and its pilot; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. In this connection, the attention of the hon-ble Member is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on 20th March, 1967.

(b) and (c): Yes, Sir. The claim has been rejected by the Government of India.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore

*220 **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri K. Ramani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. at Bangalore went on fast unto death from the 27th February, 1967 to press for settlement of long standing disputes;

(b) if so, since when the disputes are pending and what are the demands of the employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Bharat Earthmovers Employees Association had resolved on 18th March, 1967 to stage hunger strike with effect from 27th March, 1967 to press certain demands, but the hunger strike has not taken place.

(b) and (c). A Statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-192/67].

Report of Pillai Committee

*221. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Pillai Committee on the Indian Foreign Service; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted by Government for implementation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The examination of the recommendations of the I.F.S. Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs has been com-

pleted. It is now proposed to consult other Ministries of the Government of India so that final decisions of Government can be taken at an early date.

**Land and Air-Space Violations
Committed by Pakistan and China**

*222. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cease-fire violations committed by Pakistan and China during the last six months;

(b) the number of air-space violations committed by Pakistan and China during the same period; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The reports received from 1st October 1966 to 27th March 1967 indicate that 620 cease-fire violations were committed by Pakistan in J. & K. During the same period there were 3 cases of land intrusions and 1 instance of violation of air space by the Chinese over Indian/Sikkimese territory.

(c) Cease-fire violation complaints have been lodged with the U.N. Observers in respect of violations in J. & K. in respect of others protests have been lodged with the respective Governments. Other appropriate measures are also taken.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

*223. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the procedure for implementation of schemes for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in civil employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated during the last one year?

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

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 12,021.

Statement

Government orders for reservation of permanent vacancies to the extent of 20 per cent in Class IV Services/posts and 10 per cent in Class III Services/posts have been issued on 4th July 1966.

This procedure for the implementation of these orders has since been formulated and necessary instructions have been issued by the Government on 18th February 1967. The salient features of these instructions are given below:-

- (i) All the Central Government Departments / offices/undertakings will forward to the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, copies of rosters maintained by them showing the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen and endorse to him simultaneously;
- (1) Copies of requisition for filling both reserved and unreserved vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts that they may send to the Employment Exchanges; and
- (2) Copies of advertisements may be issued by them for filling any vacancies if the posts are not filled through Employment Exchanges.
- (ii) The Director General of Resettlement will publish a fortnightly bulletin containing particulars of the vacancies,

for circulation to serving personnel due for release through Army Formations and also to those already released from military service.

- (iii) The eligible ex-servicemen can then apply for such posts in response to the advertisements.
- (iv) The Director General of Resettlement will also meet specific requirements, if any, communicated to him by the Central/State Governments/individual departments, for filling any reserved vacancies. K
- (v) The employing departments will submit a quarterly progress report to the Ministry of Home Affairs showing details of requisitions made on the Employment Exchanges, and appointments of ex-servicemen with details of posts etc.

Wage Board for Civilian Defence Employees

*224. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that All India Defence Employees Federation has demanded appointment of a Wage Board or a Wage Committee for the Civilian Defence Employees in the country; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Government have not found it possible to accept this demand.

Disabled Military Personnel

*225. Shri Randhir Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the military personnel disabled during the last Indo-Pak conflict are not entitled to the same chances and opportunities of promotion as category 'A' personnel;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to remove this discrimination?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There are no separate promotion rules for military personnel disabled during the last Indo-Pak conflict. In the normal promotion rules for the Army, no distinction is made between personnel in medical category 'A' and those in lower medical categories (provided the person concerned is not in medical category 'E', i.e. permanently unfit for any form of military service), except in the cases of promotion of officers to selection grades, i.e. Lieutenant-Colonels and above in the Army and Colonels and above in the Army Medical Corps, where generally promotions are restricted to officers who are in medical category 'A'. Even in these cases, promotions of individual officers in lower medical categories are permissible provided:—

- (a) such promotion is in the public interest;
- (b) the officer is, in the opinion of a medical board, capable of performing the normal active service duties of the rank to which he is being promoted; and
- (c) any defect, disability or disease from which the officer is suffering is not likely to be aggravated by service conditions.

The reasons for the stricter rules for the promotion of officers to selection grades is that the number of such promotion posts are relatively few

and consequently afford comparatively restricted prospects of sheltered appointments to officers of low medical category. Since the present rules do not discriminate against personnel disabled during the last Indo-Pak. conflict, the question of amending them does not arise.

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

- *226. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 406 on the 21st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances of Ex-INA personnel has since been considered; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is actively under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Hindi Broadcasts

227. **Shri Shri Chand Goel:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additions have been made in the Hindi broadcasts during the years 1966-67;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase them during the next year; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve the standard of broadcasts from the point of view of education and entertainment?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Specific plans for the next year have not yet been formulated

(c) Improvement in standards is a continuous process and is constantly kept in view.

Probe into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

- *228. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Baidhar Behera:
Shri Srinivas Misra:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the retired Japanese Lt. General Fujiwara, who was attached to the I.N.A., about a probe into the circumstances surrounding the 'death' of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) whether Government propose to take the initiative in setting up a Joint Indo-Japanese probe team; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It will be recalled that an Official Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1956 to investigate the facts relating to the reported death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The Committee, after examination all the evidence, had presented a report which established that Netaji had actually died in an air accident in 1945. The Government are convinced that the report is accurate and there is no need for further enquiry. Lt. General Fujiwara has not come forward with any new facts.

Stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon

354. **Shri S. Supakar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon at present; and

(b) the number of persons of Indian origin who migrated from Ceylon to India in 1966-67?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Figures on the basis of the 1963 census in Ceylon have not yet been published. The number of Stateless persons of Indian origin as in October 1964 was estimated at 9,75,000 approximately.

(b) 5,620 persons of Indian origin left Ceylon for India between 1st January, 1966 to 31st January, 1967.

गन करेज फॅक्टरी स्टेट, जबलपुर में गैर-सरकारी मकानों का अर्जित किया जाना

355. सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन करेज फॅक्टरी एस्टेट, जबलपुर में गैर-सरकारी मकान अर्जित करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बली राम भगत): (क) तथा (ख). मामला अभी विचाराधीन है सरकार को अन्तिम निर्णय करने में अभी कुछ और समय लगेगा ।

Nehru Memorial Fund

356. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds collected so far for the Nehru Memorial Fund;

(b) the amount contributed by foreign countries; and

(c) the contributions of each country and the names of the organizations through which the funds have been spent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The total funds collected so far amount to Rs. 1,81,14,536.91p. This is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 86,71,873.42p. mobilised by collecting agencies of the Fund, but not yet forwarded to the Fund.

(b) and (c). The total collections include a sum of Rs. 1,60,433.57p received from donors abroad, but a country-wise break up of their donations is not available.

A grant of Rs. 3,565.54p was made to the Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, to meet the expenses of a national seminar organised by them in June, 1966, under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Education and the Memorial Fund for the promotion of Bal Bhavans, one of the Memorial Projects. Other expenses, which have been confined so far to administration and the drawing up of Memorial plans, are incurred by the Fund direct, out of the income from investments.

Institutions financed by USSR & East European Countries

357. Shri Manubhai Amersey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR and other East European countries are sponsoring and financing any institutions/organisations in India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry into the NEFA Reverses

358. Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the findings of the Committee appointed to

look into the NEFA reverses have not been made known to the House; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The main conclusions of the Enquiry into the conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in the Defence Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on 2nd September, 1963.

The reasons for not placing the entire document before the House were explained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Statement and also by me during the half-hour discussion on the 27th March, 1967.

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र का श्रीलंका में प्रकाशित किया जाना

359. श्री सेनियान : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि श्रीलंका के एक भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने भारत के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री द्वारा 22 नवम्बर, 1964 को श्रीलंका की सरकार को लिखे गये कथित पत्र को प्रकाशित किया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त पत्र की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) श्रीलंका की प्रधान मंत्री का 9 जनवरी 1965 का पत्र और प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के 22 नवम्बर 1964 और 20 फरवरी 1965 के पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बंदिखे संस्था एल० टी० 193/67]

Returns of Assets by Central Ministers

360. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the members of the Union Cabinet have submitted the returns of their assets;

(b) if not, the names of those who have not submitted the returns; and

(c) when they are likely to do so?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Some members of the Cabinet have sent their returns and the rest are expected to do so shortly.

Fire in Nagaland Secretariat

361. Shri S. Supakar:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of Nagaland Secretariat was destroyed by fire on the 10th February, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it was an act of sabotage or accident; and

(c) the action, if any, taken in this matter?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government of Nagaland, within whose jurisdiction the matter rests, have instituted an inquiry to investigate the cause of fire. The inquiry has not yet been completed.

Purchase of Tyres by Defence Ministry

362. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice to maintain log books for the Army Vehicles in order to show the mileage run by the tyres fitted on the army vehicles;

(b) whether such log books were maintained in the case of tyres purchased from the stock imported through the S.T.C. (mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee 3rd Lok Sabha);

(c) whether the Army staff had made any entry in their condemnation report as to whether these tyres were unserviceable and irreparable;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of these tyres became unserviceable after a run of 300 to 400 miles;

(e) whether fictitious savings were shown by manipulating figures in the Rate Contract; and

(f) what was the rate shown in the rate contract inclusive of flap and tube and the actual price paid exclusive of flap and tube?

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

(c) and (d). 138 out of 5,904 Track Hard Road tyres have been reported to have failed prematurely after completing mileage varying from 3,500 to 20,500 KMs. 95 out of 6,782 Standard Tread pattern tyres have been reported to have failed prematurely after completing mileage varying from 2,200 KMs to 26,050 KMs.

(e) No such manipulation has come to the knowledge of the Defence Ministry.

(f) As per rate contract for Standard Tread tyres with imported types stockists, the rate of 8.25 x 20-12 ply rating tyre inclusive of flap and tube was Rs. 349 and that of 7.50 x 20-10 ply rating tyre with flap and tube was Rs. 285. The types were accordingly supplied with flaps and tubes. No separate price for the tyre alone was indicated in the rate contract. The A/T placed by DGS&D for 8.25 x 20-12 ply rating Track Hard Road/Universal Track Grip pattern was for the tyre only without tube or flap and the A/T rate was Rs. 360 per tyre.

Purchase of Tyres by Defence Ministry

**363. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officer Commanding Central Ordnance
68 (A) LSD—3.

Depot, Kandivili (now Malad) who was responsible for purchasing and accepting the tyres from the stock mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (3rd Lok Sabha) was recently allowed to obtain his release from Military Service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if any proceedings are to be taken against any officer who has obtained his release from the Military Service, these have to be taken within six months from the date of his release;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the then Officer Commanding, Kandivili Depot in the matter of these tyre purchases so far; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Under the Army Act, 1950, no trial by court martial of any person subject to this Act for any offence under that Act can commence after the expiration of a period of 3 years from the date of such offence and no person can be tried for an offence unless his trial commences within 6 months after he had ceased to be subject to this Act.

(c) and (d). Since he cannot be tried by court martial due to lapse of time since the transaction took place. The only other action possible is to withhold his pension wholly or partially under Regulation 3 of the Pension Regulations for the Army, Part I, 1961, and this is being processed.

Purchase of Tyres by Defence Ministry

**364. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in purchasing and accepting the tyres imported through the S.T.C. (mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee—3rd Lok Sabha) misleading reports were submitted to

the Army Headquarters about the quality of these tyres;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has demanded action against the D.G.S&D; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Defence has taken action against the Depot Officer responsible for giving this misleading information?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) There was no specific reference to the Defence Ministry by the DGS & D. However, there was a general circular issued by the DGS&D to all indentors including Defence and a letter to C.O.D. Kandivili about the quality of the tyres.

(b) The P.A.C. has dealt with this Ministry demanding action against the DGS&D does not arise.

(c) Action against O.C. C.O.D., Malad is being processed as indicated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 363.

Purchase of Tyres by Defence Ministry

365. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imported tyres (mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee—3rd Lok Sabha) were sent to the Forward Areas in preference to the good quality Indian made tyres in stock at the depots;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered into these affairs; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Imported tyres were issued for use in the forward areas also in view of the standard practice of the Army Headquarters of issuing stocks on the basis of "first manufactured first out". The decision of the Defence Ministry not to issue these tyres to forward areas

was, however, not communicated by Army Headquarters to the depot authorities. The circumstances under which this was not done are being investigated.

मूल्य समाचार

366. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी दिल्ली द्वारा प्रतिदिन प्रातःकाल अव्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के बारे में प्रसारित किये गये समाचारों की जनता ने भारी आलोचना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त आलोचना को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार इन समाचारों का प्रसारण बन्द करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित होने वाले बाजार-भाव बुलेटिनों की मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया हुई है। कुछ लोग इनको जारी रखे जाने के पक्ष में हैं तो कुछ विपक्ष में।

(ख) प्राप्त होने वाली प्रतिक्रियाओं तथा किये गये सर्वे के आधार पर सरकार के अन्तः सम्बद्ध विभागों के परामर्श से इन बाजार-भाव बुलेटिनों को जारी रखने पर इनमें सुधार करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Karnali Hydro-electric Project

367. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhwalaya: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1967 on the 21st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report on Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal sent

by the Government of Nepal to the Government of India has been studied; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The report is in the course of being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Negotiations with Burmese Government

368. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been held between the Governments of India and Burma regarding the release of assets of Indians confiscated by the Burmese Government after nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed with the Burmese authorities during the visit of the Foreign Minister to Rangoon in January this year and is being pursued further.

Muslim World League

369. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League discussed the Kashmir issue at its session held in Mecca during the second week of November, 1966; and

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

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

(b) It is the view of the Government of India that the Constituent Council of the Rabita-al-Islami (World Muslim League) had no *locus standi* to discuss matters pertaining to the State of Jammu & Kashmir which is an integral part of India.

Use of I.A.F. Plane for election tour by Prime Minister

370. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister used I.A.F. Plane during her Election tours during the month of January and February, 1967;

(b) whether any payment has been made to the I.A.F. for utilising the Plane; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Disabled Armed Personnel

371. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of maintenance of disabled armed personnel are still pending settlement and how long it will take to settle these cases;

(b) whether any new facilities, services or help is being given to such personnel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) By maintenance, it is presumed that the honourable Member is referring primarily to disability pension. There were 3,109

cases pending on 1st April, 1966 and 15,422 fresh cases came up thereafter upto 28th February, 1967, thus making a total of 18,531. Out of these, only 4,131 cases are now pending which include 1,058 reassessment cases where, on an earlier assessment, disability pensions had already been sanctioned.

It is not possible to indicate exactly how long it will take to settle the outstanding cases. Clear cases are settled within one to two months from the date of discharge of the individuals. In other cases some delay is unavoidable for the following reason:

- (i) a decision regarding attributability of the disability to service for which reference to various documents e.g. Medical Board Proceedings, Medical History etc. has to be made.
- (ii) finalisation of Court of Inquiry proceedings in cases of injury due to accidents.
- (iii) collection of essential documents from Record Offices/hospitals/units etc. which takes considerable time.

Procedural instructions have, however, been issued to minimise these delays as far as possible.

(b) and (c):

- (i) The rates of disability pension have been enhanced, in cases of Armed Forces personnel invalided out of service as a result of injuries sustained in action in the operation against Chinese aggression in September—November 1962, in the Kutch operations in April—June 1965, in the operations against Pakistan in August 1965 onwards, and in certain other operations (e.g., against hostile Nagas, Mizos) on or after 16th September 1966.

- (ii) In the case of Armed Forces personnel invalided out of service on account of injuries sustained in action in the Kutch operations and in the operations against Pakistan, the premium payable on their LIC policies is waived in full if the disablement is accepted as 80% or more and in half if the disablement is accepted as 40% or more but less than 80%.

- (iii) Army personnel disabled during the Chinese and Pakistan aggressions are being afforded vocational training through Medical Rehabilitation Centre and Vocational Training Centres. During the period of training they are treated as on duty.

- (iv) War blinded ex-servicemen are imparted vocational training by the Training Centre for Adult Blind, Dehradun. Their period of training is treated as on duty.

- (v) *Ex-gratia* financial relief is given to disabled personnel in the form of lump-sum grants from the Disabled Army Personnel, Widows and Orphans Fund on receipt of applications.

- (vi) Special efforts are also being made to find employment for them in Government and private organisations.

Indonesia-Pak. Agreement

372. **Shri M. Sudarsanam:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesia has repudiated the agreement which its previous regime had entered into with Pakistan for the supply of defence equipment; and

(b) whether the Indonesian Government have assured India that all the defence equipment so far supplied to Pakistan would be returned?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Although some items of defence equipment were understood to have been supplied by Indonesia to Pakistan during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict; Government of India are not aware of any formal agreement between Indonesia and Pakistan in this regard.

(b) The Indonesian Government has assured us that no military equipment is now being supplied to Pakistan.

Loss of a Diplomatic bag

373. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Diplomatic bag was lost by the Indian Airlines Corporation staff in 1966;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into this incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Yes, by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Three officials of the Indian Airlines Corporation have been found negligent in their duty, and appropriate departmental action has been recommended against them. Some suggestions to streamline the system of carriage of diplomatic mail to prevent a recurrence of such loss of bag in transit in future were suggested by C.B.I. These have also been considered and implemented.

Shortage of Doctors and Engineers in the Armed Forces

374. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of

doctors and engineers is being felt in the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In the case of Engineers there is still considerable shortage. There is a shortage in the case of Doctors also but the position is not acute.

(b) A Statement giving the information is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-194/67].

Manufacture of Jets with UAR Collaboration

375. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the latest progress made so far in regard to the manufacture of Jets in Collaboration with U.A.R.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): One HF 24 aircraft has been made available to the U.A.R. Government to serve as a flying test bed for a supersonic engine (E. 300) under development in U.A.R. Ground development trials on the E. 300 engine are in progress in the UAR and the HF 24 aircraft with E. 300 engine had its first flight on 29th March, 1967. The question of collaboration in manufacture of supersonic aircraft will arise only after the successful completion of the flight tests.

सैनिक स्कूल, कुंजपुरा में डूबने की घटना

376. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष सैनिक स्कूल, कुंजपुरा (करनाल) के एक स्वीमिंग पूल में डूबने से एक छात्र के डूबकर मर जाने के बारे में पूरी छानबीन हो गई है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों इसके लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां। दुर्घटना की परिस्थितियों की, सैनिक स्कूल के रजिस्ट्रार की अध्यक्षता में एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी ने पूरी जांच की थी। दुर्घटना के दिन पोलीस द्वारा अन्वीक्षण भी किया गया था, और मृत्यु प्राकस्मिक डूब जाने के कारण निर्णीत की गई थी।

(ख) मोहिन्दर कुमार पांचवीं-वी कक्षा के 29 छात्रों में से एक था, जो 11 बज कर बीस मिनट पर तैराकी के अभ्यास के लिए गये थे। तैराकी एक क्षमताशील प्रशिक्षक द्वारा पर्यवेक्षित की गई थी, और तालाब के कम गहरे पानी में की जा रही थी। तैराकी के लिये स्कूल के स्थायी आदेशों द्वारा निर्धारित, सुरक्षा की सभी आवश्यक सावधानियाँ बर्ती गई थीं। तैराकी के लिये लड़कों को तीन दलों में बांटा गया था। मोहिन्दर कुमार की अनुपस्थिति, जो कि तीसरे दल में था, 11 बज कर 48 मिनट पर दृष्टिगोचर हुई थी। तलाश के पश्चात् उसका शव तालाब से लगभग 12 बजकर 10 मिनट पर निकाला गया था। कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की धारणा थी कि लड़का अधृष्टतापूर्वक तालाब में उतरा होगा, और प्राकस्मिक तौर पर डूब गया होगा, तथा दुर्घटना के लिये कोई उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता था।

(ग) लड़कों को उत्तम नियन्त्रण में रखने के उद्देश्य से, अब तैराकी के तालाब पर तीन प्रशिक्षक प्रतिनियुक्त किये जाते हैं, जब लड़के अभी नौसिखिये हों।

Radio station for Haryana

377. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and

Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Haryana Government for installation of a radio station in Haryana at an early date; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision has been made in the Fourth Plan for the installation of a medium power medium-wave transmitter in Haryana State and the State Government has been asked to communicate their views regarding the location of the Broadcasting Station.

“नेफा की एक शाम”

378. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लियरे :

श्री गुणानंद ठाकुर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग ने होली के अवसर पर “नेफा की एक शाम” नामक नाटक का अभिनय करने के लिये 12 मार्च से 26 मार्च तक परेड ग्राउन्ड किराये पर लिया था तथा लोगों को इस समारोह के टिकट दबाव डाल कर बेचे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा आयोजित यह समारोह वस्तुतः 17 मार्च को समाप्त हो गया था और उसके बाद एक जाहूगर ने अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये वहां पर जादू के खेल दिखाये परन्तु किराया सरकारी कोष से दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) गीत तथा नाटक विभाग ने किसी समारोह का आयोजन नहीं किया था। उसने तो केवल लोक कला मंच, जो एक स्वंच्छिक संस्था है, द्वारा आयोजित होली मेले में 5 कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए थे जिनमें 3 नेफा की एक शाम के और 2 मिश्रित कार्यक्रम थे। विभाग ने परेड ग्राउंड का कोई किराया नहीं दिया और न ही कोई टिकट बेचे।

(ख) होली मेले में आयोजित अन्य कार्यक्रमों का गीत तथा नाटक विभाग से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। क्योंकि मंच का खर्चा लोक कला मंच ने दिया था, अतः उन्हें उसका इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत दे दी गई।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Conference of Non-Aligned Nations

379. Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to call a conference of all non-aligned nations in the near future; and

(b) if so, what is the present progress in the matter?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Tibetan Refugees

380. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tibetan refugees are still pouring into India;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees who have arrived so far; and

(c) the names of places where they are proposed to be rehabilitated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) They are still coming in small batches now and then.

(b) The total is about 50,000.

(c) 12,000 Tibetan Refugees have already been settled on agriculture in Mysore, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, NEFA, Bhutan and Sikkim. Work has started on settlement of about 5,000 persons in Belgaum Division of Mysore and one thousand more Tibetans in Bhutan. A woollen mill and Tea Estate have been set up in Kangra District to settle 675 Refugees. Other Industrial Schemes to provide employment to about 3,000 persons are under active consideration. About one thousand Tibetans are employed in various handicraft centres. Steps are being taken to put these centres on sound footing and to expand them to provide employment to about 2,000 persons. It is proposed to settle 2,000 Tibetans on a Tea Estate being set up in Sikkim. (The figures indicated above include families and children).

We have approached the States for allotment of more lands for the rehabilitation of the remaining Tibetans.

Ordnance Factories

381. Shri S. Kumdu:

Shri S. K. Sambandhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) in which States big, medium and small ordnance factories are located;

(b) the total capital outlay involved in these factories;

(c) the total employment capacity of these factories; and

(d) how many new Ordnance Factories are proposed to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the names of the States where such factory or factories is/are proposed to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Ordnance Factories are located in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and one at Chandigarh. No formal classification has been made among the factories as big, medium or small.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Approximately 1.52 lakhs.

(d) Three Ordnance Factories one each at Ambajhari, Chanda and Jabalpur are being established. Another factory for the production of accelerated freeze dried meat is being established near Tundla. No proposal for setting up any more factories is at present under consideration.

Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore (Orissa)

382. Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the 'Proof and Experimental Establishment' at Chandipur (On Sea), Balasore Town in Orissa;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) when Government propose to implement the same; and

(d) what will be the employment potential as a result of expansion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) There is no proposal with the Government regarding expansion of the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Chandipore.

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

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि

383. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ तथा उसके विभिन्न संगठनों में भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की क्या संख्या है; और

(ख) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना खर्च आता है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री म० क० बागला) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के न्यूयार्क-स्थिति मुख्यालय में भारत का एक स्थायी प्रतिनिधि रहता है। संसार के विभिन्न भागों में हमारे राजनयिक अधिकारी अपने सामान्य काम के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के मुख्यालयों में हमारे हितों की देखभाल करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये, जेनेवा में हमारे प्रधान कौंसल संयुक्त राष्ट्र के यूरोपीय मुख्यालय में भी हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं। लेकिन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार एवं विकास सम्मेलन के लिये और शुल्क दर एवं व्यापार सम्बन्धी सामान्य करार के लिये बेल्जियम में भारत के राजदूत के अतिरिक्त, जो कि आजकल शुल्क दर एवं व्यापार सम्बन्धी सामान्य करार में और संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार एवं विकास सम्मेलन में भी भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि है, जेनेवा में उक्त दोनों संस्थाओं के लिये हमारा एक निवासी प्रतिनिधि भी है।

(ख) 1966-67 के खर्च के अन्तिम अनुमान के अनुसार न्यूयार्क में हमारे स्थायी मिशन पर कुल मिलाकर 27,43,800/- रु० खर्च हुए हैं। बजट वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान शुल्क दर एवं व्यापार सम्बन्धी सामान्य करार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार एवं विकास सम्मेलन में हमारे निवासी प्रतिनिधि पर कुल मिला कर 2,21,900/- रु० खर्च हुए।

Acquisition of Land near Borjhar Airport, Gauhati

384. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have acquired some thousand acres of land near Borjhar airport (Gauhati) to widen the military airfield;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation to be paid to the displaced peasants;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the peasants in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to give alternative land to the peasants and early compensation to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). About 715.67 acres of land was requisitioned for the development of Gauhati airfield. The land has not yet been acquired. In the meantime, initial compensation amounting to Rs. 1,33,617.25 has been paid to the owners concerned. In addition, annual rental of Rs. 1,18,532.90 is being paid regularly to the owners concerned where the assessment of the rent has been made by the concerned authority of the Government of Assam.

(c) Some representations were received from the owners concerned for early payment of rent and compensation for their lands.

(d) There is no plan to provide alternative land to the owners. The cost of land will be paid to them when it is acquired.

I. A. F. Plane accident

385. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd February, 1966 an I.A.F. Toofani crashed at Borjhar (Gauhati) Airport;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) the number of people dead and those injured;

(d) whether Government have received any representation claiming compensation on behalf of people who died and those injured; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to pay compensation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4978 in the House on 9th May, 1966.

(c) Besides the pilot, seven civilians were killed and 14 civilians injured.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration of the Government. In the meantime, an *ex-gratia* interim relief of Rs. 500/- has been granted to the next-of-kin of each of the deceased civilians. As regards the deceased IAF Officer, a sum of Rs. 750/- being 75 per cent of the family gratuity, as admissible under the rules, has been paid to the next-of-kin, pending finalisation of the pension claim.

New Government Companies

386. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Manubhai Amersey:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up two new Government Companies for running an electronics production unit and operation of certain uranium mines;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total expenditure involved on those schemes?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Government approved two Companies being set up in the public sector on March 17, 1967. One Company will undertake production on a commercial scale of electronic components and instruments developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. The authorised Capital of the Company will be Rs. 10 crores. The second Company with an authorised Capital of Rs. 7.5 crores and a matching loan Capital will operate the uranium mine and the mill, to process the ore, both at Jaduguda (Bihar). Both these Companies will be formed on completion of the formalities shortly.

Family Accommodation for Army Personnel

367. Shri Randhir Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of serving Army personnel is entitled to family living accommodation at peace-time stations;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this percentage;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that at a number of peace-time stations there is practically no arrangement for family-living accommodation for the serving personnel; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide family-living accommodation at such peace-time stations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The information regarding the entitlements has already been furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 56 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27th March, 1967.

(b) A proposal to rationalise the entitlement of married accommodation for Havildars and ORs so as to ensure uniformity in all Corps and Services is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, in so far as Government accommodation is concerned.

(e) Projects have already been sanctioned in certain stations. Priority for construction of married accommodation is being given at those stations where there are acute shortages.

Radio Station at Gorakhpur

368. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to instal a Radio Station at Gorakhpur (U.P.) for the benefit of the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to do so and the total amount proposed to be sanctioned for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 72 lakhs for this purpose has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Preliminary action for import of equipment, selection of sites, etc. has already been initiated. It may take about 3 years for the Radio Station to come on the air.

(c) Does not arise.

Avadi Vehicles Depot

369. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that automobile electrical materials are lying in open space at Avadi Vehicles Depot;

(b) if so, the quantity and worth thereof;

(c) whether Government have fixed the responsibility for this negligence; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those held responsible?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No serviceable automobile electrical materials are lying in the open at the Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi. Unserviceable salvage stores to the extent of 2,290.3 tonnes—1941.5 tonnes of unserviceable telephone cables and the balance unserviceable other stores—are stocked in open areas in the Salvage Sub-Depot, Avadi awaiting disposal. The value of unserviceable salvage stores is not readily available.

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

Representation from Indians in Malaysia

390. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received either recently or in the past, representations from Indian residents in Malaysia for the posting of High Commissioner who can speak Tamil; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Children's Film Society

391. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1949 on the 21st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any judgement has been delivered in the Civil Suit filed in a Court of Delhi for the recovery of \$1000 from the former General Secretary of the Children's Film Society; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No Sir. The case is still pending in the Court.

(b) Does not arise.

Family quarters for Jawans

392. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion adopted in allotment of family quarters to the Jawans in the Army;

(b) the total number of Jawans who have been provided with the family quarters so far; and

(c) what percentage of the total strength of jawans has been provided with family quarters during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Family quarters are authorised at prescribed percentages of the sanctioned establishments for different categories of Jawans in the Army. Details in this regard have been furnished in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 56 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 27th March, 1967. The available family quarters are allotted in bulk to major units, having regard to the entitlements mentioned above. A roster is prepared of applicants for family quarters in the order of the dates of application. The Unit Commander allots the available family quarters to individuals mainly on the basis of seniority on this roster, having regard to compassionate grounds also. A limitation is maintained on the period of continuous occupation of a family quarter by a particular individual, in order to ensure that the available family accommodation is occupied in turn by as many entitled Jawans as possible. In the case of smaller Units, there is a station pool

of family quarters, which is similarly administered by the Station Commander.

(b) 40,942 as on the 1st January, 1967.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

Acquisition of land in West Bengal

393. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some land has been acquired by his Ministry within the jurisdiction of Police Stations of Bishunpur in Sadar Sub-Division of 24 Parganas, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the area thus acquired;

(c) whether the land is suitable for cultivation; and

(d) if so, whether it is being used for cultivation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). 284.18 acres of land in Sadar Sub-Division of 24-Parganas, West Bengal has been requisitioned. Government's sanction to acquire the same also exists and proceedings therefor will be taken up soon.

(c) and (d). The land held under requisition is suitable for cultivation and is, in fact, mostly under unauthorised cultivation. The question of evicting unauthorised occupants has already been taken up with the State Government so as to enable construction work on the land to proceed.

Tarapore Atomic Power Station

395. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhanai:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the latest progress made so far in the construction of Tarapore Atomic Power Station?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The progress on setting up the Tarapore Atomic Power Station is satisfactory and according to schedule. The latest overall progress of work is approximately 85 p.c. Civil engineering work is substantially complete and a considerable amount of equipment, including both the pressure vessels, has been installed. The turbine generator for Reactor No. 1 has been erected, while that for Reactor No. 2 is under erection. Both the transformers, associated with the two generators, are under erection.

Enriched uranium fuel required for the initial charge for Reactor No. 1 arrived from USA in February, 1967.

Funds for Film Industry

396. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhanai:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 259 on the 14th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details of the proposal regarding creation of a special fund to help producers and Film industry for good and purposeful Films have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal has not been finalised owing to difference of opinion between the Film Industry and the Government regarding the method and manner of utilisation of the Fund.

सैनिक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, नवगांव

397. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहीरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवगांव सैनिक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल को पुनः खोलने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मिलट्री स्कूल (जिसका नाम पहले किंग जार्ज स्कूल था) को 1952 में जलंधर से नवगांव ले जाया गया था। इस स्कूल को फिर 1960 में चाइल (तब पंजाब में स्थित) ले जाया गया। नवगांव में एक और मिलट्री स्कूल खोलना सरकार ने आवश्यक नहीं समझा। नवगांव में जिस बिल्डिंग में मिलट्री स्कूल था उसे गृह मंत्रालय को इस्तेमाल के लिये दे दिया गया है।

Television in India

398. **Shri George Fernandes:**

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) the progress made so far in introducing television in the country and setting up studios and transmission towers and manufacture of television receiver sets;

(b) how much equipment has been imported and the value thereof; and

(c) the total financial outlay envisaged in the next five years on introducing television in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) A television station with limited stu-

dio and transmitting facilities has been operating in Delhi since September, 1959. In 1965 the All India Radio auditorium was converted into a Television studio with equipment from Federal Republic of Germany and the regular daily TV service was started from August 15, 1965. The proposals to expand the TV Centre in Delhi and the setting up of TV Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur have been provided for in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs have issued letters of Intent to two private firms for manufacture of 10,000 TV sets each per annum. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute has also taken up production of 1000 TV sets at Pilani.

(b) TV transmitter, studio equipment other accessories including TV receivers for Tele-clubs valued at approximately Rs. 50.44 lakhs have been imported by All India Radio or obtained as gift from foreign Governments and other international organisations from time to time during the last 7 to 8 years. Of these, the equipment purchased directly by the Government is valued at Rs. 5.54 lakhs, and the Government have also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19.24 lakhs towards customs duty and other incidental charges for the gift equipment.

(c) An amount of Rs. 375 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Fourth Plan for the establishment of TV Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur besides the expansion of Delhi TV Centre.

शरणाचियों के बारे में 1951 का जनैदा

प्रभिसमय

399. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1951 के जनैदा प्रभिसमय के अनुसार 1951 के

बाद अपने देशों को छोड़ कर आने वाले तथा अन्य देशों में जा कर बसने वाले व्यक्तियों को शरणार्थी नहीं कहा जायेगा।

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में आकर बसे तिब्बती लोगों का दर्जा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि शरणार्थियों की सहायता करने हेतु घन इकट्ठा कर के लिये यूरोपीय देशों की एक समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निधि से तिब्बती लोगों को भी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त होगी ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) शरणार्थियों के दर्जे पर अभिसमय, 1951 के अनुच्छेद 1 के अनुसार 'शरणार्थी' शब्द से तात्पर्य उस व्यक्ति से है जो 1 जनवरी, 1951 से पूर्व होने वाली घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप अपनी राष्ट्र-कता के देश से बाहर रहता है। इस प्रस्ताव का यह अर्थ लगाया गया है कि उस तारीख के बाद होने वाली घटनायें उसमें नहीं आती लेकिन वे लोग इससे बहर नहीं जो उस तारीख से पहले होने वाली घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप बाद में किसी तारीख को शरणार्थी बन गये हों।

(ख) जो तिब्बती लोग चीनी अत्याचारों के कारण परमपावन दलाई लामा के साथ अथवा भारत में उनके आने के बाद, भारत में आने शुरू हुए, वे शरणार्थी माने जाते हैं। जो लोग इस से पहले व्यापार अथवा अन्य किन्हीं कार्यों से भारत आये थे और 1959 से पहले भारत में बस गए थे, उन्हें शरणार्थी नहीं माना जाता।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) इस विषय में यूरोपीय शरणार्थी आंदोलन समिति 1966 फैसला करेगी। हमें अनौपचारिक तौर पर मालूम हुआ है कि भारत में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों

पुनर्वास के लिये इस एकत्रित धनराशि में से कुछ धन अलग रख देने का विचार है।

Radio Station, Port Blair

400. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Port Blair Radio Station in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment required for the project is being arranged. It is proposed to upgrade the Station within the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Use of I.A.F. Plane for election purposes

401. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Prime Minister used the aircraft of the Indian Air Force for her election campaign;

(b) the total mileage covered by her and the payment made to the I. A. F. in this regard; and

(c) the places where the I. A. F. aircraft was taken for election purposes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Eighteen flights were undertaken by the IAF aircraft for the journeys of the Prime Minister in connection with her Election campaign and the total distance flown was 22,674 miles. The airlift charges recoverable from the Prime Minister and her party amount to Rs. 28,084.18. Payment

from the Prime Minister has already been received.

(c) The flights were undertaken to the following places:—

Gauhati, Shillong, Lucknow, Begumpet (Hyderabad), Madras, Sulur, Madurai, Trichurapalli, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bombay, Trivandrum, Cochin, Kota, Banswara, Udaipur, Jaipur, Nagpur, Akola, Nander, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolahpur, Poona, Indore, Nagda, Bhopal, Bareilly, Kalaikunda, Dum Dum, Barrackpore (Calcutta), Charbatia, Bhuvaneshwar and Patna.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भारत का अंशदान

402. श्री रबी राय :

श्री मधु लिम्बे :

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

(क) विविध व्यय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत भारत को कुल कितनी राशि का अपना अंश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को विदेशी मुद्रा में तथा रुपयों में कितनी राशि देनी पड़ती है ?

बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० आगला) : (क) भारत हर वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र के कुल बजट के 1.85 प्रतिशत की दर से अपना हिस्सा देता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का बजट 1080 लाख और 1310 लाख डालर के बीच रहा है और भारत का अंशदान 15 लाख और 20 लाख डालर के बीच रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र बजट के पृथक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कोई अलग अंशदान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के वित्तीय विनियमों के अन्तर्गत वह अपने नियमित वार्षिक बजट के लिये बदलने योग्य मुद्राओं को छोड़ कर अन्य मुद्राओं में अदायगी स्वीकार नहीं करता। इस लिये, भारत समेत सभी देश बदलने वाली मुद्राओं में ही अदायगियां करते हैं।

Function connected with presentation of Netaji's Sword to Netaji Museum

403. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sword of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was presented to Netaji Museum in Calcutta by Gen. Fujiwara of Japan on the 19th March, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no representative of the Central Government attended the function; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Lt. Gen. Iwaichi Fujiwara, retired Japanese Army Officer, and some of his friends who came in contact with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during World War II, had discovered in a curio shop in Japan the sword presented to Netaji at Singapore in 1943 by a Japanese well-wisher, and the same was brought to India by Lt. General Fujiwara and presented to the Netaji Museum in Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The sword was originally presented to the Indian Ambassador in Tokyo at an appropriate ceremony. The presentation ceremony at Calcutta was presided over by the Governor of West Bengal, Miss. Padmaja Naidu. The Government of India had helped in the arrangements for the occasion.

Naval Base at Paradeep Port

404. Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the

scheme for opening a Naval base at Paradeep Port; and

(b) the financial implications thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no proposal to establish a Naval Base at Paradeep. However, Navy has certain requirements which are under consideration.

(b) The financial implications cannot be worked out until a final decision is taken.

Soviet Military Assistance to Pakistan

405. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Soviet Military assistance to Pakistan has been increased recently; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government have received no information to the effect that the Soviet Government have provided any military assistance to Pakistan.

Institute of Defence Study in the Capital

406. Shri Kansari Halder: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Institute of Defence Study in the capital;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Institute will have links with the Institute of Strategic Studies in London; and

(d) if so, the purpose of keeping links with the Institute of Strategic Studies in London?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) An "Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses" was registered as a Society on 11th November, 1965; the Institute is situated in Delhi.

(b) The main objects for which the Institute has been established are—

- (i) To initiate study, discussion and research on problems of National Security and impact of Defence measures on economic, political and social spheres.
- (ii) To promote the study and discussion of, exchange of information upon, influence of the method of warfare upon, the problem of Defence techniques in Defence studies and analyses strategy, disarmament and International relations.
- (iii) To build up a body of trained personnel to undertake such studies.
- (iv) To publish through a periodical journal or otherwise the activities of the Institute and contributions to constructive thought in the field of Defence Studies and Analyses.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Exchange of Films with Yugoslavia

407. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations are being conducted with the Government of Yugoslavia for the mutual

exchange of Indian and Yugoslav films; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). A request for commercial exchange of films has been received from the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the matter is under consideration.

U.S. Military Mission in India

408. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total expenditure of the U.S. Military Mission in India is borne by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred so far and the present strength of the members of this Mission?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, the Government of India has been meeting only some of the local expenses of the Military Mission established by the U.S.A. to deal with the military assistance programme which had been agreed to between the two sides. We undertook to provide reasonable services and facilities to enable the mission to carry on its duties; these have included assistance in kind, such as accommodation and the pay of the mission's local employees, and periodically agreed rupee contributions for such expenses as purchase of stores and travel in India. The dollar expenditure, including the pay and allowances of the U.S. personnel, are borne by the U.S. Government.

(b) In accordance with these arrangements, the total amounts paid so far by the Government of India is Rs. 216.31 lakhs, which was to cover all likely rupee expenditure until June 30, 1966.

68 (Ai) LSD-4.

The strength of the Mission on the 31st of March, 1967, was 28 Officers and Men.

Territorial Army

409. Shri Jyotimoy Basu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who enrolled themselves in the Territorial Army from 1960 to 1965;

(b) the number of persons who have fulfilled the commitments made;

(c) the number of persons whose attendance had been less than 50 per cent of the total number of parades held;

(d) the number of persons who attended all the camps; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred thereon from 1960 to 1965?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 41,034.

(b) 34,800.

(c) 6,234.

(d) 31,922. In addition, 8,492 who were not required to attend camps were called up for general embodiment during 1960-65.

(e) (i) Total expenditure on Territorial Army during 1960-65—Rs. 13,34,76,638.00.

(ii) Approximate expenditure on (d) above—Rs. 2,03,52,000.00.

Islands in the Indian Ocean

409-A. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government was negotiating to buy over certain Island in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, which are those Islands and who are their owners;

(c) whether the Government of India consider it essential to own

those Islands, for defence purposes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in that direction?

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

(b) According to available information the purchase of following islands seem to be contemplated:

(i) Farquhar (ii) Desroches and (iii) the Chagos.

(c) and (d). Government have not so far considered the purchase of any islands for our defence purposes. The Government are examining the implications to India of the reported British intention to purchase the islands mentioned.

Publicity Consultants Engaged by Diplomatic Missions Abroad

409-B Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state in which countries other than U.S.A. and at what cost, Indian diplomatic missions have engaged private firms similar to the one engaged by the Indian Embassy in Washington as publicity consultants on contract?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): In no other countries, Sir.

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF FALL IN SUGAR PRODUCTION IN U.P. AND BIHAR

श्री गुजानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, (अध्यक्ष)

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): About my last question, I want a half-an-hour discussion on it.

Mr. Speaker: It is all over now. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय :...

श्री गुजानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down? Shri Yashpal Singh is on his legs.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): My point of order relates to the Calling Attention Notice, which is now before the House. The point of order is based on this. I was informed by the Secretariat that a similar Calling Attention Notice on the same subject couched in the same terms had been rejected for lack of notice. Now, in the past, we were following the practice, namely, whenever any Calling Attention Notice was admitted, and when it was mentioned in the list of business, then, if similar notices are later received from other hon. Members, and if they answer to the requirements of being filed between 9 and 10, or one hour before the House assembles, those names were added to the Calling Attention Notice, for the salient reason that it is the inherent right of every Member of the House to call the attention of the Minister to an urgent matter of public importance, and so, if one Member's notice is admitted and the others' names are not added, then it would amount to discrimination between Member and Member especially when the notices answer the requirements of being filed one hour before the House assembles.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The Calling Attention Notice was given at 10 today. I saw it at 10.45. I know it is the same question. I saw not only yours but another half a dozen notices which had also come. I saw them all at 10.45 a.m. today. How could I do it? The rule is very simple. They might have come earlier; but I saw them all at 10.45 today. My hon. friend raises a point of order.

How could I help it? Let the Minister answer now.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): We gave notice the day before yesterday.

श्री गणपतन्व ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव है

Mr. Speaker: I will hear you after this.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): We gave notice. Myself and Shri Bibhuti Mishra and other friends also had given notice the day before yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: The House did not sit the day before yesterday; yesterday was a holiday. I saw the notices only today. I saw them this morning only. It could not be printed.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It could not have been printed; but you could allow them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कितनी बार लिस्ट रिवाइज किया जाता है, जब हम ने परसों दिया था तो लिस्ट को रिवाइज करना चाहिये था ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को और कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में चीनी का उत्पादन घट जाने के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति और 1966-67 के लिये गन्ने के निर्धारित मूल्य के कारण देश में चीनी कारखानों की स्थिति ।”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The production of sugar in U.P. and Bihar during the current season is estimated to be 9.4 lakh tonnes as against the production of 17.41 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 and 16.38 lakh tonnes in 1964-

65. The total production of sugar in the country is estimated around 23 lakh tonnes as against the production of 35.1 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 and 32.6 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. The fall in production of sugar in 1966-67 is due to fall in production of sugarcane and diversion of sugarcane from sugar to gur and khandsari production. The production of sugarcane fell on account of a drop in the area under sugarcane to the extent of about 15 per cent in sugar factory zones according to the information received from the State Governments of U.P. and Bihar. This was due to drought conditions at the time of sowing. Production of sugarcane was also adversely affected on account of drought conditions during the period of growth. Lesser availability of sugarcane also resulted in diversion of sugarcane from factories to gur and khandsari manufacture.

As regards the sugarcane price for the season 1966-67, it was initially decided to maintain the basic minimum price at the level of 1965-66, namely, at Rs. 5.36 per quintal linked to a recovery of 10.4 per cent or less with provision for premium of 4 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery. This decision was announced in March, 1966. As sugar factories experienced difficulty in getting supplies of sugarcane from the commencement of the season, the position was reviewed in December, 1966 and it was decided to increase the minimum price of sugarcane to Rs. 5.68 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or below with the same provision of payment of premium for higher recovery as before. On the recommendation of the U.P. Government, sugar factories in West U.P., except those in the districts of Lakhipur Kheri, Harodi and Sitapur, which is the main gur and khandsari producing area were permitted to pay a cane price of Rs. 6.68 per quintal in order to assist them to meet competition from gur and khandsari for supply of cane.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, आज जो शुगर की स्थिति है, वह इस लिये है कि सरकार ने अपने प्यारे मिल-मालिकान का फेवर किया, केन-ग्रोवर का फेवर नहीं किया। केन-ग्रोवर को सरकार 7 रु० क्विंटल से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकी, जब कि प्राइवेट क्रशर्स जिनके पास थे, उन लोगों ने 11 रु० क्विंटल तक गन्ना खरीदा। सरकार 7 रु० दे रही थी, लेकिन प्राइवेट मोनार्ज 11-12 रु० दे रहे थे। गन्ना आज भी खेतों में खड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन ग्रोवर को कीमत नहीं मिल रही है और इस वजह से वे मिलों को गन्ना सप्लाई नहीं कर सके हैं। क्या सरकार अभी भी अपनी पोजीशन वाज़ा करेगी कि किसानों के साथ इस तरह से स्टेप-मदली ट्रीटमेंट नहीं किया जायगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as the demand for raising the sugarcane price is concerned, both the factory owners and the cane growers were demanding rise in sugarcane prices. Moreover, the price rises in recent years did not actually help the factories, because they did not succeed in getting adequate supplies of cane. That is why a recent review of the position shows that out of 202 sugar factories working in the country, 132 have already been closed while last year only about 18 factories were closed on 31st March. In UP out of 71 factories, 60 have been closed now. In Bihar 21 out of 29 factories have closed down for want of sugarcane.

श्री क० ना० त्रिवारी : उन्होंने पूछा था कि शुगर केन की प्राइस नहीं बढ़ाई गई, जसकी वजह से गन्ना मिलों को सप्लाई नहीं हो सका और गुड़ व खाण्डसारी में चला गया और इस वजह से फैक्टरियां बन्द हो गईं। हर प्रान्तीय सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को रिकमंड किया था कि शुगर केन की प्राइस बढ़ाई जाय, लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं बढ़ाया—यह सवाल उन्होंने पूछा था ?

ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इन्होंने जवाब बहुत माकूल दिया

है। सरकार ने स्टेप-मदली ट्रीटमेंट किया—शायद इनकी भावत पड़ी हुई है सौतेली मां की सी। लेकिन इसमें स्टेप-मदली का सवाल नहीं था, क्योंकि यह मांग मिल-मालिकों ने भी किया था कि शुगर केन का दाम बढ़ाया जाय . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai) : Who is the mother?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram : That you can ascertain from the father! Therefore, as my colleague has explained, at present when so many factories have already closed and cane is not available, no purpose will be served by raising the price of sugarcane at this moment. But I may assure the House that the entire question of increasing the price of sugarcane will have to be reviewed and it will be done very soon.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy (Cuddalore) : As regards control on the sugar industry in India there has been a bungling throughout the past three of four years. During 1965-66 there was a carry-over of 9 lakh tons. In the next year there was a carry-over of more than 5 to 6 lakh tons. Even in the current year there is a carry-over of more than 4 lakh tons on 1st November, 1966. Because the production has gone down considerably, from 30 lakh tons to 23 lakh tons, the hon. Minister stated the other day that he is not at all going to export anything from India. Therefore, taking into consideration the carry-over from this year as well as the production contemplated in the coming year, the total quantity expected to be available is actually equal to the local demand which is only 28 lakh tons. Soon after the Minister made a statement here that there was difficulty in the country and the price of sugar has been raised in the open market from Rs. 240 to Rs. 375 per quintal. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether before making a statement here he will correctly under-

stand the real position of the sugar industry? I also want to know whether there is any tacit understanding between the Government and the blackmarketeers in order to shoot up the price and make the poor people bear the burden of high price of sugar?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the Minister can answer that question, whether there is an understanding between the Government and the blackmarketeers.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The blackmarketeers might have given that information to my hon. friend.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: He can answer the first part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said whatever he wanted to say.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: There is no necessity for any panic in India.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): If the sugarcane price is increased, would it mean that the price of sugar would also be increased? In that case, would the Minister reduce the excise duty on this? Actually happens 30 to 40 per cent of the sugar price is constituted of excise duties and other governmental taxes. Would the hon. Minister reduce that? Secondly, shortage of sugar production means that there is shortage of molasses and, consequently, shortage of alcohol production.

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer his first question.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will you allow me a second question? This is very important because the synthetic rubber factory will suffer on account of shortage of alcohol?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is inevitable that if we raise the price of sugarcane...

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: It is not inevitable. I do not think it will inevitably raise the price of sugar. Whenever the price of sugarcane is raised it will have to be considered how to adjust that rise in the price of sugarcane, whether it will be out of the margin of profit that is already accruing to the sugar mills or by adjustment of the cess. Whatever it may be, it has to be examined at the time of increasing the price of sugarcane.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The synthetic rubber factory may have to close down for about six months due to shortage of alcohol.

Mr. Speaker: You may table a separate question about it.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, two questions may be allowed to be put by each Member.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

श्री मधु ति मये (मृते): प्रध्मम महोदय, चीनी का दाम तो बराबर बढ़ता रहा है और उसमें सरकार का कर और दूसरों के हिस्से भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन गन्ने का जो दाम किसान को मिलता है, वह उस अनुपात में नहीं बढ़ा है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस वक्त चीनी के उत्पादन में इस लिये कमी है कि गन्ना गुड़ तथा खाण्डसारी उद्योग में चला जा रहा है। चीनी मिलों का आधार यंत्रीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण है तो क्या वजह है कि चीनी मिलें और सरकार किसानों को ज्यादा दाम नहीं दे पाती है, जब कि इस उद्योग का गुड़ और खाण्डसारी के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा यंत्रीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण हुआ है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If I have followed the question of the hon Member rightly, only about 25 to 30 per cent of sugarcane is utilised by sugar factories for production of sugar and the rest of it goes to manufacture of gur, khandasari, seeds and other things.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Not in Bihar.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Not in Bihar. I concede that in the case of Bihar the position is not like that. If we take into consideration the present break-up of the cost of sugar hon. Members will be in a position perhaps to realise that 43 to 44 per cent constitute the price of sugarcane. Then, 2 per cent is the cost of transport and commission of co-operative societies. The manufacturing expenses come to about 21 per cent out of which the return is only 6 or 7 per cent. The excise duty is 28.6 per cent and cane purchase tax 4.1 per cent.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह किस साल का दिया है? 8,10 साल का ब्योरा दीजिये। ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बराबर बढ़ रही है। मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का तो उत्तर ही नहीं आया कि चीनी मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण और यंत्रीकरण होते हुए भी क्या वजह है कि सरकार और चीनी मिलें किसानों को वह दाम नहीं दे पाती हैं जो कि गुड़ और खांडसारी वाले दे रहे हैं, नहीं तो यह डायवर्शन क्यों होता है?

श्री जगजीवन राम: यह तो साफ बात है कि गुड़ और खांडसारी में जो ओवरहेड है वह चीनी के कारखानों से कम होता है, उनका ओवरहेड कम पड़ेगा और चूँकि उन के ऊपर नियंत्रण नहीं है लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): क्या बात कह रहे हो? खादी के ऊपर तीन आने देते हो और इन से तीन आने लेते हो यह उसली बात कैसी है?

श्री जगजीवन राम: जरा सब रखकर सुनिये कि क्या कारण है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: क्या सुनें? सुनते सुनते तो इतना जमाना बीत गया।

श्री जगजीवन राम: इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि गन्ने के दाम पर फिर से विचार कर के उस को रिवाइज करने की आवश्यकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यह आवश्यक ही नहीं इस समय देश में बर्बादी कर रहे हैं। क्या करूँ एक नाटक करना है इसलिये मैं अपने सवाल पूछ लेता हूँ।

35 सैकड़ा उत्पादन इस वक्त घटा है यह अद्भुत बात है अनोखी बात है। 35 सैकड़ा 12 लाख टन और उस के भलावा गुड़ और खांडसारी चीनी के मिलों को खोद रहे हैं इस प्रकार के वातावरण में मैं अपना सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि सरकार ने दो विकल्पों के बारे में किस विकल्प को चुना है दूसरे को या तीसरे को या तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को सरकार अपने खजाने में से कुछ पैसा मजद के रूप में दे अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। इन दो विकल्पों के भलावा भब और कोई तीसरा विकल्प नहीं रहा इसलिए माननीय मंत्री बतलायें कि इन दो में से किस को उन्होंने चुना है या अगर कोई और तीसरा हो तो उस को वह बतलायें?

श्री जगजीवन राम: इट इज ए सजेशन फॉर एक्शन। जहाँ तक गन्ना उपजाने वाले किसानों का प्रश्न है मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के चीनी कारखानों का भविष्य इस पर निर्भर करता है कि हम प्रति एकड़ कितना गन्ना पैदा करते हैं और गन्ने में से कितनी चीनी की परसेंटेज निकलती है और यह दोनों काम करने के लिए जितने भी आवश्यक कदम तेजी से उठाने चाहिए वह उठाने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: वह कभी नहीं हुआ 20 वर्ष में।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो कभी नहीं हुआ
वही तो अब किया जायगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन को
पैसा कब देंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डिख (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
पैसा कब दिया जायेगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : पैसा भी जल्दी
दिया जायेगा ।

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डिख : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को बतलायेंगे कि
इस साल कितनी चीनी निर्यात करने का उन
का विचार है जब कि इस मुल्क में चीनी को
करीबन डेढ़ रुपये किलो के दाम में आज बेचा
जाता है तो जब विदेश में उस को निर्यात
करते हैं तो किस दाम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार
में हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी को बेचा जाता है और
साथ साथ यह भी बतलायें कि जब एक तरफ
नियन्त्रण के दाम डेढ़ रुपये के आसपास बने
हुए हैं तो यह जो शुगर क्यूम्स को हिन्दुस्तान
में बनाने की कई बड़े सेठों के कारखानों को
ख़ास इजाजत देने में आई है तो मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि कितनी चीनी उस काम में
बाली जाती है और क्या दाम से उस चीनी
को बेचा जाता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as
future exports are concerned, we have
taken a firm decision not to export
more because our production is not
adequate to meet even our domestic
demand. But whatever commitments
have been made before will have to
be carried out.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डिख : कितना ?

Shri Shinde: The quantity is 2.2
lacs tons. Those quantities also we
are not exporting to international
markets where open prices prevail.
We are exporting only to those per-
ferential markets where we get higher
prices than the prevailing prices.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai):
What is that price?

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डिख : वह दाम क्या है ?

Shri Shinde: That price is depen-
dent on day to day quotations of
London daily price which differs from
time to time.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Har-
bour): What is the highest and what
is the lowest?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister
may kindly address the Chair. He is
only facing more questions because
he is dealing straight with hon. Mem-
bers.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am thank-
ful to the Chair.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, लंदन डेली प्राइस सुन लीजिये पेरिस
नहीं न्यूयार्क नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: London also can be
reached through the Speaker:

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That
differs from day to day. The present
ruling price is about £ 17 a ton.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डिख : प्राइस जबाब दिया
है । शुगर क्यूम्स के मामले में कुछ खुलासा नहीं
हुआ ?

Mr. Speaker: Maulana Ishaq Samb-
halli. He can put that question also.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Only two
or three factories in India are pro-
ducing cube sugar and that is for in-
ternal consumption.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस दाम से बेचते हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक घाबर (बाराबंकी) :
दाम पूछा गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I have called Maulana
Ishaq Sambhalli.

श्री इसहाक संभेजी (अमरोहा) : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि शुगर मिल्स को गन्ना कम मिलने की वजह यह बतलाई गई है कि गन्ने की पैदावार कम हुई लेकिन उस के भलावा एक और भी बहुत बड़ी वजह है और केवल गुड़ और खंडसारी की वजह से सप्लाई कम नहीं हुई बल्कि माननीय मंत्री को यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि मेरे जिले में कितने ही कृषक हैं जो चीनी बनाते हैं गुड़ और खंडसारी नहीं बनाते हैं। उन्होंने ज्यादा पैसा पे किया फिर भी उन को प्राफिट है लेकिन मिलों ने कम पैसा दिया और ज्यादा प्राफिट कमाया। किसानों को उन के गन्ने की कीमत पे नहीं की जा रही है। आप ने उस पर तबज्जह नहीं दी कि गन्ना कम आने या न मिलने की सब से बड़ी वजह उन को गन्ने के दाम न मिलना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय अब मैं बतलाता हूँ कि जिला सहारनपुर में एक सरसावा कोओपरेटिव शुगर मिल है जिसके कि बारे में मैंने कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। वहां पर 9 लाख रुपये किसानों का मिल पर बाक्री है और वह भदा नहीं किया गया है। उस की वजह से उन के एक बहुत बड़े लेशर लीडर राव मुस्तार अली खां भूख हड़ताल किये हुए हैं यानी वह हंगर स्ट्राइक पर हैं। सरकार ने अभी तक उस के पेमेंट के बारे में कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया है तो सरकार वह पेमेंट कराने के बारे में क्या इंतजाम करेगी? अध्यक्ष महोदय यह पैसे का न मिलना वजह है मिलों को गन्ना न मिलने की।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have delegated powers to the State Government and if there are any arrears—there are arrears, obviously—we expect that the provisions of the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of the arrears may be employed by the State Governments.

श्री इसहाक संभेजी : उस कानून से वसूल नहीं होता।

श्री लताफत अली खान (मुजफ्फरनगर) : क्या काश्तकारों का जो मिलों के ऊपर बकाया है उस का सूद दिलवाने की कोशिश की जायगी?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are very sympathetic to this. We realise the difficulties of the growers. We have been requesting the State Governments to take necessary steps so that the arrears are paid to the growers as early as possible.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): My calling-attention notice related to the scarcity conditions in respect of sugar in different States; so, I would like to know how far the Government is now able to meet the requirements of States like Orissa and other States where there is scarcity. What is the present position in that respect?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Statewise allocations are made monthly basis. In the country upto February we were distributing about 2,52,000 tonnes but now as a result of lower production, naturally, we had to reduce the quota and the present allocation all over the country is about 1,87,000 tonnes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : गन्ना और चीनी दोनों का उत्पादन घटता रहता है उस की कोई योजना ही नहीं है, कभी बढ़ जाता है कभी घट जाता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिए गन्ने का दाम, चीनी का दाम और दूसरे खाद्यान्नों तथा कारखानों की उपज के दामों में कोई रिस्ता कायम करेंगे ताकि इस तरीके से दमों में चढ़ाव उतार न हो और गन्ना और चीनी के उत्पादन में बढ़-होतरी हो और जैसे कि अब तक यह आधार चामू था कि जितने आने मन गन्ना हो उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी होगी इस उचित आधार पर फिर चलेंगे ताकि किसानों को गन्ना पैदा करने में नुकसान न उठाना पड़े और मूल्यों का संतुलन बराबर कायम रहे?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सभी मूल्यों का संतुलन हो यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। प्राइस पैरिटी के प्रश्न पर हम बहुत समय से विचार करते रहे हैं लेकिन कहां तक सभी मूल्यों के बीच में इस तरह का संतुलन करना जल्दी सम्भव होगा यह कहना कठिन है। फिर भी इतना मैं जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि जहां तक गन्ना और चीनी का सवाल है गन्ना पैदा करने

वालों को उस का उचित दाम जरूर मिल सके जिस से उन्हें फायदा हो सके, और जिस मूल्य के आधार पर गन्ना मिलता है चीनी का मूल्य भी उसी के साथ लगा हुआ रहे तथा उचित नफा ही चीनी के कारखानों को मिल सके, यह देखना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसी आधार पर मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है।

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): In view of the fact that the cultivators, if the supply their cane to the gur and khandsari manufacturers, are getting Rs. 4.8. per maund whereas, if they supply their cane to the factories they are getting only Rs. 2½/- and even if we raise the price to Rs. 3/- per maund, the factories are not going to get the cane, in view of this, do you propose to decontrol sugar or fix the cane price so that the cultivators get the same price that they are getting from the gur and khandsari manufacturers?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: And also free licence.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: That is what the sugar mill-owners want. I do not think the Government can commit to this at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my name is there.

श्री गुगान्ध ठकुर : मुझे एक प्रश्न करना है। आप ने कहा था कि आप मुझे समय देंगे। मेरा एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव है। बिहार में 157 व्यक्ति भूख से मर गये हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अभी मैं सोच रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिये : आप ने कहा कि वह विचारार्थ है।

Mr. Speaker: If I permit, I will intimate it to you. I am looking into it. It is under consideration, I will intimate to you about that.

श्री राम अखतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह जो कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस था उस पर मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: That is over now.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I may be allowed to put a question. My name is there but I came a little bit late.

Mr. Speaker: That is over now. If I call you, there will be others also who would want to put questions. If I allow you today, and if tomorrow 10 or 15 Members come a little late, and they want to put questions, I will be placing myself in a very delicate position. Shri Chagla.

श्री आर्ज करनेंजीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं नियम सं० 380 पर आप के सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। असल में मैं तो इस उम्मीद में था कि इस व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को श्री दिनेश सिंह यहां पर खड़ा करेंगे क्योंकि यह उन की चाची से सम्बन्धित है। नियम 380 कहता है :

"If the Speaker is of opinion..."

Mr. Speaker: That issue is pending before me, about the Youth Congress

Shri George Fernandes: No, no. I am on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised in a vacuum. A point of order can be raised on an issue which is being discussed in the House. Now, the call attention on sugar is over. I have called Shri Chagla to lay the paper on the Table. If you have a point of order on the question of laying the paper, I can understand.

श्री आर्ज करनेंजीज : यह एकस्पन्शन के बारे में है। प्रोसीजर में जो कई बातें आई हैं उन को एकस्पन्शन करने के बारे में मैं यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: On a subject which is not on the Order Paper, there can be no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : 376(2) के मातहत हो सकता है ।

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri George Fernandes: A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Every day he wants to raise a new subject which is not there. I am not prepared to tolerate this.

श्री जाजं करनेन्डोजः अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। उस को आप सुनिये। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर ब्ल्स के बारे में है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Onkarlal Berwa.

श्री श्रीकांर लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैंने एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की घाटारू कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी के बारे में जहाँ से एक जनसंघ के विधायक को कुछ सफेद डाकू उठा ले गये हैं। उस को वह सफेद डाकू 29 तारीख की रात को ले गये हैं और वह अभी तक लापता है। इस की जांच की जाये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान में इसी राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया है कि यह सफेद डाकू विधायकों को इसी तरह से उठा उठा कर ले जायें ?

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

श्री श्रीकांर लाल बेरवा : इस की जांच होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: No. He cannot make a speech. He may please sit down.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi): I have a submission to make. The Parliamentary papers are being sent to the members both in English and in Hindi, but we need only one set, either in

Hindi or in English, and the other set will naturally go to the waste-papers basket. There is no need for wasting our papers like this. I will, therefore, submit.....

Mr. Speaker: He can bring it to the notice of the Secretary. Is it such an important thing as to be raised on the floor of the House? He can bring it to the notice of the Secretary. That will be sufficient.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक गुजराणि और प्रार्थना मेरी है। आज मैंने पढ़ा कि प्रधान मंत्री तीन मति को अपना निवास स्थान.....

Mr. Speaker: I shall tell him. Just one minute. He will please hear me.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री बयान करे ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. A. K. Gopalan has written to me. Why does Mr. Limaye want to raise it like this? It is there; Mr. Gopalan has written to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं और कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सिर्फ यही चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर बयान आये और हम को पता चले। 7 तारीख को लोक सभा स्थगित हो जायेगी।

Mr. Speaker: What is the use? Whatever it is, Mr. Gopalan had the courtesy to write to me. But the hon. Member raises any and every subject like this. Mr. Gopalan had at least the courtesy to write to me asking whether he might raise that point, but the hon. Member raises it just spontaneously. It is not proper.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पहला हस्ताक्षर है देख लीजिये। इस पर बयान आना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: He may please resume his seat.

श्री श्रीकांर लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के विधायक को सफेद डाकूओं ने नहीं मालूम कहाँ रखा है। इस की जांच की जाये।

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : इसकी जांच
होनी चाहिये । क्या इसीलिए रा द्रपति शासन
वहां . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he please sit
down?

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

(2) A copy of the Press Council
(Third Amendment) Rules,
1966, published in Notification
No. G.S.R. 1974 in Gazette of
India dated the 24th December,
1966, under sub-section (3) of
section 22 of the Press Council
Act, 1965. [Placed in the
Library. See No. LT-190/67].

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER NO. XIII RE: CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of White Paper No.
XIII containing Notes, Memoranda
and Letters exchanged between the
Governments of India and China dur-
ing February, 1966 to February, 1967.
[Placed in the Library, see No. LT-
188/67].

CINEMATOGRAF AMENDMENT RULES & PRESS COUNCIL AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Information and Broadcasting
(Shrimati Nandni Satpathy): On be-
half of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay
on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notification under sub-section
(3) of section 8 of the Cinema-
tograph Act, 1952—

(i) The Cinematograph (Censor-
ship) Amendment Rules, 1967,
published in the Notification
No. G.S.R. 279 in Gazette of
India dated the 4th March,
1967.

(ii) The Cinematograph (Censor-
ship) Second Amendment
Rules, 1967, published in
Notification No. G.S.R. 405 in
Gazette of India dated the
25th March, 1967. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-189/67].

12.39 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table
following eight Bills passed by the
House of the Parliament during the
current Session and assented to by the
President since a report was last made
to the House on the 18th March,
1967:—

- (1) The Appropriation Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on
Account) Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways)
Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways)
Vote on Account Bill, 1967.
- (5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Ap-
propriation Bill, 1967.
- (6) The Goa, Daman and Diu Ap-
propriation (Vote on Account) Bill,
1967.
- (7) The Rajasthan Appropriation
Bill, 1967.
- (8) The Rajasthan Appropriation
(Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCOUNT OF LATE PRIME MINISTER NEHRU IN A FOREIGN BANK

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के
असत्य को सुधारने की मुझे अनुमति दीजिए ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मंत्री जी ने 20 मार्च को सदन को बताया कि मेरा कथन सम्पूर्ण झूठा कथन था। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई किसी बैंक में नहीं गये। मैंने प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष किसी रूप में ऐसा नहीं कहा था। किसी भ्रादमी के मुंह में कोई बात डाल देना जो उस ने कभी न कही हो और फिर उसे झूठा कह देना एक गन्दा काम है। हो सकता है कि मंत्री जी इस बार कहें कि मैंने श्री देसाई द्वारा बैंक के खाते के निरीक्षण की बात कही है, यद्यपि बैंक में जाने की बात नहीं कही। असत्य इसी तरह बोला जाता है। भ्राधे सच को भ्राधे झूठ के साथ मिला दिया जाये। तथ्य इस प्रकार है। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी का खाता लायड्स बैंक इंग्लिस्तान में था। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा के नए कायदे कानून के अनुसार उस खाते को खत्म कर देना चाहिए था। किन्तु 1947 से 1960 के आसपास तक यानी तेरह वर्ष तक एक या दूसरे गैर कानूनी रूप में चलता रहा। हो सकता है कि शुरू में प्रधान मंत्री जी की केवल लापरवाही रही हो। बाद में उनको विदेशों में अपने या अपने सम्बन्धियों के लिए पैसा खर्च या जमा करने की जरूरत पड़ने लगी हो। जब एक भ्रादमी ने फोटो समेत कुछ चीजों का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू किया, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी बड़े घबराये और उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री जी को यह मामला रफा दफा करने को कहा। भारत के वित्त मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में इंग्लिस्तान के वित्तमंत्री (चांसलर आफ दी एक्सचेंजर) से बात की। उस वित्त मंत्री ने बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के गवर्नर से बात की। उस गवर्नर ने लायड्स बैंक के अधिकारी से कहा। तब भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशी मुद्रा के उस गैर कानूनी खाते को ऐसे साफ कर दिया गया कि आज उसके अवशेष तक नहीं हैं। गृह मंत्री जी के असत्य का एक और प्रमाण मैं उन्हीं के 20 मार्च के भाषण से देता हूँ। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में कहा था :

His publisher had naturally some credits but they were completely subject to regulations, the Foreign Exchange Regulations.

इस वाक्य का किसी तरह कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता, केवल एक कि जब भ्रादमी को कोई बात छिपानी हो या झूठ बोलना हो तब ऐसे उलझे हुए वाक्य बोल देता है। प्रकाशक अपनी भ्रलग भ्रलग किताबों के भ्रलग भ्रलग खाते रखता है। एक एक किताब की एक एक प्रति की बिक्री होने पर उसके लेखक को न कुछ देता है और न लेखक के खाते में जमा करने लगता है। हर छठे महीने या साल या दो साल में प्रकाशक पूरा हिसाब लगा कर लेखक को चैक देता है और इसलिए जमा उधार का कभी किसी मंजिल पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। जहां कोई ऐसा चैक किसी भारतीय लेखक को मिला उसी क्षण से विदेशी मुद्रा के कायदे कानून उस पर लागू हो जाते हैं।

माननीय गृह मंत्री और उनके जैसे लोगों ने हमेशा मुझ पर हमला किया है कि मुझे कुछ नेहरू खानदान से रोगग्रस्तता है। बात कुछ उलटी है। किसी भी पन्थ के अनुयायी अपने सब से बड़े भ्रादमी का नाम ऐसे रटा करते हैं, खास तौर से पिछले पंद्रह वर्ष से भारत में यह हुप्पा है कि उसे रोगग्रस्तता कहना चाहिए। किसी पन्थ को हानिकारक समझने वाले लोगों का धर्म हो जाता है कि उस पन्थ के उद्गम स्थान पर हमला करे और उसके सब से बड़े भ्रादमी की असलियत को खोले। मैंने इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया।

भारत की कुल सालाना भ्रामदनी भारत सरकार के हिसाब से एक अरब 80 अरब रुपया है, मेरे हिसाब स डेढ़ खरब। एक प्रतिशत जनता यानी पचास लाख भ्रादमी इस राष्ट्रीय भ्रामदनी का 33 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक यानी 50 अरब से 75

अरब रुपये तक उड़ा लेते हैं। 50 लाख के लिए 75 अरब रुपये और 49 करोड़ 50 लाख के लिए भी 75 अरब रुपये। इसका परिणाम गरीबी तो है ही लेकिन उसके साथ साथ पूँजी निर्माण और खेती कारखाने के सुधार का असम्भव होना भी। गैर कानूनी विदेशी मुद्रा के खाते इसी वंश्व और फिजूलखर्ची की एक कड़ी हैं। सन् 1947 के बाद से अब तक का युग "खाओ और बटोरो" का रहा है।

यह अद्भुत बात है कि मैंने जो बात श्री देसाई को ले कर कही उसका जवाब श्री चट्टाण ने दिया। श्री देसाई को साफ झूठ बोलते हुए शायद हिचक हुई होगी। अब वह अगर असत्य बोलें भी तो आरम्भ में उनका न बोलना और श्री चट्टाण का बोलना बहुत बड़ा तर्क रहेगा।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts regarding the account of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were not within my personal knowledge, but I had obtained the necessary information before making my statement in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March. I once again give the facts which are as follows:

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not have an account in the Lloyds Bank in England. He however had a royalty account with his publisher in London. His publisher credited all the royalties accrued on his book in this account and the amount was repatriated to India from time to time.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगर) : किस बैंक में है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This account was within the knowledge of the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. The utilisation from this account was well within the authorised limit imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. There was no occasion what-

ever for any inspection or checking of the account by either the Finance Minister or any other authority. It is totally incorrect to say that the Finance Minister ever discussed this matter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer or with any Bank in England.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतने पर खत्म हो जाता है यह मामला ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since my name has been mentioned, may I explain? I hope the hon. Member will not draw any unfair conclusions because I did not speak on that day. I was not called upon to speak on that day. As the Home Minister was referred to, the Home Minister referred to it.

I happened to be the Finance Minister at that time in 1960 when this question came up. There is, I think, a little misunderstanding in this. There was no question of the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru having any unauthorised account in England, and there was no question of anybody bringing it to his notice or to my notice about this with any photographs or anything. This is all a story made up by somebody and conveyed to my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He seems to have believed it.

What has happened was this, that the Prime Minister himself referred to me his account there, and asked me as to how he could spend the money, because he wanted to spend some money at that time on a relative. I saw the account, and then all the facts were verified by me. Till then there was no occasion for me to verify the facts. The Prime Minister had an account even before 1947. The rules made in 1947 allowed everybody in India who had accounts there to keep their accounts, calling them pre-zero accounts. Those moneys they were allowed to keep there. If they wanted to spend anything, they had to convey the expenditure to the Reserve Bank,

[Shri Morarji Desai]

that was the only obligation that these people had on them. Then, if any money credited after this, was earned after 1947, that had to be repatriated to India immediately. That was the rule, and that is the rule which obtains even today.

The Prime Minister received his money from his publishers, the royalty moneys; the publishers credited that money which accrued to him from time to time in that account, and the money which was credited after 1947 was being repatriated here.

Then this question arose about the pre-zero account which was there. I think about £ 3,000 or some such thing was in the pre-zero account. I found that the money that was spent by the Prime Minister during nine or ten years of that period amounted to something like £ 2,000 and odd. I am saying all this from memory.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चालीस हजार रुपये ।

Shri Morarji Desai: This is all not correct.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राज के दाम में चालीस हजार रुपये ।

Shri Morarji Desai: The money that was spent there from this account was less than the pre-zero account that he had with him. The only question that arose at that time which I raised was that as the publisher was crediting the money to his account from time to time, somebody might say that the publisher was keeping the money for some time and then doing it, which would not be a correct thing; it would, therefore, be better that the money, as it accrued from those who had to pay the royalty, was credited immediately in the account by themselves, and not through the publisher, and that was done at that time. There was no question of my talking to the Chancellor of England on this matter. I have never had any

talk. I do not know whoever had this brainwave or figment of imagination which was conveyed to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. This is entirely a lie. I had nothing to talk to the Chancellor about this, and there was no question of doing away with any account from any bank. The Prime Minister himself after a year or so closed his account and finished the matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजिये । यह विशेषाधिकार समिति में जाने लायक सवाल बन गया है । दोनों में से कोई न कोई जरूर असत्य बोल रहा है ।

श्री मन्त्रु लिखिये : दो मंत्रियों के बयानों में टकराव है, परस्पर-विरोध है । एक साहब कहते हैं, "बैंक एकाउंट नहीं है" और दूसरे कहते हैं, "बैंक एकाउंट है" ।

12.54 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to continue for a further period the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to continue for a further period the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-4-67.

12.54½ hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (SECOND
AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE**

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.55 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESI-
DENT'S ADDRESS—contd.**

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): What is the time allotted for this business?

Mr. Speaker: We are to meet today at 4 O'clock; we will decide that. Now, Mr. Guha may continue his speech.

Prof. Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, this is the first time for me to have the privilege of speaking in this House. Nevertheless I will use this opportunity to raise my voice of protest and indignation in this temple of democracy about the policy that had been so long pursued by the Government about Netaji, the apostle of Indian revolution and the greatest *kshatriya* after Shivaji in India. As a new member when I entered the Central Hall of this Parliament, I was naturally very happy to see so many pictures of the makers of India. I was eagerly looking for another portrait—the portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose but I was shocked to find that although this Government had a mind to install during the last twenty years, one by one, portraits of the makers of India in the Central Hall, they did not have any intention to place the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. Almost all the Members present here will perhaps remember that Mahatma Gandhi, not once but several times said that Netaji hypnotised the Indian people. Although

the Father of the Nation had the greatness to say so, the rulers belonging to the Congress Government were not in any way touched in their hearts by the greatness of Netaji. One may wonder whether it was an act of inadvertent omission on the part of the Central Government. But looking to the background of the policy pursued by the Government about Netaji, I say it was not an omission but it was a deliberate and calculated act on the part of the Congress Government to minimise the position of Netaji and relegate him to secondary leadership in the history of national freedom. I have already stated that calculated attempts have been made to distort the history of the freedom movement. Our Government has made many attempts to create an impression in our country and abroad also that this country achieved freedom only under the Gandhian leadership and only by means of non-violent *satyagraha*. While yielding to none in my deep regard for Gandhiji whom I consider as one of the greatest men of the world, it will be a travesty of truth to say that India achieved freedom only by non-violent means. There is another side to this picture, beginning from the first war of independence in 1857, down to the last phase of our freedom struggle, I mean the great role played by the National Army of Netaji, that is the role of the Indian revolutionaries and the Indian revolution had equal importance side by side along with the Gandhian movement. From the 20s and through the 30s to the early part of the 40s, if the Gandhian movement had a great contribution to Indian freedom struggle, it is equally true that the Indian revolutionaries and the Indian revolutionary struggle had an equally important role in the freedom struggle of India. In the revolutionary tradition and heritage of India, Netaji has his place as the supreme emblem of Indian revolution. If we remember the values of peaceful nationalism that we have got from the Gandhian tradition, we should equally remember that

[Prof. Samar Guha]

India, the reawakened India, has also got another value: the value of revolutionary nationalism from the contribution of revolutionaries and their highest manifestation Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

13 hrs.

I do not know whether the Members of this House have forgotten that just after freedom was achieved, a committee to draw up the history of Indian freedom struggle was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the most eminent among the living historians of India. But it almost passed out of the attention of any that this committee was uncereemoniously scuttled. Do you know for what crime? Because that historian, a seeker after truth, showed the temerity to make the suggestion that although Gandhiji and the non-violent movement had a glorious role in our freedom struggle, it is equally true that the revolutionaries and the revolutionary movement of Netaji and the INA had no less contribution in our freedom struggle. It was for this crime that this committee was scuttled, and after a few years, another history committee was constituted with a few 'yesmen' so that the history could be written,—what shall I say—as was suggested, as was dictated.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his speech after lunch.

13.03 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: Prof. Samar Guha may continue.

Prof. Samar Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying that calculated and deliberate attempts have

been made to dictate and distort the history of the Indian freedom struggle. This was the reason, because some of our leaders thought that if the history of the Indian revolution gets its proper place in the annals of our freedom struggle, perhaps the role of many of our leaders will be relegated to the position of second line of glory. It is for this reason that this policy of neglecting and ignoring has been pursued about Netaji. Today we do not find any portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. Although we find statues of our great national leaders here and there inside the Parliament House, at the gate of Parliament, there is no statue of Netaji anywhere to be found in the capital of India. It is for this reason that the birthday of Netaji is not observed by the Government of India. It is for this reason that we do not find anywhere in any of the Government offices in our country the picture of Netaji alongside the picture of Gandhiji. It is for this reason that the All-India Radio is not paying any attention to the glory and the revolutionary heritage of India and Netaji.

I think many hon. members of this House have gone to Red Fort to see the show called "Sound and Light". In that show we hear the recorded voices of Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru, but unfortunately it did not even draw the attention of any of the responsible leaders of this House to suggest that there are recorded voices of Netaji available, which also should be included in that show.

Sir, it is for this reason that valuable documents about Netaji and INA that were lost in Germany and the whole of South-East Asia were not collected by the Government of India. It is for this reason, it is for this apathy, it is for this attitude of neglect towards Netaji and ignoring him that his residences in Singapore, and the historical building in which Arz Hakumat of India was established, have been allowed to be purchased by two Chinese citizens of Singapore.

I had occasion to meet the representatives of the Government of Singapore and Malaya. They agreed that these two houses should be transferred to the custody of Government of India if the Government of India asked for them.

Sir, it is for this reason that the names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands that were re-named by Netaji as Shahid Dwip and Swaraj Dwip have remained as they were. In these two islands, a part of Indian territory that was liberated by Netaji and INA, so many martyrs, so many valiant fighters of Indian freedom, lost their lives. In sacred memory of those great martyrs Netaji wanted to re-name them as Sawaraj Dwip and Shahid Dwip. Unfortunately, our Government, our leaders of the national movement, when they came to power, did not care a bit to retain the names that were given to these islands by Netaji.

Sir, I will draw your attention to another aspect about Netaji. Netaji was a great revolutionary, a great patriot, a great fighter but Netaji was the greatest military genius, the greatest military leader, the greatest commander of India after Shivaji also. I will just read before the House a few of the observations that were made by General Kawabe when I visited Japan. General Kawabe was the man who commanded the Japanese army in the Burma front. He told me about Netaji, about his military genius. This is what he said:

"As an organiser and inspirer of a revolutionary army, as an acute strategist and as a planner of military operation and manoeuvrability, any nation should feel proud of Chander Bose."

He went further and said:

"Chander Bose was a great revolutionary but the greatness of his leadership is largely due to his brilliance as a military leader."

Sir, I have had the privilege of talking to many of the Japanese wartime generals. If you will allow me to sum up the observations that were made by them, in the following words:

"The unique character of Netaji's military leadership as the supreme commander of INA, his magnetic inspiration in infusing dignity, discipline and dauntless patriotism in his army, his paramount control over his army during attack or retreat, his innovation of revolutionary battle-cries, his electrifying order-of-the-days and all other gallant fighting feats in Germany and South East Asia in organising and leading the Azad Hind Fauz manifestly show that India should pay homage to Netaji not only as the greatest revolutionary of our age but also as the greatest military leader of modern India."

It is a tragedy that our Government, the free India Government, when it is necessary that our national defence should be inspired on the basis of nationalism and awakened patriotism, did not think it necessary, and it did not strike our leaders, that Netaji's role as a military leader should be placed before our national army. No attempts have been made to evaluate the role of Netaji as a military leader. No military honour has been shown to him and no attempts have been made to depict the role of Netaji before the Indian army. No military decoration, no insignia, no award of gallantry in the name of Netaji has been introduced. There is no military academy in the name of the first Indian revolutionary, the greatest Indian revolutionary, in the name of the first Indian military leader after Shivaji, as I have mentioned earlier. No military academy has been named after Netaji. What a shame it is that this Government has not made any efforts, has not done anything to place before our defence forces the role as

[Prof. Samar Guha]

the supreme leader of Army of Liberation which Netaji has played for the freedom of our country. It has been reported that Netaji's picture, Netaji's photo is a taboo in our military establishments. It is a shame to us, it is a shame to the whole of our nation that such a prohibitive order could be issued by this Government. I will just remind you that during the second world war even a die-hard communist like Stalin did not hesitate to introduce the highest military award in the name of General Sobrov, who was nothing but an imperialist General of the Czarist days. So far as Netaji is concerned, our Government had not the mind, not even a qualms of conscience, to bestow any role of national honour on such a great national leader. Sir, look at Netaji. It is a historical fact that it is because of Gandhiji and the other Congress leaders, who refused to accept his programme of immediate national struggle, that Netaji was compelled to leave this country and choose a hazardous path in search of freedom. But look to what great height their man, their noble man, could reach. Today all of us, the whole country, has accepted Gandhiji as the father of the nation. But do we remember, do this House remember, do this Government remember that it was he a rebel Congressman, who was twice elected President of the Congress, it was he who was expelled from the Congress, yet despite all injustice done to him, it was he who just at the moment of giving order to march to India to his national army first sought the blessings of Gandhiji, and it was he who first addressed Gandhiji as the father of the nation. It was the combined leadership of Nehru-Patel and Azad that was responsible for expelling the twice elected President of the Congress. But you will see to what height of nobleness of mind he reached, which Netaji alone could reach that he did not care to show any personal ill-will or a sense of personal rivalry towards his erstwhile colleagues when he named many of his INA brigades as Nehru Brigade, Patel Brigade and

Azad Brigade. But how mean our leaders could be, how mean this Government is that we could not show even a bit of honour to this great man, to this great revolutionary that India has ever produced.

Coming to INA, the historic role played by the INA, nowhere in the world has a revolutionary army—it will be known in future history as the army of Indian revolution been betrayed by a free country like we betrayed the INA. Just at the time of the INA trial in Red Fort there was a rush among the Congress leaders to share the glory of INA. Many Congressmen donned afresh their forgotten lawyers' gowns and attended those trials.

Sir, when our leaders came to power, the INA was completely betrayed. Our future generations will feel ashamed for this. None of the INA-men, not a single man of the INA, who valiantly fought against British rule was incorporated in our national army.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Prof. Samar Guha: I had a talk with the Speaker and he had the great kindness to say that I will be given sufficient time to speak on this subject. At least I will need 15 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give you another five or ten minutes.

Prof. Samar Guha: 15 minutes. I have talked to the Speaker and he has agreed to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time is allocated according to parties. Please finish in another five to ten minutes.

Prof. Samar Guha: Do you know, Sir, who were incorporated in free India's national army? Only those INA-men, who made a statement that they joined INA under duress, were incorporated in our Indian Army and

those INA-men who boldly and courageously said, without caring for what will happen to them during the trial, that joined it to fight for this national freedom were not only not taken but their pension, pay and allowances, everything has been forfeited and not paid till now. What a shame it is! Till now their pension, pay, allowances, nothing has been paid.

Sir, the history of the INA has not been written. We talk much about national unity and about Hindu-Muslim unity. We raise many slogans, but it was Netaji and Netaji alone, it was only the INA, that really created history of unified Indian nationalism with blood and tears and the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Christians and the Buddhists fought shoulder to shoulder and sacrificed their lives, shed their blood in Kohima, Imphal, Kishanpur, Bishanpur, Chittagong, Buthidang and Muthidang. But those glories have not been accepted. There is no necessity felt by this Government to accept this revolutionary tradition of unified Indian nationalism.

There had been much talk about Nagaland. We have been dealing with the problems of the Nagas for so many years. Did it strike anybody that the rebel Naga leader, Mr. Phizo, not once but several times made public statements that Netaji was his leader and that he would follow Netaji? Did it strike anybody of us that in Nagaland the picture of Netaji was found in the houses of many Nagas? Did it strike us that during the great struggle of the INA thousands of Nagas fought with the INA shoulder to shoulder and shed their blood? At that time the question whether they were Indian or not was not raised. They fought as Indians with Netaji and I.N.A. Nothing has been done; not even a monument has been raised either in Kohima or in Imphal or in Kishanpur or in Chittagong or anywhere. Nowhere not even a plaque is there. These are places which would otherwise have been considered

places of national pilgrimage. I am not speaking today as a partyman, I am speaking as a patriotic Indian, as a son of India. It is a shame to us and our future generations will look down upon us on seeing the meanness that the Congress Government have shown towards Netaji and I.N.A.

Now I will come to another very important aspect. What about the mystery about Netaji? I met Shri Shah Nawaz Khan several times before he was made the Chairman of the Commission appointed to inquire into Netaji's mystery and every time he told me that he did not believe the plane crash story. I made as much as I could do an inquiry in Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia. Starting from Burma, I met Dr. Ba Maw in Rangoon, I asked him this question: What did he think about the story of the plane crash involving Netaji? He smiled and told me, "Do you know that it was also reported by a radio-broadcast from Tokyo that I had been killed in the plane crash?" Sir, I will now tell you something about the enquiry that I made. I will give you certain revealing, startling facts.

In Tokyo, I made an enquiry about the reported air crash of Netaji in Rinkoji temple. I was surprised to see that Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had also visited that temple and had made certain observations in the visitors' book. This is what Dr. Rajendra Prasad had written:

"I am happy to be here in this temple and offer my prayer at the samadhi of Netaji."

But you will be astonished to know what Panditji had written. He had visited the temple in which the ashes of Netaji was supposed to have been preserved. Do you know what did he write? He wrote nothing about Netaji, not a word about Netaji. He wrote:

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"May the message of Buddha bring peace to the mankind."

Was it due to an uneasy conscience because he also did not believe in his heart of heart the story of an air-crash involving Netaji?

Then, I met the priest and asked him about the ash. He gave a startling story. He said that just after a few days after the surrender of Japan, three men came to the temple with a casket which contained the reported ashes of Netaji. I asked him, "Do you know the names of the persons who handed over the ashes to you?" He replied that there were two Japanese and one Indian who, according to him, was attached to the Indian Embassy at that time. I enquired about him but such a name could not be traced. About the Japanese, I could not trace one but, fortunately, I could trace the other one. His name is Mr. Hayashi who was the Hindi Interpreter, acting as a liaison officer between the Japanese Army and the I.N.A. I met him and asked him about the episode and he expressed his surprise saying, "After the surrender of Japan, I was taken to the prison by Americans and I do not know anything about that." The priest told me that that was the man who brought the casket containing the reported ashes of Netaji. But that man did not know anything about it. Then, he said, "If you are interested about that, I will take you to Gen. Kawabe who has written a book about Netaji." That book was the most important document which was produced before the Shahnawaz Commission that visited Japan. The second edition of that book was produced as a document on behalf of the Government of Japan. What did Gen. Kawabe say? He said "I know nothing about the plane crash incident? I did not make any enquiry whatsoever. I got certain paper reports and also from my memory, I wrote about Netaji in my book. I have not made any enquiry whatso-

ever about the plane crash incident involving Netaji." And yet that book was considered as one of the most important evidence by the Commission.

Then, he told me, "Would you like to meet the person who travelled with Netaji in the same plane from Saigon to Taihoku in Formosa?" His name is Lt. Col. Arai who is serving as a professor in Mechanical Engineering at the moment in a Tokyo University. When I met him, he gave me a long story. He told me that 14 or 15 persons were travelling in that plane. He also told me that Netaji had expressed his desire to go to Siberia via Mukden in Manchuria. He further told me that before the surrender of Japan, Netaji contacted Mr. Jeco Malik, the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo and through him, Shri Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, the brother of Sarojini Naidu, who was in exile in Russia to make arrangements for Netaji to cross over from Mukden to Siberia. He accompanied Netaji and made an enquiry through Gen. Sedai and the Japanese Army was to accompany him. That is the most valuable evidence. He said that out of 14 or 15 persons, only the pilot, the co-pilot, the radio engineer, Gen. Sedai and Chandra Bose—as they used to call Netaji as Chandra Bose—died in that air-crash. Then I asked him whether it was like too much of an accidental coincidence that the persons who were required to fly the plane, the pilot, co-pilot and Radio engineer, to Mukden died—the person who was deputed to escort Subash Chandra Bose, Gen. Sedai also died, and the Leader of the Drama Netaji Bose also died but all other persons were saved by particular trick of Providence. I can tell you many things, but I will not say much about that. I will only tell you that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, before he died, in a letter to Suresh Chandra Bose, the elder brother of Netaji, wrote, "There is no precise and direct proof." I want to draw your special

attention to this passage. "There is no precise and direct proof, but circumstantial evidences lead to the conclusion that Netaji is no more." What type of circumstances? In Formosa, the plane crashed and the Commission did not visit that place; the Commission did not visit also Mukden or Siberia. I do not know whether you know this. Recently Mr. Kamath visited Formosa and it was the Formosa Government that instituted an inquiry into the plane crash. Recently, the Government of Japan, through Gen. Fuziura, have said that they are prepared to undertake an inquiry into the mystery, jointly with the Government of India. It did not strike the Government of India that a fresh inquiry should be made into the Netaji mystery. A joint inquiry by the Government of Japan, the Government of Formosa and the Government of India, should be instituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. It is an interesting narration. It is a sort of untold story. Still, he may conclude now.

Prof. Samar Guha: These are my concluding remarks.

Netaji is that type of leader who plunged himself in the surge of reckless abandon, in pursuit of freedom of his motherland. He is not an ordinary type of politician; he is more than that. He is a saint patriot of India. He is not a mere revolutionary, but he is a missionary. He is not an ordinary fighter only; he is an Indian pilgrim who wanted that the history of India should know him not as Subash but as an Indian pilgrim. Today we are passing through a national crisis. The galvanising image of Netaji, the inspiration of Netaji, should be brought into the heart of Delhi for our national survival; at this hour when we are passing through a national crisis, only his message, only his ideal of revolutionary nationalism can save India. Netaji Zindabad.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bil-haur): I congratulate the learned speaker who preceded me for his eloquent and interesting discourse on Netaji. But I rise to support the motion of thanks.

The President, in his Address, has referred to the prevailing situation in the country and has brought before us the trials and tribulations through which the country is passing now. At the end of his message he has also appealed to us that if we act in a concerted manner, if we have a disciplined will and if we have the proper amount of determination, we can tide over this crisis and lead the nation to prosperity and progress. The first and the most vital question in this difficult and critical time is the food question and I am sure that every member, including the members on the Opposition benches, must be agreeing to this that food shortage is the primary problem that is facing this country today. I am sure that everyone agrees to the fact that whenever we borrow food from any other country, it hurts our self-respect and it is derogatory to our honour and prestige to go on borrowing food from other countries. The nation has to be congratulated, and the Congress Government have to be congratulated on the fact that they have cried a halt to any import of foodgrains after 1971. (*Interruptions*).

There is a saying 'Give the Devil its due'. Here, the question happens to be the President's Address, and I think on every point which is brought forward in the Address, we must pay our tribute very deservedly. So far as the food question is concerned, I would like to say that in spite of various natural calamities which have been overtaking the country for the last few years, in spite of the imports that we have been having, we find that our exports have not been encouraged and they have not boosted up, and consequently, foodgrains have been imported into our country at the cost of valu-

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able foreign exchange. The problem has aggravated further because of the rise in the population which has reached the explosion point, because of the rise in the age of expectancy, because the age is now about 40 years or so, that is, a person can hope to live up to that age. Apart from that, we find that the rate of mortality has gone down, and the population has been rising at a tremendous pace. We have to bear all these factors in mind and meet the problem. These problems can only be met if our internal production rises. But how can internal production rise unless we invest more? And how can we invest more unless we save more? So, this is a vicious circle. In order to get out of this circle we have to attack at the very basis of our economic structure.

I would suggest that we take another look at our Plans; because our resources are limited. We cannot think in terms of imposing further and further taxes on our masses, because the cost of living is so high and we would not like to tax the people more than they could afford to give. With our limited resources, I would suggest that our Planning Minister and the Union Cabinet and the Union Government should make a reappraisal of the Plans and give priority only to those factors which deserve the topmost priority.

I know that a lot is said about the Indian farmer. With our land reforms, with our subsidy, with our seeds with our fertilisers and so on, our farmer is happy. But at the same time if we do not provide enough irrigation facilities to our farmers, what is the use of all these? I can only pay a tribute to the farmer who when he sees his crop dwindling before his eyes because of lack of proper irrigation facilities just heaves a sigh; I marvel at his peace-mindedness and his lovable nature. I would say that he is a very patient farmer because in spite of all the provocations of the

various Opposition parties from time to time, all that he does is to just utter a sigh or to allow a tear to drop down his cheeks. I marvel at his peace-loving nature and I marvel at his patience.

But I would suggest that the time has come now when we have to find quick remedies and take short-cuts and give every facility to the Indian farmer. The first thing that the Indian farmer requires is the facility of water for irrigation. I know that if we give him every other facility but deprive him of the very sap or the very stamina of water, he cannot do anything in life. Therefore, I would suggest to the Congress Government that all irrigation dues should be either abolished or reduced to half and the farmer must be made to realise that he is the back-bone to which the present nation is looking, he is the back-bone to which the future is looking, and he is the back-bone on which the present population is going to depend. Therefore, I suggest that irrigation facilities must be given top priority.

Coming to the sugar industry in UP, for instance, I would submit that sugar used to be a commodity which used to be sent out for export, and we used to earn about Rs. 8 crores of foreign exchange. But now because we are in a position to provide the necessary eight to ten waterings required in sugar-cane growth the sugar industry in UP is dwindling and it is going over to the south.

With all these problems facing us, I would submit that we require to have a reappraisal and a new look at our plans; we must have a reorientation of our Fourth Plan. I am even prepared to go the extent of saying that since scarcity and food shortage are facing many States now, we should put aside or postpone some of the welfare activities; by this I do not mean specifically social welfare activities but other welfare activities also. It is not a question of welfare now

but of the survival of the nation or the existence of the nation. Therefore, a new look has to be given to the Fourth Plan.

Secondly, as regards family planning, it is a very good thing indeed. I feel that with rise in population, any plan, any scheme, that we may take up, may flounder on the rock of a growing population. The family planning programme has been intensified. From an initial target of 70 lakhs in the First Plan, the Third Plan target is 27 crores. I would also like Government to keep a watch on the progress of the family planning schemes. It has been brought to my notice—I do not know how far it is true; I would certainly like the Government to take this into account—that the family planning programme is not being pursued very much by the lower strata of society and it has also not been pursued very much by certain communities in society. If this is so, we have to take cognizance of it and prepared to meet the great consequences that may follow after 10–15 years. After 10–15 years, a new generation will come into existence. We have to see whether this is followed only by the richer section and the middle class section in our society. otherwise, after 10–15 years, this may give rise to social, historical and communal questions. Therefore, I would request Government to be observant and keep a note of all these factors.

Thirdly, there is the question of our youth. The President has drawn our attention to the discontent and dissatisfaction prevalent in the youth. I will suggest it is not only dissatisfaction; it is frustration also. It is righteous frustration. With the transformation going on in our society today, with the high cost of living in our society, with the invasion of new ideas in science and technology, with the impact of western education in our society and with the absence of any religious teaching in our secular State, the poor student, the poor youth, finds himself in a very very difficult situation. And above all when he finds

after graduation that he is not given a proper job or find that he has to face unemployment or accept an unemployment which is not a lucrative one or finds an employment which is not suited to his aptitude, his frustration is accentuated.

In these circumstances, there is a ferment in our young society. I would suggest that this can be established, harnessed and channelised into very healthy channels if Government decide to set up a Directorate of Youth in which representatives of our youth are also brought in. They should be able to ventilate their grievances and find solutions for them. If it is tackled this way, I am sure half the problem will be met.

At the same time, I would suggest that our education system should be re-modified and made more realistic. Education must go along with employment, and the schemes which have been put up or the recommendations which have been given from time to time by the Education Commissions must be implemented immediately.

Here I would also appeal to my hon. friends in the Opposition Benches. Fortunately, we have some very eminent and distinguished Members in our Opposition Benches. Sometimes they also exploit the general discontent prevalent in society. I would beg of them. I would implore them, not to play with the discontent prevailing today. They are part and parcel of our families, part and parcel of the society of today. There is a subterranean fermentation going on and any incitement that the Opposition leaders might give may fan the breeze, dignifying the general discontent which may have very dangerous consequences in the long run. The Opposition has a special responsibility at this critical juncture. It has not only to play the part of an Opposition but also that of the party in power in many States. Let the Treasury Benches benefit from their constructive contribution made with all their intellect and wisdom in a manner conducive to the larger interests of the country

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as a whole. I thank the President for the appeal he has made to the nation and I would also thank you for the opportunity given to me.

Prof. R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I rise to support the amendment moved by Shri M. R. Masani. I would like to speak on the economic policy as enunciated in the President's Address. I would not have chosen to speak at this juncture if there would not have been a good deal but for a great deal of muddleheadedness and wooliness in thinking on the part of the Government. I had trusted that with the inclusion of Mr. Asoka Mehta who wrote the report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee 100 years ago, with the inclusion of Mr. Morarji Desai who had an experience of the Finance Ministry, and with the inclusion of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the sage amongst the economists, probably our economic policy, would be on the right path. But from the debate here on food, on devaluation and on the Budget, I find that the Government is not on the right track, it is still going off the right path. I would, therefore, like to place on record certain suggestions and certain views on our economic policy.

I am taking three points. One is regarding the agricultural policy; the second is regarding the price policy; and the third is about the minimum level of living which ought to be assured to all the people in this country.

Let me take first the food policy. It has been said in the President's Address that we should get rid of foreign assistance in food by 1971. How on earth can the Government keep the promise if they are proceeding in the same manner as they have been doing since 1947? I wonder how they could have had the courage to ask our people to wait for five years to get rid of foreign assistance in food? They have not learnt from the experience of the last two years, from the results of the election, that the people require food here and now, that the people are not

prepared to wait for self-sufficiency in food for more than a year or two. We have been fed up of taking a bowl in our hands and going to America and asking for food. We do not want that situation any longer, and we do not want promises from the Government which tell us that after five years we will get rid of foreign assistance in food. What we really require is to attempt a food policy on a war footing, on the basis of an emergency, with a view to attain self-sufficiency in food in a year or two, not later than that. I assure you, Sir, and I assure the whose House that it is still possible in this country, if we make an attempt sincerely, to attain an increase of 10 to 15 per cent to meet the marginal deficit in this country. Our deficit is hardly 15 per cent now. It was hardly seven to eight per cent so far, and it is not difficult to increase our food output by 15 per cent in a year or two. If we do so, we can get rid of our foreign assistance in food. If we do so, we can live in this world with great honour and dignity.

I would like to ask several questions on the policy adopted on food. Have you ever asked yourself this question: from all the graduates of the agricultural colleges, how many of them go back to the land? If you ask that question and make an inquiry, I challenge you that you will find that hardly one per cent from them go back to the land. You give them education for about four years, you invest your valuable scarce resources for training them in the field of agriculture, but hardly one per cent of them is going back to the land.

Shri Indarjit Malhotra (Jammu): More than that.

Shri R. K. Amin: Then, how can you imagine that your food policy or your agriculture can be progressive? What does the rest of the 99 per cent do? If you ask that question also, immediately the reply will come that they are noting down the marketing statistics, they are working in the Government Agricultural Departments,

attending the office, not the land, not the field, not cultivation. That is the type of work which could have been done by the graduates of other faculties. Why on earth do you invest your resources in them and waste them?

Then there is a second question. When you are evolving the policy of foodgrain distribution, do not make it in such a way as to hamper the attempts for further production. There is scarcity of food and we would like to increase our production. The steps that we take ought not to be such the policy we adopt even in the short run should not be such as to hamper production. Take the instance of the zonal policy, imposition of the levy and fixation of prices at a very low level. You go to the farmer and ask him the impact of the levy on him, what is the impact of the support prices which are fixed for the foodgrains and what is the impact of the zonal system? By and large, the answer you will receive will be: it has discouraged our efforts at increasing the production. You are encouraging co-operative thinking that the middle-men or those who are engaged in the food trade are all hoarders and profiteers. But have you ever addressed yourself to the question of the waste in foodgrains that is happening in the co-operatives? Do you think that rats will not come in co-operative shops and that they will come and destroy food in the shops of the private merchants only?..(Interruptions.) I tell you that whatever is preserved in the homes of either the consumer or the trader will be better preserved than most of the warehouses of the Government and the co-operative societies. If you take stock of all these things, you will realise that steps should be taken to reduce waste and set right the distribution policy and make further efforts to increase production. I still feel that the Government is not convinced of the fact. that if at all economic development should go forward, the first achievement should be in the field of agriculture. Unless and until you introduce

an agricultural revolution, no other revolution could be introduced. It is the production from the soil that forms the basis of economic development but this is not yet being realised by the Government; the sooner it is realised, the better it will be for our country. I would like to give you one example. You are spending a lot of money over community development schemes of which 85 per cent of the expenditure is made on the appointment of BDOs, TDOs and DDOs, etc. hardly 15 per cent goes by way of fertilisers to the farmers. I would suggest that they select at random 100 farmers and ask them: did you get any benefit from the BDO or DDO of your district and what sort of progressive advice have you taken from them? I am sure that 99 per cent of the farmers will tell you: nothing. Government's own reports on the evaluation of the community development schemes say, categorically that the scheme had failed. The idea embodied in the scheme is very good on paper, just as the scheme of having co-operatives. But in practice it does not work. But I find no desire on the part of the Government to scrap it and take other economy measures which are vital for in our country.

May I also point out another aspect? Take, for instance, the question of improved seeds. You know very well the results in Mexico; Mexico could improve its output two time in about two years' time, only by introducing hybrid seeds. We also seized upon that idea in the second Five Year Plan. We wanted to increase the seed farms from 1956. But examine at the end of 10 years what progress you have made, how much improved seeds you have supplied to the farmers? Even after 10 years, do you claim that 50 per cent of the farmers receive the seeds from you? No. Have you ever examined why the delay has taken place? Have you ever examined why the targets were not realised at all in this respect?

Take the target of the third Five Year Plan regarding the fertilisers. What a great shortfall you have got

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despite the fact that, time and again, the Government has spoken in this House and outside that they are going to increase the fertilisers, and they are going to increase the inputs which are very important for the development of our country! But what are they doing about increasing those inputs? Only in words: if you take their action of the past 16 years, you find that the Government has not taken any action. So, again, when you give the promises on this score, I think that we cannot put confidence in you.

Before I conclude on this point, I would also like to ask one question, and that question is this. Have you ever addressed yourself to the question as to why the farmer is not enthusiastic about the economic development of this country? You go and ask him. Does he feel any stake in the economic development of this country; you will have an answer, "No." Because there is no attempt to deal with him. He ryot has been kept in the darkness. The ryot has not been touched by our economic development; providing the reels, providing the pamphlets, providing the cinema pictures and other aids will not serve the purpose unless and until the man is ready to receive those things. In our country we have not taken those steps to make him ready.

I give you one example which probably will reveal what can be done by suitable education. I give you the example of Ludhiana in the Punjab State. I find that in Ludhiana, since 1960, the agricultural output is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year. In no other district in the State and in no other State in the country, it is increasing by more than 10 per cent since 1960. I asked those people how it happened. Their answer was, although I do not connect the entire increase in production with this factor alone, they have made a change in the Agricultural University. The change was that every student, every year was obliged to stay with a farmer for

a period of four months; in the busy season, the students were asked to stay with the farmers; in other words, one student was allotted to one farmer in one village; the farmer must feed the student; that is all. The student must work with him. Thus, a new energetic mind was working with the old cultivator who is experienced. When the student is staying there for four months with the cultivator, there is an exchange of ideas. The student says something and the farmer says and other thing so there is a tussle, a clash of ideas between them. When the student comes back to the university, he used to put various questions of his professor; the professor in the teaching faculty was not in touch with the cultivators so far, but now a link has been established; the student used to ask the professor about the difficulties of the cultivator; he puts the difficulties of the cultivator, before the professor; says that the cultivator wants this and that; the mind of the professors was therefore applied compulsorily to this aspect of the matter. What they get from the boys would again be conveyed in the second year to the farmer and by the time the four years' course is over, the students have learnt a lot about farming, and they are inclined to go back to the farm. The professors also come to know what are the problems of the farmer, and what the professors give as solutions of the farmers difficulties is again conveyed back to the farmer. Because of this give and take, there is a good deal of knowledge gained by the farmers, and because of this, progress in cultivation was taking place rapidly. I think that since 1960, the rate of increase of 10 per cent in Ludhiana, at least to a great extent if not totally is because of this. If that is so, if there is a connection between the two, what prevents our Government from taking such action at least for the 64 agricultural colleges in our country? If 64 districts can get that outlook and can increase their agricultural output by 10 per cent every year, I am sure our food problem will

be largely solved. But such a simple thing Government is not putting into effect.

Coming to my second point the price policy, I read in the President's Address that the Government proposes to arrest the tempo of rising prices as if the present level of prices is the right one and, which should be stabilised. According to Government statistics, the index number of wholesale prices which was 100 in 1952-53 rose to 203 in February, 1967. The index number of wheat prices which was 138 in 1964-65 rose to 187 on 28th January, 1967. During the last year, especially during the last three or four months, the prices of jowar and other food-grains have increased considerably. The price of chillies is Rs. 9 per kilo grammes and a 16 kilo tin of ground-nut oil is sold at Rs. 100. Does the Government want the stabilisation of prices at this high level? It means that the Government does not care for the common man. The common man wants that the prices of essential commodities should be reduced to a reasonable level and not stabilised at the present high level.

How can the prices be reduced? I do not ask you to start with the reduction in taxation. I would like to ask you to start from the other end, i.e. stepping the deficit financing completely. The Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, is absent; I hope he will read the proceedings. The definition of budget deficit he has given in the recent budget is wrong. Even the previous definition was wrong. He has changed it this time, but both are wrong. Previously, net withdrawal from cash balances of the Government and the net issues of treasury bills—both put together used to be described as budget deficit. This time three elements have been taken into account—net issue of treasury bills which are at the level of Rs. 307 crores, a certain amount of treasury bills converted into long-term debts and amounting to Rs. 50 crores and thirdly addition to the cash balances amounting to Rs. 7 crores. These three elements

have been included now. I ask, why do you shift from one definition to the another within 12 months? Thank God, one could notice it here. Otherwise, it would have gone unchallenged.

As a matter of fact, if you want to stop the inflationary pressure being exerted from the Government in our economy, what you should do is to stop deficit financing defined as withdrawal from Governments cash balances, net addition to the treasury bills and the increase in Government debts with the banking system. Then alone you can have the right type of definition of budget deficit and if that is stopped, we will have every chance to see that the prices are being stabilised.

Let me take the budget. I find that there was very little of deficit financing till October 1966. From November onwards it started very rapidly. Is there any connection between this high rate of expenditure and the arrival of elections? Were there some promises made to the electorate which you wanted to fulfil at the time of the elections? Why is there such a rapid rate of increase in the government expenditure? Has it any connection with the rapid increasing in the prices also during that period? I would like Government to examine that.

15 hrs.

There is one thing which also I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister. You describe that the budget deficit is Rs. 350 crores. But you have misrepresented the whole picture. Have you taken into account the gains you have because of devaluation. If you remember, last year when the budget was presented the deficit estimated was Rs. 32 crores. Because of the devaluation in June 1966 Government got certain windfall gains. I would also like to give what those windfall gains were. One was increased value of foreign aid which was to the extent of Rs. 275 crores. The second was the

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increase in customs receipts to the extent of Rs. 36 crores. The third was the tax exemption certificate which also increased by Rs. 12 crores. Total gains from devaluation during the year to the Government were to the extent of Rs. 323 crores. Although there were certain losses due to increase in external debt and increase in cost of defence, if you take Rs. 350 crores as the deficit and add these gains which you devour away, due to devaluation then, probably, your deficit is around Rs. 600 crores while you planned for a deficit of Rs. 32 crores. This is the extent of deficit which I urge this House to keep in mind.

Well, Sir, you will ask me a question, what will be your constructive suggestion? The Finance Minister had asked for such suggestions. I would say, that two steps should be taken by the Finance Minister. The first is this; just as you appointed the Taxation Inquiry Committee some years ago, why don't you appoint an Expenditure Inquiry Committee on the same pattern? Many of the items of expenditure can be done away with I have noticed so far that when the Government decides to introduce a particular scheme whether as a temporary measure or as a permanent one, whether it serves the purpose or not, once it comes into existence, it remains there. If a scheme does not serve its purpose we should not hesitate in closing it down. Is there any arrangement in the Government to follow up any expenditure you are incurring? No. I can show you a number of schemes, if the Finance Minister ever cares to ask me, which are not serving any purpose whatsoever. Even evaluation made by independent committees has suggested that it is not serving any purpose, but, despite that it remains in existence. Is it not time for us, just as we appointed the Taxation Inquiry Commission some years ago—to appoint an Expenditure Inquiry Commission to examine all types of expenditure which are being incurred by the Government. If the schemes are not giving to there utility to the

extent we spend our money, why should we not close them down, why should we not stop that expenditure. If we do so, I am sure at least about 25 to 30 per cent of economy in expenditure can easily be achieved in this country. This is the first suggestion I would like to give to the Finance Minister. Because he is absent now I hope the Deputy-Speaker will convey my suggestion to him.

My second suggestion is to stop deficit financing. But not by the promises of the Finance Minister, because so many times in this House the Government has said that now onwards they are not going to resort to deficit financing and we know how many times these promises have been broken. People have no confidence in their promises. But what I would like to do is this. Just as in the Bank of England there was at one time a provision of issuing Treasury Letter, whenever the government wants to exceed the fiduciary issue and for which the Government has to come to Parliament in order to issue the Treasury Letter, we should have a similar provision here. Let us also make a provision that the money supply will not be increased by more than 3 per cent per year. That is the discretion or flexibility which we can give to the Finance Minister and if there are certain circumstances which make it necessary for the Government to exceed that limit, he must first come before this House and take its permission and should exceed that limit only if this House permits him. If you do that, the people will have confidence in the Government. You know the prices are rising because the prices are expected to rise. That expectation of rising prices should be nipped in the bud. For this we should inculcate confidence in the people, just as in the States where the opposition governments have inculcated confidence in the people, the prices are falling, the prices all over the country will fall, or at least stop rising in other States also if the Finance Min-

ister evolves some such method. Similarly, let us have confidence in the Government from now will have no deficit financing will be taken up. Then the expectations of the rising prices will be killed and once those expectations are killed, I am sure the prices will begin to come down.

My third point is about the minimum standard of living. Only two years ago, a Member of the Planning Commission, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao issued a letter to all the State Governments to have an inquiry of the levels of living. I want to know what has happened of that? Probably nothing. Nothing has been done in that direction. I thought that something in this regard will be mentioned in the President's Address. I thought I will read about it in the budget. But I could not find it. Then I thought that the results of such an enquiry will have an impact on the Fourth Five Year Plan. But I do not find anything of that sort. Since for the last 16 years we have not done anything, I ask the government is it not time for us to assure the poorest people of our country, the *Daridranarayan* as Gandhiji termed,—the lowest 30 per cent of our society, certain minimum level of living say this: this amount of clothing, cereals and at least drinking water they will have in any case? Have we been able to assure to each and everyone at least drinking water? No. What about even 8 ounces of foodgrains? The answer is "No". Have we been able to assure at least the minimum of 8 metres of cloth? No. Many many years ago Dr. Rao started talking about it. I thought that he will persuade the Cabinet on this issue, but I find that he has not been able to persuade the Cabinet to do this. Now I find that even Shri Jagjivan Ram is talking so easily that he does not seem to be concerned about it.

What do the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Commission Reports say? If you read them, one fact emerges regarding so far as the improvement in the living conditions of the agricultu-

ral labour is concerned, there is no controversy about the fact that their conditions have not improved. The chances are that their conditions have deteriorated. About the rest of the people one may say that the conditions have improved but, so far as the agricultural labour is concerned there is no improvement at all, what is agricultural labour if not *Daridranarayan* of Mahatmaji? It was he for whom Gandhiji fought for *swaraj* and also, he becomes the first victim of *swaraj* because his condition has not improved. If my hon. friends in the opposition would like to have any common front, let us take up this common front. We do not want Bhilai or Durgapur or even big industries. We would first like to ensure a certain minimum share to the lowest or the poorest people of the country. The *Daridranarayan* should be uplifted to a particular level. Then alone should we think about other matters. I do not talk of this for equal distribution; I talk of this for economic considerations. If you want to increase productivity, if you want to increase your economic efficiency, this a 'must'. Unless you do it, there is no hope for economic development in our country.

I have a number of points to make but the time at my disposal is very short. The only thing on which I would like to congratulate the Government is that they have decided to re-organise the Planning Commission. Thank God that after 16 years, although they did not admit that they committed a blunder in 1950 even as late as 1967, but it is never too late to men—they have decided to re-organise the Planning Commission. When they are mending it, I am sure they will do it in the right manner. If they do it in the right manner, then alone the hopes will be fulfilled.

In the end I plead: do not talk of stabilising the prices of all commodities, talk of bringing down the prices of essential commodities at a reasonable level, do not have deficit financing any more, and our first concern should be about the *Daridranarayan*, the poorest people of our country.

Shrimati Mohinder Kaur (Patiala): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the President's Address. The President in his address has drawn our attention to four major problems confronting the country, that is, firstly, to attain self-sufficiency in food by 1971; secondly, to reduce the birth rate from 40 per thousand to 25 per thousand; thirdly, to bring down the prices of essential commodities and, fourthly, to build our economy in a manner that we can do away with external assistance by 1976.

If we are to achieve these objectives, I feel, multi-party co-operation is essential. In this context, I particularly welcome the suggestion made by Shri Masani calling for a moratorium on party strife. I feel that the aim of all political parties is the same. They have the well-being of the nation at heart. So, I do not see why we cannot cut across party lines in the interest of the nation.

The food production of this country in 1949-50 was 55 million tonnes and in 1964-65, which was the peak year of agricultural production in the country, it rose from 55 million tonnes to 89 million tonnes. But since then our production has considerably fallen. Our target for the Third Five Year Plan was 100 million tonnes but we failed to achieve that target.

There are various factors responsible for this. We cannot entirely blame nature though we all know that nature has not been very sympathetic to agriculturists in this country. There are several other factors also responsible for this stagnation in agriculture and I would like to point out a few.

Firstly, we have not given proper incentive to the cultivator. Then, there has been considerable delay in the implementation of the land reforms policy. This I would like to substantiate from a report by Mr. Wolfe Ledjinsky. He was a Ford Foundation Consultant who came out to India in 1963 to study the reasons for the stagnation of agriculture in

India. He made a complete study of the tenurial conditions in the package districts in this country and in his report he has mentioned that there was considerable delay in the implementation of the land reforms policy in India which was responsible for the stagnation of agriculture because there was insecurity in the mind of the farmer or the tenant.

There are other reasons also. You are aware that in India the average holding is very small. We have no law in this country to halt the fragmentation of holdings in this country. I would like to mention that there are several countries which have introduced legislation to put a stop to fragmentation of holdings, but in this country we have not given any consideration to this point at all. As you know, if the land holding is below a certain holding, it becomes uneconomic. The average holding in India is very, very small and we have done nothing to put a stop to these small uneconomic holdings in India.

Then, inputs are absolutely essential to farmers if he is to succeed. Inputs like fertilisers should be made available at the proper time and at a reasonable rate. Inputs like proper seeds, particularly seeds of high-yielding varieties, should be introduced in the country. I know, we have introduced high-yielding variety seeds in the country, but not in a sufficient quantity. Thirdly, it is very essential to provide irrigation for the farmers. All these things are very necessary if we want the farmer to go ahead and produce enough food as we want in this country.

The price of fertiliser in this country is the highest as compared to that of in other countries of the world. I would also like to point out that there is no proper distribution system of fertiliser in the country because, when the quotas are earmarked for States, the question of supply and demand is not taken into account. When we allocate a certain amount of fertiliser for a State, many a time we read in

the papers that there is a glut because that particular State is unable to use that quota whereas other States which need fertiliser do not have it at the right time. So, I personally feel that this distribution system should be overhauled properly. If there are any procedural delays or any other procedural lacunae, they should be looked into and speedily removed if we want agriculture to prosper in this country.

Then, I come to family planning. In this country, we have thought of putting a halt on birth-rate but we have really not made serious attempts towards it. I would like to say that during the Third Five Year Plan period during the tenure of Dr. Sushila Nayar as the Health Minister, substantial amount of work was done in this field. I would like to pay a tribute to her. She brought the Government and the voluntary agencies together to spread the message of family planning in every nook and corner of the country. The climate, the awareness, has now been created among the people. It is now high time that bolder steps are taken in this direction. In the beginning, it was very necessary to create the climate for it, to make the people conscious of it, and to make the people accept the idea of family planning. We have been able to create that awareness. I now say that bolder steps are called for. What I mean to say by 'bolder steps' is that we have to adopt legal measures to reduce the birth-rate. I do not think we ought to shy away from it or hesitate. This is not the first time that I am pleading for it. Time and again, I have done it in the other House. I have spoken many times on this subject but it is a cry in the wilderness. No one seems to take any note of it. Two years ago, a committee was constituted which was headed by one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Shantilal Shah. They sent out questionnaires and several people had appeared before them. But, as far as I know, no clear-cut mandate was received by that Committee. I, personally, feel that

the time has now come to introduce some legislation to that effect. I know there are very many people in this country who feel that if they are going to allow legal abortion in the country, we are going to encourage immorality in the country. I am extremely sorry to say that if the law is the only custodian of morals, it does not speak well of us at all. Several people have put up an argument, let nature take its course and why tamper with nature. I would like to say that we have already tampered with nature because we have combated disease, epidemics, etc. in this country. You will see that in the last three or four decades, the span of life has more than doubled in this country. Have we not tampered with nature? I feel that the time has now come for taking bolder steps in this direction and that is for legalisation of abortion. There are several countries in the world who have introduced this legislative measure, that is, Japan, France and Scandinavian countries. In this context, I would particularly like to mention the name of Japan. In ten years, after introducing the legalisation of abortion, Japan has been able to reduce its birth-rate to half. If Japan can do it, so can we. I feel that we should not hesitate to do that because, if we are going to hesitate, posterity will never forgive us for this lapse. So, I say, bolder steps are called for. I appeal to every party in this House to lend their support in bringing forward legislation so that we can do some substantial work in reducing the birth-rate in this country.

Then, coming to planning, I am surprised at the people talking of Five Year Plans in the most contemptuous manner in this House as well as outside. I do not wish to enter into arguments. How can any developing country do away with planning? Every developing country has a plan. If we want to strengthen our economy, we have to resort to planning. I feel that for the next twenty years to come, we cannot give up planning. We cannot

[Shrimati Mohinder Kaur]

indulge in the luxury of leaving our economy in the hands of a few people in this country.

We have to have planning. I feel that we can reshape our Plan according to the needs of the time. Priorities can be re-fixed. We have, of course, to give every incentive to agriculture, to boost the agricultural production in the country, but I personally feel that we cannot have a lopsided Plan in this country; we have to have balanced planning. We cannot keep on developing one sector of the economy at the cost of the others because, as I have previously mentioned, there is already too much dependence on land for livelihood. If they are going to concentrate on developing agriculture and lose sight of the other sectors of the economy, then we will be in for a very bad time because the time has come when we have to take away people from the land and build up some sort of an employment potential for the increasing number of people; the population is increasing rapidly in this country and we have to find other avenues of employment for the increasing number of people in the country. I feel that we cannot give up our plans.

These are the two or three things that I wanted to bring to your notice and I once again appeal to all political parties to lend their hand so that we can take out this country from the economic rut which we have got into at the moment; I feel that every one should lend his hand to do that.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan (Tiruttani): The Presidential Address is a great disappointment to the people of this country because fortunately or unfortunately the people of this country had great expectations that the Government which has been returned to power would have learnt, after these twenty years, something, if not out of their folly, at least out of their experience, but it is said, rather a pity that the Government have not learnt

anything from out of the omission and commissions or at least from the reverses as was rightly pointed out by some hon. members in their speeches.

The President's Address, as usual contains some schemes which are impracticable and some assurances which remain as assurances in the paper itself. For instance, year after year the Government come forward and tell us that they are taking steps—ever since the day of their planning of this wasteful Plan—to attain self-sufficiency not only in food but also in the production of other commodities, but—with what result, we know—with the result that the President of the United States, Mr. Johnson, going about begging, on behalf of India, the other nations just to share the responsibility of feeding India. Again, year after year, the Government come forward saying that they are taking measures to arrest the rising prices. As has rightly been pointed out just now, at what level are the Government going to arrest prices, nobody knows. Nobody knows whether the Government have any plan or concrete scheme to arrest prices. Nothing has been mentioned; no concrete schemes have been given in the Address.

Another thing is this. The Government come forward every year and tell the Parliament and the people that they have got plans and that they are trying to export more and more and earn more and more foreign exchange. But with what result? Even at the time of devaluation, the Government were boasting themselves that devaluation was brought about mainly for the purpose of boosting our export and earning more and more foreign exchange. The Finance Minister, the other day, accepted in his statement that our exports had gone down by more than 9 per cent on the overall total in a period of nine months. Really, the Government should be ashamed of this. The export of textiles has gone down by

about 100 million square yards, i.e., the number of units has gone down by 35 per cent. All this has happened because of the false vision and the impractical implications of what they think. So, the Address contains nothing new for the new Parliament and so the disappointment to the people.

There are many tasks that are confronting the Government and which Government should tackle and to which they should find a remedy forthwith. The first and most important issue which has been stressed in this House by many other Speakers, and which I also wish to stress because of its importance, vitality and delicacy is the language issue. Language to anybody in this country or elsewhere is as delicate and as precious as one's own life itself. It is really regrettable that this Government which professes democratic socialism and which preaches democratic socialism has not brought about an equality between languages even within this House. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are really thankful to you for having conceded the right of every Member to speak in his or her own mother-tongue, but that has been conceded only now. I would submit that this Government which professes and preaches democratic socialism should first of all try to put an end to this inequality or discrimination, if I may say so, between the different languages, between one State and another, between the non-Hindi-speaking people and the Hindi-speaking people, which has been going on in this very House, ever since the day of the Constitution.

It may be true that Hindi has been mentioned as the national language or the official language in the Constitution. But I beg to submit to the Government and to the Members of this House that the Constitution has been made for the people and it is intended for the benefit of the people and the Constitution is not a thing that can remain unchanged for ever.

Further, amendment of the Constitution is not something new to this House because Government have amended the Constitution during the last few years seventeen or eighteen times, and the twenty-first amendment to the Constitution has now been circulated to the Members. So, whenever the Members feel the necessity to amend the Constitution, they should not hesitate even for a minute to do so. As far as the language issue is concerned, nothing less than an amendment of the Constitution will be fair and nothing less than amendment of the Constitution will be just; nothing less than that will satisfy the non-Hindi-speaking people of this country. So, I would request Government not to hesitate to bring forward legislation to restore equality among all the Indian languages.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

But, here, I have to make one observation. One responsible Member from the Congress said the other day that English was not the language of any Indian. I am not here to support or argue on behalf of the English language. But, anyhow, the fact remains that the language of the Anglo-Indian community is English; the Anglo-Indian community forms a sizable number in this country, and because of their being in a sizable number, the President has been pleased to nominate two Members from that community to this august House, the highest forum in this country. That means that the mother-tongue of the Anglo-Indians is recognised. So, it should be taken in that sense, and English also should be recognised for all purposes which it deserves.

Another thing that we find from the President's Address is that Government have come to realise at last that our country has become a federal set-up. Even though the people have clearly shown that ours is a democratic federal set-up, the Presi-

[Shri S. K. Sambandhan]

dent has accepted it in his Address only now. I only wish to state that Government should not merely remain content with this lip-service, namely that the Constitution lays down what the relationship between the States and the Centre should be. Whatever it is, at the time of the framing of the Constitution or even during the period that the Constitution has been in force so far, the last 17 years, the relationship between the States and the Centre was quite different from what it should be today, because the parties in power in all the States so far as well as at the Centre belonged to one party. Now there is a multi-party complexion; different parties are in power different States. So the Centre-States relationship should undergo a change. This aspect must be given more importance. The Government at the Centre should be sincere whenever it says anything. Mere words will not serve the purpose.

At present, the State Governments do not have enough powers even in the subjects classified in the Constitution as State subjects. For instance, even in regard to health, agriculture etc. the States do not have absolute powers. They do not have even necessary finances to look after these matters.

Here I want to present another aspect. It is the State Government that goes to the people, that is very near the people. It is not the Central Government which does that. The Central Government may be contented with bigger schemes and bigger ideas, but small matters like agriculture, health should be completely in the hands of the States and they should be given more and more finances to implement their schemes on these subjects very effectively and more usefully. It is really a pity that things are not as they should be.

Let me quote one instance of how Centre-State relationship has worked

in the past. Agriculture is a State subject. Just four or five years ago when I was in the Madras Legislative Council, I asked a question, how many drilling machines used for digging bore wells are not used and the reasons for the same. The reply was that drilling machines which were imported at a heavy cost had been kept idle by the State of Madras for three or four years, just for want of some small spare parts, because a few thousand rupees—worth of foreign exchange was not at all made available to the State Government which is interested in agriculture and its promotion for the import of these spare parts. It has taken three or four years to get the necessary sanction from the Central Government. If this is the procedure followed, if this is the kind of administration we have even today, do you think, Sir, we can make any appreciable increase in agricultural production? We cannot at all hope to achieve that objective.

So the Centre should come forward with a more realistic approach.

The President has in another place mentioned that administrative changes will be contemplated. He has said that to ensure efficiency in performance, changes will be made in the administrative set-up. I beg to submit that administrative changes here and there will not do at this juncture. I pointed out an instance of lack of co-ordination between a State Government and the Central Government. That is the kind of administration we have. The common man cannot approach the right person or get the right thing done in a week, month or even a year. When I was talking with some friends a few days ago, I came to know that even some files were missing or not traceable in the Secretariat when the person concerned is not 'properly' approached. Such is the bureaucratic red-tapism prevalent in the administration. Drastic and vast changes should be made.

The changes should be such that anything and everything should reach the common man very easily whenever he has a problem that has to be solved immediately.

Another important thing that has escaped the attention of the Central Government is the problem of unemployment. This is a vitally important problem. In his Address to the new Lok Sabha, no mention has been made about employment. The unemployment problem is growing like anything. It is the most vital problem facing the Government anywhere in this country. Yet no mention has been made of it. We have the problem of educated unemployed. Thousands and thousands of people who are educated find themselves without any job all because they have not been given the right type of education because of lack of vision on the part of Government. In addition, there exists the problem of unemployment among the rural masses. One such category is the poorest wage-earner in the country, viz., the handloom weaver. There are millions of handloom weavers in the country. There are million of them unfortunately in Madras and Andhra who do not get one square meal a day even today. About all these handloom weavers nothing has been done so far. Even in the allocation of funds the Government had no sense of proportion in the past. Particularly in the third plan they have spent Rs. 26.43 crores only on handlooms, an industry on which, more than 1½ crores of people are directly connected, and on whom several other crores of people are dependent. Contrary to this is the amount spent on khadi. I have reverence for khadi, I have been using khadi and even today I am using khadi, but the number of people who depend on the khadi industry, compared to those dependent on the handloom industry, is much smaller. The number of people who depend on the handloom industry is a hundred times more than those who depend on khadi, and yet the estimated amount

spent in the third plan on khadi is more than Rs. 90 crores. Does it show any sense of proportion in the spending even this amount by this Government? The Government should rectify this.

What little they spend in the name of the handloom industry is not spent properly. I can quote hundreds of instances. The representations of the people in the industry to Government only fall on deaf ears. Government are helping in the name of the handloom industry, only those in the co-operative sector, but the handloom industry is dispersed throughout the nook and corner of every village and town in the whole country. The weavers who come under the co-operative sector are only 20 to 25 per cent. even though this Government may show statistics of 40 to 45 per cent, but we know very well how these statistics are obtained. Leaving that alone, even taking in for granted that 40 to 45 per cent of the weavers are under the co-operative sector, only a part of this amount spent goes to the co-operative sector, and the remaining part goes to the State trading organisation, which is nothing but wasting public money. There are many State institutions which are created to waste public money. I can give a recent instance.

Very recently the Government sent two delegations in the name of handlooms. Last year they sent a delegation to America. That delegation went there to find out the possibility of exporting Bleeding Madras which was being exported in large quantities before. You will wonder, even laugh at it when I tell you Sir, that not a single exporter from the private sector, which contributed more than 85 per cent of the total export of this particular commodity to the United States, was included in that delegation. Some interested people who are very closely connected with the Government people or the Ministers only were sent. With what result? Nothing has come out to the poor man.

[Shri S. K. Sambandhan]

So also another delegation was sent to the Far East, including Australia, very recently, a few months before the General Elections. No exporter, no manufacturer of handloom goods was included in that delegation, even though the delegation consisted of six or seven people.

If this is the position, if this is the way the Government handles these things, can we imagine that things will improve? They will never improve. I can only request the Government to take a practical or realistic attitude in implementing their policies.

Only one submission more. The Government talk about austerity. If only they are sincere, I would ask the Government why they should not appoint common Governors for a few States. For instance, for the southern States there can be a common Governor. Governorship is only a luxury, we know what the powers and position of the Governor is. Why not Government think of appointing only common Governors and that too only eminent jurists? If only they are sincere in their professions, let them first of all start at least in this direction in observing austerity.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): Sir, I offer my thanks to the President or his address to the joint session of this House. I am very glad that he has said that food imports would be discontinued from 1971. But I want to know what steps the Government has taken in this regard. Government has not taken adequate steps to grow more food. In the last five years, our Government was interested in going to foreign countries and getting food-grains than produce more food here. Now we are having a practical Minister for Agriculture and I think at least in his time he would bestow more attention on food production.

Andhra Pradesh comes first in food production and export of food to other States but what is the treatment meted out to Andhra—a step-motherly treatment. For instance, instead of taking over Nagarjunasagar as a national project under a Central scheme, they are not even allotting enough funds for the completion of the project though it is an advanced stage. We are not helping the production of more food-grains by this process. In Andhra Pradesh about forty per cent of the land depends on irrigation. All the schemes that were or are under execution, about sixty per cent is depending on rain or lift irrigation. The Centre has not shown any interest in electricity expansion. Perhaps it has the lowest per capita electricity consumption. While the Centre has shown interest in establishing thermal power stations in other States, it has taken no interest so far as Andhra is concerned. The Government are also not helping the ryots by giving them electric connections or constructing minor and major irrigation works. They are not giving them good seeds or enough fertilisers in time.

15.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Government should consider giving some incentives to the agriculturists so that they may grow more food. The mere issue of *firman*s will not produce food. We have to talk to the farmers kindly and help them.

We have to give them some incentives such as good fertilisers at subsidised rates; you must give them good seeds at subsidised rates! you must remove the sale-tax on the purchase of tractors and remove the excise duty on the import of tractors. Like that, if you give them some incentives, the agriculturists will be encouraged to grow more food.

I came to understand that in Madras State, due to the harassment of procurement officials, some organisations

of agriculturists have decided to discontinue to grow food crops and to take up commercial crops instead. If this happens in all other States, I am afraid we have to import more food-grains from other countries. If really our Government wanted to discontinue food imports, I think in a practical way our Government should tackle these things.

Rayalaseema, from where I come, is a backward area; the upland area is always affected by famine. Though the President has been kind enough to mention in his address that the Government would fight the drought conditions, and though in Andhra Pradesh, we are hearing not only from the State Government but also from the Central Government that they are going to take effective measures to avoid these drought conditions, nothing has been done. I only request the Central Government, one thing: instead of spending so much money on food imports, let them spend some money on electricity extension, on deep well-boring, on execution of minor irrigation works in the Rayalaseema area, so that immediate results of these measures could be shown there.

I have been hearing the Opposition's boasting that they have come in very large numbers this time. But how have they come in here in very large numbers? In Andhra Pradesh and in all other States also, the Congress party used to tell the people when they go to them for votes, what they are going to do and what they can do. But the other parties, thinking that they will not come to power, have said so many things, promised to do many things, and by just saying like that, they were able to come, I think, in large numbers. In the Madras State, one party said that when they come to power, they would give three Madras measures of rice for a rupee, that is, four and a half kilos of rice for a rupee. People really thought that by paying one rupee.....

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: What he says is not correct.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: It has come in the papers; we have read it. In my own constituency, the DMK people said like that, in support of the Swatantra candidate. I have heard it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him be allowed to speak.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: So, people thought that really they are going to get three measures of rice per one rupee and they voted for them. Fortunately or unfortunately, in Madras, the DMK has come to power, which they never expected. But they have to face the music now. There, people are already asking, are you giving three measures of rice per rupee? They are not able to get even one measure for two rupees, because rice is not available there; they have to produce rice. They have said so many things that their ministers would not draw salaries and so on. This is the last time that D.M.K. would be in power in Madras, because the people will know that they have not fulfilled their promises and they will not be voted into power again. Any Party can deceive only once, not twice. There are some parties in Parliament which indulge only in character assassination by bringing some allegation or other. They can do it twice or thrice or for some months or years, but they can not do it always. There are some parties which will take up tarring up the boards in English in cities and other places, if they do not have any other work. My advice to them is, instead of doing these things, let them go and help the villagers to grow more food. Instead of giving a lot of trouble in Parliament, let them go to the villages and help the villagers to grow more food or let them approach the ministers to provide some facilities to the agriculturists. That would be a better thing for them to do.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dhireswar Kalit

***Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the President's Address. No where has he mentioned in his Address regarding safeguards and protection of minority communities in India especially Muslim community in Assam. They are always facing hardships and oppression from the State Government of Assam. In Assam it is said that lakhs of Muslims have infiltrated from Pakistan into Assam. Accordingly, Quit India notices in thousands were served on Indian nationals and when these were challenged in Court of Law, proved otherwise. It is seen that police and other authorities go round to the villages with some false papers and threaten the muslims that notices were there to Quit India and thereby those police took bribe from the poor Muslims. In this connection I may refer to a statement of Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmad who is now a Union Minister wherein he had said that Muslims in Assam are at the mercy of police and this has not yet been challenged by any authority. Muslims in Assam are getting second-class citizenship status in Assam. This must be put an end to and investigations made therein.

Sir, the second point I want to raise is this. It has been said that greater emphasis will be laid on minor irrigation and energisation of wells, efforts will be made to expedite the completion of major irrigation projects but no flood control measures have been undertaken. Particularly the eastern part of our Republic, Assam, Bengal & Orissa are always hit by big floods. Last year, there was a big flood in Assam which caused a serious damage to crop and property, worth of Rs. 21 crores. You know, Sir, Brahmaputra and its tributaries are the cause of Assam's floods. These are to be properly controlled. If flood is controlled in Assam then Assam will always remain a surplus State in food grains. Sir, it has to be noted that in Assam still lakhs of acres of land are lying fallow. Here I can mention that under Forest De-

partment under Government PGR and VGR, and khas and under Tea Gardens these lands are lying fallow. These lands must be immediately brought under cultivation. Here it should be also noted that in Tea gardens only one third of the acreage of total land vested in a tea garden is actually under tea plantation. Government must see that these lands are immediately acquired to be brought under cultivation.

Sir, these tea gardens are mainly owned by British imperialists. Here in Assam there is an Oil Refinery at Digboi and which was first in India. This is also owned by the British. There is a colliery in Marghelita and Lido which is also owned by the British. And, these companies have been earning huge profits for the last two hundred years. Government of India should immediately nationalise these industries and this is the demand of our national movement. Assam is a rich land though it is backward now, it can be developed properly. It has got coal, it has got oil, it has got also iron ores which are not yet exploited fully. Backwardness of Assam must be washed away. Assam should be developed industrially so that more employment opportunities could be created. Finally, sir, many points have to be left untouched for want of time. Regarding reorganisation of Assam, I say it is long overdue. The Govt. of India did not pay any heed to Nagas' demand so the arms struggle now. Government of India did not care to talk with Mizos. The same fate there also. Now the Garos and Khasis are also demanding separate hill states for which Government of India is daily going with some meetings and conferences and some commissions and formulae. The recent communique from the Home Ministry in regard to reorganisation of Assam has given rise to serious misgivings in Assam. Herein, Sir, I want to say, instead of sitting at the parlour of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Home Minister just after the session, should say a visit to Assam and spare considerable amount of time, invite all

*The original speech was delivered in Assamese.

political parties and all shades of opinion, discuss with them around the table and try to come to an agreed solution after which a Commission may be set up, and not before that. I hope the Government of India will seriously consider this point and take steps accordingly.

16 hrs.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Sir, I shall render my speech in English.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. He can give a copy of the translation later. He could not take double the time by now translating it.

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankura): Sir, he only wants your permission to submit his translation.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes. He is welcome to translate it and supply a copy later.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बहस में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। अभी हमारे पहले के प्रवक्ता, जो कि आसाम के रहने वाले हैं, उनका भाषण हम ने सुना। ऐसा जोश पूर्ण बोल रहे थे, कि अगर किसी ऐसी भाषा में बोलते, जिसको हम लोग भी समझ सकते, तो बड़ा ही अच्छा होता। अपने भाषण के अन्त में उन्होंने जैसा कहा, उससे ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि वह अपने भाषण में ऐसी भाषा का भी प्रयोग कर सकते थे, जिसको हम लोग भी आसानी से समझ सकते, यदि वे उस भाषा में बोलते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। यों तो हमारे देश में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं और हर क्षेत्रीय भाषा में, या अपनी भाषा में बोलने का लोगों को पूर्ण अधिकार है और यह अधिकार होना भी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि राज काज के काम के लिए और अपने व्यवहार के लिए यदि किसी व्यक्ति को ऐसी भाषा का ज्ञान है

जिससे और लोग भी लाभ उठा सकें, उन के भाषण से और उनकी राय को समझ सकें तो उनको उसी भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। इस में किसी प्रकार के द्वेष या ईर्ष्या से प्रभावित होने की बात नहीं है। अगर कई माननीय सदस्य अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं तो घ्रा में घ्रा कर ईर्ष्या या द्वेष के बश हो कर अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को हस्तेमाल कर अन्य लोगों को अपने विचारों से वंचित रखना कुछ उचित सा प्रतीत नहीं होता है। भाषावाद और प्रांतीयता—ये देश की एकता में बाधक हैं इस के लिए हमें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार करना चाहिए। कोई व्यक्ति अपने भाषण में दूसरे लोगों को वंचित रखना चाहता है। तो वे स्वतन्त्र हैं, लेकिन ऐसा उन को करना नहीं चाहिए। द्वेष और ईर्ष्या में पड़ कर इतनी बड़ी महत्व पूर्ण बात को अपनी एक छोटी सी क्षेत्रीय भावना से प्रभावित हो कर राष्ट्रीय हितों से ज्यादा महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए।

16.05 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the chair]

आज इस देश में एक अजीब परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। आपने देखा कि कल इसी सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि केरल की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि वे उस राज्य में विदेशों से जो फारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा अर्जित करते हैं उस अनुपात से उन के यहाँ प्रगति नहीं की गई है। पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजना में केरल को जो स्थान मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला है। दूसरे दिन मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी एक बयान दिया और उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा कि हम को बर्मा से चावल लाने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए तथा हम विदेशों से वाणिज्य के मामले में सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें। इसी तरह से पिछले दिनों आज से 15-20 दिन पहले बिहार के एक मंत्री ने भी एक एलान किया था कि हमको केन्द्र से लड़ाई करनी है

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

ये केंद्र से लड़ना चाहता हूँ। अभी दो दिन पहले बिहार के एक दूसरे मंत्री ने कहा कि बिहार में कोयला धीर लोहा ज्यादा होता है इस को आप दूसरे प्रदेशों में ले जाते हैं, लेकिन बिहार के इर्द-गिर्द जो इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर भ्रष्ट पैदा होता है उस को हमारे यहाँ लाने नहीं देते हैं, इसलिए इस चीज की सुविधा हम नहीं देंगे, तो हम कोयले धीर लोहे को नहीं जानें देंगे। इन सब बातों के कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि देश में एक अलग हटने की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है—वह भावना राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए बहुत बड़ी बाधक होगी।

हमारे यद्वात के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि वे अपने इलेक्टोरेट्स से बहुत सी बातों के कमिटमेन्ट किये हुए हैं, और ऐसे भी बहुत से कमिटमेन्ट्स हम ने लुने हैं, जो हमारे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी किये थे। ये कमिटमेन्ट्स क्यों हुए किस परिस्थिति में कमिटमेन्ट्स हुए—ये कमिटमेन्ट्स इस लिए किये गये थे कि वह समझते थे कि प्रदेश का शासन उन के हाथ में आनेवाला नहीं है, इसलिए उस समय हवाई किले के कमिटमेन्ट्स जाह बूझ कर उन्होंने जनता के साथ कर दिये, जिनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती थी, वे पूरे नहीं किये जा सकते थे। अब अपने आपको बचाने के लिए, अपनी कमजोरियाँ को छिपाने के लिए वे लोग सेन्टर से लड़ना चाहते हैं, देश का बटवारा करना चाहते हैं, अलग हटना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आपको इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने उस समय कहा था कि 8 रुपये मन चावल बिकेगा, लेकिन यह परिस्थिति कभी नहीं आ सकती 8 ५० मन चावल कभी बिक नहीं सकता उसके लिए तो दूसरे और तीसरे जीवन में पैदा होना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम अचतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : उन्होंने कहा था, मुझे मालूम है।

श्री राम अचतार शास्त्री : नहीं कहा था आपको मालूम नहीं है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : गलत बात बोल रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा था। मैं आपसे ज्यादा जानता हूँ।

उन का वह कमिटमेन्ट पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात धीर कही थी कि उनके राज्य के विद्यार्थियों को स्वतन्त्रता होगी और अगर विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलानी पड़ी तो मैं जहर खा लूंगा। लेकिन गोली चली विद्यार्थियों पर नहीं लेकिन औरों पर गोली चली। उन्होंने इस प्रकार के अनेकों कमिटमेन्ट्स किये और इस बास्ते किये कि लोगों को भड़काना था भड़का कर उन से वोट लेना था।

बाँये चुनाव जो हुए उस का नतीजा हम ने देखा। यह बात सही है कि जनता में असन्तोष था। जनता महंगाई से परेशान थी और जनता ने कांग्रेस को वोट न दे कर अपना उसके प्रति असन्तोष प्रकट किया। लेकिन जनता ने अपना कोई चुपचाप नहीं बतलाया कि वह किस को राज्य देना चाहती है? कांग्रेस को न दें तो किस को दें यह जनता ने नहीं बतलाया। इस से सारे देश में नुकसान हुआ। कोई जगह किसी एक दल का राज्य नहीं बन सका। अगर जनता ने बता दिया होता कि वह किस को राज्य देना चाहती है तो समाज में शान्ति रहती. . (व्यवधान) जो लोग देश की एकता में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले थे जिन्होंने कि उत्पादी तत्वों को पैदा किया उत्पादी तत्व उमड़ गये उन्हीं देश की एकता में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वालों के हाथ में ठुकूम चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आ गई और जिसका बि

परिणाम उन्हें भोगना पड़ रहा है। आप वे अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि बिहार में विचारियों ने कानून तोड़ा। वे दुकानों पर चले गये और गस्ती कम दाम पर बेचने के लिए दुकानदारों को बाध्य किया। रोकने पर दुकानों को लूटा। आप ने यह भी सुना होगा कि बिहार की विधान सभा में वहाँ कि सदस्य लोग बैठते थे वहाँ पर बाहर के लोग जा कर बैठ गये और सदस्यों को वहाँ बैठने से वंचित किया। इस किस्ब की भ्राजकता वहाँ पर फैली हुई है। हमें इन सब समस्याओं का समाधान करना है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में संकेत किया था कि चतुर्थ चुनाव में कुछ असन्तोष हुआ कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ हुई कुछ परेशानी हुई और कुछ हिंसात्मक उपद्रव भी हुए लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हुई हैं जिनका या तो वे वर्णन करना भूल गये या वर्णन करना उन्होंने चाँहिब नहीं समझा और वह यह है कि बहुसंख्यक लोगों को मतदान केन्द्रों पर जोर जबरदस्ती से उत्पाती तत्व वालों ने जाने नहीं दिया और उन का वोट जबरदस्ती अपने आदमियों से करा लिया और सही वोटों को वोट देने से वंचित कर दिया ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या माननीय सदस्य का कहने का यह मतलब है कि वे नाजायज चुनाव के ज़रिए चुन कर आये हैं ?

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : आप ही नाजायज वोट्स से चुन कर आये हैं हम नहीं उस तरह से आये हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि वहाँ के कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों ने एक वोट्स पार्टी बनाई थी जो जाते थे

और सारे पोलिंग स्टेशन के लोग वोट अकेले ही दे देते थे। (व्यवधान)

जैसे पोलिंग पार्टी होती है उसी तरीके से यह वोटर्स पार्टी थी ...

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : आप ने सुना होगा कि जनक्रांति दल के नेता ने स्वयं ... (व्यवधान) इस बोगस वोटर्स की समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिये और जो लोग असली वोटर्स हों उन का मतदान हो सके और उन की जगह पर कोई दूसरा आदमी वोट न दे सके ... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No interruption, please.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : राष्ट्रपति महोदय को इन बातों को विचार कर के ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि जो मतदाता सही हों उन्हीं लोगों का मत हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दल ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि अगर उचित मतदान हो तो वे जीत कर कभी भी नहीं आ सकते हैं। बहुसंख्यक लोगों को मत नहीं देने दिया गया है। आप ने जनक्रांति के एक नेता का बयान पढ़ा होगा जिसमें उन्होंने खुद स्वीकार किया था कि उनके क्षेत्र में बहुसंख्यक लोगों ने बोगस वोट्स दिये हैं लेकिन उनको उस समय पता नहीं था कि वे बोगस वोट्स उन्हीं के पक्ष में मिले हैं। छपरा विधान सभा क्षेत्र की एक घटना मैं ब्यान करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर कि अल्पसंख्यक हरिजनों को मत देने से वहाँ की जनक्रांति के बड़ी जाति के लोगों ने रोका। मेरे जिलाधीश तथा अधिकारियों से कहने के बाद उन का मत तो हुआ पर उन्हें वहाँ के लोगों ने बुरी तरह मारा जिससे एक आदमी का डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन तक करना पड़ा। किन्तु चूँकि वहाँ जनक्रांति दल

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

की सरकार है इसलिये राज्य सरकार के दबाव के भय से वहां के अधिकारियों ने हरिजनों के सारे केसों को दबा दिया। उस का कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। उसके बदले ये एक छोटा मोटा कम दफ़े का दूसरा मकहमा रेकार्ड में बना लिया... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him have his say.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : श्री रामसेवक यादव जिन्होंने कि उन लोगों से गठबन्धन किया हुआ है उन लोगों ने सारे कांडस खत्म कर दिये और वह सब मुकद्दमें दबा दिये गये...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा नाम ले लिया है इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि श्री के० वी० सहाय की कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। अब इससे ज्यादा दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि सरकार की मशीनरी, पुलिस और पलटन इस के० वी० सहाय की कांग्रेसी सरकार के हाथ में रहते हुये भी लोगों को आजादी से मत देने में बाधा डाली गयी।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : जितने सरकारी अधिकारी थे वे इन लोगों से मिले हुये थे। अगर सही चुनाव होते तो बिहार में कभी भी यह लोग नहीं आते... (व्यवधान)

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कायम करें ताकि जब कभी चुनाव हों तो असली मतदान करने वाले अपने मत दे सकें और उस में किसी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं हो सके... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is any objection, I will listen to it later on.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अभिभाषण के दरमियान में कहा

है कि मतदाताओं की इच्छा के अनुरूप कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय। मतदाताओं की इच्छा क्या है? वे तो चाहते हैं कि कन्ट्रोल न रहें। गरीब जनता को खाना मिलने में कठिनाई होती है इसलिये जनता कन्ट्रोल के खिलाफ है। गरीब लोग भ्रामतौर पर कन्ट्रोल के खिलाफ हैं, भ्रमीर लोग कन्ट्रोल भले ही चाहें। (व्यवधान)

पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का काम अभी तक ऐसा रहा है जिससे कि भ्राम जनता को उससे दिलचस्पी नहीं रही है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग गरीब हैं और यह गरीब किसान लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं है और उनकी गरीबी और भी रोज बरोज बढ़ती जा रही है। बीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन शक्ति भी घटती जा रही है। सरकार ने जो चार संकल्प किये हैं उन्हीं को पूरा कर दे तो सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायगा। इन चार संकल्पों को घटा कर मैं एक ही संकल्प बना देना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि पैदावार में वृद्धि हो। पैदावार में वृद्धि होने से बीजों के दाम भी घट जायेंगे और विदेशों से सहायता मांगनी भी बन्द हो जायगी और इस से ही सभी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकेगा।

ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं जहां पानी न होने से पैदावार नहीं होती। पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से ऐसी घटना घटी जिससे कि पैदावार घटती जा रही है और कुछ हम लोग परिस्थिति में तबदीली भी नहीं कर पाते हैं जिसका कि लाभ उठाने का मौका श्री रामसेवक यादव को मिल रहा है... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request Shri Ram Sevak Yadav to keep discipline in his party.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : पिछले दिन बहस के दौरान यह बतलाया गया था कि यह बड़ी खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि किदवाई साहब के बाद खाद्य मंत्रालय की जवाब देही जगजीवन बाबू के हाथों में आई है। जो कि एक गरीब तबके के आदमी हैं, जिसने कड़ी गरीबी को देखा है, जो किसान परिवार से आता है, जो खेती करना जानता है, जिस के परिवार के लोग हल जोतना जानते हैं, ऐसे परिवार का व्यक्ति बहुत दिनों के बाद यहां आया है। अगर पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो किसानों के पास कोई शक्ति नहीं है जिस से वह पैदावार बढ़ा सकें। जो भी पैदावार बढ़ेगी वह सरकारी साधनों, जैसे ट्रैक्टर आदि, के आधार पर बढ़ेगी, और उस के सहयोग से बढ़ेगी। आज पानी की आवश्यकता है, बीज की आवश्यकता है। खेत को जोतने के लिये या तो सरकार ट्रैक्टर आदि से करावे या बैलों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दे।

ऐसी जमीन देश में बहुत है जहां नदी से पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता, जहां पर लघु सिंचाई योजनायें नहीं हो सकतीं। वहां पर आप को बोरिंग करानी होगी। इन सब चीजों के लिये आप को सारे देश का सर्वे कराना होगा। आप को देखना होगा कि सारे देश में कौन सी जमीन ऐसी है जहां नदी से पानी पहुंच सकता है, कौन सी ऐसी है जहां कुओं से काम चल सकता है, कौन सी जमीन ऐसी है जहां आप बिजली के माध्यम से बोरिंग वगैरह कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जो नदी योजना हमारे उत्तर बिहार की है, जिस को गंडक योजना कहते हैं उसकी पिछले आठ दस वर्षों से इस सदन के अन्दर और बाहर मनवाने का बहुत प्रयत्न किया गया है। इस के लिये बार बार हम लोग आप से कहते हैं कि आप इस योजना को केन्द्र सरकार की देखरेख में भीष बनवा दें। इसके पूरा होने से 25

लाख एकड़ जमीन आबाद होगी और 250 लाख मन अन्न की पैदावार होगी। इस के अलावा ईंध आदि की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी। आज वहां पर गैर कांग्रेसी हुकूमत है। मगर यह मैं इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर आज गैर-कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट है। इसके पहले भी हम ने कहा था कि इस योजना को सरकार को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के माध्यम से पूरी करवाना चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही इस को जल्दी से जल्दी कर सकती है। यह योजना दस वर्षों से बिहार गवर्नमेंट के पास पड़ी हुई है। साधनों की कमी से, औजार की कमी से, पैसों की कमी से यह काम अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। जसा मैंने कहा, मैं ऐसा इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूं कि विरोधी लोगों की वहां सरकार है। मैं सदा से कहता रहा हूं कि अगर इस योजना को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले और जल्दी से खत्म करायें तो हमारे बहुत से काम सफल हो सकते हैं।

सरकार ने गोबध बन्द करने के बारे में आयोग बनाने को कहा है। इस का भी लोगों ने बहुत इस्तेमाल किया है। सरकार योजना तो बना लेती है लेकिन उसको जल्दी से पूरा नहीं करती है। जो भी उसे करना हो उस को जल्दी करना चाहिये। हमें ज्यादातर नुकसान इसलिये भी होता है कि हम लोग योजना बनाते हैं, उसकी रिपोर्टें आती हैं, लेकिन उन पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। (व्यवधान)। गोबध को रोकने के संबंध में हम जो भी करें, जल्दी से जल्दी करें (व्यवधान)। अगर इसका समाधान चुनाव से पहले हो गया होता तो बहुतों से हम लोगों की मुलाकात यहीं होती नहीं। आप से कभी भी नहीं होती, औरों से भले ही हो जाये। मैं निवेदन करता कि सरकार इस बात पर पुनः विचार करे और इस समस्या का सही समाधान कर दें। (व्यवधान)।

[श्री रामलखर प्रसाद सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे बोलने और आपने विचार रखने का जो अवसर दिया, उसके लिये आप को धन्यवाद।

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): I rise in support of my amendment No. 87 on the President's Address. After going through the Address of the President and after having heard him I felt that there were certain important matters like poverty, unemployment etc., questions which should have found a place in the President's Address more adequately but which failed to do so.

Many of us in this House, and I am sure people all over the country have been concerned in their minds about the ever-increasing unemployment in the country and also the increase in the levels of poverty in this country. It is a horrible thing to have so much poverty, so much hunger, and so much unemployment in a dynamic socialist country. Although I am sure that Members on both sides of the House have made endeavours to see that the poverty question was licked, I am afraid we have not made strides in that direction. An increase in population has been going on at such a phenomenal rate that no matter how hard we try poverty seems to live with us. For a socialist country, for a socialist Government and for a welfare Government, to permit so much of poverty to exist in this country is in my opinion a matter of very real, shame.

The President's Address comes at a time when almost nine governments have been formed by the Opposition and therefore, we are discussing the Address in an atmosphere when the Congress and the Opposition almost equally share the number of Ministries in the States. The atmosphere is, in my opinion, a great deal better, a great deal healthier, than it was when the Congress was the steamroller. The Congress Party today cannot amend the Constitution when it wants to. Today the Opposition is in such a powerful position that for once we in the Opposition are in a position

to apply the brakes. This steamroller has been steamrolling the country for the last 15-20 years and the people at large have called a halt to it. They have at last realised that the time had come when the brakes should be applied. They did this in the last general elections.

I would, however, like to voice a note of caution to my friends in the Opposition that if the questions of poverty, hunger, unemployment and rising prices are not treated with the urgency they deserve and solved by the Opposition Ministries in the States, I have a feeling that they will meet the same fate that the Congress Ministries did in the States. I hope sincerely that we in the Opposition will be able to give the people in the States a better administration, a cleaner administration, and above all, be able to wipe out poverty in the shortest possible time—which the Congress failed to do.

The questions of food and family planning have to be taken together. As a very learned man, very rightly observed, the food problem of India will be solved in the bedrooms of this country. It will not be solved on the Minister's table; it will not be solved in the field. The food problem will be solved if we are in a position to tackle the problem of population increase. If you look through the census figures, from 1891 to 1901, a span of ten years, increase in India's population was a bare 5 lakhs. Today in every 15 days, we are increasing by 5 lakhs. So the problem that existed before our grandparents were completely different. Our generation has to tackle this problem on a war footing. I am very glad that for once two lady Members from the Congress Benches also spoke of population control. What gives me particular pleasure is to see that at long last we have a man like Dr. Chandrasekhar as the Minister in charge of family planning. I only wish that a man like him had been in charge of family planning ten years ago. If that had been the case, we would not have been the

poor country that we are today faced with this calamity of hunger.

Every year, a country as large as ours must face the question of famine and floods in its stride. If you observe the food production trend in the country, it had reached a target of 90 million tonnes three years ago but it has dropped to 73 million tonnes this year. You will realise that a country as big as ours will always be faced with the question of famine. But in this period of four years during which our food production has dropped by close to 17 million tonnes, our population went up by another 40 million. If you observe the figures, in the years that have gone by when there used to be a famine year, even then nobody died. In those famine years, States with better food crops were able to supply food. You will notice that with reasonably good years, we still have famine.

I would like to make a forecast. If we do not check the population increase, we will have bumper crops all right but we will still have to face famine. The Minister of Food told us that by 1971, food self-sufficiency would be created in the country. Prime Minister Nehru told the same to us about 15 years ago, that by 1952 food self-sufficiency would be achieved. The Prime Minister failed for obvious reasons. I sincerely hope that Shri Jagjivan Ram, with whom I have had talks and who I know believes in family planning, will at least not make the same mistake his predecessors did.

Dependence of a country as large as India on America or any other country is a matter of very great shame to us. To go with a begging bowl to another country every year—why?—because we cannot keep our population in check is, I think, a matter of very great disgrace. I feel that if India is to take aid from any country for food, it must do so without any strings attached; and I for one am not prepared to accept that the US or any other country for that matter,

which gives us aid will give it without any strings attached. Strings attached there will be, they maybe visible or invisible. And for a self-respecting country with 50 crores of people, I think it is a matter of much concern and disgrace that we depend on other countries for our very food and very existence. A day will come when, if this type of increase in population goes on all over the world, there will be a food shortage in the whole globe, and President Johnson will be in the same position as we are in India today. I would like to know from our leaders as to from which source they will be getting their food then. Will they be getting from the moon or from Venus or Mars? And there can be nothing more horrible than for humanity to face the spectre of food shortage.

You may blame people for hoarding and all that, but let us look at it from a realistic point of view. If a family is faced with the spectre of no food, I think you can understand what its feelings can be. And I say we still have time; if, not only in India but all over the world, we plan today, the time would come when food self-sufficiency can be created all over the world, and the people throughout the world, whether in the iron curtain countries or the free world, can at least be entitled to a decent life.

I wonder how many people, how many Members of Parliament to be exact, have spoken on public platforms while addressing millions of people in this country during the last general elections, educating them about the population problems that exist before us. Some of us did. I tried that. I was told that if I were to speak on population control, I would be thrown out of Parliament, and I told the people of my constituency that I would be very happy to be thrown out of Parliament, but that I felt it my duty that the correct position should be placed before them. If 500 Members of Parliament were to exercise their privilege of speaking to millions of people on a

[Dr. Karni Singh]

public platform, they could reach the masses much quicker than your secretariat can. After all, a secretary or a doctor does not have the means to reach a million people at one public meeting. I hope that all of us today who are responsible citizens, in whose hands the future destiny of the country lies, will try at least to see that enough food is created for all of us and for generations to come.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel (Damoh): The suggestion is most welcome.

Dr. Karni Singh: As far as to food front is concerned, Mr. Jagjivan Ram spoke at length, and in a very enlightened speech, we heard it with much attention. I had also a half-hour discussion which was admitted, and subsequently disallowed, in which I wished to raise some points about food production. These were covered by other members. However, as far as the river valley projects are concerned, far greater emphasis has to be laid on them.

The Rajasthan Canal Project, which is going to irrigate 35 lakh acres in Rajasthan, and to cost Rs. 200 crores, will take approximately 15 years to be completed, and that project is being slowed down. Other similar projects are also being slowed down. I sincerely hope that the Minister of Irrigation and Power, whom I met this morning, and who is visiting Rajasthan tomorrow, will come back and present before the Government a composite scheme whereby the Rajasthan Canal Project and other projects of that type can be taken over by the Centre and completed expeditiously.

Coming back to a few more statistics, the Rajasthan Canal Project is going to irrigate 35 lakh acres. Taking 30 standard acres per family, it comes to one lakh families who can be settled on the projects. One lakh families at five persons per family is five lakhs of people, and we increase that much population approximately in two months. So, you realise the

immense problem that our country faces, and I for one feel sorry for Mr. Jagjivan Ram because he has one of the most difficult ministries to handle, and all I can say is that all of us from the opposition benches wish him the very best of luck.

Coming to the question of Rajasthan, as you know we in the opposition benches have vehemently opposed President's rule in Rajasthan, and we continue to do so. I feel that the Rajasthan people have been deprived of their democratic rights most unfortunately, and we only hope that the Central Government will not continue to make this a matter of prestige, but will give Rajasthan a democratic administration.

While many other members spoke on the subject, I felt that one point escaped everybody's attention, and that was with regard to the stage when the Governor had decided that he would give his verdict the next day, whether the Congress or the Opposition would be called. At that stage, Mr. Man Singh, a member of the Opposition, contacted the Governor in a deputation and he expressed the hope that the Governor's stand would be impartial. The Governor then lost his temper and said that he was in a frame of mind in which he was unable to take a decision and that the decision would be communicated to the people of Rajasthan 24 hours later. As we all expected, that decision had to go in favour of the Congress. If you appoint Governors who could not hold on to their shirts, who cannot control their temper, they are quite unfit to be heads of State. I would therefore request that in future traditions must be set in this country whereby Governors and Presidents must be no-party men. Think of a situation of a Congress Governor in a non-Congress State and look at the friction you will have. Let us take another example—non-Congress Governor in a non-Congress State; both of them will gang up against the Congress Centre. A situation like

this has to be forestalled. It is, therefore, important that Governors and Presidents must set healthy precedents in the country by being non-party men. Our Speaker, the other day took the first step in this direction which was applauded by everybody in this House when he resigned his Congress membership. I think that these steps should now become natural conventions in the country so far as the appointment of Governors is concerned.

They said that because there was firing in Rajasthan there was instability and that was why President was called upon to take over administration of that State. After the firing that took place in Calcutta, are they going to impose President's rule in West Bengal also? If not what justification have they got to keep Rajasthan in a prison like this? If their objective is that the present Governor who is sitting on a sense of prestige will retire soon and the new Governor whom they are appointing soon will give democratic rights when he assumes the position of the Governor, I think they must not stand on a false sense of prestige. The Government of India and the Congress Party in particular must see the writing on the wall. If the Congress Party which refused to form a Government in Rajasthan for whatever reasons is again asked to form the Government and if trouble starts in Rajasthan over which no human being can have any control, it would be the Congress Party to blame. I am an independent and I have my best friends in the Congress side and in the Opposition parties. Looking at things objectively, I feel that the whole thing is being shabbily handled. I only hope that corrections can be done before it is too late.

I would like to make a few remarks about the role of the Opposition. For once we in the Opposition have been returned with a larger majority strong enough to make our presence felt after the last three elections when I have had the honour to sit in this

House. We were then virtually non-existent; if at all there were small groups, splinter groups and we counted for nothing. Today the Opposition front that you see here is a powerful body. It has been able to give an alternative to the country. I agree—not an alternative in the shape of one single party—that has to emerge in course of time—but a united opposition front as in Rajasthan.

An hon. Member: Is it united?

Dr. Karni Singh: That they will do when the time comes to sit there. With U.P. gone and two-thirds of India out of the clutches of the Congress.... (An hon. Member: *Three fourths*)....all the better, the time is not far off when the Opposition at the Centre will be called upon to form the Government. I would like to make this observation today because I am independent and I can look at things objectively. Unless we in the Opposition are able to unite and give the country one composite homogenous unit, it is not going to be an easy question. We have people from the Communists to the Swatantra party, all shades of public thought. But it is possible that where the future of our country is concerned, all of us 240 Members can sacrifice a little and become one. In the present context when the country is faced with the problem of food and hunger, our political manifestos and isms are going to get us nowhere. It is the unity in the Opposition that can ultimately create a sense of discipline in the country, a sense of wellbeing in the country. I sincerely hope that my friends in the Opposition from all political parties will be able to give up their political squabbles and come together and become a homogenous united front because it is my feeling that Congress will not survive six months. I say that if it is a fashionable thing, that we should have a lady Prime Minister, because the Congress has set the pace, we will find a beautiful girl to be our Prime Minister too. Anybody can be a *de facto* Prime Minister; we

[Dr. Karni Singh]

will have a *de jure* Deputy Prime Minister also. (*Interruption*). But when the time comes for the Opposition to form the Government, there will be one challenge that will be thrown to us: Can we solve the food problem? Can we solve the unemployment problem? Can we give the Indian people a fuller life? If we cannot, then we will meet the same fate as the Congress is about to face. Therefore, I like to say—I should like to give a warning to my hon. friends here—because I also belong to the Opposition, although I do not want to be a Minister....

An hon. Member: Independent. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Karni Singh: I am a free-minded citizen. Now, let those who will share the responsibility of running this country better get cracking at it now, because the problems that this vast country holds out before us will have to be grappled by the Opposition, disunited as it is but united as it is also, as we find in our country today.

I would also request my friends in this House that we will now have to conduct ourselves in an entirely different way. Our whole objective has to be as to how to take over the Government; how to take over power by constitutional means, and for that, we will have to conduct ourselves in a dignified manner. We cannot introduce *subzi mandi* in Parliament, because a time comes when the country has to set such high standards that the rest of the world can look to India and say, "Here is the world's largest democracy, which knows how to run itself". If you have an Opposition Government or a Congress Government, it does not matter in the least, because we are all Indians; today you have the Congress; tomorrow, the Opposition, may be the Communist, but it is a safety valve that the nation wants for ventilating the grievances, and changes must come as time goes on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is one matter which concerns me this morning when my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye made a remark about some *badmash* or the other. (*Interruption*). While I will preface my statement by saying that I stand for solidarity in the Opposition, I still feel that when somebody goes off the track, it is our duty to correct ourselves. What I say this: whether it finds favour with the rest of the Members on my side of the House or not, I am not sure. But I have a feeling that every decent man believes in decent behaviour. And therefore, I asked the Lok Sabha Secretariat to supply me the dictionary which is compiled by Professor R. P. Pathak—not by Dr. Karni Singh—and therefore I imagine it must be authoritative, *Badmash* means "wicked, immoral, a man of bad character or a hooligan". Now, if we the Members of Parliament use such words, I wonder what is the taste left in the minds of those people who sit in the galleries and the rest of the world. Is it necessary? It is a fashionable thing, I know it is perfectly fashionable today to be rude to your superiors: that is a sign of leadership; but I do not succumb to that way of thinking. Is it necessary for Members of Parliament to use such words, when there are better words in the dictionary? Is it necessary for Mr. Madhu Limaye or anybody else to say that the next fellow is a *badmash*?

An hon. Member: *Badmashi*, (*Interruption*).

Dr. Karni Singh: *Badmashi*; what ever it may be. I have heard *nalaiqi* being used. Suppose, when my friend Shri Madhu Limaye, switches over to the Government Benches, I, as a Member of Parliament, were to ask him, "Sir, Mr. Madhu Limaye, may I meet you?", alternatively, I should say, "You *badmash*. I would like to see you". (*Interruption*).

I would like to know whether it is dignified, is correct. Shri Limaye this morning observed that the British

Parliament allows the word *badmash* in its translation. But why should we follow the British Parliament? Can't we evolve our own norms in the House here? After all, the British have their own standards; we have our own standards. So, I say that in our culture—whether it is Hindu, Muslim or any other culture in this country,—it is completely un-Indian to use such words. It is the tradition of every Indian to respect somebody who is older than you. I refer to every Minister on those Benches as "Sir", not because I respect them because of their knowledge—I doubt that—but I respect them because they occupy a certain position today, which Shri Madhu Limaye could also occupy too.

I will give you another example. The other day, I was speaking to some people from my constituency, for whom I had got a pass. I asked, "would you like to see Parliament"? They said, "Yes; we want to hear Mr. Limaye, one of the greatest speakers in the country". I got passes for them. After they had heard Mr. Limaye, I asked them about their opinion. They said, "If this is the standard of Parliament, we are glad we are not M.Ps."

Coming to the question of character assassination, I feel that this matter is now reaching a stage where all decent-minded Members of Parliament have to realise one thing: Are we going to indulge in character assassination—the Congress Party or the opposition—or are we going to draw a line where such things will not find their way into Parliament? Of late, I have been seeing that the only objective of some of us in the opposition is to indulge in character assassination and political vendetta. I have sat in this House for 15 years and I can say from my own experience that if the private lives of the Members of Parliament collectively were given to a research student for a thesis, it would be a best-seller in the country. None of us today is Buddha, the Second. We are all human beings. 500 men in the Lok

Sabha are the same as 500 men picked up from the street. Let us remember, people living in glass houses cannot afford to throw stones at others. We all have our human failings. Let us be charitable. Let us not carry political vendetta to the extent of this sort of character assassination.

Take the question of the General's book *Untold Story*. I believe there is a Prime Minister's ex-Secretary who is also meeting the opposition Members and giving them fancy stories about fur coats, necklaces and what not. This is a double-edged sword. A time will come when we will switch over there and these same people will blackmail us too! The question is, are we as responsible citizens of this country going to encourage this type of political blackmail or are we as decent-minded citizens going to put an end to it? That is the point we Members of Parliament have to answer. I sincerely hope the answer will be that bribery, corruption and blackmail have to be put an end to. If there is something wrong, put the Government on the mat, but don't indulge in political vendetta or political blackmail of a nature which makes every decent-minded citizen feel ashamed of himself.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I thank you for the time you gave me. I sincerely hope that whoever rules this country—the Congress or the opposition—they will be able to solve the problems before us, viz., poverty, hunger and rising prices.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, ever since I came to this House, I tried to understand the attitudes and views of the hon. members of this House. For the first time I have heard some saner views and the feelings which ought to be expressed throughout the country. I must thank the hon. member, Dr. Karni Singh, for expressing the views which were uppermost in the mind of every member of this House. Two things

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

are oppressing the minds of both the treasury benches and the opposition. When the DMK Government took the oath of office in Madras, the Governor spoke out the mind of the DMK Government. He said:

"In the light of the situation emerging after the fourth general elections, there was need to underline the federal character of the Indian Constitution and restore the States to the position originally visualised for them under the Constitution. The States can no longer be passive spectators in the process of formulation and implementation of plans, but should play a more active part."

This was the view expressed on behalf of the DMK Government in Madras. I have been hearing the views of the hon. Members of this House. They have been playing on the same theme that the Congress Party has been defeated and that the Congress Party must read the writing on the wall. They go to the extent of saying, and they have been harbouring that view for a long time, that they would like to come and occupy the Treasury Benches here. Nobody would hamper them, nobody would come in their way if they are to work within the framework of democracy, within the Constitution which we have accepted.

I do not know whether hon. Members of the Opposition have realised the fact that the Government is more alive to the present situation and the circumstances and conditions which have arisen after the fourth general elections? I am simply referring, for consideration of the hon. Members as to what the President has said in his Address. On page 1 of the Address he says:

"For the first time since Independence, Governments of political complexions different from that of the Government at the Centre have been formed in several

States. In a federal democratic polity, this is to be expected. Our Constitution has provisions defining and regulating the relationship between the Union and the States and their mutual obligations."

Sir, this fact has been overlooked, forgotten, perhaps may not have been understood by the Opposition at all. How long and to what extent will they ignore the constitutional position and hanker after and argue both in this House and outside of it that there ought to be good relationship between the States which are ruled by non-Congress parties and the Government in power here at the Centre? Unless they are to understand the political significance of their own position which emerge after the fourth general elections, I am afraid that they will not be able to work out the democratic form which we have accepted and the Constitution to which we are wedded.

The Constitution has found out all sorts of devices to bring about co-ordination, understanding and co-operation between those States which would be ruled by non-Congress parties and the Centre, which Centre is bound to bring about co-ordination and co-operation. Therefore, two things have been weighing and agitating in our minds: how to bring co-operation in federal policy and how to find out some sort of a national consensus. If the Opposition is not prepared to understand the constitutional position and the principles underlying the Federal policy, how could there be a factor found out for the purpose of smooth working of the democratic machinery in this country. Those parties who are not prepared to understand the constitutional provisions, how can they find out and work out a national consensus?

Federation is a manifestation of the diverse factors which are the ruling passions of the life of this country or the people of this country. It is a manifestation which is reflected in our

federal constitution. If that is a fact, are we not prepared to understand as to what devices are found in the Constitution in order to satisfy those diverse forces or diverse factors—physical or tangible and psychological and sociological—to bring about amalgamation, reconciliation, understanding, co-ordination or co-operation. What is the device that has been envisaged in the Constitution? We, the party to which I now belong have been following both the constitutional devices and the conventional devices for the purpose of smooth working of the constitutional machinery. The constitutional machinery which has been envisaged in the Constitution is the division of power. In fact, we have accepted under the Constitution two devices, two theories. One theory is the division of powers. Why is it that we have accepted the theory of division of powers? We have accepted the theory of division of powers for the purpose of satisfying the needs, ambitions and desires of the people, psychological and sociological.

Along with the theory of division of powers, under the very Constitution we have accepted what is known as the theory of nexus, to bring about the co-operation between the States and the Centre on the one hand and States inter se on the other. This theory of nexus reflected the need and a necessity of national integrity, the necessity for bringing about social unity and, at the same time, for the purpose of bringing about economic development and progress of the country.

Under that Constitution we have accepted what is known as Directive Principles. The Directive Principles of the State policy have assigned the powers and functions both at the Central and State levels. The Directive Principles have enjoined on the States to bring about a change in the society in a manner whereby the principles enunciated in the preamble of the Constitution, namely, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity could be translated to build the new Indian society

which we would like to develop or build.

Therefore, as I said in the beginning, we have accepted the theory of nexus and we have also accepted, along with the constitutional theory of nexus, the conventional theory and, so, we have been working out this conventional theory which is actually worked through the National Development Council and the Planning Commission. I am not dealing with that problem because the time at my disposal will not permit me to deal with them elaborately. The constitutional theory of nexus in the first place deals with political nexus. Political nexus is reflected in Part XIV of the Constitution, articles 325 to 326. Then, again, there is Part XVII of the Constitution, articles 352, 353 and 356 dealing with political nexus. How to maintain national integrity, political life, political future of the country as a whole, is the question dealt with under these two chapters of the Constitution. Also, there is a legislative nexus engrafted, enshrined in the Constitution. My hon. friends have made so much of the Rajasthan episode. Without understanding the legislative nexus they have been, time and again, criticising the party in power. What I would like to urge upon the opposition is to understand as to how this nexus of legislation has been brought about. Also, there is financial or economic nexus envisaged enshrined and engrafted in the Constitution; that is, Part XII, article 280 and others.

17 hrs.

I do not want to deal with all the parts, chapters or nexuses—political, social, economic—devised in the Constitution but I would like certainly to ask the Opposition one question, a very pertinent question. The Swatantras, who are in the new wedlock with the Opposition, the newly wedded wife....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: They have left you.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: They were never with us.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Divorced.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Never divorced. My hon. friend, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav does not know the history as to whether they were with us.

Anyway, now they are working as a united front. Are they prepared to find out a national consensus, an ideological understanding or unity? Dr. Karni Singh had said that they would like to follow a pragmatic philosophy or policy so that there could be an Opposition which could take the place on the Treasury Benches. I would like to ask them whether they can speak with one voice as regards their philosophy and programme.

Shri Pashabhai Patel (Baroda): Do you speak with one voice?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I do and I intend to do.

Shri Pashabhai Patel: What about Uttar Pradesh?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I talk on behalf of the party and myself. I talk on behalf of persons who are of my persuasion. I am speaking on their behalf.

I wanted to ask them that, not because out of curiosity, but because I had heard the speech of one of the leaders from the Opposition who said, "Let there be friendship with China."

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: There should be. There should be friendly relationship between neighbouring States. But is there any ideological nearness or understanding between us and China? There is difference between the ideology which we had accepted in the month of November 1949 and the ide-

ology which the Chinese people accepted in the month of November 1949. I need not tell this House that on the 26th November, 1949, when we accepted the Constitution we accepted democracy both as a way of life and as a form of government; whereas in that very month and year the Chinese accepted dictatorship as a form of government and way of life for the people.

The second point on which there is a difference is that they have different attitudes; they have different history. They are expansionists; we are not expansionists. We are for peaceful co-existence which philosophy has been ruling the passions of the day of our country.

One last point and I have done. The President's Address has said that the gulf between the rich nations and the poor nations is widening. I am sorry to reflect that no note has been taken of the fact that the gulf between the rich and the poor is also widening in this country. The backward classes of this country have not been able to get a proper share or dispensation or a fair deal, use any word you like. That has not been expressed, enunciated or even reflected in the Address of the President. My hon. friends of the Opposition may not be knowing this that we have joined the Congress—we means the weaker sections of this country, the downtrodden masses of this country—not for getting ourselves elected or for coming into power but to maintain the democratic form of government at all costs in this country. I am certain—I have my own apprehensions—that there will be a great battle for the retention and preservation of democracy in the country. Looking at some of the Members of the Opposition, I find that they speak with different voices and with dissimilar tendencies. Therefore, the doubt arises as to what extent they will be able to maintain democracy in this country. On our part, we are here determined to maintain demo-

cracy both as a form of Government and the way of life.

***Shri A. Sreedharan** (Badagara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the first time in my life that I rise to speak in this sovereign and august House which is the highest forum of our democracy. The fact that I am able to speak here in my mother tongue—Malayalam—gives me indeed a great sense of satisfaction.

The President's Address is at a time when the country is virtually facing a multiplicity of problems. He specially emphasized in his speech on two or three important aspects. He spoke about the unity of the country. But he has not said anything about how to strengthen the iron chain of unity.

India represents varieties of cultures and languages. In the Indian Constitution it is said that every citizen of this country has an opportunity to express his opinion freely. As a citizen of Kerala I have got today that opportunity to speak in this temple of democracy. But if I speak in my mother-tongue, what arrangement has the Government done to make me understood to other representatives coming from other States? There is a device installed here for simultaneous interpretation. But that covers only two languages. Government have not done anything to put that machinery into more effective use so as to include other languages as well. I protest against that. These are all ancient languages. Tamil, for instance, is one of the oldest languages in the world. If Government do not bring these languages. Tamil, for instance, is one of the oldest languages in the world. If Government do not bring these languages closer to one another, the unity of the country is bound to be affected. This lesson you might profitably learn from the experiences of other countries. This is one thing to which I want to draw the Government's attention.

Then, the President mentioned about the last general election. What happened in the general election? Congress Governments in many States were thrown out of power. I know for a fact that in my constituency Congress leaders and their expenses of the Congress Party were met by capitalists. I am going to produce evidence to this effect before you.

Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, toured my constituency at the time of election. On that occasion the Mandal Congress Committee President got a notice printed. On one side of that notice, this responsible man, the President got a notice printed. On one side of that notice, this responsible man, the President of the Mandal Congress Committee, said: **PRIME MINISTER MRS GANDHI IN KUILANY—GRAND RECEPTION AT 12 NOON ON 14-1-1967 AT THE HIGH SCHOOL MAIDAN.** On the reverse side there was an advertisement about the Kozhikode Yogi Beedi Company. Are not Congress leaders ashamed of publishing such notices? I am ashamed of it. We have great respect for the Prime Minister, though now—after coming here—I know that no capacity is required to be the Prime Minister. But we have respect for that office because in our country that is the highest office an elected representative in the Parliament can hold. But the Congress leaders insulted even that office and they had no hesitation whatsoever in doing so.

So, at the Mandal level your association is with Kozhikode Beedi Company.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know to what document he is referring? I want to know whether there is anything objectionable.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: He is producing a pamphlet notifying that the Prime Minister was to speak at a meeting which was arranged by the

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

Mandal Congress Committee. On the reverse of the notice, a Beedi advertisement was printed. We are giving importance to the Prime Minister as such, but this is how the Congress is degrading the position of the Prime Minister.

Shri A. Sreedharan*: The money for printing this notice was paid by the Yogi Beedi Company. I have got the Bill number with me. The Bill No. is 264 and it was printed on 11.1.1967. Nobody can dispute that point.

At the Provincial level you have got the KPCC-Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. But that is known as Kolanjeri Palleppalli Chackopillai Company which is getting Central Government contracts. When the AICC was in session, it was in the backyard of their house that the office of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee was housed. So, at the Mandal level your association is with the Kozhikode Yogi Beedi Company. At the provincial level your dealings are with Kolanjeri Palleppalli Chackopillai Company and at the Central level you are hobnobbing with the seventy-five monopolists of this country. This is the danger that one sees at the time of general election.

The President, then, emphasized on the federal from of our Constitution, because in different States there are Governments formed by non-Congress Parties. My State, Kerala, had established even earlier the possibility of having a Government run by a non-Congress Party. Ours was in that sense a pilot project. When the President spoke about the federal shape of our Constitution, my mind went to Rajasthan. I do not want to go into that matter in detail because very eloquent speeches have already been made on that subject. When they referred to the fact that the people of Rajasthan organised demonstrations against the Presidential rule, that angered our Congress friends here. They alleged

that the Opposition Parties were taking the issue to the streets. I would, in his connection, take your mind back to what happened in Kerala in 1958. There was then a Legislative Assembly with a majority party and a Government formed by that Party. What did you do then. The then Congress President is today the Prime Minister. She exhorted the people of Kerala to topple down that Government. Your present Law Minister, Mr Panampilli Govinda Menon had also a hand in that. He too advised the people to remove that Ministry from power. Today when the people of Rajasthan are fighting against the injustice done to them, Congress leaders are angry. You should hang your heads in shame over what you did in Kerala in 1958. Is this the federal relationship that you are going to establish in this country?

The Law Minister, Mr Govinda Menon, the other day addressed a lawyers' Conference. There he characterised certain actions of the non-Congress Governments in the States as a hoax. Yes, he made use of that word. I shall read the relevant newspaper report appeared in The Patriot:

Mr Menon described as a big hoax played on the public the recent declaration by Ministers of certain States with non-Congress Governments that they would serve on a token salary of Re. 1/- He said that the morality of public life must be such that the charity which the right hand gives should not be known to the left.

The Law Minister, thus, openly insulted all the non-Congress Ministries. Is this morality? In that case, do not speak to us about your morality. Instead of the left hand not knowing what you give with your right hand, you seem to follow the principle under which the left hand will not know what your right hand receives.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

I feel that there should be a permanent instrument of instructions governing the conduct and behaviour of the Central Government whenever there are State Governments formed by Parties other than the one in power at the Centre. I do not believe that the Central Government will be just or fair to such State Governments. Still they are going ahead because they know that the strength of the people is behind them.

India is today faced with the problems of unemployment and poverty. I come from a State where these problems are in a very acute form. Several Members placed their local problems before this August House. Let me now place a few of Kerala's problems before the House.

How is it that whenever there is a cut in the allocation of any Plan, the projects of Kerala become the first casualty? That is what happened to the Second Shipyard. We were told by the previous Chief Minister, Mr. R. Sankar, that he was bringing the Second Shipyard to Kerala. Your Law Minister, Mr. Govinda Menon, said that he was bringing it. Mr. A. M. Thomas said that he was bringing it. It is for you in this House to decide as to who among them said the truth.

When we say that we should have the Second Shipyard in Cochin, when we say that our Idikki project should be executed speedily, when we say that the phyto-chemical project should not be snatched away from us, do not think that we are begging for your favour or your mercy. These are our rights and all that we demand is that justice be done to Kerala.

The population of Kerala represents only 4 per cent of this country's population. But we earn 16 per cent of the country's foreign exchange. We produce 98 per cent of the pepper produced by the country as a whole; we produce 78 per cent of the coconuts; we produce 56 per cent of India's cardamom production; we produce

10 per cent of India's coffee yield, and almost cent per cent. of India's cochi industry is in our hands. We are thus earning lot of foreign exchange.

Speaking about my own constituency, the Planning Commission has decided to cancel some of the projects. The Vythiri-Saravana road is one such instance.

For twenty years the Congress has ruled this country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. It is the Congress which has widened the gap between the minimum and maximum income of the people. It is the Congress which has murdered democracy in some States. The Government at the centre run by such a Party is bound to collapse soon like a house of cards.

श्री राम कृष्ण (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण के जरिये जितनी भी देश की इम्पोर्टेड प्राब्लेम्स हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से रोशनी डाली है। सब से बड़ा सवाल इस वक्त हमारे देश के सामने फूड और प्राइसेज का है। यह सवाल एक ऐसी शक्ल अख्तियार बर गया है कि अगर यह फूड का सवाल हल नहीं होता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। इस बारे में मैंने जितनी हमारी अपोजीशन बन्चेज हैं, खास तौर पर श्री ए० के० गोपालन और प्रो० हीरेन मुकर्जी और जितने भी लेफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज के मेम्बरान हैं, उन के भाषणों को बड़े गौर से सुना है। मैं महाराज करणी सिंह को, जिन्होंने एक रिस्पासिबल और रिस्पासिव अपोजीशन के मेम्बर के तौर पर कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेरन्स दिये हैं, उन के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कई उन दोस्तों ने, जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया, बहुत कुछ हमारे इस चीजे चुनाव के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन वह इस बात को भूल गये हैं कि वह जिस ब्राइडियो-लोजी को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, शायद इस दुनिया के अन्दर वही एक वाहिद ब्राइडियो-लोजी है, वाहिद मल्क है, जिसने आजाद

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

होने के बाद 19 साल तक कोई चुनाव नहीं कराये। 1 नवम्बर, 1917 में रशिया ज़ार के चंगुल से आज़ाद हुआ, लेकिन 19 साल तक वहाँ पर कोई चुनाव नहीं हुए थे। हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में यह पहला मौका था और हिन्दुस्तान की इस रूलिंग पार्टी को, इस कांग्रेस पार्टी को यह फ़ख्र हासिल है कि उस ने बावजूद तमाम मुश्किलात के, उन का मुकाबला करते हुये पिछले 19 सालों में चार जनरल एलेक्शन कराये।

सिर्फ़ यही बात नहीं है कि खुराक के सवाल पर ही इस रूलिंग पार्टी के ऊपर भटके किये गये हैं। लेकिन मैं उन बेंचज से, ख़ाम तौर पर कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नवम्बर 1917 से लेकर 1928 तक के 11 सालों का जो रशिया का इतिहास है, जहाँ पर कि 82 परसेंट के करीब ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स ज़मीन की काश्त करते थे, आर्मी पर कंट्रोल था, सारी मशीनरी पर कंट्रोल था, दूसरी कोई पार्टी नहीं थी—मैं अपनी तरफ से कोई यह बातें नहीं कर रहा हूँ, यह फैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स की बात है—1917 से लेकर 1928 तक कई लाख आदमी उस रूस के अन्दर स्टार्वेशन के शिकार हुए हैं। उस वक्त बावजूद लीग ऑफ नेशन्स के एम्बार्गो लाने के प्रेजिडेंट विल्सन ने कई हजार जहाज़ अनाज से लदे रशिया की तरफ भेजे थे। लेकिन आज उनको याद नहीं आता है कि दुनिया के तमाम देशों के अन्दर आज़ाद होने के बाद एक ट्रान्जिशनल पीरियड आता है, और उस में इस तरह के हालात होते हैं। उन्हें इस बात को कतई नहीं भूलना चाहिये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ तक चौथे जनरल नैक्शन का ताल्लुक है, उसने एक शाक ट्रीटमेंट दिया है। रूलिंग पार्टी को भी

शाक ट्रीटमेंट मिला है और दूसरी तरफ के लोगों को भी मिला है। लेकिन इस चुनाव में कुछ बातें हमारे सामने स्टेट्स में साफ़ हुईं। एक तो यह कि अब देश के जितने मसले हैं, जितनी उसकी प्राब्लेम्स हैं मोहल्लों और गलियों में लड़ाई लड़ कर नहीं बल्कि बैलट बॉक्स के जरिये, उन को हल करना होगा।

अपोजिशन वाले बार बार हमारी तरफ इशारा करते हैं कि इस बडिक्ट को समझें। हम इसको पूरी तरह से जानते हैं, उससे नावाक़िफ़ नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस वोट ने यह भी बडिक्ट दिया है कि जहाँ तक देश के तमाम सवालों का ताल्लुक है यह बायोलेंस के जरिये सैंवाटेज के जरिये, अकाल या कहन का नारा लगाने के जरिये मोहल्लों और गलियों के अन्दर लड़ाई लड़ने के जरिये हल नहीं होंगे। यह सवाल हल हो सकते हैं रैशनल अप्रोच से। एक दूसरे को समझने से, आज देश के अन्दर यह हालत आ गई है।

अभी मैंने कहा कि देश के सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल इस वक्त खुराक का है। बावजूद इस बात के कि इस देश के अन्दर अपोजिशन को कुछ जगहों में कामयाबी मिली है, उनकी भी गवर्नमेंट आई हैं जहाँ जहाँ अपोजिशन ने अपनी गवर्नमेंट बनाई है, दो सूबों को छोड़ कर, सब जगह दुनिया को एक नया तज़ुर्बा दे रही हैं और वह नया तज़ुर्बा यह है कि कहीं की ईट और कहीं का रोड़ा भानुमती का कुनबा जोड़ा। वह लोग तेरह घोड़ों की गाड़ी चलाने जा रहे हैं। मालूम नहीं कहां बह दूटती है। मालूम पड़ता है कि वह सब दीपक को बुझा देंगे और बराती और हथोड़ा एक दूसरे को खरम कर देंगे।

एक सामाजिक सबस्थ : बैलों की बात कीजिये, आप घोड़ों की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृष्ण : नया तज़ुर्बा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हुआ है। मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि

इस देश के अन्दर दो प्रांत ऐसे हैं मद्रास और केरल, जहां टू पार्टी सिस्टम बनने जा रहा है, जिस की तरफ हम सब जाना चाहते हैं। बाकी जगहों पर जो कुछ है वह देश के सामने एक चैलेन्ज है। इस चैलेन्ज को हम किस तरह से मंजूर करते हैं यह देखने की बात है। सब से बड़ा सवाल देश के अन्दर खुराक जो भी अपोजीशन मेम्बर्स बोले हैं, बल्कि अपोजीशन का ही सवाल नहीं है, जो भाई भी बोले हैं, जहां नान-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स बनी हैं और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स भी सबने नें सेन्टर को कोसा है और सेन्टर से कहा है कि वहां से हमको खुराक मिलनी चाहिये। स्टेट्स को सन्मिडाइज करना चाहिये। फूड ऐंड एग्रिकल्चर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है लेकिन जहां तक इस का मामला है सेन्टर को पूरी तरह से स्टेट्स को खुराक मुहैया करना चाहिये। इस की बात देखिये कि स्टेट्स जितना प्रोक्योर करती है उसके अलावा बाहर से इम्पोर्ट होता है पी० एल० 480 पर यहां हमला होता है। लेकिन हालत यह है कि पिछले एक साल के अन्दर 11.4 मिलियन टन मारी खुराक देश के अन्दर भेजी गई और उसमें से 10.4 मिलियन टन खुराक इम्पोर्ट हुई है चाहे वह पी० एल० 480 से आई हो चाहे कैनाडा से आया हो चाहे रशिया से चाहे न्यूजीलैंड से आया हो। आज देश की हालत यह है कि कोई भी प्रोक्योरमेंट की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता है। इस तरह से कैसे बात बनेगी? 16 नवम्बर, 1966 को हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मिटिंग हुई और युनैनिमसली फैसला किया गया। युनैनिमसली फैसला यह हुआ कि अगले चार सालों के अन्दर 1 करोड़ 25 लाख टन अनाज प्रोक्योर किया जायेगा। लेकिन वह 16 नवम्बर से लेकर आज तक नहीं हुआ। जहां तक बंगाल का ताल्लुक है जहां वहां 4.5 लाख टन राइस प्रोक्योर होना था सिर्फ 10 हजार टन प्रोक्योर हुआ है। मैं दूसरी स्टेट्स की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन अगर यही हालत है तो बात कैसे बनेगी?

पिछले दस सालों में हमारे देश के अन्दर 1800 करोड़ रुपये का अनाज मंगाया गया है, जिसमें से 1300 करोड़ रुपये का पी० एल 480 के मातहत आ रहा है और 50 लाख रु० का अनाज रोजाना लेकर एक जहाज आ रहा है। जब खुराक का यह हाल है तो पता नहीं इस देश को किस तरफ हम ले जाना चाहते हैं। आज हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या है इस की तरफ भी हमें देखना होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण के अन्दर इस देश की एकानिमी की तरफ और दूसरी बातों की तरफ भी तबज्जह दिखाई है। हम सब चीजों को देखें कि हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या है और कहाँ वह पहुँच गई है और उसका सुधार करें। इसका सुधार करना केवल रूलिंग पार्टी का ही कर्त्तव्य नहीं है उसका ही फर्ज नहीं है सब का है, विरोधी दलों का भी है। सारे देश के प्रतिनिधि यहां आए हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी हालत यह हो गई है कि हम फैसिज्म की तरफ से जाने लग गये हैं। अपोजीशन पार्टीज रूलिंग पार्टी को कोसती हैं और रूलिंग पार्टी अपोजीशन के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाती है, पार्लिटिशियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को कोसते हैं और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर पार्लिटिशियन को कोसते हैं। यह एक अजीब तरह का सर्कल बन गया है। फैसिज्म की ओर बातें हैं उनको हमें छोड़ना होगा, एक दूसरे पर इल्जाम लगाने से हमको बचना होगा, देश के सामने जो स्थिति है वह गम्भीर स्थिति है। इसका हमें नैशनल लेवल के ऊपर सामना करना होगा, इसको नैशनल लेवल पर साल्व करना होगा। फैसिज्म की स्पिरिट जो देश में है, इसको अपना कर हम समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो देश के सामने प्राबलैम्स हैं उन्हें हमें फेस करना होगा। हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि देश के अन्दर जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं वे एक दूसरे को बदनाम करके आगे आना चाहती हैं। काम करके आगे नहीं आना चाहती हैं। इस स्पिरिट को हमको खत्म करना होगा, इस स्पिरिट को पीछे ले जाना होगा। एक नई भावना हमें अपने अन्दर पैदा करनी

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

होगी। अगर हमने इस देश के सबालों को हल करना है इस देश को सुरक्षित रखना है तो हमें इस दृष्टिकोण को ध्यानाना होगा।

हमने कहा है कि हम 1970-71 तक खुराक के मामले में अपने आपको सैल्फ सफिशेंट बना लेंगे और 1975-76 तक इस देश को हर तरह से सैल्फ-रिलायेंट बना लेंगे, अपनी इकोनोमी को सैल्फ-रिलायेंट कर लेंगे। अगर हम यह सब करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इसके लिये कड़ी मेहनत करनी होगी। हमें अपनी जो जिम्मेदारियां हैं उनको सम्भालना होगा, हमें देश को सम्भालना होगा। देश की हालत इस वक्त क्या है? हमारे देश की हालत यह है कि पिछले तीन प्लाज में हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद से इस वक्त तक 21000 करोड़ रुपये सारे देश के अन्दर हम ने इन्वैस्ट किये हैं जिस में से साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारी एग्रिकल्चर के ऊपर इन्वैस्ट हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हालत यह है कि जहां हमने अंदाजा लगाया था कि तीसरे प्लान के अन्दर हमारी 90 या 92 मिलियन टन खुराक पैदा होगी वहां वह केवल 76 मिलियन टन ही पैदा हुई है। इसके अलावा इन पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर हमारी इकोनोमी को बड़ा जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है। 36.8 परसेंट हमारी प्राइसिस बढ़ी हैं। जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ का ताल्लुक है उस में 33 और 36 परसेंट की कमी आई है। डिबैल्युएशन के बाद तो हमारी सारी की सारी इकोनोमी को जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है, बहुत जबर्दस्त उस पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। पिछले चार साल के अन्दर मनी सङ्कलन कोई बारह परसेंट के करीब बढ़ा है। इसके साथ साथ इनफ्लेशन दस परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी है। इन सब का हमें बहादुरों के साथ मुकाबला करना होगा। इसमें वलिंग पार्टी को अपना पार्ट प्ले करना होगा, अपोजीशन को अपना पार्ट प्ले करना होगा।

जहां तक खुराक का ताल्लुक है मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं जो मागूस हैं। मे : यह निश्चित मत है कि जो हमारा टारगेट है उसको हम अचीव कर सकते हैं। बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारी पैदावार घटी है मैं मागूस नहीं हूं। हमने बारह करोड़ पचास लाख टन पैदावार का लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमको इस टारगेट को बढ़ा कर तेरह चौदह करोड़ टन करना होगा क्योंकि छः करोड़ के करीब हमारी आबादी बढ़ जायगी। मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि हम इतनी पैदावार कर सकते हैं। इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जो तरीके पैदावार बढ़ाने के हैं उनका हम पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल करें। इसके लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम इसको अनुभव करें कि ह्यूमन फैक्टर बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट पार्ट प्ले करते हैं। फर्टिलाइजर बहुत अहम रोल अदा करता है। हाईब्रिड इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स को अपना पार्ट प्ले करना है। इम्प्लेमेंट्स को अपना पार्ट प्ले करना है। जहां तक खाद का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि 1970-71 तक देश सैल्फ सफिशेंट खुराक के मामले में हो जाये तो जितनी 1950 के अन्दर सारे देश में खाद की खपत हुई थी उससे अस्सी गुना ज्यादा खाद आपको मंगाना पड़ेगा। अगर ये सब कुछ हम अगले चार सालों में नहीं कर पाये तो यह जो प्लान है, आपका यह जो टारगेट है यह घरा का घरा रह जायेगा, यह मसला हल नहीं होगा बल्कि और भी एक्यूट फॉर्म में हमारे सामने आ जाया होगा।

पिछले दिनों यू० एन० की एक टीम ने दुनिया के जो डिबेलिपिंग कंट्रीज हैं उनका दौरा किया था और 26 मुल्कों की एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को पूरी तरह से स्टडी किया था। उसका कहना यह है कि जहां तक भारत का ताल्लुक है इसने पिछले पन्द्रह

सालों के अन्दर कोई तीन प्वाइंट के करीब एग्रिकल्चर की सालाना वृद्धि की है और अगर 3.36 तक प्रोग्रेस हो जाती तो भारत खाद्यान्नों के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशियेंट हो जाता। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उसकी तरफ जाना होगा और सैल्फ सफिशियेंट बनना होगा। उसके लिये सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि हमें कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। इस पर मैं विशेष जोर देना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि जितनी हिन्दुस्तान की एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जितनी अमरीका की हैं, जितनी फारेन की एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उन्होंने सारी तहकीकात करके अ एग्जनिफ फार्मर्स की प्रोडक्शन को देखकर कं पूरी जानकारी देते हुए कहा था कि 45 परसेंट के करीब फार्मर्स की आउटपुट बढ़ सकती है अगर पूरी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर खेत को दे दिया जाए। साथ ही 27 परसेंट के करीब पैदावार बढ़ सकती है अगर इरिगेशन का पानी सारे खेत को दिया जा सके। तेरह परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ सकती है अगर हम इम्प्रूव्ड सीड किसानों को दें। दस परसेंट के करीब पैदावार बढ़ सकती है डबल क्रापिंग के जरिये और नौ परसेंट लैंड रिक्लेमेशन के जरिये। जहाँ तक पैस्टीसाइड्स का ताल्लुक है इंसैक्टीसाइड्स का ताल्लुक है जितने भी दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े देश हैं वहाँ इनका उपयोग होता है और बड़े-बड़े देशों में ही नहीं बल्कि छोटे-छोटे देश भी जैसे नीदरलैंड हैं, डैनमार्क है, वहाँ भी इनका उपयोग होता है। डैनमार्क का रकबा अर्नाइंडाइड पंजाब के और वर्तमान हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़े जितना होगा लेकिन इतना छोटा देश होते हुए भी डैनमार्क आज दुनिया को मक्खन, पनीर आदि सप्लाई कर रहा है और दुनिया की मार्किट के बाये हिस्से को उसने कैप्चर किया हुआ है। इसकी क्या वजह है? इसकी वजह यह है कि उसने इन सब चीजों का इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं सीड और इंसैक्टीसाइड्स की बात कर रहा हूँ। इंसैक्टीसाइड्स के इस्तेमाल से दस

पन्द्रह परसेंट हमारी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। पिछले साल इन्होंने कहा था कि सारे देश के अन्दर कोई नौ लाख एकड़ जमीन में वैक्यू प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कपास की पैदावार होगी। लेकिन उस के लिये न तो ये फर्टिलाइजर दे पाये और न ही सप्रेइंग के लिये हैलीकोप्टर दे पाये। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सिर्फ 6 लाख एकड़ के अन्दर ही रुई की काश्त हो पाई। अब अमरीका हम पर दबाव डाल रहा है कि काटन का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है इसकी काश्त को हम कम करें। हमारे देश की हालत क्या है? हमारे पास सिर्फ पचास के करीब हैलीकोप्टर हैं जब कि सीरिया जैसे एक छोटे से देश के पास पांच सौ के करीब हैलीकोप्टर हैं जो सप्रेइंग करते हैं। काटन के ऊपर करते हैं, गेहूँ के ऊपर करते हैं। अगर इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमने प्रोग्राम बनाया और पूरी तरह से इसको इम्प्लेमेंट किया तो 1970-71 तक हम सैल्फ सफिशियेंट हो सकते हैं। 1971 तक अभी चार साल बाकी हैं। हमें फैसला करना होगा कि हमें कितनी खाद की जरूरत है, कितनी सप्रेइंग की जरूरत है, कितने इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स की जरूरत है और अपनी जरूरतों का अंदाजा लगा कर हमें इन चीजों का बन्दो-बस्त करना होगा। हमारे देश की हालत आज यह है कि हमारे पास स्टोरेज का भी कोई इंतजाम नहीं है जहाँ हम अनाज को रख सकें। मुझे इसका जाती तजुर्बा है जब मैं पंजाब गवर्नमेंट में था।

आप इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स की बात करने हैं। किसानों को इसको देने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन कब ये दिये जाते हैं, इसको आप देखें। रबी क्राप का जो सोईंग होता है वह अक्टूबर नवम्बर में होता है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि सितम्बर के आखिर में और अक्टूबर के पहले हफ्ते में मध्य प्रदेश बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट्स को सोईंग के लिए रीज उधार दिया जा रहा था अब आप अंदाजा लगायें कि बड़े सीड कब किसानों को पहुँचा होगा। उसको

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

कब किसानों के भ्रन्दर बांटा जा सकता था। अगर आप सीरियस हैं—यकीनन आप सीरियस हैं, इस सवाल को हल करने के लिए—। पहली बात आपको यह करनी होगी कि सोइंग से पहले पहले सारे के सारे जो मीज हैं वे किसानों को मुहैया हो जायें और काफी पहले मुहैया हो जाएं। साथ साथ जहां तक बिहार का ताल्लुक है राजस्थान का ताल्लुक है, मध्य प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, उत्तर प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है या किसी दूसरी स्टेट का ताल्लुक है, आपको पता लगाना होगा कि कितना बीज आपको चाहिये और उस बीज को मुहैया करने के लिए आपको पंजाब और हरियाणा को कहना चाहिए ताकि गवर्नमेंट टू गवर्नमेंट बीज खरीदा जा सके और समय पर उसका वितरण किसानों में किया जा सके। इसके साथ-साथ आपको फैसला करना होगा कि सारे रिजन के भ्रन्दर कितना आप गेहूं चाहते हैं पैदा हो, कितना चावल चाहते हैं पैदा हो। इस सब की तैयारी अगर पूरी तरह से चले तो मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जहां तक पंजाब और हरियाणा का ताल्लुक है, और इन दो स्टेट्स को जिन-जिन चीजों की जरूरत है अगर वे दे दी जायें तो ये दो स्टेट्स तीन डिफिसिट स्टेट्स की पूरी तरह से कमी को पूरा कर सकती हैं, चावल के लिहाज से, बाजरे के लिहाज से, मक्के के लिहाज से, बीज के लिहाज से, मैं आपको अपना तजुर्बा बताता हूं। 1964-65 में जब प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह तय किया था कि सारे देश के भ्रन्दर पांच परसेंट करीब खुराक बढ़ाई जाए तब मैंने एक साल के भ्रन्दर ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को इंसेंटिव दे कर 21 परसेंट यहां की ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्स को बढ़ावाया था। मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि किसान की आवश्यकता की जो चीजें हैं अगर उनको उसकी आवश्यकताओं के मुताबिक दे दिया जाए तो इस देश की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस देश में क्रान्ति आ सकती है, हम इस

देश में सेल्फ-रेलायंस की तरफ जा सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि ये कदम उठाये जायेंगे या नहीं। जहां तक फ़र्टिलाइजर का ताल्लुक है, चाईना ने भगले तीन, चार सालों के लिए जिस जिस मुल्क में फ़र्टिलाइजर पैदा होता है, वहां सारे आईर दे रखे हैं, वहां क्रेडिट दे रखा है, लेकिन हमारे यहां हालत यह है कि बजट पास होगा और उसके बाद हम अपनी कार्यवाही शुरू करेंगे। अगर किसान को जून और जुलाई के महीने में फ़र्टिलाइजर दे दिया जाता है, तो कपास की पैदावार हो पायेगी, खरीफ की पैदावार हो पायेगी। लेकिन पता नहीं, कब आईर जाते हैं, कब यह सिलसिला चलता है।

हमारा प्लान तो अच्छा है लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन खराब है। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर तो अच्छा है लेकिन हमारा प्रोसीजर और सिस्टम निकम्मा है जो कि हमने ब्रिटिश पैटर्न से लिया है। इस सिस्टम में कोई इन्सेंटिव नहीं है—यह स्लैगिश और स्लो है। इस को बदलने की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपने सिस्टम में सुधार करने के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ॉर्मस कमिशन बिठाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां भी अमरीका की तरह एपीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री वगैरह के लिए प्रोग्राम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर किये जायें जिन के ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी डाल दी जाये। हमारे यहां इतना रेड-टैपिज्म है कि क्लर्क से लेकर मिनिस्टर तक कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता है।

रीकस्ट्रक्शन लोन कारपोरेशन की स्टडी के मुताबिक राउरकेसा की रोलिंग कैपेसिटी को कमीशन करने में दो साल की डीले करने से हमें 80 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। विशाखापत्तनम् से जापान को आयरन और का एक्सपोर्ट करने में एक साल की देर होने से हमें 20

मिलियन डालर के फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। इसी तरह हालांकि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स की आरिजिनल कास्ट 425 करोड़ रुपये एस्टीमेट थी गई थी लेकिन इस बारे में देर होने से उसकी एक्चुअल कास्ट 620 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गई है जिस से हमें 195 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है।

इस इलैक्शन में इस मुल्क के इलैक्ट्रेट ने यह फ़तवा दिया है कि हम लोगों को अपनी इकानोमी, अपनी मानीटरी, फ़िस्कल और एग्रीकल्चरल पालिसी के बारे में, अपनी सारी प्राबलम्ज के बारे में रीयिकिंग करनी चाहिए। हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ जिस रफ़्तार से हो रही है, उस को देखते हुए दुनिया के एक्सपर्ट्स ने कहा है कि हमें जापान के स्टेडर्ड तक पहुंचने के लिए 137 साल लगेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए एक चेतावनी है और हमें इस की तरफ़ तबज्जह देनी चाहिए।

अगर हम ने अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ को बढ़ाना है, अपनी फ़ार्म आउटपुट को बढ़ाना है, किसान की हालत को बेहतर करना है, इस देश को सुरक्षित करना है, अपने देश को सेल्फ़-सफ़िशेंट और सेल्फ़रिलायेंट बनाना है, तो हमें हकीकत से दो-चार होना पड़ेगा। हमें आसमान से उतर कर धरती पर चलना होगा, ताकि हम इस देश के हालात, यहां के मसलों और प्राब्लम्स को देख सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इ बातों की तरफ़ तबज्जह दे कर इस प्लान को एक्सपैडिचर का प्लान नहीं, बल्कि प्राडक्शन का प्लान बनायेगी। आज मैक्सिमम एरिया को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि अपनी मैक्सिमम यील्ड को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है आज हम को अपनी प्लान को प्राडक्शन-आरीयटिड बनाना होगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ़ ध्यान देगी।

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my friend,

the leader of the Swatantra Party, to the motion of thanks for the President's Address. The time at my disposal is short and I have plenty of things to talk about.

First of all, I am very happy to find that there is mention of the good work done by the Election Commission during the recent elections. A well-deserved tribute has been paid to the Chief Election Commissioner and the whole army of its officers, under whose supervision and guidance the entire election machinery was set up and worked and the elections were carried out most peacefully and harmoniously.

17.45 hrs.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya
in the Chair]

Before the elections were held I had my misgivings about the future of this country, thanks to the twenty-years of misrule and maladministration by the Congress caucus and particularly during the dark days of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But the elections have shown that the electorate can rise to the occasion particularly when the country is threatened by economic ruin, by political disintegration or by loss of public morality particularly on the part of the Ruling Party. And, we have seen the results of the elections. State after State has been lost to the Congress and today there is a ring right from Kerala to the south-west right up to Rajasthan where you do not see the Congress administration. In Madras the DMK put up 25 candidates and all the 25 got elected, a feat which has not been surpassed even in the hey-day of Pandit Nehru or in the Congress life. In Delhi, the capital city of Delhi, the metropolis of India, where the electorate is the most intelligent and most sophisticated you can get hold of, where the bulk of the voters are government servants, who know these people inside-out, who know their tricks, who know their intrigues, six out of seven went to the Opposition, to Jan Sangh. This is the situation which we find emerging from the recent elections. In my own home State of Gujarat, the Congress is ruling

[Shri C. C. Desai]

by paper-thin majority, and judging from what we have seen or heard, first in Haryana and now in Uttar Pradesh, you cannot say how long this majority will last in Gujarat. After Gujarat and after the other States will come probably the Centre.

The Prime Minister of any country who has led his or her party to such a debacle; to such a disaster would have resigned on the day of the declaration of the result and in any case would not have had the audacity of offering himself or herself for leadership of the party. But whether it is Mohanlal Sukhadia, whether it is Chandra Bhan Gupta or whether it is Indira Nehru Gandhi, it is the same lust of power, same attachment to office, the same shameless clinging to power which is evident and which is the bane of the Congress Party today.

An hon. Member: What about Shri C. C. Desai?

Shri C. C. Desai. He was in the Government service and today he is happy to be in this Parliament.

Why are they clinging to power? Some people think that it is because they are afraid of the exposure of their misdeeds which now makes them cling to power. I shall come shortly to the case of Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, and what happened in the Sadari gold case. That is probably the reason why he is so anxious to remain in the seat of power. But it is the same everywhere.

Now, Sir, a word about the unity, the solidarity and the loyalty of the Congress Party. When the result of the election of the Congress President was announced—I believe it must have been on the 23rd February, 1967—there was a party in the house of an important member of the Cabinet, great jubilation that one thorn was thrown out of the path. The same thing happened when another Minister was defeated. Another Minister,

the Home Minister apparently, was chuckling with a glee when a colleague of his, a senior member of the Cabinet, a senior member of the Working Committee and a member of the syndicate fell to young Mr. George Fernandes in Bombay South. But the case that takes the cake....

An hon. Member: What about Shri Ranga?

Shri C. C. Desai: Shri Ranga will be in our midst very soon. But the case that takes the cake is that of the Chief Minister of Bihar who, first of all, applied for 17 seats, eventually was given two seats by the Congress High Command, and in those two, lost both and in one, the capital of the State, where he was himself the Chief Minister forfeited his deposit. You ought to be ashamed of a record of this kind.... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: What about the performance of the Swatantra party there?

Shri C. C. Desai: The Chief Minister lost his deposit in Patna. I challenge them. Is there any iota of shame in them when they talk of the elections?

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khammam): They joined hands with left Communists.

Shri C. C. Desai: Out of chivalry I will not answer her question.

In Orissa, the wonder-man of the Congress party was specially deputed to organise and supervise the elections by the Congress High Command. What happened in that State? The gentleman concerned lost both his seat and the State.

This is the story of the headless wonders, to use the picturesque phrase of Shri Frank Moraes, Super editor of the Indian Express. If this is the measure of success for which they were thumping their desks, they

are free to do it and I hope it will be complete, if not in 1972, even probably earlier, if we are going to have mid-term elections.

The President in his address refers to the new Council of Ministers. We have seen the Ministers. The list is probably not complete. We are told that in spite of the fact of 53 members of the Council of Ministers—52 plus a joker; I do not know; there are 53 cards in a pack of cards—they are still thinking of putting two or three Ministers of State and something like 17 Parliamentary Secretaries. I do not know what the Deputy Prime Minister is thinking of. On the one hand, he is making recommendations, or his Study Group is making recommendations, that the Cabinet should be as small as possible. On the other hand, his own Prime Minister goes on expanding the Cabinet, regardless of the cost to this country, regardless of the tenuous majority which the party has got in this House, regardless of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and, as I said, the list is not complete. This is a poor Cabinet consisting of colourless, talentless people who are ministering the country. A friend of mine described it as nothing but an extension of the kitchen cabinet. This kitchen cabinet is no figment of my imagination; it has been referred to by no less a person than Shri Frank Moraes in article after article.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: Is he your ideal?

Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Prime Minister, when she replies to this debate, take this House into confidence and tell us, let us know, who are these members of the kitchen cabinet, what portfolios do they hold in the kitchen cabinet, what influence they have on the Prime Minister, what qualifications they have—is it a diploma in cookery or a diploma in crockery....

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal (Samastipur): Sir, is it dignified to

say repeatedly kitchen, kitchen, kitchen? Is it a kitchen?

Shri C. C. Desai: I do not know why this word "Kitchen Cabinet" is hurting. As you know, Sir, truth always hurts and absolute truth hurts absolutely.... (Interruption).

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: These people had a number of women voters in their constituencies and now they have this respect for them.... (Interruption).

Shri C. C. Desai: Is this country going to be governed by ambitious members of the kitchen Cabinet?

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: I object to this. It is not dignified. He should not repeat it. He is a man of very high repute.

Mr. Chairman: I appeal to hon. Members to leave the use of such expressions to the taste of the Member speaking.

Shri C. C. Desai: Whatever implication that remark may have, as I said, this word has been used not by me—it is not figment of my imagination—but it has been used time and again by no less a person than Shri Frank Moraes and I am happy and content to be in his company so far as taste is concerned.

Anyhow, the lone pathetic figure in the Cabinet is the Deputy Prime Minister whose writ does not run six inches to the right or six inches to the left. With all these things going on, with all this expansion of the Cabinet going on, how he reconciles himself to this position it is difficult to say.

The Prime Minister has referred more than once to the changing pattern of political life in the country, Centre-State relationships, the need for co-operation between the Centre and the States and between the Congress and the Opposition. These

[Shri C. C. Desai]

are noble words; these are noble ideas, but what the Opposition wants is deeds not words; action not intention; bona fides not fraud.

On the 13th March, an inauspicious day, they go and take the oath of office; they swear that they will uphold the Constitution without fear or favour, without affection or illwill and straight from the Ashoka Hall, where the ceremony was held, they proceed to the Cabinet Room and the very first act they do is the very violation of the oath, ... (Interruption). The first act which they do is the promulgation of the President's rule in Rajasthan. On what? On the strength of a report of a Congress Governor concocted in conspiracy or in collusion with the Congress Home Minister against the will and better judgment of the President even. This is the very first thing that the Cabinet does.

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi): How do you know that?

Shri C. C. Desai: I can go from incident to incident to point out the inglorious career....

Shri Manubhai Patel: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member says that it was against the will of the President. How can he say that?

Shri C. C. Desai: I know what I am talking about and I mean what I say.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair.

Shri C. C. Desai: Yes, Sir; certainly.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is making a maiden speech and a maiden speech is not interrupted.

Shri C. C. Desai: I do not mind any interruption. They are free to have them because it hurts them.

I was talking of the inglorious career of the new Cabinet.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to inform the House of the decisions which have been taken at the meeting held by you with the leaders of the Opposition Groups to-day.

It was agreed that further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address might conclude tomorrow so far as the members are concerned and the Prime Minister might reply on the 5th April, 1967.

The allocation of time to the Government business to be transacted during the remainder of the session might be as follows:

- (1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1967. .. ½ hr.
- (2) The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1967 .. 4 hrs.
- (3) The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1967 .. 1 hr.
- (4) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1967 .. 3 hrs.
- (5) The Finance Bill, 1967 .. 2 hrs.
- (6) The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha .. ½ hr.

It was also agreed that from the 4th to 7th April, 1967, the House

might sit upto 7 P.M. every day. In case it is not found possible to take up any of the half-an-hour discussions fixed for these days, the same might be held during the next session

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ यह जो कार्यक्रम हाउस में दिया गया है, यदि इतना समय बैठने के बाद भी यह कार्यक्रम पूरा न हुआ, तो क्या प्राण सेशन को बढ़ाने के मत में है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सेशन को ता० 7 के प्रागे बढ़ाने की कोई बात नहीं है, ये जितने फैसले हैं ये सब हर दलों के नेताओं की राय से हुए हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 4, 1967/Chaitra 14, 1889 (Saka).