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Tuesday, August 8, 1967
Sravana 17, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 8, 1967/Sravana 17, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सहकारी समितियों का कार्यसंचालन

+

1646. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रायः समूचे देश में और विशेष रूप से बिहार में, सहकारी समितियों का का कार्यसंचालन बिल्कुल असफल सिद्ध हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके कार्यसंचालन में सुधार लाने के लिये अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई कानून बनाने का है ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुभव के आधार पर यह सिद्ध बात है है कि बिहार में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का संचालन और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का काम ठीक से नहीं चलता तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में आल इंडिया बेसिस पर कोई लेजिस्लेशन बनायेगी कि एक सा सारे देश में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का संचालन हो और एक सा कानून हो ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are two parts to this question. One is about Bihar. It is generally true that the co-operative movement is weak in Bihar.

So far as the legislation at all-India level is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that some time past a Committee was set up for this purpose and they have drawn up a model legislation for all the States to implement. All the States except four have adopted the recommendations of this Committee. These four States are Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Nagaland. All the other States have already accepted the recommendations and have amended their Acts or brought out new Acts. Therefore, our suggestion is that Bihar should also fall in line.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने पहले तो कह दिया ना और फिर अपने जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का मूवमेंट कमजोर है, चार स्टेट जिस में बिहार भी शामिल है, जो मौडल कानून था उस को नहीं माना तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह बराबर कहा है कि सारा काम चूंकि समाजवाद लाना है इसलिए वह कोआपरेटिव के आधार पर होना चाहिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मजबूर किया या नहीं किया यदि मजबूर

नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं किया और क्या यह सही है कि जो गांव के रहने वाले हैं और दस आदमी अगर किसी कोआपरेटिव के मैम्बर हो जाते हैं तो ग्यारहवें को उस में मैम्बर होकर नहीं आने देते हैं, बारहवें को नहीं आने देते हैं और वह ऐसा सोचते हैं कि हमारी जमींदारी हो गयी है तो इन बातों को दूर करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार खुद कोई ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन करने को सोच रही है ताकि सारे देश में एक सा उनका संचालन हो और और एक सा कानून हो ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: This matter was discussed by the National Development Council also in 1958. There, the Bihar Government also agreed that steps were necessary in this regard, but so far they have not passed any amending law in this regard. But may I say that even in Bihar the progress made, compared to the past, is somewhat better now. For the last ten years, the membership of primary agricultural credit societies in Bihar has increased by four times and the short and medium term loans also have increased by 20 times. But this does not mean that the movement is strong; it is still weak and I would very much wish the Bihar Government to take steps in this regard. The co-operative leadership which is there has got to co-operate in this direction.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया कि गांव में जब दस आदमी कोआपरेटिव के मैम्बर हो जाते हैं तो वह दूसरे को उस का मैम्बर नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं । बिहार के मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं उन से आप पूछ सकते हैं कि क्या यह बात सही है और यदि सही है तो उस के सुधार के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is a matter which is left to the State Governments. We can only advise them, give general guidance. So, we cannot interfere. The co-operative movement is a voluntary movement, a popular movement and it has got to be assisted by the State Government with the guidance of the Centre.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : देश में कितनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हैं और उन की पूंजी क्या है ? बिहार में कितनी हैं और वहां पर इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की पूंजी कितनी है ? कितनी सोसाइटीज क्रियाशील हैं और कितनी मरी हुई हैं, फंक्शनलैस हैं ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not have the figure about the number of societies in Bihar. But we have taken a decision for all the States that wherever the societies are weak and dormant, they have got to be either amalgamated or strengthened.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने पूंजी के बारे में पूछा कि देश में कितनी पूंजी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटिज की है, बिहार में कितनी है, उस की पूंजो की लागत कितनी है उस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want notice to the question.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The hon. Minister has just now said that the co-operative movement is showing improvement because the number of members and the number of loans has increased. May I know whether the overdues have not increased, whether the number of societies which come in the lowest category, namely D class, has not increased, and whether at the same time there has not been an increase in the number of members of cooperative societies, parti-

cularly co-operative industrial societies which are evading taxes?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The overdue position is better now and the percentage has been bought down.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Has it not increased?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: No; I shall give him the figures. Now, the figure is 32 per cent whereas some time past it was 49 per cent. Therefore, there is a significant shift in this matter. We have been taking up this question.

Shri Ranga: Shift from what to what?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am talking of the position of overdues.

The position is better even now in Bihar.

Regarding the other question about industrial co-operatives, I would say that that is not under our purview.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: He has not answered the second part of my question about the increase in the number of societies classified as D and which are also on the verge of liquidation. May I know whether there has not been an increase in the number of societies coming under the audit classification D, that is, societies which are about to be liquidated? In other words, may I know whether there has been an increase in the number of societies on the verge of liquidation?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have already answered this question in part. I have said that all these weak and dormant societies are to be either amalgamated with other societies or have got to be strengthened or they have to be liquidated. That is our approach.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 90 फीसदी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का काम चाहे वह कैश की हों और चाहे वह कंज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हों उन का काम बहुत बुरी अवस्था में चल रहा है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is not correct to say that 90 per cent of the societies are weak. There are weak societies everywhere, no doubt, and we want to see that those societies are made strong either by amalgamation or by strengthening them in other ways or they have to be liquidated. That is our new approach. It is not true to say that 90 per cent of the societies are weak.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Even though Government do not accept that the co-operative movement is a failure, it is a partial failure throughout the country. Even in Madras State which is supposed to be far ahead in the co-operative movement, there are lapses in the working of the co-operative movement....

Mr. Speaker: This should be raised in the Madras Assembly and not here.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: The main reason for it is that these co-operative institutions, whether they are primary societies at the village level or district societies at the district level or apex societies at the State level, are being dominated by certain vested interests who look after their selfish interests. So, will this Government think of any plan to bring forward legislation on an all-India basis to the effect that the office-bearership should not be held by any individual continuously for more than two terms, which alone can improve the position?....

Mr. Speaker: He should not make a speech. Let him come to the question now

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: The steps the Madras Government are taking to improve the working of the co-operative movement, because the co-operative movement is the only solution in the present circumstances of the country as between the private sector and the public sector are Commendable. Will this Government come forward with liberal help to the Madras State?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Firstly, the co-operative movement as such is not a failure. If it becomes a failure, it is a bad day for rural India.

So fas as the Madras State is concerned, may I say that the matter is left to the Madras Government? I have already said in reply to an earlier question that the responsibility of all State Governments in this matter is very great and we have no objection to help them; we shall help the State Governments, if they want to strengthen the co-operative movement, and our responsibility is one of guidance and some assistance in this matter.

श्री मु० ग्र० खां : जैसा ग्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में बतलाया, इस देश में 90 फी सदी सोसाइटीज खराब हालत में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं जिस कांस्टिटुएन्सी से ग्राता हूं, यू० पी० का जिला एटा, वहां के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि 98 प्रतिशत कोग्रापरेटिव बैंक ऐसे हैं कि वहां पर गबन, चोरियां, बेईमानियां होती हैं ग्रौर सारी फर्जी कार्रवाइयां होती हैं। मैं ग्राप के जरिये से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह उनको जानकारी में है कि इस किस्म की फ़र्जी कार्रवाइयां खास तौर से कोग्रापरेटिव बैंकों में हो रही हैं ग्रौर सरकारी रुपया सुरक्षित नहीं है लाखों रुपया फी जिला ऐसा है जो कि मारा जायेगा ग्रौर वसूल नहीं होगा। ग्रगर यह उनकी जानकारी में है तो इस के लिये वह क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत जगहों पर कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटियां ग्रच्छा काम कर रही हैं ग्रौर बहुत जगहों पर उन में खामियां हैं, खराबियां हैं ग्रौर कमजोरियां हैं। जैसा कि सभा को मालूम है यह भी राज्य सरकारों का एक मुख्य काम है। इन सब मामलों में, जिन का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया, यानि गबन होता है, चोरी होती है, एरियर्स हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि राज्य सरकार को क्षमता है उस को सुधारने की ग्रौर हम बराबर उन से कहते हैं कि जहां पर भी कोई कमी हो, कमजोरी हो, वह दुरुस्त होनी चाहिये।

Shri K. Lakkappa: Apart from the general failure of the co-operative movement in the country, a number of cases of misappropriation and forgery and nefarious activities have been reported. Specially in Mysore State in 1074 societies misappropriation cases involving crores of rupees have been reported.

Mr. Speaker: This should be asked in the State Assembly.

Shri K. Lakkappa: A number of prosecutions were launched but in some cases Government have withdrawn the cases because the parties concerned belong to the ruling party. Will Government institute an inquiry into all this maladministration and nefarious activities in these socities?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is primarily a State subject and for all these detailed questions, the proper forum is the State legislatures. If there are weaknesses in the co-operative socities, as there are here and there, it is open to the State Government to institute an inquiry or set matters right even without such an inquiry. It is entirely in the State field and we do not come in the picture except for general guidance and model rules.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: No question concerning Delhi co-operative socities? दिल्ली में जितनी गड़बड़ी है....

Mr. Speaker: It is a State subject. He cannot take advantage of it here.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I have not taken advantage of any co-operative society. It is the Congress leaders who have done so.

हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड

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*1647. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहाजों तथा पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिये जहाज निर्माण कारखाने का ढांचा पुनर्गठन करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड ने ब्रिटेन की फर्म मैसर्स प्रोडक्शन इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड, को 110 सलाह सप्ताहों के लिये सलाह-फीस के रूप में 2 लाख रुपये दिये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कम्पनी के अधिकारियों ने इस कार्य के लिये अपेक्षित कच्चा माल ठीक समय पर नहीं खरीदा था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह शिपयार्ड वर्ष 1956 से सात वर्षों तक कोई जहाज नहीं बना सका था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जहाज निर्माण कारखाने में लगाई गई मशीनरी 20 साल पुरानी है, जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता 20 प्रतिशत घट गई है;

(घ) क्या इस मामले की जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1358/67].

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्न में जो पूछा गया था उसका स्टेटमेंट में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है कि इसमें बीस साल से पुरानी मशीनरी है इसकी वजह से कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता घटने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है । इसके बारे में कोई खुलासा नहीं किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका जो मैनेजमेंट है उसमें जिस प्रकार की योग्यता के लोग, विशेषज्ञ लोग, होने चाहियें वह इसमें नहीं हैं और यह भी एक प्रमुख कारण है जिसकी वजह से घाटा हो रहा है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The total loss can be counted by the total amount of subsidy given by Government for the ships that are constructed in the Yard. I do not have with me immediately the figure of the total subsidy up to date, but I think it is something of the order of Rs. 13 crores. Roughly Rs. 80—85 lakhs subsidy is given on a ship the cost of construction of which is Rs. 2 crores.

Regarding the other point, about there not being proper personnel and so on, he will be glad to know that following the report of the Puplic Undertakings Committee on the Hindustan Shipyard, we made a number of changes. We have not appointed as Chairman for the Shipyard the Secretary has resigned Mr. M. P. Pai who has retired from the Tariff Commission. We have also separated the post of managing director from the Director of Shipping Construction. We have appointed a managing Director and a very fine expert as Director of Shipping Construction. We have also appointed in the ministry a special officer, one of whose jobs is to follow the progress of work in the Shipyard. I would like to express the hope that as far as the

management of the Shipyard is concerned, things are likely to be better now than perhaps they were in the past.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात कबूल की कि उन्होंने अब दो व्यक्ति तायनात किये हैं जो बहुत होशियार हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि इसके पहले कोई वहां योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं थे । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस वजह से इस क्षेत्र में इतनी हानि उठानी पड़ा ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जहां जहाज बनते हैं वहां बहुत अच्छे दर्जे के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं और उनकी देख रेख तथा उनकी सलाह से जहाज बनाये जाते हैं जब कि हमारे देश में जो जहाज बनते हैं वह इतनी हलकी क्वालिटी के होते हैं कि जिस वक्त वह पानी में छोड़े जाते हैं, वह ठीक से नहीं चल सकते ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would most respectfully demur from the hon. member's opinion about the experts of this country. As a matter of fact, in every country in the world the shipping industry is a losing industry, and almost everywhere it is subsidised. Only in our country the subsidy is openly known. In the case of a number of other countries we are not able to get at the statistics of subsidy. Here, I should also point out that the only shipyard we have as the Hindustan Shipyard. We took it over from the Scindias and it contained very old machinery. It was not really intended for the constitution of ships of 12,000 tonnes. And, as I have stated in the statement itself, more than 50 per cent of the machinery is more than 20 years old, and the shipyard needs to be reconstructed and replanned. With all that we have managed to build more than 43 ships so far, and I hope really that the record of the shipyard in the coming months will certainly be better than what it was in the past.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् 1956 से 1963 तक यानी सात वर्षों में जो केवल 19 जहाज तैयार किये गये हैं यह गति क्या ठीक है ? दूसरी बात यह कि पुरानी मशीनरी बदलने के सिलसिले में जो 28 लाख का प्रपोजल आया है वह गवर्नमेंट के पास कितने दिन से विचाराधीन है, और उस पर गवर्नमेंट कब निर्णय करने जा रही है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Certainly I am not satisfied with the present rate of construction of ships in the Hindustan Shipyard, but it is not merely a question of better supply of materials and better management, it is also a question of getting better equipment and more uptodate equipment for which plans have been formulated, but we still have got to get finance still in view of the financial stringency.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Eighteen ships in seven years is not very satisfactory performance. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that although the designing and drawing office at the Hindustan Shripyard is capable of producing adequate designs and drawings for producing ships, in this shipyard the ships continue to be based on foreign, imported designs which have to be purchased at very high rates from abroad, and thereby there is delay caused as well as unnecessary loss of foreign exchange.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: This is a matter about which I have been having discussions with the staff association of the Hindustan Shipyard, and I hope something will come out of the discussions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I wanted to know whether there is any basis or truth in this?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I want notice. I do not know what was paid for these designs.

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज : जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उसमें यह छपा है :

"The technical consultants recommended certain items of machinery and equipment to be acquired for the Shipyard. Pending examination of the consultant's proposals, the Shipyard has submitted proposals for certain items of machinery and equipment estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs. These proposals are under the consideration of Government."

एक तरफ 2 लाख रु० खर्च कर के कनल्टेंट्स को बुलाया गया, उन लोगों से कुछ नई सिफारिशें ली गई । उन लोगों ने एक नई मशीनरी लाने के बारे में सिफारिश की है । उसके बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है और उसके दर्म्यान शिपयार्ड के अधिकारियों ने खुद ही 28 लाख रु० की नई मशीनरी की सूची सरकार के सामने भेजी । एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । दुर्गापुर के बारे में पिछले दिनों प्रश्न उठा था । तब पांडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी सामने आई थी । तब यह साबित हुआ था कि लाखों रुपये का ऐसा सामान है, मशीनरी वगैरह लाई गई हैं जोकि बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं । आप ने यहां भी कंसलटेंट्स को बुला कर उनसे जांच करवा कर सूची तैयार की । लेकिन इतना होने पर भी खुद आगे हो कर, रिपोर्टों का विचार करके मशीनरी मंगाने के पहले यह 28 लाख वाला क्या मामला है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not think the machinery has been purchased yet. Pending examination of the report, the Hindustan shipyard have submitted some proposals which, as I said in an earlier answer, are still under consideration, but the point made by the hon. member that the surplus machinery of Durgapur Steel Works can be taken on to the shipyard is a valuable suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: He says, is it not good to purchase after the report is available?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: They have given the proposals to us and they are still under consideration. Secondly, I would not accept the principle that all the work of current maintenance and repairs and immediate requirements should be stopped till the report of the consultants has been thoroughly examined and processed, knowing as I do the amount of time it takes to process the recommendations.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know what is the amount of out-of-pocket expenses referred to in para (a) of the statement? Secondly, in terms of tonnage, what was the expectation of construction of ships during these 7 years, out of which only 19 ships have been constructed and what is the actual tonnage of these 19 ships?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not know the exact amount of out-of-pocket expenses given to these people. If the hon. Member is interested, I can call for the information and supply it to him or to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभा पटल पर रखिये ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I will be glad to do that. Regarding the second part about expectations, normally we were expected to construct about 3 ships per year, which would mean about 30,000 tons. All of these 19 ships are not big ships. 14 or 15 of them are of the tonnage of 10,000 to 11,000. Therefore, there has been a shortfall in the construction as compared to the expectations.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: What is the amount of shortfall in terms of tonnage?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It is a matter of arithmetical calculation. I can work it out and give it to him.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: In order to expedite the construction of these ships, was not the attention of Government drawn to the fact that another jetty is required in the Hindustan Shipyard? Has the Government been considering about it?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I cannot remember straightway all that we have recently taken up there. We have got sanction from Government for a very big scheme.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: My question has not been properly understood.

Mr. Speaker: It will take time for you to make him understand. Mr. Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब घाटे के बारे में, नुकसान के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दुनिया में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जिस का जहाज का उद्योग घाटे में नहीं चलता है । कुछ लोग छिप कर सहायता करते हैं, और कुछ खुल कर करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जापान के जहाज उद्योग का अध्ययन किया है ? इसका कारण यह है कि करीब ग्यारह साल हो गये हैं और एक साल भी ऐसा नहीं रहा है जब जापान ने दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा जहाज पैदा न किये हों, 1956 से लेकर आज तक । अगर अध्ययन किया है तो क्या उन्होंने यह जानने की भी कोशिश की है कि वहां मजदूरी ज्यादा है, सारा कच्चा माल बाहर से लाना पड़ता है और फिर भी उसकी तरक्की हो रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तौलनिक अध्ययन का क्या नतीजा निकला है ।

यह भी बताया गया है कि उन्नीस जहाज आपने बनाये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके लिये विदेशों से आपने कितना सामान मंगाया, इनकी पैदावार विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी खर्च हुई ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid that parliamentary responsibilities are not giving me enough time to make the kind of study of Japanese... shipping....

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर भी स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट आप कर देते हैं ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The statement that has been made is based on the information that I have. In the case of Japan, subsidies are given. That is what the shipping journals say. They are not in a position to specify in what way subsidies are given. But I certainly agree with the hon. Member that the Japanese ship-building industry is one of the most efficient ship-building industries in the world. That is true not only of ship-building industry but a number of other industries as well, if you compare the costs between India and Japan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Minister in his statement (b) says "While it is a fact that the smooth flow of materials could not be ensured due to delays in receipt of steel, stores and components and release of foreign exchange, it is not correct etc.....". The hon. Minister is new to this particular Ministry. May I know what prevented the release of necessary foreign exchange? He says that from 1956-57 to 1962-63, only 19 ships could be manufactured at the Hindustan Shipyard. Whatever the reasons, has any responsibility been fixed for this inordinate delay in this national venture?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid I am really not in a position to answer the question because I have not tried to fix inter-departmental and inter-governmental responsibilities in this matter. All that I can assure the hon. Member is that the position is now being rectified. Orders have been placed with Yugoslav and Polish suppliers for machinery and equipment to enable us to construct these ships and I think the supply position of materials is very much better. I had been

there myself four months ago and I am now satisfied that there is not going to be any major bottleneck in the ship construction programme.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Since it has been established that collaboration with capitalist countries has not been very profitable for India, would the Government consider exploring the possibilities of entering into collaboration agreement with socialist countries for shipbuilding?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the expenditure involved in the manufacture of ships at the Hindustan Shipyard mostly with indigenous materials would be the highest anywhere in the world unless it manufactures six ships a year and if so, what steps have the Government taken to see that the expenditure is kept within reasonable limits by manufacturing six ships a year in this shipyard?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: We are anxious to see that six ships are manufactured in the shipyard because that is the ultimate solution for making it economical, but that requires a certain amount of re-planning and additional lay-out and so on. I have been given an assurance by the management that by next year we would be able to have a programme of four ships as against two or three which was the case so far. If the financial position improves, as I hope it will, the Ministry would certainly pursue the subject of expanding the capacity of the shipyard in terms of equipment, lay-out and so on so as to enable the construction of six ships a year.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : स्टेटमेंट में 1962-63 का हिसाब दिया गया है 1963-64, 1964-65 और 1965-66, इन तीन सालों का नहीं बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीन सालों में कितने जहाज बने हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस फैक्ट्री को बड़े जहाज बनाने के लिये कब तक आप तैयार कर देंगे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर आप ने कहां तक अमल किया है इस मामले में ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think the hon. Member wanted to know what ships were constructed between 1962....

Mr. Speaker: He can read a copy of that report and find it out.

Shri N. K. Somani: How does the cost of a ship finished at Hindustan Shipyard compare with similar vessels of international markets?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: They do not compare well. The position of cost has improved a bit during the last few months because of devaluation.

Participation of Members of Legislatures of Union Territories in Presidential Elections

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*1648. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal to permit in future members of Legislatures of Union Territories to participate in the Presidential Elections; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बतला सकते हैं कि यह 95 लाख जनता कब तक इस हक से वंचित रखी जायेगी और कब तक

उन लोगों से पूछे बगैर हम लोग राष्ट्रपति का एलेक्शन कर लिया करेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that the Union Territories are not getting any representation to participate in the election of the President and Vice-President. As a matter of fact, Union Territories are represented in both the Houses of Parliament—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. My hon. friend may please refer to articles 80 and 81. Representation is there in both the Houses. But the difficulty in making Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories them represented in the electoral colleges under article 54, which are the electoral colleges for election of the President is that the Union Territories cannot be considered as States within the meaning of article 54. That is the constitutional difficulty and therefore it cannot be done.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ यह नहीं समझाया गया कि आखिर यों तो हम लोग भी यू० पी० से बिहार से आते हैं हम को भी वोट देने का हक हासिल है और वहां के एम० एल० एज० हैं उनको वोट देने का हक हासिल है लेकिन यह यूनियन टेरीटरीज वालों के साथ क्यों स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है और 20 साल बाद भी क्यों यह हक उन को नहीं दिया जाता है ? कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि एक ही राज्य के अन्दर दो तरह का सलूक क्यों किया जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: That has been replied to. He said that the Constitution has to be amended.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): Sir, article 54 gives the constitution of the Electoral College. Article 54 reads:

> "The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of—
>
> (a) the elected Members of both Houses of Parliament; and
>
> (b) the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States."

That being the law Government can do nothing in this matter unless the Constitution is amended.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister admitted that elected Members of Lok Sabha from these Union Territories can participate in the election of the President. How is it that its constituents, the legislatures of Union Territories, which are also elected, are not allowed? Is it not against the principle of the Constitution itself? If that is so, may I know whether Government is going to amend the Constitution or the Representation of the People Act?

Shri Govinda Menon: This is not a matter of the Representation of the People Act. Article 54 is in the Constitution. There are now ten Union Territories. Five of them have got legislative assemblies. So long as the article in the Constitution providing for the electoral college is what it is nothing can be done.

श्री रवी राय : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया पार्लियामेंट के जो दो हाउसेज हैं उन लोगों का भी अधिकार है प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव में भाग लेने का । असल में जो राज्य सभा है यह परोक्ष रूप से चुनी जाती है और यूनियन टेरीटरीज की असेम्बलीज में सीधे रूप से लोग आते हैं लेकिन उनको प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव में भाग लेने का अधिकार नहीं है जबकि राज्य सभा के लोगों को है । तो क्या मंत्री जी संविधान में इसके परिवर्तन के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is the Constitution.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Sir, the question has not been replied to. The question was whether there is any proposal to amend the Constitution.

Shri Govinda Menon: There is no proposal in hand.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: May I know from the Law Minister whether it is not an anomalous position that under Schedule IV representation is given to the States and Union Territories in the Council of States and under Article 54 they are not allowed to constitute the electoral college? In view of this anomalous position, has the Government taken into consideration, in order to do away with this anomalous position, that the Constitution ought to be amended so that representation could be given to the members from the Union Territories?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is a suggestion.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Considering that the value of a vote differs from State to State, depending on the population and the number of elected representatives from that State, may I know the reason and justification for discriminating against the Union Territories? Will the Government think of amending the Constitution so that these disparities can be removed?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: The value of the vote is different from State to State. The Constitution can very well be amended so that this disparity can be removed.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has answered that question. Now, next question.

Sub-ways in Delhi

*1649. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to construct sub-ways in the capital with a view to reduce the traffic bottlenecks on the roads and reduce the number of accidents has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). No specific scheme for the construction of sub-ways in the capital has so far been finalised. But a number of proposals are under the consideration of New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Out of these proposals, the sub-way opposite the Irwin Hospital for pedestrian traffic is being constructed by the Corporation and is expected to be completed during the current financial year.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : श्रीमान, अभी बतलाया गया कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की तरफ से दो तीन तजवीजें आई हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके डीटेल्स क्या हैं? कितने सब-वेज उस में कहे गए हैं और क्या फाइनेंशियल मदद मांगी है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जो नई दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी है वह तीन सुझावों पर विचार कर रही है। एक तो कनाट सर्कस और पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट का जो जक्शन है वहां पर और एक विनय मार्ग और एम एवेन्यू का जो जंक्शन है उस के पास और एक सफदर जंग एयर पोर्ट के पास जो रेलवे क्रौसिंग है जहां पर कि बहुत भीड़भाड़ रहती है, उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन तो एक सब-वे बना ही रहा है इरविन हौस्पिटल के पास। इसके अलावा बहादुर-शाह जफ़र मार्ग और इन्द्रप्रस्थ मार्ग के क्रौसिंग पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इरविन हास्पिटल के सामने जो सबवे-बन रहा है उस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् लागत के बारे में मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन कारपोरेशन ने हमें यह बतलाया है कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक वह बन जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि दिल्ली में ट्रैफिक एक्सीडेंटस बहुत होते हैं और ट्रैफिक बाटलनेक भी बहुत है। सड़कें चौड़ी नहीं हो सकती और वेहिकिल्स की संख्या बढ़ती चली जाती है। तो क्या सरकार इस के बारे में सर्वे करेगी कि इस प्रकार के कितने सब-वे की दिल्ली में जरूरत है खास तौर से जहां बहुत बाटलनेक है उस को करने के बाद कोई बड़ी योजना दिल्ली के लिए इस प्रकार की बनाएगी कि जिसमें यह बाटलनेक दूर हो जाय ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, दिल्ली में दो संस्थाएं इस काम को कर रही हैं। एक तो नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी उस का मैं-ने जिक्र किया कि तीन प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन हैं। जहां तक कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का संबंध है दो सब वेज के बारे में विचार है—एक पर तो काम हो रहा है और एक का एस्टीमेट तैयार हो रहा है। इन के अलावा पांच और स्थानों पर ये सब-वे या फुट ब्रिजेज बनाने की बात की जा रही है। एक है दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के पास पटेल रोड पर; दूसरा कश्मीरी गेट पर; तीसरा श्यामा-प्रसाद मुखर्जी क्रासिंग; सुभाष मार्ग पर; चौथा लाहौरी गेट पर; और पांचवां कुतुब रोड व सदर बाजार के जंक्शन पर।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार क्या मदद करेगी ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् आप को मालूम तो है कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का सारा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है; पर जो भी वह बनाएगी उस का सारा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार के खजाने से ही जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : और कारपोरेशन का भी तो बताइए।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, कारपोरेशन में भी माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि लगभग पूरा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे रही है। गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा और अन्य विभागों के द्वारा। एक सूचना में और देना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने इस वर्ष जितने प्रस्ताव हमारे पास या गृह मंत्रालय के पास भेजे थे उनमें से तीन ओवर ब्रिजेज के लिए 60 लाख रुपया मंजूर कर लिया गया है।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Is the hon. Minister aware, if he is also a pedestrian, that when we go to the New Delhi area it is so difficult to cross over specially for the older women and young children and is there any proposal to give assistance to the organisations concerned to set up zebra crossings to avert these road hazards? At least in the New Delhi area a pilot scheme could be introduced in order to serve as a model to the rest of the country.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, it is an attractive suggestion for consideration and I would request the hon. Member to send me a note about it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई खास योजना नहीं है लेकिन उस के बाद उन्होंने कई योजनाओं का वर्णन भी कर दिया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि दिल्ली की म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को सारा रुपया केन्द्र ही देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अन्य केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में कोई ऐसी म्युनिसिपल कमेटी या कारपोरेशन है जिसका सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार बरदाश्त करती है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह सवाल दिल्ली के संबंध में है। दूसरे स्थानों के बारे में इस वक्त मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रातःकाल जब दफ्तर आने का समय होता है और सायं काल जब दफ्तर की छुट्टी होती है तो दिल्ली की सड़कों पर भीड़ होने का एक कारण बहुत बड़ा कारण यह होता है कि दिल्ली

का जो जमुना ब्रिज है वहां से जो कर्मचारी उधर जाना चाहते हैं उन के लिये एक साथ इतना स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। ये जो दो पुल आपके बरसों से बन रहे हैं—इन के पूरे होने में क्या कठिनाई है। और ये कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ताकि सड़कों की भीड़ कुछ कम हो सके।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जमुना के पुल पर यात्रियों को जो कठिनाई होती है उस से सरकार पूरी तरह से अवगत है। इसी लिये दो पुल बनाये जा चुके हैं तथा दो पुल और बनाये जारहे हैं और अगली गर्मियों तक उनके बन जाने की आशा की जाती है।

Extension of Statutory Rationing

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***1650. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether there is a move to extend statutory rationing to new urban centres;

(b) if so, which centres;

(c) the position in respect of working of rationing in the various States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre and States to bring about equitable distribution of foodgrains throughout the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position is generally satisfactory.

(d) Broadly, steps taken are to arrange public distribution of foodgrains under both statutory and informal systems of rationing. At present 242 million people representing 48 per cent of the total population is covered by the system of public distribution.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन शहरों मे इस वक्त कानूनी और अनौपचारिक राशनिंग की व्यवस्था है, उन शहरों में इस वक्त कितना अनाज नागरिकों को दिया जा रहा है। क्या उसके संबंध में—क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि सन्तोषजनक राशन की व्यवस्था है—क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वक्त कितना राशन, कितना अनाज, नागरिकों को विभिन्न केन्द्रों में दिया जा रहा है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I can give the city-wise figures also but it is a long statement. There has been some shortfall in the supply of rice to various rationing areas but the total quantum, whether in terms of wheat or coarse grains in certain cities in Maharashtra, has remained the same. I may refer to some of the important cities. For instance, in Calcutta industrial area it is 1,750 grammes of rice husked and wheat in husk atta flour/suji in the case of an adult who is not a heavy manual worker, 1,950 grammes in the case of an adult who is a manual worker and 875 grammes in the case of a child. The maximum quantity of rice husked or in the husk allowed is 420 grammes per person. In Kanpur it is 8 Kg. both of rice and wheat but at present only wheat is being issued in Kanpur. In Greater Bombay it is 2 Kg. of rice and 7 Kg. of wheat per adult per month and half the quantity per child below the age of 6 years.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह सरकार 420 का रास्ता क्यों ले रही है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Heavy manual workers are allowed an extra ration of 3 Kg. per head per month in terms of wheat. The local quantum, whether it is 420 grammes or anything, is determined by the State

Governments on the basis of availability.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस वक्त छोटे कस्बों में और देहातों मे अनाज के दाम, फुटकर दाम, बहुत ज्यादा हो गये हैं। क्या इन दामों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई इन्तजाम किया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As the hon. House knows, because of the steep fall in production during the last two years and because of the drought, there has been a rise in prices both in rural and urban areas which are not covered by rationing. That is why I have explained in the statement that a very well organised public distribution system is functioning. It is not possible to meet the total requirements of the rural areas but the vulnerable sections in the rural areas are being served to a certain extent by the informal rationing system throughout the country. About 210 million people are covered under this system at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in a place like Kanpur, where there is statutory rationing, on this side of the Ganges there is rationing and on that side of the Ganges there is no rationing with the result that the people cross over the Ganges to get some wheat or rice and they are arrested, unless he gives 1 kilo to the policeman who then does not arrest him—this is actually going on—and, if so, whether modified rationing system will be started in the adjoining areas so that the statutory rationing system in Kanpur is made successful or whether the statutory rationing system should be changed to the modified rationing system so that foodgrains can be procured in the open market?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: At present, about 14,50,000 people are covered under formal rationing system. As far as other areas are concerned, to which the hon. Member has made a reference, it will depend on the availability of foodgrains and the discretion of the State Governments. After all, the State Governments can decide on the basis of availability of food whether formal rationing system can be extended to other areas.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न केवल कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था से है—अनौपचारिक से नहीं, और किसी भी प्रकार के अनाज से है। क्या सरकार ने कभी कोई योजना सोची है कि जिसके अनुसार सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता को एक बराबर अनाज यानी संख्या में बराबर अनाज दिया जाय: समझिये—4 छटांक या ढाई सौ ग्राम मिल जाय। यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं सोची है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं? यदि सोची है तो वह कब तक कार्य रूप में लागू हो जायेगी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The suggestion of the hon. Member may perhaps be a very ideal one. But we have to come to a decision on the basis of the situation prevailing in the country. At present, the informal and the formal system is sustaining mainly on imports. Such a big responsibility can be undertaken only if most of the marketable surplus that is available in the country is procured and only then alone this will be possible. This is possible if only the State Governments exert themselves to have the maximum procurement out of the marketable surplus.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इन से मेरा जवाब दिलवाइये, अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि ये कल या परसों या दो वर्ष में या चार वर्ष मे इस काम को करें। मैंने खाली इतना कहा है कि जैसे ये कागज पर दस हजार योजनायें बनाते रहते हैं,

वैसे हो इन्होंने इस योजना को क्यों नहीं बनाया ? अगर नहीं बनाया तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, अगर बनाया है तो वह क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it is an ideal one.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सरकार के लिये आइडियल कुछ नहीं है। इस सरकार के लिये तो खाली कुर्सी पर बैठे रहना ही आदर्श है और कोई आदर्श नहीं है। मैं तो आपसे केवल यही चाहता हूं कि मुझ को मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवायें।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have explained the position.

Mr. Speaker: He will examine it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा आप इन के ऊपर डंडा चलाते रहें तो शायद हो जाय।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : एक तरफ तो मुल्क मे अनाज के जोन बनाकर कई सूबों के लोगों को ज्यादा अनाज और कई लोगों को कम अनाज दिया जाता है, दूसरी तरफ—शहर मे रहने वालों को ज्यादा राशन और देहात में रहने वालों या छोटे शहरों मे रहने वालों को कम राशन दिया जाता है। जो प्रश्न डा०राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने पूछा है, उसी को लेकर मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार जहां जहां स्टेचूटरी राशन है, वहां के सभी लोगों को एक ही प्रमाण से राशन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that formal rationing system has been introduced in big cities because big cities are considered to be areas where high purchasing power is concentrated. If these big cities are not isolated from the rest of the rural areas, naturally all the foodgrains that are available in the rural areas will be drained away to the cities, and that would result in greater hardship to the rural population. So, the big cities have been isolated from that point of view. Whether an equal quantum can be distributed both in rural and in urban areas, will depend on the market arrivals, production and procurement carried on by the State Governments. In regard to that I have already explained the position.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जिन शहरों में कानूनी राशनिंग की व्यवस्था है उन शहरों में एक नागरिक और दूसरे नागरिक के बीच में और खास तौर से जो पुलीस के लोग हैं, पी० ए० सी० और आर्म्ड पुलिस के लोग हैं, उन को औरों की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक राशन दिया जाता है ? दूसरे क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि उत्तरप्रदेश में गावों में जहां पर सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें थीं और उन पर मोटा अनाज जाता है वहां पर राशन के वितरण की व्यवस्था ठप्प है क्योंकि मोटा अनाज नहीं भेजा जा रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In regard to the first part of the hon. Member's question, whether different quantum of ration is provided to different categories of persons, I have already mentioned in my reply that heavy manual workers have necessarily to be issued some additional quantity of ration. The question as to what categories of persons come under heavy manual workers is left to the local administration and on the basis of their own..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Central Reserve Police Force also?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The local administration takes a decision with regard to this matter.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चूंकि वह डंडा चलाते हैं, डंडा मारते हैं इसलिए तो यह उन को अधिक राशन नहीं दिया जाता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In regard to U.P., the hon. Member says that

in some cities there have been some difficulties. I think, there have been difficulties in many parts of the country; I appreciate that. But with the procured grains at the disposal of the U.P. Government, I think, it should be possible to overcome the temporary difficulties.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Is the hon. Minister aware that in West Bengal, in non-rationed areas rice is sold at different places, and at a very high price at some places where the purchasing power is low, causing distress to the people in those areas? Is he also aware that in rationed areas the qualities of rice and wheat supplied are sometimes not fit for human consumption; the qualities are so bad. Certain irregularities are also there in certain parts of the rationed area, leading to dissatisfaction among the people, particularly among the working class. Is he aware of these?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will refer to the second part of the hon. Member's question first, whether any foodgrains unfit for human consumption are being issued. In fact, there are checks at various places. The local administration is also, to a certain extent, responsible; if any stuff is there which is unfit for human consumption, they should not issue. I do not think that there should be any difficulty in this regard.

About the first part of the hon. Member's question, there has obviously been some upward tendency in prices in different parts of the country during the last two or three months, but recently there has been—about West Bengal, I have no information at the moment—some downward tendency, though it is not material, as a result of the favourable monsoon conditions in the country.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The hon. Minister has stated that the present statutory rationing has been maintained mainly depending on imports. In view of the uncertain imports and in view of the shortage in the internal procurement, I would like to know whether the Government, in the coming three months, can maintain this statutory rationing.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: During the next two or three months, there should not be any difficulty in maintaining the existing facilities of providing foodgrains through public distribution system, though there would be some difficulties in regard to the quantum of rice. But broadly, the formal and informal public distribution system should operate satisfactorily in the coming three months though with occasional strains here and there.

Shri S. Kundu: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that, by introducing this statutory rationing in a few urban cities, two types of citizens have been created, one the privileged class and the other, the unprivileged class. After the harvesting season, in the rural areas where there is no work for the landless labourers, the price goes up and the landless labourers remain almost in starvation because they cannot afford to buy at that price....

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question.

Shri S. Kundu: The price go up and they cannot afford to purchase it. Is the hon. Minister considering any suggestion that in the rural areas of the deficit States some sort of modified statutory rationing may be introduced so that the landless labourers could get paddy or rice at a fair price after the harvesting season?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I agree with the hon. Member that the rural folk, especially landless labour suffer most when the prices go up. But as far as internal distribution in any particular area in any State is concerned, the State Government should take care to see that the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society are looked after first if necessary through a modified rationing system.

Shri S. Kundu: Is he prepared to send a note to the State Governments on this important topic and also call a conference?

Shri Bedabrata Barua: In those areas where informal rationing system is in force, there is no manner of checking whether the people who are to be benefited are really benefited, because the shopkeepers take advantage of a lot of loopholes, and this leads to corruption. Will Government devise some methods to check this or would they see that informal rationing is regularised and the people really benefit from it and the supplies do not get choked up between corrupt officials and businessmen and petty traders?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The State Government should look into this. If a properly organised distribution system with cards is there, I think many of the malpractices can be removed, but if a regular card system is not there then there is more scope for maldistribution or misdistribution. The State Government should really take care of this aspect of the problem.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अन्न की कमी और गरीबों की संख्या का ध्यान करते हुए अधिक से अधिक गरीबों को राशन दिया जा सके, क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार कर रही है कि जो लोग ओपन मार्केट मे अनाज खरीदने की क्षमता रखते हैं ऐसे धनिक लोगों का राशनिंग बन्द करके सरकार गरीबों को अधिक से अधिक राशन देने का प्रयत्न करे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already replied to this question. It is entirely at the discretion of the Government as to how the quantum through the informal rationing system should be distributed among the various sections of the population.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: I hope the Central Government are aware that in the Kerala State, the rationing system is completely breaking down because of the failure of the Central Government to keep up the promised rice supply to the State; consequently, the law and order situation in the State is deteriorating. Considering this very serious situation, what steps do the Central Government categorically wish to take to rush rice supplies to Kerala and to save Kerala from the breaking down of the law and order situation and also the rationing system? Considering the present situation, may I also know whether the Central Government are envisaging or thinking about the dissolution of the single-State zones and creating separate multi-State regional zones like the Southern Zone, for instance, to save Kerala from this disaster?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think that there is an imminent danger of the entire distribution system in Kerala collapsing . . .(*Interruptions*). I know the strong feelings of hon. Members from Kerala. Recently, the Chief Minister of Kerala had been here, and he had discussed it in *extenso* with the prime Minister and the Minister of Food and Agriculture. I may say that there will be some difficulty in regard to rice, but in regard to the total quantity of foodgrains including wheat etc. there should not be any difficulty in meeting the minimum requirements of Kerala.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I wanted to supplement this answer. As the House is aware, there has been a shortfall in the supply of rice....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This awareness is not helping us.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When the Chief Minister came here, we made arrangements and saw to it that 33,000 tonnes of rice were assured....

An hon. Member: He wants 75,000 tonnes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We are making efforts, whether by import or by indigenous procurement to see whether this quantity cannot be raised to 40,000 tonnes at least. At present, some quantities have moved from Andhra Pradesh and some from Madras; a ship carrying 10,000 tonnes of rice has already started discharging there, and another ship carrying 7,000 tonnes of rice is arriving today or tomorrow or within two days. That will add to the availability for the present of rice in the State. Wheat also has been supplied there. Therefore, though there has no doubt been a temporary difficulty, we have taken steps to see that for the present the situation is tided over.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: What about the zonal system?

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

बिहार के चीनी के कोटे में कटौती

SNQ42. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या पटना से निकलने वाले 29 जुलाई, 1967 के दैनिक समाचारपत्र "सर्चलाइट" में "कट इन दि शूगर कोटा आफ बिहार" (बिहार के चीनी के कोटे में कटौती) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार के पूर्ति मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि बिहार के चीनी के कोटे में भारी कटौती की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष लोगों को विवाहोत्सव आदि अवसरों पर चीनी नहीं दी गई है ?

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

(b) Newspapers reported such a statement.

(c) Due to limited availability, the quotas of all the States including Bihar have been reduced.

(d) No such complaint has been received. However, distribution of allotted sugar within the State is arranged by the State Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया है उस के संबंध मे बिहार गवर्नमेंट के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई लिखा पढ़ी की है या किसी तरह की कोई बात चीत की है कि शूगर का कोटा घटाया जायेगा, और क्या बिहार सरकार ने जो कोटा घटाया गया है उस को मंजूर किया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Yes, the position, if I may be allowed to explain, is like this. First of all, a reduction in the quotas of all States was made in May. It was a proportionate reduction all over the country. By and large, it was a 40 per cent reduction from the quota of February in all the States, but in the case of Bihar it was 38-39 per cent. So it is more or less on par with the reduction in other States. Then the Bihar Government represented that it was the marriage season. Though it was not the practice so far as the Centre is concerned to make adjustments in future allotments, the Bihar Government wanted some sort of adjustment in the sense that they wanted more sugar to be allotted in a particular month which could be deducted from their quota in the later months. They indicated that for April instead of

11,000 tonnes, they should be allotted 12,000 tonnes, for May instead of 9,192 tonnes, they should be allotted 12,000 tonnes, for June instead of 9,192 tonnes it should be 8,000 tonnes, for July instead of 9,192 it should be 7,000 tonnes, for August instead of 9,192 it should be 7,000 tonnes, for September instead of 9,192 tonnes they should be allotted 10,000 tonnes and for October instead of 9,192 tonnes, they should be allotted 9,000 tonnes.

So the total quantity which was to go to the share of the Bihar Government comes to 66,152 tonnes while the allotment also comes to 66,152 tonnes. Therefore, as far as the total quantum which was allotted to the Bihar Government is concerned, there has been no reduction whatsoever. But adjustment was made on the suggestion of the State Government themselves. This was more or less going out of the way because we were not following that system with regard to other States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार जब चीनी का कोटा हर एक स्टेट के लिये फिक्स करती है तब बिहार को पर कैपिटा जितनी चीनी देनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं देती है और दूसरी स्टेट्स को दे देती है ? क्या बिहार मे चीनी खाने वाले लोग कम हैं, और यदि कम हैं तो कौन से आधार पर सरकार यह कह सकती है ? क्या सरकार ने कोई इक्विटी का आधार रक्खा है कि सारी स्टेट्स को एक सा कोटा चीनी का दिया जाये ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The system of allotment is based on the position in the period when there was control in 1961. This was the period of six months when each State was allowed to draw as much as it wanted. There was also restriction on inter-State movement. That was the period which was taken as the basis for future allotment after 1963. That was considered a rational basis for allotment to States in future.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार के फूड मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान शूगर कोटे के संबंध में दिया है जो अखबार में निकला है और जिस का जिक्र मंत्री महोदय ने किया है, क्या उस के लिये केन्द्र की स्वीकृति ली गई है, और दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बढ़ेरा (?) फैक्ट्री के लिये लेमनजूस और दूसरी चीजें बनाने के लिये जो चीनी दी जाती है वह भी क्या इस कोटे में शामिल है या कि उन के लिये दूसरी चीनी दी जाती है ? अगर दी जाती है उसकी क्वान्टिटी क्या है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, the arrangement which was arrived at the suggestion of the Bihar Government's representative, Food Commissioner, was communicated by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to Shri Kapil Dev Singh, Food Minister of Bihar, and the Bihar Government is completely in the know of these facts.

About the other thing, I will require notice.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मंत्री महोदय, ने अभी बतलाया कि बिहार प्रान्त का शुगर कोटा घटाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कोटा घटाया गया है क्या वह हर प्रान्त में प्रोपोशेनेटली घटाया गया है, और वह किस अनुपात से घटाया गया है, 20 परसेन्ट, 25 परसेन्ट, 40 परसेन्ट ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already explained, the quotas have been reduced proportionately in all States, and it has relation to the fall in production, because our production fell by about 40 per cent, and so naturally the quota had to be based on the availability of sugar in the country.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: When the quotas have been reduced to all the States, is it a fact ...

Mr. Speaker: It is only about Bihar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has said that.

Mr. Speaker: That means you can go over the whole of India now?

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: ....that private dealers have been allotted directly from the Central quota by the Central Government, and, if so, the reasons for such allotment?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I had, while replying to some other question, already explained the position. Very small quantities are allotted directly to some bulk consumers who produce goods in a particular part of the country and sell their products all over the country. Hardly five to seven thousand tonnes a month are distributed to bulk consumers including defence, border security forces etc.

Shri Himatsingka: What is the Government proposing to do to increase production so that no control will be necessary.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I seek your protection, whether this question arises.

Mr. Speaker: It does not, but since you seem to mention some other thing, they think they can roam over the whole of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Fertilisers

1651. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) the variety and quantity of each type of fertilisers imported during the last three years; and

(b) the landed cost price for the imported fertilisers separately, for each quality?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1359/67].

Air-India Fleet

*1652. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri N. K. Somani:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Air-India propose to buy new planes to replenish its fleet; and

(b) if so, the type and number of planes to be bought?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One Boeing-707-320C is already on order. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of two Boeing-747 (Jumbo Jets).

Cut in rice supply to States

*1653. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether a cut of nearly 20 per cent in the supply of rice to the States by the Centre is proposed to be made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). There has been no percentage cut in any fixed quota as presumed in the question. Supplies of rice from month to month are made on the basis of the

availability with the Centre during that month and the relative needs of the States. Rice supply position during August and September will continue to be difficult as availabilities during these lean months before the arrival of the new rice crop are also likely to be low.

(c) The State Governments are naturally unhappy at not getting the supplies of rice needed by them.

Freight Rates

*1654. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 621 on the 20th June, 1967 and state the result of the negotiations with the U.S. Shippers' Conference to make them revise and reduce their increased freight rates?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): After further correspondence with the U.S. Shipping Conferences concerned and consultations with our Embassy in Washington, it has been found necessary to send a delegation to hold negotiations with the Conference in New York on the subject. The result will be known only after the negotiations, which are starting in New York next week, are completed.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सामान्य निर्वाचनों में भाग लिया जाना तथा कुछ मन्त्रियों द्वारा सरकारी शासन-तन्त्र का कथित दुरुपयोग किया जाना

*1655. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि गत आम चुनावों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने कतिपय दलों तथा प्रत्याशियों के लिये काम किया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें भी मिली हैं कि कुछ मंत्रियों ने गत आम चुनाव में सरकारी शासन-तन्त्र और अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन शिकायतों के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) जानकारी संकलित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी पुस्तिका

*1656. **डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्मदास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले आम चुनावों में भाग लेने वाले प्रत्याशियों के मार्ग-दर्शन के लिए निर्वाचित आयोग ने निर्वाचन संबंधी कोई पुस्तिका प्रकाशित नहीं कराई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) चूंकि लोग प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम और नियमों में संशोधन दिसम्बर, 1966 में बहुत देर से किए गए थे और इसी कालावधि में आयोग और उसके कार्यालय को परिसीमन कार्य में भी व्यस्त रहना पड़ा, अतः रिटर्निंग आफिसरों के लिए और पीठासीन आफिसरों के लिए केवल अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तिकाएं ही निकालना सम्भव हो पाया। किन्तु ये जन-साधारण के लिए उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं और अभ्यार्थियों के लिए पृथक पुस्तिका आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई।

Cargo for Indian Ships Returning from U.S.A.

*1657. **Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian ships do not get sufficient cargo while returning from the U.S.A. and the continent of Europe; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The liner trade from USA to India falls in two sectors namely (1) Atlantic Coast of USA to India and (2) Pacific Coast of USA to India. In the case of the former, the Indian ships have been securing cargo practically to full capacity on each sailing. In the case of the latter, the Indian ships have been plying with some unutilised capacity. To remedy this situation, the question of rationalising the service operated by Indian Lines in this trade is being examined.

In the case of Indian liner ships returning from the Continent and U.K. also there is some under-utilisation of capacity due to (i) fall in the volume of the trade, particularly from U.K. and (ii) competition from some non-Conference Lines.

In the case of tramp ships the question of under-utilisation of capacity does not arise since they carry bulk cargoes in full ship loads.

Fare meters for auto rickshaws

*1658. **Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules specify certain standards regarding constructional, mechanical and operational requirements for fare meters to be fitted on auto-rickshaw cabs;

(b) if so, whether such regulations and requirements have been observed and complied with while approving the fare meters for rickshaw cabs;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in respect of non-standard fare meters fitted with auto-rickshaw cabs and get them changed by standard type of meters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, except in the case of the "YENKAY" meter, which lacks the constructional requirement of a flag arm, showing the words "For Hire", "Hired" etc.

(c) The National Physical Laboratory tested the "Yenkay" meter on behalf of the Department of Transport, Delhi Administration, and declared it fit and functionally robust. In view of this finding and the comparatively low cost of this meter, the State Transport Authority approved it for fitment to scooter-rickshaws.

(d) No, Sir.

राजस्थान में सीमावर्ती सड़कें

1659. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :
श्री स० कु० तापड़िया :
श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने सीमावर्ती सड़कें बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान द्वारा समूचे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बिछाये गये सड़कों के जाल को ध्यान में रखते हुये इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान की सीमान्त सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव राजस्थान सरकार ने रखा था। प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी और स्वीकृत योजनाओं के लिये, आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये सितम्बर, 1965 में शत प्रतिशत सहायता स्वीकार की गई थी। स्वीकृत योजनाओं की कुल लागत 23 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से 17.06 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के निर्माण कार्यों को अब परम प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। मार्च, 1967 तक 6·87 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है; राजस्थान की सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के परम प्राथमिकता वाले निर्माण कार्यों की पूर्ण आवश्यता की पूर्ति के लिये 1967–68 में 5.80 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Food Shortage

*1660. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have taken steps to fulfil their gaps of food shortage during the last two years and which have not;

(b) the steps which have been adopted by the former one and what deficiencies exist in the latter ones;

(c) whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). All the States have taken steps to increase the food production during the last two years. Taking, however, the geographical, climatic and other conditions, which differ from State to State, it is neither possible nor practicable for some of the States to equate production of foodgrains to their requirements. The steps taken to increase the food production include programming for sowing more and more area with high-yielding varieties of crops, multiple cropping, increasing minor irrigation increasing the use of fertilisers and plant protection measures etc.

(c) and (d). Continuous watch on the progress of implementation of the agricultural production programmes is being kept. Central teams led by senior officers visit the States and decide on the tasks to be performed and the time schedules for carrying out various operations. Field-problems Units have also been set up in 10 States to help in the identification of field problems as they arise during the implementation of the High Yielding Varieties Programme and finding early solutions thereto. Periodical surveys are also conducted by the Programme Evalution Organisation, Agro-Economic

Research Centres and also through State Government Organisations for the evaluation of special programmes such as I.A.D.P., H.V.P., etc.

Minor Ports in Kerala

*1661. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1569 on the 6th June 1967 regarding Minor Ports in Kerala and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount required for the development of minor ports in Kerala was not provided for during the first Three Plans with the result that the ports could not be fully developed;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is an immense scope and necessity for the development of minor ports in Kerala both from the economic and commercial points of view; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to develop these ports and the amount allotted or proposed to be allotted for the purpose during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports rests with the State Governments concerned. In the first three Five Year Plans Rs. 27.95 lakhs, Rs. 46.66 lakhs and Rs. 180.65 lakhs respectively were allocated for the development of minor ports in Kerala based on an assessment of the actual requirements. The Centre provided loan assistance of Rs. 2.16 lakhs, Rs. 7.65 lakhs and Rs. 70.44 lakhs respectively in the first three Plan periods for the implementation of various Plan schemes, based on the expenditure incurred by the State Government. The targets of development during the successive plan periods could not be realised due to the inability of the State Government to implement the schemes in full.

(b) Government recognise that there is considerable scope for the development of minor ports in Kerala and that they play a vital role in the economy and commerce of the State.

(c) The State Govt. have recently indicated that they propose to obtain the services of a specialist for drawing up a Master Plan for the development of their minor ports. This proposal is being examined.

An amount of Rs. 185.21 lakhs has been tentatively included in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of minor ports in Kerala. The State Govt. have reported that they have not yet finalised their 4th Plan schemes.

Strike Notice by I.A.C. Pilots

*1662. **Shri Marandi:**
Shri Ramavtar Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Srinibas Misra:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri Shri Chand Goyal:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C. Pilots have served a strike notice on the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the main demands of these pilots; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the strike?

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

Sir. They had served a notice for strike on 16-7-1967.

(b) The main demands of the Pilots were—

(i) payment of dearness allowance on the same scale as applicable to Air-India Pilots.

(ii) payment of Overseas Operations Allowance.

(c) A settlement has since been reached with the Pilots under which the question of D.A. will be referred to an arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon and the other issues to adjudication. The strike notice was withdrawn on 31-7-1967.

Uncultivable land in Bihar

*1664. **Shri Sitaram Kesri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large tracts of land in the drought-affected areas of Bihar have remained uncultivated due to the shortage of cattle wealth which has been considerably depleted due to deaths and undernouristment during the drought period;

(b) if so, the total area of such land; and

(c) the steps which the Central and State Governments have taken or propose to take to provide relief to the affected agriculturists to reimburse the cattle wealth and to bring all the cultivable land under the plough?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The information has been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Pilots of Kalinga Airways

*1665. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of experienced pilots are without a job as a result of the closure of the Kalinga Airways;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to utilise the services of these pilots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Kalinga Airlines hold a non-scheduled permit valid upto 31st March, 1968. Their contract for supply dropping operations in NEFA has not been renewed beyond 30th June, 1967. Government have no information whether the services of any of its pilots have been dispensed with.

(b) and (c). A final decision in regard to the future arrangements for supply dropping in NEFA has not yet been taken. It is not possible to indicate at this stage to what extent it will be possible for Government agencies and undertakings to utilise the services of the Kalinga pilots.

Reorganisation of land revenue unit in Delhi

*1666. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal:**
Shri Randhir Singh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to reorganise the land revenue unit of the Delhi Administration in order to wipe out arrears of work and bring revenue record up-to-date;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been no collections of land revenue for the last 15 years from Delhi's 357 Villages; and

(c) the amount of arrears outstanding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, the matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

(b) No. As against an annual demand of Rs. 4 lakhs (approximately) the collections of land revenue, current and arrear, during the last two years amount to Rs. 21,59,874. The total collections during last 7 years amount to Rs. 31,91,182. Figures for the period prior to 1960 are not readily available.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18,89,652 is outstanding as arrears of land revenue as on 1-7-1967.

सामुदायिक विकास कार्य

*1667. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिकतर राज्यों में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यों के रुक जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) खण्ड कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए किन-किन राज्यों में कार्यवाही की गई है, तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम में गतिरोध के मुख्य कारण कार्यक्रम प्राथमिकताओं में परिवर्तन, साधनों की कमी और अपेक्षित स्तरों की कुशलता तथा जानकारी वाली विस्तार सेवाओं की आनुपातिक अपर्याप्तता हो सकते हैं ।

(ख) सामुदायिक विकास संबंधी नीति के नये सूत्र, जो तैयार किए गए हैं और राज्य सरकारों को उनकी राय के लिए भेजे गए हैं, के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम की विषय-वस्तु को पुनर्व्यवस्थित किया गया है ताकि चालू प्राथमिकताओं से उनका ठीक प्रकार से तालमेल हो । ऐसा करते समय स्थानीय आवश्यताओं तथा साधनों का ध्यान का रखा गया है । कुल साधनों की सीमाओं के भीतर सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए अधिकतम परिव्यय प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न जारी हैं । राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे दूसरी विभागीय योजनाओं को उनके साधनों सहित ज्यादा से ज्यादा रूप में खण्ड अभिकरण को सौंप कर खण्ड कार्यक्रमों को मजबूत बनाएं । विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं की कार्य करने की क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किए गए हैं ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मद्रास जैसे राज्यों ने खण्ड अधिकरण को प्रचुर कार्यक्रम उनके साधनों सहित सौंपने की दिशा में कदम उठाए हैं । सभी राज्यों में ग्राम सेवक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के उन्नयन और विस्तार अधिकारियों तथा जिला में उच्च स्तरीय कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने के कार्य हाथ में लिए हैं । मोटे तौर पर, ये उपाय लाभकारी प्रभाव डालने वाले प्रतीत हुए हैं ।

दिल्ली में मैदे और सूजी का वितरण

*1668. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने दिल्ली में मैदे और सूजी के वितरण का काम 12 जुलाई, 1967 से दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंप दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खाद्य निगम ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ सलाह किये बिना ही 12 जुलाई और 19 जुलाई, 1967 के बीच की अवधि में दिल्ली में अनेक बड़ उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे ही ये वस्तुएं दे दी थीं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्लीके राशन वाले क्षेत्र में 12 जुलाई, 1967 से मैदा और सूजी राशन वाली वस्तुएं घोषित कर दी गयी थीं। अतः उस तारीख से इन वस्तुओं के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली प्रशासन की हो गयी थी। भारतीय खाद्य नगम का दिल्ली प्रशासन को इन वस्तुओं के वितरण का कार्यभार सौंपने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी नहीं। तथापि, अधिक खपत करनेवाले कुछ उपभोक्ताओं ने 12 जुलाई के बाद रोलर आटा मिलों से मैदा और सूजी प्राप्त की थी। इस संबंध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम 12 जुलाई, 1967 से पहले निकासी आदेश जारी किये थे।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Seed Farms in Punjab

*1669. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert 10,000 acres of waste land into a seed farm in Punjab with the help of the World Bank;

(b) whether this farm will be in the public sector or will be leased to the Birla Institute Farm;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to set up a public sector seed farm with the help of the Centre in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals referred to in parts (a) and (c) above?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A proposal for setting up a Central State Farm in the Punjab on the lines of the Suratgarh farm, is under consideration.

न्यायालयों का कार्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में करवाया जाना

*1670. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 अप्रैल,

1966 को केरल के लिए प्रस्थान करते समय उन्होंने कोयम्बटूर हवाई अड्डे पर कहा था कि सब न्यायालयों में सब कार्य राज्यों की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में न्यायालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग को किस प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 में,अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में कारबार के संव्यवहार में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग को समर्थ बनाने के लिए उपबन्ध पहले ही मौजूद हैं । जहां तक उच्च न्यायालयों का संबंध है, विधान के अनुच्छेद 348 में उच्च न्यायलयों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषा के लिए उपबन्ध हैं और उसका खण्ड (2) राज्य सरकारों को, अपनी कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग के मामले में पहल करने के लिए समर्थ बनाता है । राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 में भी यह उपबन्ध है कि किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सम्मिति से, अंग्रेजी भाषा के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी या उस राज्य की राज भाषा का प्रयोग उस राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित या किए गए किसी निर्णय, डिक्री या आदेश के प्रयोजनों के लिये प्राधिकृत कर सकेगा । इस प्रकार, यह स्पष्ट है कि राज्य सरकारें अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में कारबार के संव्यवहार में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग से सम्पृक्त हैं और किसी राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित या किए गए किसी निर्णय, डिक्री या आदेश के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग में पहल करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।

विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा, केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के राज्यों की संबंधित राजभाषाओं में अनुवाद किए जा रहे हैं ।

Avros

*1671. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the operational cost per hour for the Avros and that of the Dakotas and the "Break-even load factor" in each case;

(b) whether he is aware that the cost of Avros manufactured by Bristol Siddeley is much less than their Indian counterparts;

(c) whether Government are aware that the cost of operation of Avros manufactured by the parent British firm is said to be 50 per cent less than ours;

(d) the originally estimated and the latest cost of production of Avros;

(e) whether it is a fact that once the Indian Airlines acquires its full fleet of Avros, its operational losses will increase substantially; and

(f) if so, why Government are going ahead with this patently uneconomic proposition?

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

	Operational cost per hour	Break-even load factor
Avro (HS-748)	Rs. 2660.00	Can be worked out only after the aircraft has flown for some time.
Dakota	Rs. 1533.60	127.3%

(b) The price quoted by Messrs Hawker Siddely Aviation Ltd., the manufacturers of Avro aircraft in the U.K. is Rs. 94.50 lakhs, Ex-Works Manchester, whereas the cost of production of M|s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for HS-748 aircraft is Rs. 84.67 lakhs.

(c) The cost of operation of Avros manufactured by the parent British firm is not readily available.

(d) Original estimate cost of Avro 748 (HS-748) Series II aircraft —lb. 1,95,000/- (or Rs. 26 lakhs at pre-devaluation rate.)

Estimated cost in 1966 : Rs. 84.67 lakhs inclusive of optional equipment, customs duty and sales tax.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में मैदा का वितरण

*1672. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य निगम ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को मैदा के वितरण का अधिकार दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में मैदा के वितरण का अधिकार देते समय मैदा की केवल 900 बोरियां सप्लाई की गई थीं जब कि दिल्ली को प्रति दिन एक हजार बोरी मैदा की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कम मात्रा में मैदा देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। क्योंकि 12 जुलाई, 1967 से मैदा राशन वाली वस्तु घोषित कर दी गई है इसलिये दिल्ली प्रशासन उस तारीख से इसके वितरण के लिये उत्तरदायी है ।

(ख) और (ग). 12 जुलाई को वितरण के लिये मैदा की 911 बोरियां उपलब्ध थीं। मिलों की आयातित गेहूं की सप्लाई में विघ्न पड़ने से मदा के सामान्य उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

Inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in Punjab Food Zone

*1673. **Shri Marandi**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have protested to the Centre against the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in its food zone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Viscounts

*1674. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri N. K. Somani:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Swell:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Viscounts have developed structural cracks and defects, and as a class, the Viscounts have crossed the safe period of use indicated by the manufacturers, and the Pilots Association have notified or propose to notify Government their refusal to fly them;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the safety of passengers flown by Viscounts;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ground the Viscounts; and

(d) if so, the details of purchase of other aircrafts to replace Viscounts?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Viscounts have not developed any structural cracks or defects. Certain cracks appeared on the false ribs which are not subject to loads even on flights. Such cracks have appeared on Viscounts in use in some other countries also. They have not crossed the safe period of use indicated by the manufacturers. Many Viscounts are still in use in several parts of the world. It is also not a fact that pilots have notified Government their refusal to fly the Viscounts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question whether from the commercial as distinct from the safety point of view, the Viscounts should be replaced is at present under consideration.

Import and Production of Foodgrains

8203. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

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

(a) the total amount of foodgrains imported since 1951, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount of foodgrains produced in India since 1951, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1360/67].

(b) Another statement giving the information asked for, which relates to the agricultural year (July—June), is also attached.

भूमिहीन श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना

8204. श्री देवराव पाटिल :
श्री बसवन्त :
श्री टी० ए० पाटिल :
श्री कामले :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966–67 में किन-किन राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिये भूमिहीन श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी, (एक) भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना तथा कितनी एकड़ भूमि को ; (दो) पुनर्वास के लिये प्रारम्भिक व्यय तथा इससे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ होगा और (3) बस्तियां बसाने की योजना तथा इससे कितने परिवारों को लाभ होगा तथा किस सीमा तक ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1361/67]

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमिहीन श्रमिकों का बसाया जाना

8205. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :**
श्री स० दा० पाटिल :
श्री बसवन्त :

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

(क) पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को पुनः बसाने के कार्यक्रम पर होने वाले प्रारम्भिक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है और इस सहायता से कितने परिवारों को पुनः बसाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या वे सुनार भी, जिन्हें भूमि दी गई है, इस उद्देश्य के लिये महाराष्ट्र के भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं और क्या उन्हें भी ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सुनारों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1966-67 की अवधि में भारत सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 1,25,47,150 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जिसमें से 97,38,300 रुपये अनुदान के रूप में तथा 28,08,850 रुपये ऋण के रूप में थे । केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 16,124 भूमिहीन कृषकों के परिवारों को बसाया जा चुका है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Cooperative Farming Societies

8206. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the progress made in each State in the organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies till the 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1362/67].

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 9

8207. **श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :** क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मद्रास से होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 9 पर प्रति दिन दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं क्योंकि यह राजपथ कम चौड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1962 से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1966 तक ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई ;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार सड़क को चौड़ा करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों से आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी । राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग संख्या 9 मद्रास राज्य से होकर नहीं गुजरती है ।

(ग) और (घ). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप में सड़क के विजयवाड़ा-हैदराबाद-अनुभाग के 80 मीलों को दो गलियों वाले यान-मार्ग योग्य चौड़ा करने के लिये 80 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Central Godowns for Storing Foodgrains

8206. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns in the country for storing foodgrains, location where they are situated and their capacity of storage;

(b) the number of godowns that are in actual use today and the number that are idle and in which part of the country;

(c) whether Government propose to construct more godowns during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) the tariff or rent collected by Government for the use of these godowns from the farmers;

(e) the number of farmers who take advantage of those storing facilities;

(f) the names and quantities of various chemicals used in spraying to prevent rot and damage to the foodgrains;

(g) the annual cost of chemicals and spraying equipment used for this purpose; and

(h) the names of companies or the manufacturers from whom these chemicals, insecticides and pesticides are purchased and the amount of annual purchases from each?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing the number, the location and the capacity of Central Government and F.C.I. godowns is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1363/67].

(b) Although in the context of the present food shortage the stocks in some of these godowns may be very low at times, they are all in use.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise as the Central and the F.C.I. godowns are utilised only for stocks held by the Government or the F.C.I.

(f) During the year 1966-67, the following chemicals were used for spraying in the godowns:

(1) Malathion Emulsion—5,243 litres.

(2) Pyrethrum—282 gks.

(3) BHC Wettable Powder—6.37 tonnes.

Quantities of chemicals used vary from year to year depending on the quantity of grain taken into storage and period for which it is stored. In addition, some insecticides, such as BHC Powder, EDCT Mixture, Phostoxin, Methyl Bromide, Ethylenedi-Bromide, Zinc Phosphide and Cymag are also used for preservation of foodgrains.

(g) The cost of chemicals and insecticides used during 1966-67 was Rs. 9.82 lakhs For spraying, Foot operated Sprayers and Fog Generators are used. This equipment, once purchased, lasts for several years. During the year 1966-67, spraying equipment worth Rs. 63,400 was purchased.

(h) During 1966-67, purchases of chemicals|insecticides were made, as under, from the following firms:

Name of chemical/ insecticide	Name of the firm	Quantity
(1) Malathion Emulsion	(1) M/s. All India Medical Corporation, Bombay—2	2,250 litres
	(2) M/s. Desco Industries, Calcutta	2,250 litres
	(3) M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries, Calcutta	500 litres
(2) Zinc Phosphide	(1) M/s. Comercial India, Calcutta.	400 kgs.

Catering on I.A.C. Flights

8209. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the name or names of various caterers or contractors who supply meals on the aircraft during the flights of Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the amount of expenditure on such meals during the year 1966-67;

(c) whether these contracts are given after inviting tenders and if so, the terms thereof;

(d) the number of contractors that submitted tenders on the last occasion;

(e) the basis on which the final choice of a contractor is made; and

(f) the cost of each meal, breakfast, lunch and dinner to the Corporation?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The names of caterers who supply meals on flights of I.A.C. are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1364/67].

(b) Rs. 14,60,126.00.

(c) to (e). Contracts at airports are awarded by the Director General, Civil Aviation by call of tenders/negotiations.

Contract at Cochin was awarded by I.A.C. by call of tenders from four firms. The contract was given to M/s. Sealords, a 4-star hotel, because of its superior quality of food, better facilities available with and offered by them.

(f) The cost of meals varies from place to place as given below:

Breakfast—Rs. 3.30 to 3.50

Lunch—Rs. 4.50 to 6.75.

Dinner—Rs. 5.00 to 7.50.

Palam Airport

8210. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost for the development of the new Palam International Airport, the time required for its completion and the amount of foreign exchange required;

(b) the names of foreign architects in charge of the project and their consolidated fee;

(c) the names of Indian architects associated with the project and their fees;

(d) the number and names of contractors and the value and nature of contracts given to each with regard to the project;

(e) whether all these contracts were given after calling for public tenders and if so, the dates of these public announcements and the names of news-papers used for the purpose;

(f) whether Government propose to sponsor a scheme for sending Indian architects abroad for training in designing and constructing International airports in India; and

(g) if so, its salient features?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (e). There is a provision of Rs. 4 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of a new terminal complex at the Palam airport. The National Design Institute, Ahmedabad, has been entrusted with the task of preparing a feasibility report which is awaited. The Institute has informed us that the Feasibility Report is being prepared by them in consultation with a German architect.

(f) and (g). There is no such scheme at present.

पटसन की फसलों पर कीटाणु नाशक दवाइयां छिड़की जाना

8211. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला लखीमपुर खेड़ी में पटसन की फ़सलों पर हेलीकोप्टरों से कीटाणुनाशक दवाइयां छिड़कने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निःशुल्क व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) देश के किन किन अन्य स्थानों पर इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस समय देश में कहीं भी भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया गया है ।

Private Planes

8212. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private planes in the country and their owners;

(b) whether any such private plane was ever taken by Government for any emergency purpose;

(c) if so, how many and from whom and how long such private planes have been used by Government; and

(d) the charges paid by Government for such use?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There are 90 private planes in the country. A list of the owners is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1365/67].

(b) There have been occasions when private aircraft have been used by the Central Government and State Governments in cases of emergency such as drought, floods, railway accidents, etc.

(c) and (d). Details of these are not available.

Special Planes for Central Ministers

8213. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special planes are provided to certain Central Ministers for their tours in the country and abroad; and

(b) if so, the names?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions contained in the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Rules, 1957, a Minister may, on his own authority, authorise the chartering of an aeroplane for a journey on duty if the journey by a chartered plane is considered by him to be necessary in the public interest.

This Ministry had no occasion to charter any plane for their Ministers.

During the past three years no special planes had been provided by Air-India for any Union Minister. During the same period, I.A.C. operated a charter for the Minister of External Affairs for journey from Delhi to Rawalpindi and back and one for the Prime Minister from Delhi to Paris, both in March, 1966.

पटना जंक्शन पर गेहूं को हुई क्षति

8214. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री चन्दर शेखर सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सप्ताह पहले पटना जंक्शन में रखे हुए 18 हजार मन गेहूं वर्षा में भीग गये थे और तत्पश्चात् खराब हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाते में मद्रास बन्दरगाह से आयातित गेहूं की 10,670 बोरियां बाक्स वैगनों में 16 जुलाई, 1967 को पटना में प्राप्त हुई थीं । इन में से 2160 बोरियां मार्ग में वर्षा से अंशतः प्रभावित हुई थीं । प्रभावित खाद्यान्नों को साफ करने का काम तुरन्त किया गया । अनुमान है कि गेहूं की लगभग 30 बोरियां जिनका वजन लगभग 68 मन है, मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य हो सकती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). क्योंकि अनाज की क्षति रेलमार्ग में हुई थी इसलिये यह मामला रेलवे अधिकारियों से उठाया गया है ।

Bridges on National Highway No. 34

8215. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special payments of Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs and 80 thousands were made respectively to the contractors for Mahananda bridge on National Highway No. 34 at Malda and the Bhagirathi bridge on National Highway No. 34 at Berhampore for completing the work in the specified time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the works were not completed in the time specified, and these contractors were liable for payment of fine of Rs. 1,000/- per day for non-fulfilment; and

(c) whether the two parties have refunded the special payments received by them and also paid the fine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes: Special payments of Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 3.5 lakhs were made for the completion of bridges over Mahananda at Malda and Bhagirathi at Berhampore on National Highway 34 respectively for completing the works within the specified period.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not so far, Sir; as the question of fines is under investigation by the State Government.

Allotment of Sugar to Manipur

8216. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much sugar was allotted to the Union Territory of Manipur during 1966-67;

(b) the quantity allotted for the year 1967-68; and

(c) whether the sugar quota for Manipur for the year 1967-68 has been reduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Allotments of sugar are being made on the basis

of the sugar year from November to October in the following year. In the sugar year 1966-67, a quantity of 1429 tonnes of sugar has been allotted up to July 1967 to the Union Territory of Manipur.

(b) and (c). Allotment during the sugar year 1967-68 will commence only from November, 1967.

यूरिया उर्वरक का छिड़काव

8217. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन क्वारन्टाइन एण्ड स्टोरेज नई दिल्ला, हैलिकोप्टरों या विमानों की सहायता से जूट तथा अन्य फसलों पर यूरिया छिड़कने का काम करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार से इस वर्ष फसल वाली कितनी एकड़ भमि पर यूरिया छिड़का गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जून के मध्य में हैलिकोप्टर सर्विसिज़ नामक फर्म ने दार्जिलिंग जिले (पश्चिम बंगाल) में 5000 एकड़ भूमि पर खड़ी जूट की फसल पर हैलिकोप्टर से आवश्यकता से अधिक यूरिया उर्वरक छिड़का था जिससे फसल खराब हो गई थी ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा जांच कराई गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अब तक इस वर्ष हैलिकोप्टरों व फिक्सड विंग एयरक्राफ्ट से केवल जूट की फसल पर यूरिया का छिड़काव किया गया है ।

(ख) अब तक निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में यूरिया का छिड़काव किया गया है :—

(1) आसाम—नवांग जिले (नवांग) में 500 एकड़

(2) बिहार—पूर्निया जिले (किशनगंज) में 1,500 एकड़

(3) उत्तर प्रदेश—लखीमपुर खेड़ी जिले (निवासन) में 1,050 एकड़

(4) उड़ीसा—कटक जिले (बालासूर) में 650 एकड़

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल के दारजिलिंग जिले में हैलिकोप्टरों से यूरिया का कोई छिड़काव नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Legal Action against M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and M/s. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. for cheating Calcutta Port Commissioners.

8218. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2279 on the 24th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the legal proceedings against M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and M/s. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company, Calcutta and others for cheating the Calcutta Port Commissioners have since been completed; and

(b) the fines/penalties/imprisonment imposed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigations have completed their enquiries and it has been decided to launch prosecution against the Managing Partner and certain employees of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal.

Patna-Kathmandu Bus Service

8219. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report under the heading "Bus Service between Patna-Kathmandu likely" published in the Search Light from Patna of the 18th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision in the matter; and

(c) whether it would be in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Amount Spent on Minor Irrigation Projects

8220. Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount spent on Minor Irrigation Projects in the Three Five Year Plans and the outlay proposed in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The amount spent in the Three Five Year Plans and the outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan in respect of minor irrigation programme is, as indicated below:—

(Rupees in crores)

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Forth Plan
(i) G.M.F. Sector	60	95	263	535
(ii) C.D. Sector	—	45	55	25
(iii) Cooperative Sector (Land Mortage Banks)	—	—	50	200
TOTAL	60	140	368	760

दिल्ली में चोरी छिपे लाये गये अनाज का पकड़ा जाना

8221. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक पड़ोसी राज्यों से दिल्ली में चोरी छिपे लाते हुए कितना गेहूं तथा अन्य मोटा अनाज पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) पकड़ गये अनाज का मूल्य कितना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 22.53 क्विंटल गेहूं और गेहूं के पदार्थ, 346.82 क्विंटल मोटे खाद्यान्न ।

(ख) दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों को चोरी-छिपे लाते समय गिरफ्तार किये गये 101 व्यक्तियों में से 66 पर दोष सिद्ध हुये 12 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है और 23 व्यक्तियों के मामले की जांच हो रही है।

(ग) 49,212.65 रुपये।

Purchase of Milk Powder by D.M.S.

8222. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased.

(a) whether it s a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme have decided to purchase more milk powder with a view to meet the growing shortage of milk in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details of arrangements made so far for its procurement?

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

(b) Arrangements have been made for procurement of sufficient quantity of imported skimmed milk powder for making up the normal shortfall of milk during summer. The Scheme has a stock of about 128 tonnes as on 31-7-1967. A shipment of 200 tonnes from Denmark has just been received out of which 70 tonnes have been returned against loan taken by the Scheme. Another lot of 250 tonnes from Denmark is expected shortly at Calcutta. Another lot of 60 tonnes has been shipped from Poland. Further lot of 225 tonnes of Danish powder is likely to be received in September/October, 1967. In addition 250 tonnes of powder given by the W.F.P. has just arrived at Bombay Port.

Inland water transport

8223. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

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

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to go into the question of developing inland water transport during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, its personnel and terms of reference?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Committee to study the problems of Inland Water Transport including its development is under consideration.

Hindi Version of Constitution of India

8224. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether any authorised and authenticated Hindi version of the Constitution of India is available; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to produce an authoritative and authentic version of the Constitution in Hindi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). An authorised and authenticated Hindi version of the Constitution of India was prepared shortly after the adoption of the Constitution on the 26th November, 1949, but that Hindi version of the Constitution has not been kept up-to-date incorporating therein the Hindi version of the twenty-one amendments which have been made in the Constitution since its commencement. A 'diglot' edition of the Constitution with the English and Hindi versions side by side as modified upto the 1st December, 1957 was brought out by the Ministry of Law. The Hindi version contained in this diglot edition is the same authorised and authenticated Hindi version of the Constitution as prepared after the adoption of the Constitution. This diglot edition is available for sale with the Manager of Publications, Delhi. It is proposed to bring out an up-to-date Hindi version of the Constitution shortly. Apart from this, no step is in contemplation to produce an authoritative and authenticated version of the Constitution of India.

Vanaspati Prices

8225. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vanaspati prices have increased considerably during the last five years;

(b) if so, the extent of their increase during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the prices of Vanaspati are effectively brought down?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The average retail prices of vanaspati (exclusive of tax) at the under-mentioned places during the last five years and the extent of increase during this period are shown below:—

Year	Delhi	Madras	Calcutta	Bombay
			Rs./Kg.	
1963	2.79	2.77	2.87	2.72
1964	3.28	3.22	3.45	3.16
1965	3.55	3.48	3.59	3.46
1966	4.95	4.73	4.97	4.90
1967 (up to August)	5.13	5.01	5.26	5.23
Extent of increase since 1963	83.9%	80.9%	83.3%	92.3%

(c) Besides the programme for the increased production of groundnuts, the following steps are being taken:

(i) The prices of vanaspati are being informally regulated by the Government so far to prevent overcharging by the factories vis-a-vis the raw oil prices.

(ii) The ban on export of edible vegetable oils and vanaspati and on forward trading in these commodities, imposed earlier, is being continued.

(iii) Bank advances against stocks of vegetable oil continue to be subject to margin restrictions.

(iv) The use of solvent-extracted oils has been permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati subject to compliance with certain regulations.

(v) Import of substantial quantities of soybean oil have been arranged from the U.S.A. under Title I of P.L. 480 and its release to the vanaspati industry is being regulated in such a way as to achieve maximum benefit of the cheaper price of the imported oil.

Import of U.S.S.R. Tractors

8226. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1589 on the 6th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the question of importing the balance of 8,000 tractors from U.S.S.R. has since been considered; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Sugar Mills in U.P.

8227. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri K. N. Pandey:

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

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and the total number out of them which are functioning at present;

(b) the quality of sugar produced by such sugar mills during 1966-67 and the States to which sugar produced in these mills was supplied; and

(c) whether the sugar produced in Uttar Pradesh was also exported and if so, the quantity thereof and the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government therefrom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There are 72 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh of which 71 have functioned during the current crushing season 1966-67.

(b) 7,10,619 tonnes of sugar has been produced by these mills in 1966-67. This is being allotted to the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No sugar has been exported out of that produced by factories in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

Assistance to U.P. for Horticulture

8228. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be please dto state:

(a) whether any assistance is proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68 for the development of (i) horticulture; (ii) animal husbandry; (iii) dairy farming (iv) 'Grow More Food Campaign and (v) fisheries;

(b) if so, the extent thereof, separately for each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The following plan outlays for the Agricultural Programme in Uttar Pradesh for 1967-68 has been approved by the Planning Commission;

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay approved
1. Agricultural Production	910
2. Minor Irrigation.	2800
3. Soil Conservation.	303
4. Ayacut Development Prog.	2
5. Animal Husbandry	* 121
6. Dairying and Milk Supply	65
7. Forests	160
8. Fisheries	25
9. Warehousing & Marketing.	1
	4387

*Includes Uttarkhands portion of fisheries

The schemes for Horticulture are covered under the Development Head Agriculture Production and the schemes for Grow More Food Campaign are covered by the Heads Agricultural Production and Minor Irrigation.

The quantum of Central assistance to the State Govts. against the Plan outlays indicated above has not been finalised so far.

Land Mortgage Banks in U.P.

8229. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agri-**

culture be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of land mortgage banks in Uttar Pradesh for the issue of loans and debentures for the year 1967-68;

(b) whether any Central assistance was given to these banks during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) During 1967-68 the U.P. Central Land Mortgage Bank has a supported debenture programme of Rs. 6.6 crores. Further, a rural debenture programme of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been indicated by the Bank.

(b) and (c). Central Government gave a loan of Rs. 115 lakhs to the State Government during 1966-67 for investment in the debenture of the U.P. Central Land Mortgage Bank to be used for giving loans to agriculturists for minor irrigation works.

Soil Conservation in Uttar Pradesh

8230. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

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

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh for soil conservation during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount actually spent thereon during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Total outlay of Rs. 256 lakhs was approved for 1966-67 for Soil Conservation Scheme under State Plan. In addition a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Centrally sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project of Ramganga.

(b) According to the report received from the State Government, the actual utilization is Rs. 1,84,10,900 in the execution of State Plan Schemes and Rs. 16,97,984 under the Centrally sponsored Scheme.

Production of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

8231. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of foodgrains and other cash crops in Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67 crop year as against the previous two years; and

(b) the proposals for increasing production during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement indicating the actual production of foodgrains and cash crops during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1366/67].

(b) A note indicating the proposals for increasing production during 1967-68 is enclosed.

Supply of Air-Sickness Bags to I.A.C.

8232. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the same air sickness bags were supplied to the Indian Airlines Corporation from year to year but a fresh bill of Rs. 160,000 for the bags was recovered every time;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a high power Committee including some Members of Parliament to enquire into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

I.A.C. has a system of checking at the end of the day's operation of an aircraft the air sickness bags issued at the beginning of the day. Those which are not soiled are reissued the next day. In view of this procedure the air sickness bags in use cannot be resold to the Corporation. In any case, in none of the four years beginning from 1964 and including the current year has the I.A.C. spent Rs. 1,60,000 on air sickness bags. The highest amount so spent was Rs. 70,875 in 1964 and the lowest in the current year, the air sickness bags under order being of the value of Rs. 46,770.

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

सहकारी कृषि समितियां

8233. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में चल रही कुल 6,000 सहकारी खेती समितियों में 40 प्रतिशत समितियां जाली पाई गई हैं और वे केवल कागजों में ही विद्यमान हैं, वास्तव में नहीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जाली समितियों को अब तक कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) यह ऋण किस तरीके से वसूल किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Royalty Charged from Saw Millers in North Andaman Forests

8234. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty charged from the saw millers in North Andaman forests is very high;

(b) whether this has resulted in the closure of many saw mills;

(c) whether the rates charged from the Andaman Timber Industries, Port Blair and Kamal Company, Neil Island are lower;

(d) whether the saw millers have protested against the high rates of royalty; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There are no saw-millers in North Andaman except one sawmill owned by M|s. P. C. Ray and Co., the lessee of the area. The rates of royalty in his case are regulated by the terms of the North Andaman Agreement of License.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

सरधना (मेरठ) को पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाया जाना

8235. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ जिले में सरधना में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का एक गिरजाघर है, जिसमें कलात्मक ढंग से निर्मित ऐसी मूर्तियां हैं, जो भारत के गिरजाघरों में रखी हुई मूर्तियों में सर्वोत्तम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरधना की पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मेरठ जिले में सरधना में एक गिरजाघर है जिसे बेगम समरू ने 18वीं शताब्दी में बनवाया था । इसमें बहुत सी मूर्तियां (स्टेच्यू) है ।

(ख) सरधना का पर्यटन-केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Lease of Forest Areas at Port Blair

8236. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner, Andamans has recommended to the Central Government to lease out large forest areas at Port Blair on royalty basis to the Andaman Timber Industries;

(b) if so, the reasons for not calling tenders on an all-India basis before granting the lease; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

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

Price of Sawn Timber in Andamans

8237. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andamans Administration has raised the price of sawn timber by about 20 per cent in spite of public protests;

(b) whether a Committee was proposed to be appointed to go into the matter but the price has been increased even before its constitution;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Taichung Native I and 65 Paddy

8238. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director of the Central Rice Research Institute of Orissa has expressed the opinion that though the Taichung Native I and Taichung 65 Paddy give very good yield, they contain some poisonous element; and

(b) whether the accuracy of the above statement has been scientifically verified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The present Director of the Central Rice Research Institute has not expressed any such opinion. However, reports have appeared in certain daily newspapers in Orissa to the effect that Dr. Richharia, ex-Director of the Institute, had expressed the opinion that these varieties of paddy contain some poisonous elements. This has since been contradicted by Dr. Richharia.

(b) The question does not arise. But two leading scientists, viz. Dr. S. Y. Padmanabhan, the present Director of the Central Rice Research Institute and Dr. K. Ramiah, Vice-Chancellor of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, himself a rice specialist of world renown, have issued a stateemnt explaining that there is no basis for such a mistaken belief.

Delhi-Bikaner Road

8239. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about low quality material being used in the construction of Delhi-Bikaner road;

(b) whether any inquiry into the matter has been made; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry and steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). On receiving a complaint about the low quality of material being used in the construction of Bikaner-Hissar-Delhi Road, the State Public Works Department made an inquiry and found that there was no truth in the complaint.

Shipping Freight and Export Promotion

8240. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3039 on the 20th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the study of the All India Manufacturers Organisation on shipping freight and export promotion;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to keep or subsidize freight for export promotion?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The study made by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation on 'Shipping Freight and Export Promotion' is still under examination.

Block Development Committee in Santhal Pargana District of Bihar

8241. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the powers and functions of the Block Development Committee in Santhal Pargana District of Bihar;

(b) how the members of the Block Development Committee are selected;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Committee does not function independently of the Block Development Officer and merely endorses the decision taken by him; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the entire working of the block development in the Santhal Pargana, where it has not been able to do any good to the tribal people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Jeeps Supplied to Tribal Blocks in Santhal Pargana District of Bihar

8242. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jeeps supplied to each tribal block in Santhal pargana district of Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that these jeeps are being misused by the authorities concerned and are not being utilised for the benefit of the tribal people; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to see their proper utilization?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Twenty-three jeeps have been supplied to the 14 Tribal Development Blocks of Santhal Pargana district of Bihar; the details are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1367/67].

(b) and (c). As reported by the State Government, no complaints about misuse of the jeeps has been received; necessary instructions have been issued from time to time to all local officers regarding proper use of the jeeps.

Supply of Sugar to Pharmaceutical Units

8243. Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

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

(a) whether adequate sugar quota has been allotted to all pharmaceutical units manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals;

(b) whether a pharmaceutical company in Bombay called M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., applied for sugar quota required for the manufacture of drugs; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Pharmaceutical units, as other bulk consumers, get their requirements of sugar normally through the State Governments. However, certain units manufacturing drugs like penicillin, are being allotted sugar from the Centre. M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., applied for direct allotment of 3,000 Kilograms of pharmaceutical grade sugar per month, but they were advised to approach M/s. Daurala **Sugar Works, Daurala,** who manufacture this type of sugar.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company

8244. Shri G. Viswanathan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to give the agency of the Shipping Corporation to the agents of Scindia Steam Navigation Company;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented in Madras;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to abolish the agency system?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Government do not appoint agents of Shipping Corporation of India. The Shipping Corporation of India is competent to appoint its agents.

(b) The agency of the Shipping Corporation of India at Madras continues to be with M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

(c) and (d). The Shipping Corporation of India watches the performance of its agents from time to time and if the circumstances necessitate any change in the agency arrangements, the Corporation will take suitable steps in the matter.

पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में किये गये व्यय के विवरण

8245. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री धुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने व्यक्तियों ने पिछले ग्राम चुनावों के संबंध में किये गये व्यय के विवरण हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किये हैं ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति अपने व्यय का हिसाब प्रस्तुत करने के नियमों से अनभिज्ञ होने के कारण ही अनर्ह घोषित किये गये थे ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी निर्वाचन आयोग के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 78 के अधीन, हर अभ्यर्थी को अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा, राज्य में तो जिला निर्वाचन आफ़िसर के पास और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रिटर्निंग आफिसर के पास दाखिल करना होता है। निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 89 के अधीन जिला निर्वाचन आफ़िसर/रिटर्निंग आफ़िसर आयोग को केवल एक रिपोर्ट भेजता है जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें उपदर्शित होती हैं:—

(i) हर एक निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले अभ्यर्थी का नाम;

(ii) क्या ऐसे अभ्यर्थी ने अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल कर दिया है या नहीं और यदि किया है तो वह तारीख जिसको ऐसा लेखा दाखिल किया गया है; तथा

(iii) क्या उसकी राय में ऐसा लेखा उतने समय के अन्दर और उस रीति में, जो अधिनियम और इन नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित है, दाखिल किया गया है या नहीं।

किसी अभ्यर्थी का लेखा यदि उसकी राय में अपेक्षित रीति में दाखिल नहीं किया गया है तो ही उसे सम्पकृत अभ्यर्थी के निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा अपनी रिपोर्ट के साथ भेजना होता है। अन्य सभी लेखा जिला निर्वाचन आफिसर के पास रहते हैं। तदनुसार, भाग (क) में अपेक्षित जानकारी सभी जिला निर्वाचन आफिसरों और रिटर्निंग आफिसरों से अभिप्राप्त करनी होगी और आयोग द्वारा एकत्र की जाएगी। स्पष्ट है कि इसमें बहुत अधिक समय और शक्ति लगेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के निर्वाचन व्ययों के लेखाओं की संवीक्षा अभी चल रही है और इस परीक्षा के पूरी होने में कुछ और मास लगने की सम्भाव्यता है। अतः भाग (ख) में मांगी गई जानकारी का संकलन केवल सभी लेखाओं की परीक्षा हो जाने के बाद ही हो सकता है, और तब भी आयोग के लिए यह संभव नहीं होगा कि वह उन व्यक्तियों का अभिलेख रखे (क) जिन्होंने अपने लेखा हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किए हैं और (ख) जो केवल नियमों की अनभिज्ञता के कारण निरर्हित घोषित किए गए थे।

हिन्दी में निर्वाचन आयोग का कार्य

8246. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 30 जून, 1967 को पूरे होने वाले वर्ष में निर्वाचन आयोग के पास हिन्दी में कितने पत्र पहुंचे थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिए गए;

(ग) कितने पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 1962।

(ख) 140।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

(घ) हिन्दी के अधिकांश पत्र, निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन से सम्बन्धित अभ्यावेदन

थे और उनके उत्तर दिए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी पुस्तिका

8247. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उपचुनाव लड़ने वाले प्रत्याशियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी कोई पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित कराने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) (क) और (ख). जी हां। निर्वाचन आयोग की प्रस्थापना, संसदीय और विधान सभा निर्वाचनों में अभ्यर्थियों के लिए इस वर्ष के अन्त तक अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में एक पुस्तिका निकालने की है ।

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त तथा उप निर्वाचन आयुक्त

8248. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त तथा उप-निर्वाचन आयुक्त किस तिथि को सेवानिवृत्त होंगे ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त 1 अक्तूबर, 1967 को सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले हैं। निर्वाचन उप-आयुक्त 1 अगस्त, 1967 से निवृत्ति–पूर्व छुट्टी पर हैं।

निर्वाचन आयुक्त

8249. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324(5) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचन आयुक्त की सेवा की शर्तों तथा निर्बन्धनों के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम बनाया है; और

(ख) क्या निर्वाचन आयुक्त को उसका सेवाकाल पूरा हो जाने के बाद, भारत सरकार अथवा कोई राज्य सरकार किसी अन्य पद पर नियुक्त कर सकती है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) वर्तमान मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त की सेवा की शर्तों और पदावधि को विनियमित करने वाले नियम,

संविधान के अनु छेद 324(5) के अधीन, बनाए गए हैं; (भारत सरकार, विधि मंत्रालय, अधिसूचना सं० फा० 4(22)(1)/63—निर्वा०, तारीख 18 अप्रैल, 1964) इस निमित्त साधारण नियमों के बनाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त की पदावधि के अवसान के पश्चात् उन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा या किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा किसी अन्य पद पर नियुक्त किए जाने में कोई सांविधानिक रुकावट नहीं है।

निर्वाचन ड्यूटी पर लगे अधिकारियों पर निर्वाचन आयोग का नियन्त्रण

8250. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्वाचन कार्य के सम्बन्ध में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण रखता है;

(ख) क्या मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारियों तथा निर्वाचन अधिकारियों के कार्य का निरीक्षण कर सकता है तथा यदा कदा उन अधिकारियों की चरित्र पंजी में अपनी राय लिख सकता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन परिस्थितियों में वह विभिन्न राज्यों में निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने के लिये किस प्रकार अपना नियंत्रण रख सकता है?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० बछराज) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रकाशन

8251. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री कँवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में, विशेषतः पिछले आम चुनावों में निर्वाचन आयोग ने कितने प्रकाशन निकाले;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकाले गए; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० बछराज) : (क) आठ।

(ख) इन प्रकाशनों में से किसी का भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं किया गया।

(ग) आठ प्रकाशनों में से चार में साधारण निर्वाचनों और उप-निर्वाचनों की बाबत सांख्यिकीय सामग्री अन्तर्विष्ट थी। ये पुस्तकें जनता के लिए साधारण हित की नहीं थीं और यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया कि उन्हें हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जाए।

हिन्दी में निर्वाचन आयोग का कार्य

8252. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग का कार्य हिन्दी में कराने के लिये उचित व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। निर्वाचन आयोग के स्थापन में हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिए इस समय एक हिन्दी अनुवादक और दो हिन्दी सहायक हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पिछले आम चुनावों सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

8253. **डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा पिछले आम चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन के साथ-साथ इसका हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित कराने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) चतुर्थ साधारण निर्वाचनों पर निर्वाचन आयोग की रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर, 1967 के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। इस विस्तृत रिपोर्ट का जो कि दो खण्डों (साधारण और सांख्यिकीय) में है इतनी अल्प कालावधि में हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराना साध्य नहीं है कि दोनों संस्करण साथ-साथ निकाले जा सकें।

Compensation of Crew of 'Jal Jawahar'

8254. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2173 on 15th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any compensation has since been paid to the kith and kin of the crew of 'Jal Jawahar' and if so, the amount of compensation paid in each case; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when is it likely to be finalised?

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

(b) The case is pending in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Port Blair. The Commissioner has already been requested through the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar to expedite proceedings in this case.

Lift Irrigation Schemes

8255. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:

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

(a) whether there are any lift irrigation schemes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Lift irrigation devices comprise of pumpsets, (diesel or electrical), floating pumping stations, floating barges, etc. The methods of execution of these schemes are as follows:

(i) *Private Parties*: Loans and subsidies are given to cultivators for the purchase of either diesel or electrical pumpsets for installation either in wells or on the banks of small rivers and streams. These pumpsets are usually of small horse power ranging between 2 to 10. The area generally irrigated by each pumpset varies from 5 to 10 acres.

(ii) *Cooperative lift irrigation schemes*: These schemes are executed and run by the cooperative societies. Loan assistance is given to the co-operative lift irrigation societies for carrying out lift irrigation from rivers and streams on cooperative basis. Technical guidance is generally given to the Cooperative societies in the selection of the suitable sites by the technical officers in the State Governments. The area irrigated from each of these schemes generally varies from 100 to 1,500 acres according to the size of the pumps used and availability of water resources.

(iii) *State lift irrigation schemes*: These schemes are being executed by the State Governments. In the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, etc. a large number of pumpsets have been installed on the banks of perennial or semi-perinnial rivers, streams, canals etc. for lifting water for irrigation. The States of West Bengal and Orissa have also installed a large number of floating pumping stations where barges have been used. Water rates are realised from the cultivators for supply of irrigation water from these sources. In some States like Assam, Orissa, etc. these schemes are executed by the Government and after execution handed over either to the cooperative societies or to Panchayats for running; maintenance, however, is being carried out by the State Governments. The area irrigated from each of these schemes is larger than the command under the two schemes referred to earlier.

Delhi Milk Scheme Tankers

8256. Shri Ram Charan:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that newly purchased tankers for Delhi Milk Scheme have started leaking;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against persons responsible for purchasing defective tankers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Of the ten Road Milk Tankers recently purchased by Delhi Milk Scheme, one has developed a leak at the welded joint of the outlet pipe.

(b) The crack in the welding of the outlet pipe occurred because of a minor defect in the design of the fixture for fixing the outlet pipe. The firm has since taken action for removing the defect in all the ten tankers. Trials of tankers with modified design have not so far been completed.

(c) No action has been considered necessary against persons responsible for purchasing the tankers. Part payment to the firm due against the contract has been withheld pending removal of the defect.

Overtime Allowance in Delhi Milk Scheme

8257. Shri Ram Charan:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme are getting regularly overtime allowance more than their basic pay; and

(b) if so, how many such officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme are getting allowances referred to above?

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

Milk Drivers	15
Staff Car Driver	1
Asstt. Project Officer	1
Asstt. Chargeman	1
Store Clerk	1
Store Attendant	1
Mate	1
Fitter	1
	22

(b) At present, 22 employees out of an establishment of approximately 1750 have been regularly getting overtime allowance more than their basic pay.

दिल्ली-कलकत्ता राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर झूसी के निकट गंगा पर पुल

8258. श्री नागेश्वर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली कलकत्ता राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर झूसी के निकट गंगा पर पुल बनाने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). इस पुल के निर्माण के लिये ठेका दे दिया गया है। फर्म द्वारा प्रस्तुत इसकी डिजाइन की जांच की जा रही है। पुल की नींव की अधो भूमि की धारण क्षमता को जानने के लिए भी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस पुल के मार्च, 1971 तक तैयार होने की आशा है।

दिल्ली परिवहन के लिये बसें

8259. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम को इस वर्ष बसें खरीदने के लिये सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि दी है; और

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने कितनी बसें खरीदी हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान द्वारा लगभग 160 बसें खरीदने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में 140 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था कर ली गई है। इस राशि में से 40 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया भी जा चुका है।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक संस्थान को 63 चेसीज मिली हैं इनमें से 14 चेसीज में ढांचें बने हुए हैं और 79 ढांचा बनाने वालों के पास हैं।

रूस से कृषि उपकरण का आयात

8260. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि बीज फार्म स्थापित करने लिए के नवम्बर, 1966 में रूसी सरकार के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत रूसी सरकार के नहरों के निर्माण, फसलें उगाने और फसलें काटने की मशीनों के लिए भारत को अब तक कितने ट्रैक्टर, बुलडोजर तथा अन्य उपकरण मिले हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : नवम्बर, 1966 में तय हुए करार के अन्तर्गत अभी रूसी सरकार से कोई उपकरण प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

Mandovi Bridge in Goa

8261. Shri Sequeira:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

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

(a) when the Mandovi Bridge was originally scheduled to be completed and when it is likely to be ready;

(b) the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the plans for the approach roads to this Bridge have been approved and all necessary specifications given to the Goa, PWD; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Mandovi Bridge on the West Coast Road in Goa was originally scheduled to be completed by 31st May, 1967. It is now expected to be completed by 30th June, 1968.

(b) The main reasons for the delay in its completion are:

(i) delay in handing over the site;

(ii) delay in the sanction of foreign exchange; and

(iii) delay in procuring controlled materials.

(c) Yes, Sir. The estimates and plans were sanctioned in July, 1966.

(d) Does not arise.

U.N. Survey for Underground Water in Bihar

8262. Kumari Rajani Gandha:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. propose to undertake survey for underground water in Bihar;

(b) if so, when the work will start; and

(c) the assistance to be given by Government in this project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is not aware of any such proposal.

Allocations of Foodgrains to Flour Mills

8263. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently curtailed the allocations for flour mills in the country drastically in view of the tight food situation;

(b) whether any flour mills have closed down or facing closure as the foodgrains quota given to them is inadequate to keep them open; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply minimum quantity of foodgrains to the flour mills in the country to keep them running?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The State Government decide how much wheat out of the quantities allotted to that State should be sub-allotted to the roller flour mills. Since with the limited availability with the centre the allocations to the States have to be on a restricted basis, the State Governments have not been able to sub-allot sufficient wheat for the roller flour mills to run at their full capacity. In Kerala however the roller flour mills are getting wheat covering their full capacity.

Border Roads in Rajasthan

8264. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

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

(a) the original targets set for Border Roads in Rajasthan in 1966 and 1967;

(b) how many times the targets have been revised; and

(c) the reasons for revising the targets from time to time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The programme of strategic roads in Rajasthan was taken up in September, 1965, and was scheduled to be completed in a period of three years, i.e. by the end of September 1968. The road requirements are, however, reviewed by the Defence Ministry from time to time in the light of the availability of financial resources and their own requirements. The last review was made by them in June, 1967 and all the works were divided between Top Priority and Lower Priority works. According to this latest review, the Top Priority works are expected to be completed by the 31st of March, 1969.

Border Roads in Rajasthan

8265. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Onkar Lal Bohra:

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

(a) the total outlay sanctioned for building border roads in Rajasthan, region-wise in Barmer, Jaiselmer and Ganganagar Sectors; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The total cost of the programme, as it stands at present, works out to Rs. 22.69 crores, i.e. Rs. 17.06 crores for Top priority works and Rs. 5.63 crores for Low priority works. Out of these sanctioned items, a sum of Rs. 5.29 crores on Top Priority works and Rs. 1.58 crores on Low Priority works making a total of Rs. 6.87 crores had been incurred upto the 31st March, 1967. As regards the details about the various regions, the necessary information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Maintenance of Hooghly River

8266. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Clearing Agents Association has urged the Central Government to assume the responsibility for bearing the cost of the maintenance of Hooghly river to ease the burden of port charges on traffic in Calcutta; and

(b) whether the Association has deplored the recent increase in port charges by the Calcutta Port Commissioners?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). No request or representation on

the subject has been received by the Government from the Calcutta Clearing Agents Association.

Tourists' Hotels

8267. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

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

(a) the amount to be spent on the Tourists' Hotels to be set-up during the next five years;

(b) whether Government propose to set up these hotels in collaboration with the private sector or foreign hoteliers; and

(c) if so, the details of such collaboration?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The estimated cost of construction of the hotels proposed to be put up in the public sector during the next five years is Rs. 10,76,99,000. In addition, several hotel projects have been planned by private entrepreneurs in Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Madurai, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Madras etc. The estimated cost of construction of these hotels in the private sector is not available.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present under consideration for collaboration of Government with either the private sector or with foreign parties for setting up hotels in public sector. If any such proposal emerges it will be considered on merits.

Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam

8268. Shri V. Narasimha Rao:
Shri M. S. Murti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a budget allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the year 1966-67 for the construction of Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether subsequently a part of the budgeted amount was dropped; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs in the revised estimates for the year (1966-67) for construction of Dry Dock as the revised proposal for construction of a bigger Dock was still under consideration of Government at that time. The budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made on the assumption that the project would be sanctioned during the year. However, the eamination took some time and the Project was not sanctioned during the year.

The Project has since been sanctioned by the Government.

परिसीमन आयोग

8269. श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री हीरजी भाई :
श्री भालजी भाई परमार :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिसीमन आयोग ने राजस्थान में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की बहुसंख्या होने के बावजूद भी वहां के अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के क्षेत्रों के लिए गैर आदिम जातियों की एक जनरल सीट की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सदस्यगण सम्भवत : राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रति निर्देश कर रहे हैं । डूंगरपुर जिले में चार निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में से एक और बांसवाड़ा जिले में चार निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में से एक साधारण निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, जब कि अन्य तीन अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आर-

क्षित हैं। चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले की प्रतापगढ़ तहसील, चार पटवार सर्किलों को छोड़ कर अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। इस प्रकार व्यवहारतः सभी अनुसूचित क्षेत्र आरक्षित निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों में आते हैं।

राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर तथा बांसवाड़ा जिले में दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति

8270. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीणा :**
श्री हीरजी भाई :
श्री भालजी भाई परमार :

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान में डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में पिछले तीन वर्ष से दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों में सहायता कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिले में गत तीन वर्षों से अभाव की स्थिति रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार साधारणतः अभाव की स्थिति अथवा अकाल सहायता के लिए किसी राज्य की जो मदद करती है वह पूरी राज्य के लिए होती है और यह बात राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दी जाती है कि वह इसका प्रयोग अपनी इच्छानुसार अपने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में करें। 1966 और 1967 में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को प्रभावित जनसंख्या में मुफ्त वितरण के लिए निम्नलिखित खाद्य पदार्थों की मात्रा दी है:

गेहूं	8500	मीटरी टन।
गेहूं का आटा	1014	,,
दुग्धचूर्ण	864	,,
बिस्कुट	69	,,

सहायता कार्य के लिए पांच मोटर गाड़ियां भी दी गई हैं।

राज्य सरकार को सहायता कार्य चलाने, कृषि विषयक इनपुट खरीदने, पेय जल, लघु सिंचाई योजना तथा देहातों में बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए निम्नलिखित ऋण तथा अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये हैं।

करोड़ रुपये

1965-66 .	4.15
1966-67 .	17.24
1967-68 .	6.3

राज्य सरकार ने डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिले के संकट को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

(i) सहायता कार्यों की व्यवस्था।

(ii) बूढ़े और दुर्बल व्यक्तियों को मुफ्त सहायता प्रदान करना।

(iii) बैल व चारा खरीदने तथा सिंचाई में सहायक कुओं को गहरा करने के लिए ऋण देना।

(iv) पेय जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में पीने का पानी पहुंचाना।

राज्य सरकार ने इन दो जिलों में विभिन्न सहायता कार्यों पर निम्नलिखित राशि व्यय की है :—

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
डूंगरपुर	20,000	9,30,000	1,02,64,000
बांसवाड़ा	36,000	2,47,000	1,87,82,000

फसलों का उत्पादन

8271. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अंत में देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ना, पटसन, रुई, चावल, गेहूं चना और मक्का का कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ था और इस वर्ष कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ख) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्त तक और इस वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में और कितने एकड़ भूमि में भाग (क) में उल्लिखित फसलों की खेती की गई ; और

(ग) उत्पादन में तथा इन फसलों की खेती की भूमि में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्त में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने, पटसन, रूई, चावल, गेहूं, चने व मक्का के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र का राज्यवार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणों (1 से 7) में दिया गया [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-1368/67]. 1966-67 के बारे में इसी प्रकार का जानकारी विवरण 2 में दी गई है। अभी 1966-67 की अन्य फसलों के अन्तिम अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) समस्त फसलों की खेती के क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष कमी नहीं हुई है। 1965-66 की अवधि में कुछ फसलों के क्षेत्र में 1960-61 की तुलना में कुछ कमी हुई है जिसका मुख्य कारण वर्ष के दौरान में देश के बहुत से भागों में सूखे की परिस्थितियों का होना था ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें

8273. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये सरकार का विचार हिमाचल प्रदेश को कैसी तथा कितनी सहायता देने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । अतः योजनावधि में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। फिर भी चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को 250 लाख रुपये की राशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Import of Power Tillers from Japan

8274. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing power tillers from Japan which are very costly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such tillers cannot be manufactured in India, and

(c) the amount that Government paid during the last three years for the import of such tillers?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Import of some power tillers has been arranged in the past under the Third, Fourth and Fifth Yen Credits. Proposals for import under the Sixth Yen Credit are under consideration. The cost of power tillers has increased on account of devaluation and hence efforts are being made to import only ckd packs with some deletions. In respect of the requirements of the State Governments, however, import of complete power tillers is proposed to be arranged since they would find it difficult to assemble the ckd packs and supply the deletions.

(b) There are a number of proposals for manufacture of power tillers in the country and one firm is already manufacturing these.

(c) The value is as follows:

Year	Rs. in lakhs.
1964	25.5 (approx)
1965	30.00 (approx)
1966	45.00 (approx)

Financial Assistance for Kuccha Wells

8275. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing finance for the kuccha wells for increasing agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, how much aid was given to West Bengal during 1963—66 and the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). There is no specific scheme for providing finance for the kuccha wells for increasing agricultural production in the country. However, kuccha wells, if constructed as a part of relief works to provide gainful employment to the people affected by drought and other natural clamities, the expenditure on it would qualify for financial assistance from the Government of India according to the prescribed pattern and procedure. As any assistance to be given under this policy is determined on the basis of the total relief expenditure after deducting the "margins" allowed by the Fourth Finance Commission, it is not possible to indicate how much of assistance is related to kuccha wells.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy

8276. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) when the procurement drive for rice and paddy both by the Central and State Governments started;

(b) how much procurement has been made so far both at the Central and State levels; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Procurement of rice and paddy by Central and State Governments is continuing for a long time though it got a real boost during the marketing season of 1964-65.

(b) During the current marketing season (1966-67) about 21.98 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procurred upto about the end of July, '67 on Central and State Governments' accounts.

(c) Does not arise.

एटा तथा बनारस जिलों में प्रोत्साहन खेती योजना

8277. **श्री ओंकार सिंह** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा और बनारस जिलों में

60 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की प्रोत्साहन खेती योजना के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है;

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है, और

(ग) सहकारी आधार पर संयुक्त रूप से तथा व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खेती करने वाले लोगों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 2 जिलों में नलकूपों व अन्य भूमिगत संसाधनों पर केन्द्रित सघन कृषि की एक योजना विश्व बैंक के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य बनारस तथा एटा जिलों में अधिक कृषि उपज के लिए एक वृहत्त कार्यक्रम शुरू करना है । कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हाईड्रोज्यालोजिकल सर्वेक्षणों तथा भूमिगत जल के संसाधनों के अध्ययन से राजकीय गहरे नलकूपों, गैर सरकारी कम गहरे नलकूपों, कूपों, डग-कम-बोर कूपों के माध्यम से भूमिगत जल संसाधन का भरपूर उपयोग करना है । इसके अतिरिक्त नई सिंचाई सुविधाओं के उचित उपयोग हेतु आदानों व आवश्यक सेवाओं का एक सप्पोर्ट कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

अभी यह विषय केवल प्रस्ताव के रूप में विश्व बैंक के विचाराधीन है, अतः अनुमानित लागत तथा कृषकों आदि को दी जाने वाली सहायता की रूप रेखा के बारे में विवरण प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

New concepts of Minor Irrigation

8278. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated new concepts of minor irrigation; and

(b) if so, what they are and how much of land would be benefited thereby, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a). Irrigation schemes costing individually less than Rs. 15 lakhs each and having independent sources of water come under the purview of minor irrigaion works, Groundwater development schemes such as open wells, including boring and deepening, installation of pumpsets, private tubewells, filter points, State tubewells, etc. come exclusively under minor irrigation. Besides private minor irrigation works, the Minor Irrigation programme also includes State and Community works like surface water storage and diversion schemes on small and medium tributaries of the rivers, ahars, bundhies, rapats, lift irrigation from rivers and streams and deep tubewells. Renovation of old ex-malgujari works, particularly tanks is also being carried out under Minor irrigation programme in a phased manner. Minor irrigation also includes construction and repair of small channels and embankments for flood protection. The financial limit for drainage and flood control works is Rs. 50,000 per individual scheme. The criteria and concept of minor irrigation remain more or less the same as before. However, under the revised agricultural strategy the concept of irrigation has changed from drought protection to one of irrigation for intensive production. As far as the Minor Irrigation Programme is concerned, this implies;

(a) limitation of the comand areas so that the available water can be more intensively used for multiple crops as well as intensive agriculture;

(b) greater emphasis on schemes like tubewells, bore-cum-dugwells, pump sets, etc., which provide more assured irrigation; (c) encouraging the construction of minor works like wells, tubewells, pumpsets, etc., in the command of existing major-medium canel systems in order to improve the status of irrigated agriculture and also to control water logging hazards, etc.

(b) A target to benefit an additional area of 12 million acres by minor irrigation has been set for the Fourth Five Year Plan. A statement indicating the State-wise position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1369/67].

उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी पर पुल

8279. **श्री सरजू पांडेय :** क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे कौन कौन से स्थान हैं जहां गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाये जायेंगे तथा जिनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान अथवा ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). अभी तक गंगा में हरिद्वार, राजघाट, फरुखाबाद मिर्जापुर और गाजीपुर में पुल बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्ताव आये हैं। परन्तु इन सब पुलों के निर्माण के लिए प्रधानतः उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार संबंधित है क्योंकि ये राज्य सड़कों पर पड़ते हैं। इन में से किसी भी पुल के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई अनुदान देने का वचन नहीं दिया है। परन्तु इनमें से ऐसे पुलों, जिन्हें उच्चतर प्राथमिकता का समझा जाय, के 50 प्रतिशत खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए चतुर्थ योजना काल में 4½ करोड़ रुपये तक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है। इसके विपरीत अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गंगा और रामगंगा के ऊपर फरुखाबाद में पुल बनाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता की योजना भेजी है। इसकी जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक गाजीपुर और अन्य पुलों के स्थान के लिए चतुर्थ योजना काल में वित्तीय सहायता की कोई योजना राज्य सरकार से नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

Hindustan Shipyard

8280. **Shri M. S. Murthi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development programme of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allotted for graving dock and wet basin projects, separately, in the Fourth Plan;

(c) the amount spent for the above three projects separately during the first year of the Fourth Plan; and

(d) the amount allotted for these three projects, separately during 1967-68?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) In the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 8.66 crores has been made for the expansion of the Shipyard. This includes the subsidy payable to the Shipyarc for ship construction.

(b) (i) Graving Dock Project	5·00 crore Rs.
(ii) Wet Basin Project	2·20 Crore Rs.
(c) (i) (a) Development Programme	Nil
(b) Subsidy to Shipyard	1.70 Crore Rs.
(ii) Graving Dock Project	0·10 Crore Rs.
(iii) Wet Basin Project	Nil
(d) (i) Development programme	0·75 Crore Rs.
(ii) Graving Dock Project	0·10 Crore Rs.
(iii) Wet Basin Project.	Nil

Graving Dock Project at Visakhapatanm

8281. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the Japanese Consultants on the Graving Dock Project at Visakhapatnam by Government has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Japanese Consultants recommended the construction of a larger dry dock with the dimensions of 800'x125'x38.70' capable of accommodating a ship of 57,000 DWT. This recommendation has been accepted by Government and orders were issued recently sanctioning the Project.

Arrest of Ration Dealers in Delhi

8282. Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:

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

(a) the number of ration dealers arrested on the charge of misusing ration items during the last two months; and

(b) the remedial measures which have been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Constant vigil is kept on the ration dealers and action is taken against offenders by the Delhi Administration.

Proposed Inclusion of Wellingdon Islands in Cochin Municipal Corporation

8283. Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the Cochin Port authorities have objected to the proposed inclusion of the Wellingdon Islands by the Kerala Government in the Cochin Municipal Corporation being formed by them;

(b) if so, the reasons for the objection; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Willingdon Island on which the major port of Cochin is located is an artificial Island. It is a compact area and a major part of it belongs to the Navy. The majority of the people living in Willingdon Island are employees of the Port and the Railway and the rest are members of staff belonging to the Customs, Port Health Department, etc. which are intimately connected with the port working and to whom the port has leased land for putting up residential accommodation. Private parties who have taken land on lease from the port and have put up godowns and offices, are also connected with the port operations.

All Municipal functions relating to provision and maintenance of roads, electricity, sanitation, water supply, etc. are carried out by the Port satisfactorily and as the Island is a self-contained unit, it is not necessary to make it a part of the proposed Cochin Municipal Corporation.

(c) The Government of India had agreed with the views of the Port Trust and had requested the Government of Kerala to drop the proposal for the inclusion of Willingdon Island in the proposed Municipal Corporation.

Price of Vegetable Ghee

8284. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:
Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

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

(a) whether any satisfactory formula has been evolved for linking up the price of vegetable ghee with that of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to revise this formula; and

(d) if so, in what directions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The price of vanaspati is linked to the price of vegetable oils.

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

चीनी, गुड़ और खांडसारी का उत्पादन

8285. श्री नागेश्वर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि अनुसंधान विभाग ने (एक) चीनी के उत्पादन में लगे कुल श्रमिकों की संख्या, (दो) गुड़ और खांडसारी से अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, (तीन) एक क्विन्टल गन्ने से उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा, (चार) एक क्विन्टल गन्ने से उत्पादित गुड़ की मात्रा तथा (पांच) गुड़ खांडसारी और चीनी का उत्पादन लागत के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : :

(क) जी नहीं। ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Kerala Food Mission

8286. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Food Mission consisting of all political parties of Kerala has had talks with him and other Central Ministers;

(b) if so, the main complaints made by the Mission;

(c) whether any assurance has been given by the Centre to the Mission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Kerala along with a delegation from Kerala met the Prime Minister when the Food Minister was also present. The main complaint was about the shortfall in the supply of rice to Kerala in the month of July. They wanted assurance for supply of full quota of rice in August. The difficult rice supply position during the months of July to September was explained to them. They were also informed that the Government of India would supply to Kerala at least 33,000 tonnes of rice in August and was continuing its efforts to locate further supplies and that adequate wheat to make up for the shortfall in rice would be provided. This would help to make up for the shortfall in rice.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर देसी गेहूं का मूल्य

8287. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर बेचे जाने वाले देसी गेहूं का मूल्य 26 जुलाई, 1967 से 1 रुपये 3 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह गेहूं केवल 75 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से खरीदा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह दर निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। यह नियम मूल्य दिल्ली में 26 जुलाई, 1967 से वितरित की जा रही पंजाब की बढ़िया गेहूं से सम्बन्धित है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । पंजाब के बढ़िया फार्म के गेहूं का औसत खरीद मूल्य 81.00 प्रति क्विंटल है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर मिलने वाले बढ़िया गेहूं तथा दड़ा गेहूं के निर्गम मूल्य गेहूं के क्रय मूल्य और पंजाब विपणन बोर्ड, पंजाब सरकार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम की मिलने वाले अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्चों, राशन व्यवस्था की लागत और फुटकर व्यापारियों को लाभ गुंजायश का ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित किये गये हैं ।

Agricultural University for U.P.

8288. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up one more Agricultural University in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the location thereof and when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) when Government approved the scheme and the amount to be granted by them for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No proposal has so far been received from the State Government for setting up one more Agricultural University in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period.

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

Central Warehouses in U.P.

8289. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Warehouses in U.P. are being used to their full capacity; and

(b) if not, the extent to which they are being used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) These warehouses are used to their full capacity for about six months in the year after the Kharif and Rabi harvests.

(b) The average occupancy during the last twelve months has been 77 per cent.

Long Term Loans to Farmers

8290. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of long term agricultural loan sanctioned during the current year for being paid to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh through the Cooperative Land Development Banks?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): During the year 1967-68 the Uttar Pradesh Central Land Mortgage Bank has a supported ordinary debenture programme of Rs. 6.60 crores and a rural debenture programme of Rs. 50 lakhs. Central Government assistance envisaged so far for this programme is of the order of Rs. 1.21 crores to be provided as loan to the State Government for purchase of ordinary debentures.

Tourist Centres in U.P.

8291. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai:

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

(a) the tourist centres in U.P.;

(b) the facilities provided for the tourists in those places and proposed to be provided particularly at places in Kumaon Hills and Garhwal; and

(c) the special arrangements, if any, made for the foreign tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). A statement listing the tourist centres where facilities were provided during the Second and Third Plan periods, and those proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1370/67].

(c) No special arrangements have been made for foreign tourists.

Loan for Sinking Tube-Wells in U.P.

8292. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked for loan for sinking tube-wells in the State during 1967-68; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No request for sanction of loan for sinking of tubewells in the Uttar Pradesh State during 1967-68 has so far been received from the State Government in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. However, according to the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States introduced from 1958-59, the sanction for the release of Central assistance in the form of loan and grant is issued under the Heads of Development such as 'Agricultural Production', 'Minor Irrigation' and 'Land Development', etc. The issue of scheme-wise sanction had been dispensed with. Besides, Central assistance is released to the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for Plan Schemes towards the close of the financial year on the basis of the expenditure figures received from them. As such, necessary Central assistance by way of loan and grant for the minor irrigation schemes including tubewells will be sanctioned to the Uttar Pradesh Government towards the close of 1967-68. In the meantime ways and means advances are sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Governments to meet expenditure on Plan Schemes.

However, during the current financial year, 1967-68, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 28.00 crores for Minor Irrigation Schemes within the State Plan for U.P. The State Government has also requested the Government of India for allotment of additional funds amounting to Rs. 4.00 crores for Minor Irrigation Schemes including tubewells during 1967-68. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Aerodromes and Airstrips in U.P.

8293. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aerodromes and air-strips in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a proposal for the construction of new aerodromes or air-strips and also for the expansion of existing aerodromes in U.P.; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to make Lucknow airport an international airport?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There are six civil aerodromes under the control of the Civil Aviation Department in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is at present no proposal for the construction of new aerodromes or air-strips in U.P. Extension and strengthening of the runway at Lucknow has been completed and estimates for strengthening the runway

at Varanasi have been sanctioned. Proposals for development of the aerodromes at Kanpur and Pantnagar are under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

Supply of pumping sets to Uttar Pradesh

8294. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the U.P. Government for the supply of pumping sets to that State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperative Sugar Factories in U.P.

8295. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative sugar factories at present in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of such sugar factories proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) At present there are 4 working cooperative sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No cooperative sugar factory is likely to be established during 1967-68 in Uttar Pradesh. A letter of intent has, however, been issued in August, 1965 for the establishment of a 1250 tonne cooperative sugar factory at Aurai, District Varanasi (U.P.). The establishment of this factory is likely to take some time.

Special loan and construction for roads and bridges in border States

8296. Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some border State Governments have requested the Central Government for special loans for the construction of roads and bridges; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No Sir; not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

आयात किये गये अनाज का मूल्य

8297. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इसरायल और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच युद्ध हो जाने के कारण भारत द्वारा आयात किये गये अनाज के मूल्यों वृद्धि हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप 35 लाख रुपये की हानी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये इस मूल्य वृद्धि का कोई विपरीत प्रभाव सर्व-साधारण पर न पड़े सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे) : (क) अरब-इसराईली संघर्ष से स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के फलस्वरूप भारत के लिये खाद्यान्न ला रहे

जहाज जिन्होंने सामान्यतः स्वेज नहर के मार्ग से आना था, अब आशान्तरीप के मार्ग से आ रहे हैं। इससे संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से खाद्यान्न लाने वाले जहाजों के इस मार्ग से आने से समुद्री भाड़े में वृद्धि हुई है। स्वेज नहर के पुनः चालू होने और अपेक्षाकृत लम्बे नौपरिवहन मार्ग से आने से भारत में खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मात्रा लायी जानी है,के बारे में अनिश्चितता को देखते हुये इस पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च का इस समय अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस्राइली-संयुक्त गणराज्य संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप आयातित खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य में ऐसी कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) भाड़े की दरों में जिनकी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है, वृद्धि होने के कारण सरकार का केन्द्रीय भण्डारों से दिये जाने वाले आयतित खाद्यान्नों के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है।

दिल्ली को अनाज की सप्लाई

8298. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

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

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में वितरण के लिये दिल्ली को कितनी मात्रा में अनाज की सप्लाई की गई;

(ख) गत महीने में दिल्ली के लिये कितनी मात्रा में अनाज नियत किया गया;

(ग) पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) गत छः महीनों के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के लिये कितने अनाज की मांग की थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) लगभग 194·6 हजार मोटरी टन।

(ख) लगभग 32.5 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं।

(ग) दिल्ली को आवंटित कोटे सकेंत मात्र होते हैं और वास्तविक सप्लाई अधिकृत राशन डिपों से प्राप्त मांग के अनुसार थी। अतः पूरा कोटा सप्लाई करने अथवा न करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) गतः छः महीनों में वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन आयातित गेहूं की मांग 192 हजार मोटरी टन थी।

Trial Flight of HS 748

8299. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trial flight of HS 748 Indian Passenger plane has been conducted and Government propose to put it into service;

(b) if so, the routes which are likely to be covered by the service; and

(c) the number of flights in a week?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) **Yes,** Sir.

(b) and (c).

Route	Frequency of service
(i) Hyderabad-Vijayawada Visakhapatnam.	5 days a week
(ii) Hyderabad-Madras-Madurai-Trivandrum Colombo.	once a week

Seed multiplication farm in Delhi

8300. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seed

multiplication farm is being set up in the Union Territory of Delhi by the Delhi Administration with Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Seed Multiplication Farm is being set up at present by the Delhi Administration with Central assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Floor Prices of Groundnut

8301. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately been considering the question of fixing floor prices for groundnut with a view to boost up the production of this commodity; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Crew members of the Indian merchant Marine

8302. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Masters of various ships of the Indian Merchant Marine make false entries in the official log book to show their power and undue authority against crew members of their ships and the same are normally cancelled before reaching the port of discharge;

(b) whether a number of such cases have been reported or noticed;

(c) if so, the particulars of all such cases which occurred during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to stop the show of undue authority by the Masters of the Ships in future?

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

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

केरल को चावल की सप्लाई

8303. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल को चावल की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में हाल में केरल के मुख्यमंत्री उन से मिले थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की मुलाकात का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में केरल के "युनाइटेड फ्रन्ट" ने सीधे कार्यवाही करने की धमकी दी है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ) केरल के मुख्य मंत्री केरल के शिष्ट मण्डल के साथ प्रधान मंत्री से जब मिले थे उस समय खाद्य मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे। मुख्य शिकायत जुलाई के महीने में केरल को चावल की सप्लाई में कमी के बारे में थी। वे अगस्त में चावल का पूरा कोटा सप्लाई करने के लिये आश्वासन चाहते थे। उन्हें जुलाई से सितम्बर तक के महीनों में चावल की कठिन सप्लाई स्थिति स्पष्ट की गयी थी। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया कि भारत सरकार अगस्त में केरल को कम से कम 33,000 मीटरी टन चावल सप्लाई करेगी तथा और सप्लाई करने के लिये अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखेगी। और चावल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं सप्लाई की जाएगी। इस से चावल की कमी को पूरी करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Fishing Trawlers

8304. Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether fishing trawlers are built in India in adequate numbers;

(b) whether there is any agreement with Yugoslavia for the import of fishing trawlers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop deep-sea fishing in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Fishing trawlers of wood suitable for trawling within the 7 mile zone are built in India according to the demand from the fishing industry. These trawlers have a length range of 25 to 48 ft. Small and medium fishing trawlers made of steel ranging between 50 ft. to 90 ft. can be built in India and one trawler has been constructed by Messrs. Mazagon Docks Ltd., for the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation of the Government of India and is working satisfactorily.

(b) There is no agreement with Yugoslavia for the import of fishing trawlers;

(c) The development of deep sea fishing in India requires:

(i) a suitable infra-structure providing for harbours, ice factories, cold storages, slipways and marketing arrangements,

(ii) survey of the deep sea fishing grounds and determination of the type of vessels and gear suitable for deep sea fishing under Indian conditions,

(iii) preparation of detailed designs of fishing vessels and gear and arrangements for construction of the same, and

(iv) training of fishing personnel capable of operating the deep sea fishing vessels.

Government have provided suitably for the items enumerated above in the Fourth Plan. Pre-investment studies have been taken up in major ports to provide the infra-structure. Fishing harbours have been provided in some minor ports and construction work is in progress in other ports. Several ice and cold storage plants have been established. Government of India have conducted survey in off-shore waters upto 25 fathoms on the basis of which it has been planned to introduce 200 small medium sized trawlers as a beginning. Steps have been taken to obtain suitable designs for the vessels and also to import a few vessels as models. A training centre for operatives has been established in Cochin and a second one is proposed to be set up shortly.

बिहार को कीटनाशक औषधियों की सप्लाई

8305. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार को पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा में कीटनाशक औषधियों की सप्लाई करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). कीटनाशक औषधियों को प्राप्त करना बिहार सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। और राज्य सरकार ने 1966-67 में 2.20 करोड़ रुपये की कीटनाशक औषधियां प्राप्त कीं। भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय व्यापार

निगम तथा व्यापार के अन्य स्रोतों के माध्यम से कीटनाशक औषधियों की प्राप्ति में राज्य सरकार को सहायता प्रदान की।

राज्य सरकार के अनुमानों के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1967–68 में अधिक कीटनाशक औषधियों की खपत की आशा है।

आसाम में पुलों का निर्माण

8306. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम में 300 पुलों पर काम अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के खतरे को देखते हुए इन पुलों को पूरा करना अत्यावश्यक हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इन निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). 1962 में चीन के आक्रमण के बाद ही रक्षा मंत्रालय से सलाह कर के पूर्वी सीमान्त को शेष भारत से मिलाने वाले राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों के विकास का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में छूटे हुए पुलों का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों पर के मौजदा पुलों को सशक्त करना तथा उन का पुनर्निर्माण शामिल है।

जांच पड़ताल से ज्ञात हुआ कि 331 पुलों को बनाना आवश्यक था। इन में से 152 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 44 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य किया जा रहा है जिस के शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की आशा है।

शेष 2 बड़े और 133 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण कार्य अभी मंजूर किया जाना है और आवश्यक धन के उपलब्ध होते ही उसे शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

Hotel at Bangalore

8307. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foundation for a Five Star Hotel at Bangalore was laid by him recently;

(b) the size of the hotel, number of rooms to be provided, the total cost of land, buildings and equipment, including foreign exchange component separately; and

(c) whether the earmarked capital of Rs. 50 lakhs for its construction is sufficient for the purpose?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. It was for a hotel to be constructed by India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) The covered area of the hotel is to be 60,000 sq. ft. approximately. It will provide for 100 double rooms. The cost of the land, building and equipment is estimated at Rs. 57.50 lakhs, including foreign exchange. The foreign exchange component has not been separately determined yet.

(c) The earmarked capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs exclusive of the cost of land is considered adequate.

Losses due to crop diseases and pests

8308. **Shri Rane:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimates were

made recently about losses of all agricultnral crops in terms of money on account of crop diseases and crop pests throughout the country;

(b) if so, the losses in terms of money for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67?

(c) how much amount has actually been spent by Central and State Governments during the Third Five Year Plan, year-wise to eradicate these diseases; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to prevent these losses in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Precise statistics on the losses caused by plant pests and diseases are not available. However, it is estimated that about 20 per cent of the total agricultural produce is lost annually due to pests and diseases etc.

(c) The figures of actual expenditure (Plan) on Plant Protection by States and Centre are as under:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	164·619
1962-63	178·782
1963-64	265·157
1964-65	424·200 (approximately)
1965-66 ..	424·208 (approximately)

(d) A number of steps are being taken to reduce losses to agricultural crops and commodities from pests, diseases and weeds. The important ones are:—

(1) Making available plant protection inputs like pesticides and application equipment in adequate quantities to the cultivators.

(2) Strengthening of State Plant Protection Organisations.

(3) Training of Extension staff and farmers in Plant Protection Techniques and Methods.

(4) Mapping out endemic areas with a view to keeping the same under watch and instituting effective and timely control measures.

(5) Giving Central assistance to States in the control of epidemics, popularising prophylactic treatments of crops by laying out large scale demonstrations on the cultivators' field and organising anti rat campaigns.

(6) Realising the importance of intensifying plant protection work, physical target of 210 million acres for the Fourth Plan against an achievement of 41 million acres in the Third Plan has been fixed. For achieving the above target, increasing provisions of funds for plant protection activities has been made. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 326.52 crores in private sector and Rs. 33.57 crores in public sector (Centre Rs. 12.04 crores and States Rs. 21.53 crores) on plant protection schemes.

(7) Expanding of Central and State Warehousing Organisation so as to cover as large an area as possible to minimise losses to stored products.

(8) Strengthening the Aerial spraying facilities to cover larger areas with plant protection measures in a short period.

(9) Promoting contract spraying and dusting operations by private operators.

मध्य प्रदेश में नया सुपर बाजार

8309. श्री आ० सुन्दर लाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस राज्य में एक नया सुपर बाजार खोलने के लिये

केन्द्र से अनुदान देने की प्रार्थना की है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी): (क) और (ख). 1966--67 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भोपाल, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, ग्वालियर तथा रायपुर में बहु-विभागी भण्डार स्थापित करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई थी और भोपाल, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, तथा ग्वालियर के लिये चार बहु-विभागी भंडार मंजूर किए गए थे । इन में से पहले तीन बहु-विभागी भण्डारों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है और चौथे बहु-विभागी भण्डार के शीघ्र ही खोले जाने की आशा है । 1967–68 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अपने यहां एक नया सुपर बाजार खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Central Warehouses in Madhya Pradesh

8310. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the Central Warehouses in Madhya Pradesh annually?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): An Amount of approximately Rs. 2.43 lakhs has been spent on the running of the Central Warehouses in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1966-67.

Vana Mahotsava in Southern States

8312. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vana Mahotsava celebrations are being conducted regularly in the Southern States of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh every year;

(b) if so, since when and whether tamarind tree plantation has been included in the programme; and

(c) if so, the number of tamarind trees so planted by each of the Southern State, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Price of Tamarind

8313. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in price of tamarind in the Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, the percentage in rise in present price as compared to the prices prevailing during 1945-46;

(c) whether any efforts have been made for the plantation of tamarind trees in the Southern States; and

(d) if so, the number of tamarind trees so planted during the recent years uptodate in Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) No comparative data is available for comparing the present price with the prices that prevailed in 1945-46.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar Legislative Assembly

8314. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1957 and 1962 General Elections, there was one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes and two seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes but in 1967 General Elections, there were two seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and none for Scheduled Tribes in the District of Hazaribagh for the Bihar Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total had increased, while of Scheduled Tribe population had decreased, in Hazaribagh district. Reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes were distributed among the districts on the basis of Scheduled Caste population and Hazaribagh district became entitled to two such seats. But since under section 9(1)(d) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, reserved seats for the Scheduled Tribes had to be located in areas where the proportion of their population was the largest, this district could not be given any such seat.

Research in Community Development

8315. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

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

(a) whether a special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs to promote study and research in Community Development and allied subjects has been created by his Ministry and University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, how many Universities in West Bengal have approached to get share of this fund;

(c) how many Universities in West Bengal has been given grants; and

(d) the names of Universities in West Bengal which have not approached for the grant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) A special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs under the University Grants Commission, contributed initially in equal proportions by the Commission and the former Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, has been set up for promoting programmes of graduate and post-graduate courses, advanced studies and research, seminars and workshops, and libraries and publications through Universities in the subjects of Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.

(b) and (c). The Universities of Kalyani, Calcutta and North Bengal have submitted proposals for undertaking a research study, strengthening the library and award of research fellowship respectively. These proposals are being examined by the University Grants Commission.

(d) The Universities of Burdwan, Jadavpur, Visva-Bharati and Rabindra Bharati have so far not approached for assistance under the scheme.

Jodhpur-Udaipur-Bombay Air Service

8316. Shri Onkar Lal Bohra: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to introduce Jodhpur-Udaipur-Bombay air service: and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir, not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में छोटी सिंचाई योजना कार्यक्रम के लिए सहायता

8317. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान को कितनी सहायता दे रही है; और

(ख) इस सहायता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) 1967–68 की अवधि में राजस्थान के लिए लघु सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए 287.68 लाख रुपए का व्यय स्वीकार किया गया है । राज्यों के लिए (जिन में राजस्थान भी शामिल है) अधिक धन का नियतन करने के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Fulfilment of daily requirements of the People

8318. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high prices and non-availability of daily requirements, the people are frustrated resulting in cases of looting of articles in Bihar, U.P., Orissa, West Bengal and other places in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the daily requirements of the people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Some cases of looting of foodgrains and other articles have been reported from some of the States. Without examining each case carefully, it is difficult to say what precisely are the causes for such incidents.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar requirement of Assam

8319. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills at Dergaon in Assam is able to cater to the needs of Assam; and

(b) if not, how much etra quantity of sugar is supplied to Assam monthly for consumption in Assam?

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

(b) The quantities of sugar allotted to Assam from factories in other States during the last three months are as under:—

May 1967	.. 3886 tonnes
June 1967	.. 3785 tonnes
July 1967	.. 3566 tonnes

The balance monthly quota of Assam was released from the Dergaon factory.

Indian Merchant Navy

8320. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:

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

(a) the present total tonnage of Indian merchant navy;

(b) the total tonnage required for India's trade; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the tonnage of Indian merchant navy so that entire Indian trade could be handled by it?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) 1.88 million GRT as on 1-7-1967.

(b) and (c). There is no question of the entire Indian trade i.e. export and import trade, being handled by Indian bottoms. Our rightful share can be only 50 per cent for which the estimated total shipping tonnage requirement is 4.5 million GRT.

During the year 1965-66, Indian ships carried about 13 per cent of our total overseas trade. This percentage will improve with the acquisition of large bulk carriers and tankers for the movement of bulk commodities like mineral ores, food grains and petroleum products. To achieve this end, the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages a tentative target of 3 million GRT in operation and 0.5 million GRT on order or construction by the end of the Plan period. It is estimated that if this target is achieved, our share in the overseas trade will go up to 30 per cent and thereafter we can expect to reach the target of 50 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

So far as acquisition of India-built ships is concerned, the capacity at Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. has been fully booked upto the end of the Fourth Plan period; at the same time every effort is being made to step up the output of this shipyard. As regards acquisition of ships from abroad, the main difficulty is that of foreign exchange for which suitable sources of credit have to be located. Subject to availability of external resources and the project being viable, acquisition of ships from abroad is permitted from time to time. For instance, in the recent past Government have approved the acquisition of 2 tankers and 5 bulk carriers from Yugoslavia.

Seed Farms

8321. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

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

(a) the names of places and States where Government or Government approved seed farms are situated;

(b) the quantity of the seeds made available by these farms directly to cultivators or through the National Seeds Corporation during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is not feasible to locate seed farms in all States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the total demand of seeds is met by the above seed farms and the National Seeds Corporation;

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

National Highway No. 26

8323. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

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

(a) the names of rivers, rivulets and nallahs on National Highway No. 26 between Sagar and Narsinghpur on which there are no bridges; and

(b) when the pacca culverts are likely to be provided on these rivers, rivulets and nallahs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) There are only

three unbridged crossings on Sagar-Narsinghpur Section of National Highway No. 26, namely, over Karanjua nallah at mile 29/5, Sonar river at mile 30/5 and Jhunku nallah at mile 40/4.

(b) The work on the construction of the bridges across the Karanjua nallah and Sonar river is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of 1968. The work on the construction of a bridge a little down stream of the confluence of the Jhunku nallah and the Sukhchain nallah, which has been taken up by the State Government, is also likely to be completed by the end of 1968.

Distribution of Tractors and Power Tillers to Agriculturists

8324. **Shri D. N. Deb:**
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to entrust the private sector with the distribution of tractors and power tillers to agriculturists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c) Imports of tractors and power tillers are already taking place through private agencies and the extent to which public sector institutions can be entrusted with distribution of such machinery is under examination.

Wheat supply from Australia

8325. **Shri D. N. Deb:**
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Food Department visited Australia recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit;

(c) whether the Government of Australia have given any assurance with regard to the supply of foodgrains to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) To finalise the purchase of wheat from that country and to generally discuss the food needs of India with the officials of the Government of Australia.

(c) and (d). A quanity of 75,000 long tons of Australian wheat was purchased on 14-7-1967. The Government of Australia have made a gift of 1,50,000 tonnes of wheat on 25-7-67. The shipments have started and these quantities will all be shipped shortly and are expected to arrive at Indian ports during August and September, 1967.

Use of Dakota by Private Air Companies

8326. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that private air companies still use Dakota type of planes for carrying passengers and goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check these Dakotas for their air worthiness and when the last check was made in this regard?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. In fact, Indian Airlines are also using Dakota aircraft for similar purposes.

(b) The Civil Aviation Department has a system for ensuring the continued airworthiness of all aircraft in service with scheduled and non-scheduled operators. Every aircraft has to be inspected by an officer of the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate before it can be granted a Certificate of Airworthiness. In the case of Dakotas, the Certificate of Airworthiness is valid for twelve months. After each period of twelve months, a fresh inspection followed by a fresh Certificate of Airworthiness becomes necessary. The date of the last check varies with each such aircraft depending on when it was last inspected, but every Dakota aircraft is inspected for airworthiness once in twelve months.

Impact of Community Development Schemes on Rural People

8327. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any thorough survey about works of community projects and block development schemes to make a factual study of the impact of such works on improving the economic, social and cultural condition of the rural people of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a study?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). Appraisal of the impact of Community Development Programme has, from its inception, been a continuing process. Thus, from 1954 to 1960, the Programme Evaluation Organisation carried out annual concurrent evaluations touching different aspects of the programme, besides instituting benchmark and repeat surveys in selected Blocks in order to carry out studies in depth. With the completion of coverage of the rural areas by the C. D. Programme, the Programme Evaluation Organisation, has in the recent years, concentrated more on intensive problem-oriented studies of selected programmes of rural development, such as of Rural Manpower and Applied Nutrition, under implementation in C. D. Blocks. These apart, a wide range of studies bearing on Community Development and its allied fields, have been carried out by the National Institute of Community Development, Universities and other organisations.

(c) Does not arise.

Supplementing of Food requirements of West Bengal

8328. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in dealing with the food situation in West Bengal have made survey to know to what extent food requirement of that State could be supplemented by other items of food like fish and meat;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to render any help to the Government of West Bengal in increasing their output of fish and meat; and

(c) the steps taken to increase supply of fish and meat from other Indian States to West Bengal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Survey has been made by Government of India regarding requirements of fish in West Bengal to supplement the diet of the people of the State. A general survey has made of the requirements of fish in Calcutta but not for the State of West Bengal. The requirements of meat have not been surveyed.

(b) and (c). An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs has been provided in the fourth plan for fisheries development programmes for increasing fish production in the State. The West Bengal State Fisheries Development Corporation with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore has also been established. The Central Fisheries Corporation, in the share capital of which the centre and several States have participated, has its Headquarters in Calcutta and has been established with the primary objective of increasing the fish supply to West Bengal. It has been attempting to increase the supply of fish from other States to West Bengal. Schemes for development of sheep and goat, poultry and piggery have been proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 127.75 lakhs, Rs. 143.16 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs respectively.

Production of Aus Paddy in West Bengal

8329. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got reports of total output of Aus Paddy this year in West Bengal;

(b) the total production of this year's Auspaddy as compared to last year's yield;

(c) the likely surplus of Aus paddy expected to come to market; and

(d) the extent to which such marketable surplus is likely to be successfully procured by the West Bengal Government and what will be the impact of such procurement on the food situation in West Bengal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is too early to make an assessment.

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

8330. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given its contribution to the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount contributed;

(c) whether the corporation has started functioning; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the table of the House.

National Highway No. 5

8331. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for the improvement of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa have obtained technical approval and financial sanction from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in according approval?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The estimated cost of the works as sanctioned for the improvement of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa State by the Government of India since 1st April, 1947, the date on which the Central Government assumed financial responsibility for the development of National Highways as provided till the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan is Rs. 1440 lakhs approximately. The possibility of sanctioning additional estimates for the improvement of this National Highway depends on the availability of funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan, when finalised.

Paradeep Port

8332. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scouring of a very rapid and serious nature by the tidal waves of the breakwaters of the Paradeep Port has caused serious concern to the authorities;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this scouring;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the difficulties of unloading of ships carrying wheat at aradeep at present;

(d) if so, the measures taken in the matter;

(e) the steps taken to improve the loading and unloading of other merchandise in the Paradeep Port; and

(f) whether township programme will be implemented during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Due to the construction of breakwaters at Paradeep Port, the northern movement of the littoral drift along the coast near the Port has been interrupted. The northern shoreline of the Port has, therefore, been deprived of its natural nourishment. Erosion by the tidal waves is felt especially during the monsoon period. The breakwaters themselves are not affected by the tidal waves.

(b) As an immediate measure, it is proposed to provide a rubble revetment to the affected coast. Temporary measures such as sand-bagging and nourishment by lorries are also being considered.

As a permanent measure, a sand pump-cum-shore based dredger has been ordered for installation on the south side of the southern breakwater to pump out regularly the accretion of sand and transport it by means of a pipeline to the north of the northern breakwater to nourish the coast.

(c) to (e). As Paradeep was envisaged in the first stage only as a mono-commodity port, there is only one iron ore berth at the Port. Ships, other than ore ships, have also to be handled at this berth. Difficulties are, therefore, being experienced in the absence of proper port facilities in handling these ships. The construction of a general cargo berth with ancillary facilities, to meet the demands of general merchandise including foodgrains, is under active consideration. Meanwhile, the buoy berth, which is nearing completion, would meet the immediate needs of cargo other than ore.

(f) In view of paucity of funds, it is proposed to construct immediately only the minimum essential additional buildings at Paradeep Port. Further development of the township would depend on the availability of funds from year to year.

ऐस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाया गया हल

8333. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड ने एक नया हल बनाया है जो भारतीय किसानों के लिये बहुत उपयोगी है;

(ख) उस हल की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस की उपयोगिता की जांच की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बडे पैमाने पर इस के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देगी और

(ङ) भारतीय स्थिति के लिए उपयोगी सस्ते हल बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) एस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, कृषि प्रधान, फरीदाबाद के टूल बार नामक इस फ्रेम को हल, रिजर, तलेक्षक (लैवलर), डिजक-हैरो आदि जैसे विभिन्न कृषि औजार बनाने के लिये एक फ्रेम तैयार किया है। इस फ्रेम को मैसर्स वोलटस लिमिटेड द्वारा विपणित आंटो फ्रेम और "नायर फ्रेम" को नैनीताल के समीप निर्मित किया जा रहा था जैसे टूल बार या फ्रेमों से बेहतर समझा जाता है। मैसर्स एसकोर्ट्स ने इस फ्रेम को "बलवन हल" नाम दिया है।

(ख) फ्रेमों की सभी किस्में जिसमें "बलवन" हल भी शामिल है का महत्व यह है कि विभिन्न कृषि कार्यों के लिये उस के साथ लगाए जा सकते हैं। इन औजारों के अतिरिक्त एक ट्रेलर भी इस के पीछे लगाया जा सकता है।

(ग) मैसर्ज एसकोर्ट्स लिमिटेड से अनुसन्धान एवं परीक्षण केन्द्रों में कुछ अपने बलवन हल भेजने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है। ज्योंही वे अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को मिल जायेंगे उन का परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

(घ) अनुसन्धान एवं परीक्षण केन्द्रों से परीक्षण रिपोर्ट आने पर ही बड़े पैमाने पर इस के उत्पादन का प्रश्न उठाया जाएगा।

(ङ) बलवन हल तथा एक या दो अन्य सम्बद्ध वस्तुओं का मूल्य 2,100 रुपये बताया गया है। हल्के मोल्ड बोर्ड हल जो भारतीय किसानों के लिए उपयुक्त हैं, अब भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर बनाए जा रहे हैं और प्रति हल 25 रुपए से 35 रुपए तक के मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हैं। ये हल्के मोल्ड बोर्ड हल विभिन्न राज्यों में कई फर्मों द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं।

Appointment of Officials of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission

8334. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Secretary of the Government of India recommended a Senior legal adviser to fill the vacancy of the office of the Judge-Advocate-General in the Navy, but in spite of this recommendation, the post was filled by a person from the Official Language Commission, who had no experience in legal advising;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to fill the vacancy in the office of the Assistant Legislative Council, the Ministry recommended a name as promotion job which the office requires but it was rejected and a person from the Official Language (Legislative) Commission was appointed who had only translating experience;

(c) whether it is further a fact that in the case of Superintendent (Legal) in Bombay, also a promotion job, instructions have been issued that a person from a particular State should be found for the posts; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the action which Government propose to take to set matters right?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Defence which is concerned with the appointment in question, asked for the services of a suitable officer of this Ministry. After considering the claims of qualified and suitable officers of both the Departments of this Ministry and after taking due account of the acute shortage of officers in the Departments, this Ministry recommended the name of a Deputy Draftsman who was fully qualified for the post and who had adequate experience of legal matters. This name has been accepted by the Ministry of Defence.

(b) No, Sir. The vacancy is proposed to be filled on a long term basis by direct recruitment in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) No Sir. The vacancy of Superintendent (Legal) in Bombay is reserved for direct recruitment in accordance with the rules. No instructions have been issued as mentioned in the question.

(d) Does not arise.

D.M.S. Depot Managers

8335. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of part-time depot managers and assistants employed by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) the number of male and female employees and the area of their respective operation;

(c) the qualifications prescribed for the Depot Managers and assistants;

(d) the method of their recruitment and salaries paid to them;

(e) the weekly off days or holidays, if any, availed of by them; and

(f) the quantum of compensation, if any, paid to them for working on Sundays and/or holidays?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) As on 31-7-67: Depot Managers, 857, Depot Assistants, 1017, Total 1874.

(b)

Depot Managers		*Depot Assistants*	
Male	Female	Male	Female
223	634	256	761

The area of milk depots is not demarcated. The token holders draw their supply of milk from the depots nearest to their residences.

(c) (a) *Depot Manager*

(i) Must be a student of class XI or above and over 18 years of age.

(ii) Some experience of work as Depot Assistant.

(b) *Depot Assistant*

Must be studying in Class X or above and over 16 years of age.

(d) *Depot Assistant.*—Recruitment to the post of Depot Assistant is made on the basis of selection made by a Selection Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme from amongst eligible candidates whose names are sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

Depot Manager.—Experienced and eligible Depot Assistants are interviewed by the Selection Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme and, if found fit, are promoted to the posts of Depot Manager.

A Depot Manager gets a fixed remuneration of Rs. 50 p.m. and a Depot Assistant Rs. 25 p.m.

(e) and (f). Weekly offs are allowed to the Depot staff. If required to work on such off days also, they are paid wages on *pro-rata* basis.

Calcut Aerodrome

8336. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. Viswambharan:

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

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision regarding the construction of the aerodrome at Calicut;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, when the final decision will be taken?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While it is difficult to state precisely when a final decision will be taken, every effort will be made to reach a conclusion quickly.

Complaints against Food Corporation in Kerala

8337. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the functioning of the Food Corporation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad details of the complaints received;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the complaints; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There were no complaints relating to any important or serious matters. Three complaints relating to minor matters were received.

(b) to (d). The first of the complaints related to a port handling contract at Cochin awarded by the Food Corporation. This was looked into and it was found that the matter was *sub-judice*. The second complaint related to a report that some directly recruited staff in Kerala were being retrenched. It was found that this was not true. The third related to bags of rice received from Andhra Pradesh damaged due to rains. It was found that prompt action has been taken in this matter. The bags were opened, grains dried and reconditioned and issued.

Food aid to Sikkim

8338. Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. K. Singh Deo:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

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

(a) whether the Government of Sikkim have recently requested the Government of India to send food aid to tide over their difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to send the required aid to Sikkim?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A request was received to expedite the supply of foodgrains particularly rice to Sikkim.

(b) Arrangements have been made to expedite the supplies.

बहुप्रयोजनीय भण्डार

8339. **श्री विद्याधर वाजपेयी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत कितने सहकारी बहुप्रयोजनीय भण्डार मंजूर किये गये थे ;

(ख) इन में से कितने भण्डार चालू हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) कितने भण्डार घाटे पर चल रहे हैं तथा कितने मुनाफे पर हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इम०

एस० गुरुपदस्वामी : (क) 1966-67 में भारत सरकार ने 51 सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डारों को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की ।

(ख) 40 बहु-विभागी भण्डारों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है । आशा है कि शेष 11 बहु-विभागी भण्डार शीघ्र चालू हो जायेंगे ।

(ग) बहुत से बहु-विभागी भण्डारों को चालू हुए अभी एक वर्ष भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है । लाभ-हानि का पता उन के हिसाब की जांच (आडिट) हो जाने के बाद ही चलेगा । 21 भण्डारों के बारे में अन्य प्रकार से प्राप्त सूचनाओं से पता चला है कि आठ भण्डारों को घाटा हुआ है ।

Soil Conservation in Himachal Pradesh

8340. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants proposed to be given to Himachal Pradesh for soil conservation for the year 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The amount of loans and grants proposed to be given to Himachal Pradesh for Soil Conservation for the year 1967-68 is as follows:—

Grants	Rs. 81.964 lakhs
Loans	Rs. 6.250 lakhs
	Rs. 88.214 lakhs

Tourists in Kashmir

8341. Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of manhandling and ill-treatment to tourists by boatmen, hawkers and others have been reported from Kashmir during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure safety and proper treatment to tourists visiting Kashmir?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Government have not received any reports of tourists being manhandled or ill-treated by boatmen or hawkers. However, during the demonstrations in Srinagar on the 7th June in connection with the Arab Israeli conflict, some foreigners and tourists were manhandled. One foreigner who lodged a claim for compensation was given suitable monetary assistance by the State Government. The State Government are anxious to ensure that tourists are given protection, assistance and encouragement, and the Government of India will render all co-operation to the State Government in this respect.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Orissa

8342. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any extra amount has been allotted to Orissa for executing minor irrigation projects in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the amount originally allotted for this purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 267.00 lakhs.

Development of Tourism in Union Territories

8343. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants proposed to be given to the various Union Territories for the development

of Tourism, during the year 1967-68 Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is proposed to widen and strengthen the Airstrip at Bhuntar to make it fit for all the year round service to Kulu Valley; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The question of giving grants or loans to the Union Territories without Legislatures i.e. Delhi, A & N Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and NEFA does not arise as the budgets of these Union Territories form part of the Central Budget. In regard to the other Union Territories also which have Legislatures i.e. Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, no grants or loans are given for individual schemes or sectors of development, such as tourism. They are given grants-in-aid to meet the overall deficit in their revenue estimates and loans to meet their net capital expenditure (expenditure minus recoveries).

(b) An all-weather runway at Bhuntar (Kulu) has recently been constructed at a cost of Rs. 12.9 lakhs. The location of the airstrip does not permit any further expansion. There is, therefore, no proposal to further widen and strengthen the airstrip.

(c) Does not arise.

Jammu-Srinagar Highway

8344. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar:

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

(a) the total amount spent on the improvement of Jammu-Srinagar Highway during the last five years;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal of an alternative Highway to Srinagar *via* Kishtwar and Sinthan Pass to relieve pressure on Jammu-Srinagar Highway; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As the proposed route from Chamba to Srinagar *via* Bhaderwah-Kishtwar-Sinthan pass and Anantnag was to pass through high altitudes, which remains snowbound for nearly five to six months in the year, the construction of the road along this route was not considered useful.

Roads and Bridges in Union Territories

8345. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state the loans and grants proposed to be given to the various Union Territories for the construction of Roads and Bridges during the year 1967-68, Territory-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): The question of giving grants or loans to the Union Territories *without* Legislatures (i.e. Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli) would not evidently arise as their budgets are part of the Central Budget. As regards the Union Territories *with* Legislatures (i.e. Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry), *no* grants or loans are given to them for individual items, such as roads and bridges. They are given grants-in-aid to meet the overall deficit in their revenue estimates and loans to meet their net capital expenditure (i.e. expenditure minus recoveries). The overall provision that exists in the Central Budget for the grant of such loans and grants-in-aid during 1967-68 is shown in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of the Union Territory Govt.	Budget Estimates 1967-68	
	Grants	Loans.
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Himachal Pradesh	2092.42	944.02
Manipur	788.49	256.70
Tripura	1009.06	338.92
Pondicherry	200.96	147.53
Goa, Daman & Diu	554.62	553.98

2. In addition, the following provisions have been made for grants and loans in the Central Budget for 1967-68 in respect of certain Plan and non-Plan Schemes sponsored by some Central Ministries:

Grants	Rs. 65.49 lakhs
Loans	Rs. 92.17 lakhs

The amounts, if any, that might be given out of these provisions to these Union Territories is not yet known.

Community Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh

8346. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Development Blocks which have been opened so far in Himachal Pradesh and whether they are equal in size and population;

(b) the special assistance given during 1967-68 as project aid and if so, to how many blocks, District-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make these blocks uniform in population?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (c). There are 69 C.D. Blocks in Himachal Pradesh; in the nature of things, the size or population coverage of blocks, as indeed of other administrative units cannot be uniform; special local condition, geographical, ecological and others, necessarily make for some variations.

(b) During 1967-68, all the blocks would get their *pro-rata share* of the C.D. schematic outlay for the year; no special assistance is envisaged.

Minor Irrigation Works in Himachal Pradesh

8347. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants proposed to be given to Himachal Pradesh for minor irrigation works for the year 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): In the Annual Plan 1967-68, an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for minor irrigation schemes in Himachal Pradesh. For plan schemes, Himachal Pradesh is entitled to 100 per cent grant-in-aid while for non-plan schemes, a grant-in-aid equivalent to the net deficit is given. For schemes involving capital expenditure 100 per cent loan is given. The provision for minor irrigation works in the Union Territory's budget (both plan and non-plan) is Rs. 15.24 lakhs and the Union Territory Administration would receive grants in-aid to the tune of the net expenditure. Similarly, the budget provision

for minor irrigation schemes involving capital expenditure is Rs. 10 lakhs and the Union Territory Administration is eligible for 100 per cent loan assistance for such schemes.

Bus Service in Delhi

8348. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have approached the Central Government for the loan of services of experts either from Bombay or Madras to review the transport services in the capital and suggest measures for streamlining the bus services in the capital;

(b) whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No such formal proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration so far.

वर्षा कम होने पर सिंचाई सुविधाएं

8349. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के वे भाग कौन कौन से हैं, जहां कृषि की दृष्टि से अभी तक पर्याप्त वर्षा नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वैधशालाओं के महानिदेशक के कार्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित उप-प्रभागों में 1 जून, 1967 से 2 अगस्त, 1967 तक की अवधि में जो वर्षा हुई है वह इस समय की सामान्य वर्षा की तुलना में 20 प्रतिशत कम थी, उत्तरी तथा दक्षिण आसाम, पश्चिमी बंगाल में गंगा का क्षेत्र, उड़ीसा, बिहार (पठार तथा मैदान) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब (हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली सहित), जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश । परन्तु इस के पश्चात् भी इन क्षेत्रों में जो वर्षा हुई है वह कृषि कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

(ख) कुंए खोदना, कुओं का बोरिंग, करना व उनको गहरा करना, पम्पसैट लगाना, फिल्टर प्वाइन्ट नलकूपों की व्यवस्था करना आदि भूमिगत जल की ऐसी योजनाओं पर विशेष बल दिया जता है जिनसे निश्चित तथा शीघ्र सिंचाई व्यवस्था हो सके । इन योजनाओं के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्यों को इस बात के लिए तैयार किया गया है कि वे चालू वित्तीय वर्षा की अवधि में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए स्टेट प्लान सीमा उपबन्ध को 90 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर लगभग 103 करोड़ रुपए कर दें । अधिक वित्तीय नियतन करने का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है । सहकारी क्षेत्र से लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के विषय में भी भरसक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Special Sugar Quotas

8351. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of sugar allotted by the Central Government to bulk consumers like biscuits and confectionary manufacturers and baby food manufacturers whose products are consumed all over the country during the first half of 1967 in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the allocation of sugar made to them from the State's stock during the above period;

(c) what was their total requirement of sugar during the above period;

(d) the extent to which their requirement was not met; and

(e) how far the sugar requirement of similar factories in other parts of the country were met from (i) central stocks, (ii) State stocks, and (iii) the extent to which their requirements were not met in the first half of 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total quantity of sugar allotted directly by the Central Government during the first half of 1967 to biscuit and confectionery manufacturers in Gujarat was 66 tonnes. No sugar was allotted to baby food manufacturers.

(b) to (d). The information is not available.

(e) The total quantity of sugar allotted directly by the Central Government to biscuit and confectionery manufacturers and baby food and condensed milk manufacturers situated in other States during the first half of 1967 was 16,588.1 tonnes.

Information in respect of the quantity allotted by the State Governments and the extent to which the requirements were not met is not available.

बिहार में पटसन पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण

8352. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन उत्पादकों से उनके अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये, विशेषत: वहां पर सड़कें बनाने के लिये, कुछ राशि वसूल की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि वसूल की जाती है;

(ग) उन क्षेत्रों में, स्थान-वार, क्या क्या विकास कार्य आरम्भ किये गये हैं और इन क्षेत्रों से अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की जा चुकी है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के सहरसा तथा पूर्णिया क्षेत्रों में जहां सबसे अधिक पटसन पैदा होता है, इस राशि से सड़क निर्माण कार्य वांछनीय सीमा तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पिछड़े हुए सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये सरकार का विचार तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Rates in Delhi Restaurants

8354. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restaurants in New Delhi are charging exorbitant rates for snacks, drinks and meals;

(b) whether any check is maintained on the prices of eatables served in the restaurants; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the rise in prices in restaurants in New Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No check is maintained on the prices of eatables served in the restaurants in New Delhi. The rates charged by them vary from restaurant to restaurant depending upon the facilities

extended, location and quality of food and service etc.

(c) A meeting of various restaurants is being convened by Delhi Administration to discuss the matter.

Pipes Supplied to Assam

8355. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave some lakhs feet of agricultural pipes to the State Government of Assam in 1952;

(b) whether it was in the nature of a gift or sold to the State Government of Assam and if so, on what conditions;

(c) whether Government are aware that there a commission of enquiry was appointed to look into this deal; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as collected.

Production of Cashewnuts

8356. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an *ad hoc* Committee was constituted by Government to suggest ways and means for increasing cashewnut production;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been made regarding the suitability of land and climate for the production of cashewnuts;

(d) the total acreage of land under cashewnuts cultivation; and

(e) the proposed increase in the acreage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In pursuance of recommendation made by Board of Trade in February, 1964, a Study Group on Cashew was set up by the Ministry of Commerce under the chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to look into the question of Cashew exports and Cashew production.

(b) The recommendations made by the group with regard to production are as follows:

(1) By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, India should be able to produce 3,28,000 tonnes of raw nuts and thus count on the availability of 1,78,000 tonnes of indigenous raw nuts for processing and export after making allowance for 1,50,000 tonnes towards wastage and indigenous consumption.

(2) Since much will depend on the performance of Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa which have embarked on ambitious programmes of cashew cultivation during the Fourth Plan, it was suggested that the Joint Consultative Committee of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Commerce should watch the progress of cashew cultivation of these States and review the programmes from time to time.

(3) At least in the initial stage, the Government will have to offer sufficient inducement to cultivators to bring more land under cashew production. One important step towards this measure would be to lift the ceiling on land under the Land Reforms Act, as is already done in the case of tea and rubber.

(4) Since the present financial assistance offered to cashew cultivators is far too inadequate, it was suggested that such cultivators be offered an advance of Rs. 200 per acre, of which 25 per cent may be an outright grant and the remaining 75 per cent may be treated as a loan. The interest on such loans, which should not be more than 6 per cent should not be charged for the first 5 years. The repayment of loans should be in 8 annual instalments starting from the sixth year or even later.

(5) By way of assistance to cashew cultivators in the matter of soil fertilisation, a special mixture should be got prepared for free distribution to cultivators—the cost of preparing this mixture being shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

(6) Considering that 9,38,000 acres of additional land is proposed to be brought under cashew cultivation during the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 19.38 crores will have to be made in the Fourth Plan towards the expenditure on cashew research and development towards grants and loans to cashew cultivators.

(c) The Study Group had collected information from various State Governments in regard to area at present under Cashew cultivation and those that could be brought under Cashew cultivation during the Fourth Plan period. Though the members of the Study Group toured the concerned States, they depended mainly on the data furnished by the State Governments in regard to suitability of the new land to be brought under cashew cultivation.

(d) 191,645 hectares in 1963-64. (Latest available figure).

(e) The Study Group recommended an additional area of 9,38,000 acres to be brought under fresh cultivation during the Fourth Plan period. This was considered by the Cashew Development Council which recommended the area to be brought in forest and non-forest area as 6,00,000 acres.

expenditure on Refreshment of Passengers by I.A.C.

8357. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure per passenger incurred by the Indian Airlines Corporation on refreshments on Delhi-Calcutta and Calcutta-Gauhati routes; and

(b) its percentage of the total expenditure incurred by the Indian Airlines Corporation on the amenities of passengers on these routes?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Corporation do not maintain records of flightwise cost of meals. The average cost on meals per passenger is Rs. 3.66, and its percentage of the total expenditure incurred on amenities of passengers is 46.5 per cent.

Supply of Foodgrains to Assam

8358. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the quota of wheat allotted to Assam is not moving as per time schedule; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the movement of foodgrains to Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Prior to the month of June, 1967, the movement of the quota allotted to Assam was not according to schedule in view

of the inadequate availability of imported wheat at Calcutta and other ports. During the months of June and July, 1967, however, the movement to Assam was stepped up and the despatches of wheat to Assam were in accordance with the allotments made. This pace of movement will continue during the present month also.

Classification of Restaurants and Eating Houses

8359. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

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

(a) whether there is any classification of restaurants and eating houses catering to the tourists;

(b) if so, whether there is any price gradation on the basis of classification; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to classify these in order to check the prices?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Restaurants and eating houses considered suitable for catering to the requirements of foreign tourists, are approved by the Government. There is no system of classification for such establishments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Dr. Dharma Teja's Dealings with M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan

8360. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

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

(a) whether M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., ship builders firm of Japan, had provided Dr. Dharma Teja with fictitious and undated vouchers, which helped him to defraud the Central Government;

(b) whether Government are in possession of such documents or photostates of it; and

(c) whether Government have cautioned all the Ministries and Departments with regard to the said Japanese firm?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The matter is under enquiry and some of its aspects may have a bearing on the civil proceedings against Dr. Teja in a New York Court. It will be possible to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the matter referred to after the civil suit has been concluded and the detailed scrutiny of the accounts of the Jayanti Shipping Company since its inception now in progress has been completed. Thereafter such further action as may be necessary in the circumstances will be considered.

Procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh

8361. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice procured in Andhra Pradesh in 1966-67 and the rate paid per quintal to the paddy growers by the State Finance Corporation; and

(b) the States to which the procured rice was exported and the quantity reserved for emergency requirement in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) During 1966-67 rice and paddy are being procured in Andhra Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India. Upto the 3rd August, 5,33,886 rice tonnes of rice and paddy had been procured by them. In addition they had also procured

31,609 tonnes of seed paddy. Payment for paddy and rice is made according to statutorily fixed prices.

(b) 3,36,361 rice tonnes of rice and paddy have been supplied to Kerala, Mysore, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras and to Defence. The entire quantity of seed paddy has been sent to Bihar. 1,97,525 tonnes have been retained for the State reserve.

Tourism during fourth plan

8362. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) the allocations made under the Fourth Plan for creating better tourist facilities at the places of tourists interest in the country; and

(b) the amount to be spent for providing such facilities in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) An allocation of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for developing tourist facilities in the country.

(b) The amounts allocated for providing tourist facilities in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras in the fourth Plan are Rs. 58.00 lakhs, Rs. 49,50 lakhs and Rs. 73.50 lakhs respectively.

Foreign tourists who visited Andhra Pradesh and Madras in 1966-67

8363. **Shri Y. A. Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the number of foreign tourists who visited places of tourist interest in Andhra Pradesh and Madras during the year 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism compiles statistics of the number of foreign tourists visiting India. No statistics are maintained of the number visiting each State. The data on the number of foreign tourists who visited places of interest in Andhra Pradesh and Madras during 1966-67 is therefore not available. A statewise sample survey of foreign tourists from North America, Western Europe, Australia and Japan was however conducted in the year 1962 when it was estimated that about 2.3 per cent of the total number of foreign tourists from these countries visited Andhra Pradesh and 20 per cent visited Madras during that year.

राजस्थान के मरुस्थल का विकास

8364. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमा के साथ लगते हुए राजस्थान के विशाल मरुस्थल क्षेत्र का विकास करके उसे अनाज पैदा कर सकने वाला क्षेत्र बनाने के उद्देश्य के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). जी, हां। राजस्थान नहर परियोजना, जिसकी क्रियान्विति हो रही है और जिसका उद्देश्य राजस्थान के मरुस्थल का विकास करके उसे अन्न के भण्डार में परिणित करना है, पर अनुमानत: 184 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे। राजस्थान नहर के कमाण्ड क्षेत्र में 50 लाख एकड़ भूमि आयेगी। परियोजना का प्रथम चरण 1970-71 तक पूरा हो जायेगा। प्रथम चरण की अवधि में 122 मील लम्बे राजस्थान फीडर नहर तथा उसकी वितरण प्रणाली पूरी की जायेगी। चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में

क्षेत्र के समन्वित विकास के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । परियोजना का दूसरा चरण 1977 तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस अवधि में नहर का निर्माण 122 मील से शुरू करके उसे तथा उसकी वितरण प्रणाली को पूरा करना है ।

महाराष्ट्र की आयातित गेहूं की मांग

8365. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र की आयातित गेहूं की मासिक मांग क्या है;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि आयातित गेहूं का वर्तमान कोटा बढ़ा दिया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से विशिष्टतः आयातित अनाजों की कोई नियमित मासिक मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । पंचांग वर्ष, 1967 में अब तक 17 से 18 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न मांगे गये थे । पुनः मई से सितम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि के लिये प्रति मास 1.45 से 1.50 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न मांगे गये हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई अन्य राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर सीमित उपलब्धि से यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक की जा रही है ।

Foreign Tourists in Rajasthan

8366. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the number of foreign tourists who visit places of tourists interest in Rajasthan every year;

(b) whether there has been any decline in the number of tourists who visited Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out the causes for the same; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) A sample survey of the number of foreign tourists visiting each State was made in 1962. This survey was confined to the tourists from North America, Western Europe, Australia and Japan. It was then estimated that about 16.2 per cent of the tourists from these countries visited the State of Rajasthan. Of these, approximately 93 per cent visited Jaipur and 5 per cent visited Udaipur. This assessment has not been made in subsequent years.

(b) There is no reason to hold that there has been such a decline except for a period during the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

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

Urea Fertilizer from Japan

8367. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to India seven million yen credit for the purchase of urea fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the terms of the credits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. Japan has offered yen credit equivalent to 7 million dollars.

(b) The loan is repayable over a period of 15 years including five year's grace and carries an interest of 5.75 per cent per annum. The closing date of the loan will be 31-3-1969. The loan is a part of food aid to India and is meant for the purchase of urea fertilizer of Japanese manufacture.

Automobile Association of Upper India

8368. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the form of patronage Government extend to the Automobile Association of Upper India; and

(b) whether Government in any way exercise any control over its functions, finance etc?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Association has been recognised by the Delhi Administration for the purpose of issuing driving licences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, collection of tax under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962, and the issue of tax-tokens to its members.

(b) The accounts of the Association relating to collection of Motor tax and fee for conducting driving tests and issuing driving licences are subject to audit by the Delhi Administration.

बिहार के पटसन उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण

8368 क. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बिहार में पटसन उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों को प्रति वर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है;

(ख) बिहार के पूर्णिया तथा सहरसा जिले के पटसन उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में उक्त अनुदान से अब तक कितने मील लम्बी सड़क बनाई गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त अनुदान का बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Fruit preservation Factories in Assam

8368-B. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fruit preservation factories in Assam with their capacities;

(b) whether any of them has received Government help; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to develop this industry in Assam for boosting up exports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1371/67].

(b) Yes, Assistance has been forthcoming from the State Government and National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(c) Messrs Assam Fruit Products Ltd., have been granted Industrial Licence to manufacture Pineapple and Orange products on a large scale at Silchar. This plant, when set up, shall be able to export products to foreign countries.

समाजवादी देशों के पोतों द्वारा कमीशन की अदायगी

8368-ग. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाजवादी

देशों के पोत एजेन्टों को पोतों पर लादे गये माल के लिये कमीशन की अदायगी के विषय में प्रक्रिया का पूरी तौर से पालन नहीं करते हैं;

(ख) यदि ऐसा है तो क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन देशों के साथ भारतीय व्यापार पर प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) अभी तक ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता

8368.—**घ. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने वनरोपण, विस्तार तथा वन संरक्षण हेतु राज्य के लिये विश्व बैंक से कुछ वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जोर डाला है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । वन विभाग के लिये विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता लेने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश के वनों का काफी भाग पूर्वानिवेश सर्वेक्षण के यू० एन० स्पैशल फंड प्रोजैक्ट जो अब चालू है के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

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12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEPORTATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS FROM SINGAPORE

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"सिंगापुर से भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों के देश निकाले का समाचार ।"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Following the British decision to withdraw their troops from the base in Singapore there has been apprehension that the ensuing retrenchment would adversely affect large numbers of Indians in Singapore. There have also been some press reports which in general conveyed the impression that Indians in Singapore have been singled out for discriminatory treatment.

I should like to keep the House informed of the position in this regard. There are approximately 29,000 currently employed in the base in Singapore of whom about 6,000 are Indian nationals. According to the Singapore authorities retrenchment during the next year will affect about 2,500 people, and by 1970 about 15,000 might be unemployed.

The Singapore Government's primary responsibility will be towards their own citizens including those of Indian origin. They have, however, stated that they would provide work permits to non-Singapore citizens also in case they find alternative employment. They have also said that the latter category will be free to stay on in Singapore, if they so desire. Singapore has no intention of forcibly deporting non-citizens, or for that matter Indians in particular.

Some press reports have appeared indicating that the Singapore Government might make things difficult for Singapore nationals of Indian origin by preventing their families from re-entering Singapore in cases when such families have been away from the country for a considerable time. In point of fact the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order of 1966 enables the Singapore Government to prohibit the entry of the wife of Singapore citizen who has been living separately from her husband for a continuous period of five years. This Ordinance applies to families of Singapore citizens irrespective of their origin. The recent announcement on the subject does not therefore appear to be any new policy decision, nor can it be construed as discriminatory against people of Indian origin in Singapore, as it applies to all citizens of Singapore.

There have also been press reports suggesting that inducements are being offered to Singapore citizens of Indian origin to renounce their citizenship and return to India. On July 23rd, one of the Singapore leaders in a speech advised Singapore citizens facing unemployment to take this opportunity to seek re-union with their families. He added that the Singapore Government would facilitate withdrawal of their gratuity and provident fund even though they might not have reached the age of 55, provided they were to "leave the country with no intention of coming back". It was, however, made quite clear that should any such persons wish to continue to stay in Singapore, the Government would look after them "without any discrimination". We have also been assured by the Singapore Government that there was nothing in these remarks to indicate that they were intended to apply to persons of Indian origin alone.

In view of the concern that was felt regarding the future of Indians in Singapore, the matter was taken up with the Singapore Government and with the High Commissioner of Singapore in Delhi. The Government of Singapore has clarified that it is definitely not their intention to discriminate in any manner against people of Indian origin. The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew has himself assured us on this point. We have accepted the assurance of the Government of Singapore and we feel that they will be implemented both in letter and spirit. On our part we shall continue to cooperate with them to ensure that Indians in Singapore remain fully conscious of their rights and responsibilities.

We have also made it clear that any Singapore citizen of Indian origin cannot automatically claim Indian nationality merely by renouncing their Singapore citizenship. They would become stateless persons and would have to fulfil the conditions laid down for Indian citizenship before being entitled to it.

Singapore shares with us a common dedication to the principle of a multi-racial, multi-lingual and secular society, and we in India have watched with admiration the dynamism and imagination with which the Government of Singapore under its present leadership has been taking steps to build up the country on these lines. We are confident that they will continue to follow these policies which have helped greatly to consolidate the friendly relations between our two countries.

May I make one appeal to the House? We are engaged in very delicate talks both here and in Singapore with regard to this problem and I will appeal to the Members of this House not to say anything which make the Singapore Government feel that we are interfering with their internal affairs. Singapore has been a very friendly country. We have had assurances and I am sure this problem will be tackled in the spirit in which the Prime Minister downwards have said it will be tackled.

श्री यशपालसिंह : मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस को यह इनफार्मेशन दी है कि उन लोगों की क्या हैल्प की जा रही है । वहां करीब बीस हजार भारतीय मूल के लोग हैं । ये ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को वहां की नागरिकता नहीं मिल सकी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां के प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक चीनी हैं ? एक चीनी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हिन्दुस्तानियों के प्रति जो रुख रख सकता है उसको यह हाउस अच्छी तरह से जानता है और कभी भी उसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री यशपालसिंह : इसके अलावा वहां की कैबिनेट के लेबर मिनिस्टर ने साफ यह कहा है कि कोई हिन्दुस्तानी जो यहां का नागरिक है वह अपने परिवार के लोगों को ला नहीं सकता है । ऐसी व्यवस्था में आप तो दोस्ती का ढोल पीटते रहें और दूसरे लोग हमारी जड़ें काटते रहें यह कब तक बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has done what I appealed to the House not to do. The Prime Minister of Singapore is a great friend of India and he is a very able man. He has administered that country, as we said, with great dynamism and with a great sense of fairplay to all those who had become Singapore citizens. He has been saying that no people are more welcome in Singapore than Indians who have acquired Singapore citizenship. Therefore, I appeal to my hon. friends not to indulge in these things.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : इसको रिकार्ड में से निकाला जाए ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): His remarks may be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members should not misuse their privilege like this and after that it cannot be simply removed. The Speaker has not got that power under any rule to simply white wash everything and remove everything. For that you must change the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): उनसे कहा जाए कि वह कहें कि उनका मतलब यह नहीं था ।

Mr. Speaker: Members must be careful.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : मैं सवाल करने से पहले मन्त्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सिंगापुर का असली नाम सिंहपुर है जो भारतीय नाम है । 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के बाद एक चीज सामने आई है । हिन्दुस्तानी लोग विदेशों में जहां जहां हैं—अदन का सवाल तो सामने आ चुका है—इंडोनेशिया है, नैरोबी है, तथा दूसरे देश हैं सब जगह से उनको निकाला जा रहा है । उन देशों का यह जो रुख है यह ठीक नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में क्या कोई अध्ययन आपने किया है कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद से भारतीय लोगों के साथ इस तरह का बरताव क्यों किया जा रहा है, अगर किया है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है और नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है . . .

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : कब करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री रबी राय: कब करने जा रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I myself went to Singapore recently and met Indian citizens there. I had talks with some of them. I want to assure the House that the Indians there are very happy and many of them are flourishing.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़): सिंगापुर में जो भारतीय बसे हैं वे कितनी पीढ़ियों से वहां हैं और उनकी कुल सम्पत्तियां वहां पर कितनी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are some who are there for generations. Some have gone recently. I do not know

about the value of their property. I would like to have notice.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि अगले साल पच्चीस सौ हिन्दुस्तानी बेकार हो जाएंगे और 1970 तक पन्द्रह हज़ार अनएम्प्लाय हो जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन पच्चीस सौ और पन्द्रह हज़ार में कितने हिन्दुस्तानी ऐसे हैं जो आलरेडी सिंगापुर के सिटीज़न हैं और कितने सिटीज़न नहीं हैं ? 1957 में वहां जो सिटीज़नशिप बिल पास किया गया था उसमें कहा गया था कि जो कामनवेल्थ के नागरिक हैं वे दो साल के अन्दर रजिस्ट्रेशन करवा लें और वे नागरिक हो जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने हिन्दुस्तानी लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए एप्लाई किया कितनों को नागरिकता प्रदान की गई और कितनों को नागरिकता प्रदान नहीं की गई ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has misunderstood the answer I have given. I said, the total number working on the British bases is 30,000 and 15,000 will become redundant by 1970. Of these 30,000 working at the base, only 6,000 are Indian nationals. I am sorry I am not in a position to say at present how many are Singapore citizens and how many of them have not yet acquired Singapore citizenship. We are getting those figures. About the other part of the question, we have been assured that if any Indian national applies for Singapore citizenship and satisfies the conditions laid down for the acquisition of Singapore citizenship, he will be granted that citizenship.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : जो भारतीय लोग वहां रह रहे हैं और जिन्होंने वहां की नागरिकता भी ले ली है और उनके बाल बच्चे तथा स्त्रियां चार पांच साल से या उससे ज्यादा अर्से से इधर ही रह रहे हैं और वहां की सरकार उनके बाल बच्चों को आने की अनुमति नहीं दे रही है ऐसे भारतीय अगर विवश होकर भारतीय नागरिकता लेना चाहें और यहां आना चाहें तो क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The usual pattern of Indian behaviour in Singapore at least with regard to workers is, they acquire Singapore citizenship, work there till they retire, get their provident fund, come back and join their family in India. Their families remain in India. As regards the question of the family going to join them in Singapore, this matter will be decided according to the Singapore law. But again, we have been assured that there will be no discrimination with regard to the entry of families between Indians and citizens of other Asian origin.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कुछ भारतीय ऐसे हैं जिनके परिवार यहां रहते हैं और वे खुद वहां काम करते हैं । उन्होंने वहां की सिटीज़नशिप भी ले ली है । वे अगर अपनी धर्म पत्नी को बुला कर वहां अपने पास रखना चाहें तो उनकी इतनी सहायता तो कम से कम आप कर दें और अगर उनकी स्त्री वहां नहीं जा सकती है तो वैसी स्थिति में अगर वे भारतीय नागरिक बनना चाहें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट उनकी क्या मदद करेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards taking up Indian citizenship, if they renounce Singapore citizenship they become stateless persons.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member asks is, if he has already taken citizenship there and his family is here what is the help that this Government is giving for him to take his family there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The normal pattern is to leave the family behind, go and work there, after retirement get

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

the provident fund and then come back and join the family here. Therefore, the problem does not arise. If they want to get their families there, as I said, this would be regulated by the Singapore law and there would be no discrimination. As regards citizenship....

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह इन्डाइरेक्ट वे में उनको निकालने का रास्ता है। अगर वह अपने परिवार को सिटिजन बनाना चाहते हैं वहां का और परिवार को वहां नहीं ले जाने पायेंगे...

12.22 hrs.

RE. DISPOSAL OF NOTICES FROM MEMBERS

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—

..**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज).. मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम 115 के अन्तर्गत है अध्यक्ष के आदेश नियम 115 के अन्तर्गत.

Mr. Speaker: I have not received anything.

Shri Nath Pai: You have received from me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मैं नियम बता रहा हूं। अध्यक्ष के आदेश-नियम 115 के अन्तर्गत। मुझे क्या मालूम था कि यह करने वाले हैं जो मैं आप को लिखता ? यह जो बयान दे रहे हैं अगर वह किसी ऐसी चीज के ऊपर है जिसका कि मैंने जिक्र किया था अपने भाषण में और उसके जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने गलतबयानी की थी तब यह बयान तभी दे सकते हैं जबकि मैं उसके ऊपर कुछ कह लूं तब यह उत्तर दे सकते हैं।

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, under the rules I am required to draw your attention, before the list of business is entered into, under rule 225, that you have to dispose of the notices we have given.

Mr. Speaker: Should I dispose them of on the floor of the House? I would request the hon. Member to advise me on this.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: Am I to dispose of all the notices I have received on the floor of the House? I am prepared to do it if that is the desire of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, there is a lot of confusion between you and us sometimes; all the credit should not come to us, you have a lion's share in it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not accept that on any day all the notices that are received should be disposed of on the floor of the House. I am not prepared to accept that. I do not think any Speaker is capable of doing it.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, you do not say what the matter is. The House does not know what the matter is.

Mr. Speaker: I have the paper with me. What is the use of raising it in the House and asking me to take a decision?

Shri Nath Pai: From yesterday's proceedings, I do not see which matter you have kept pending.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to hear me for a minute.

Shri Nath Pai: Why a minute, Sir, the whole day I will sit with you.

Mr. Speaker: I want the hon. Member to hear me so that I need not say every time "please sit down". All that I am saying is, if I had given permission I would have myself requested him to raise it. As the hon. Member himself knows, 30 to 40 notices are given every day. I do not want to mention what the notice is about. I have the paper with me. Only when it is permitted and due notice is given, it can be raised in the House.

Shri Nath Pai: I have given several notices. I do not know what you are disallowing. Sir, kindly bear with me patiently for a minute. There was an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am only worried that if I allow the hon. Member now it will become a practice.

Shri Nath Pai: I have gone very carefully through the record. It is on page 30326. You say: "There are three matters pending before me". Earlier to that you say, in reply to my question, "I am having it in consideration". If you say it has been disposed of, I will not try to raise it. You have not disposed it of, that is my submission, and therefore my right arises. I am quite clear.

Mr. Speaker: Even then he has no right to raise it here in this way. He himself says that I have not disposed it of. Anyway, he may raise it. I do not want to object.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know which matter you have disallowed. Why don't you at least clarify?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member had asked me I would have told him. He never asked me at any stage. On the floor of the House he begins raising it.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not that I did not do that. I am sorry we are coming to this level. I asked through proper channel and I was told yesterday that my privilege motion is being held by you. The privilege motion arises out of the reply of Shri Chagla; mine was against him. Today I have given notice of a motion of contempt of the House against him that when my motion has been held by you as pending, a clarification has been given by his Ministry. Now, Mr. Speaker, where do we stand? There is my adjournment motion and there is my calling attention notice and other notices. Which of them have you allowed, disallowed or kept pending?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to tell before the House; you should kindly excuse me.

Shri Nath Pai: You will kindly excuse me by enlightening me on this point.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to do it here in the House. I have got a number of notices from you and, as you have yourself stated, I have not given any decision. If you raise it in the House, what can I do? I can only say that I have not come to any decision.

Shri Nath Pai: At 11.30 today I received a message that my motion of contempt against Shri Chagla has been disallowed. That is the latest information I have got. I am making enquiries about my other motions. I beg of you that we must get in writing your decisions on these motions because you were saying repeatedly yesterday that you will inform me through the proper channel. I want to know whether my motion is being withheld.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different point. Yesterday, it was about shipping.

Shri Nath Pai: That was the confusion.

Mr. Speaker: I have got so many notices before me. One is about All India Ports and Docks Workers.

Shri Nath Pai: That is an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: When I receive so many adjournment motions, some are disallowed. Now, will you kindly sit down? I want to be guided by the House about the procedure that has to be followed in these cases. If you want to change the existing practice, I have no objection. Every member who has given notice of a motion can raise it in the House, whether it is admitted or not. Let us have it every day. I have no objection. But, surely, if Shri Nath Pai alone raises it and some other members are not allowed to raise it, I will be put in a very delicate and embarrassing position. Because, I get every day 30 or 40 notices and I tell all the members

[Mr. Speaker]

"no, I am not allowing them and you shall not be allowed to raise them in the House". Now, if Shri Nath Pai raises it and I allow it, while not allowing others, my position will become difficult. If everyday this happens, what am I to do? After all, each day I would be disposing of 40 calling attention notices and adjournment motions. If every day every member raises on the floor of the House whatever I might have done in respect of their notices, rejecting or admitting them, what would be my position. The House or the Rules Committee may tell me what I have to do. I will follow it. I have no objection. Every day, immediately after the question hour, every member can get up and say what he wants about his notice.

Shri Nath Pai: If we get conflicting messages from your office, what are we to do?

Mr. Speaker: Where is the conflicting message?

Shri Nath Pai: My motion of privilege is being kept pending. Is it so?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot answer your question in the House. I refuse to answer it here.

Shri Nath Pai: Then where do I stand? Why don't you tell me what is allowed and what is not allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Then I can understand. If you want intimation....

Shri Nath Pai: That is what I am asking all the time.

Mr. Speaker: I accept the suggestion. In the Secretariat there may be a little delay. Anyhow, we can do it. At 10.30 or 10.45 I saw this privilege motion. The office might have taken a little time to send the communication in writing.

Shri Nath Pai: Unless we get a communication how do we know the fate of our notices?

Mr. Speaker: If it is the desire of the members, I will try to see that members are informed of the position.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): There is a lot of dross accumulating in your portals. When the question of the finances of the Nizam came up during question time one day, you said that you will allow half an hour discussion. Immediately, I gave notice of a half an hour discussion. Up till now I have not been informed as to what happened to my notice. At the same time, we have got a notice from your office, telling us that we should not table short notice questions since short notice questions for the rest of the present session have already been fixed up. Now, my submission is this. Instead of putting down one short notice question a day, you can allow two short notice questions.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar: Sir, I have also given notice of so many calling attention and short notice questions. None of them seem to have been admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we will take up papers to be laid on the Table.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Shipping Development Fund Committee and statement correcting certain information given on 25th July 1967 re. repatriation of Dr. Dharma Teja

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report and Certified Accounts of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1965-66, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section

16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(2) A statement correcting certain information given by him in the House on the 25th July, 1967 during the discussion on the statement regarding Repatriation of Dr. Dharma Teja. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1347/67].

Mr. Speaker: Next, Shri K. K. Shah.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I do not think you are following the rules this time. You had told us then that after the statement is made by the Minister concerned, you will allow us an opportunity to ask questions....

..**Mr. Speaker**: That statement has not yet been made.

Shri Nath Pai: It is laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: This is different. He is yet to come to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to speak on sub-item (2) of item 4 of the agenda. The hon. Minister has laid a statement on the Table, correcting some information given by him on the floor of the House on 25th July 1967. Here I would point out that the earlier statement was made by the Minister as early as 25th July. Today it is 8th August and he is correcting it now. Previously it was ruled by the Chair that if there was any apparent mistake committed unconsciously or consciously, inadvertently or otherwise, it should be corrected immediately. He is correcting the answer which he gave on the 25th today knowing fully well that the House is going to adjourn on the 12th so that there is not time left for discussion. So I will only request you to see that it is not done in future.

REPORT OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA FOR 1966, (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1966 (November-December) under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1348/67.]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAY SAFETY FOR 1965-66, PAPERS UNDER SUB-RULE (5) OF RULE 3 OF THE AIR CORPORATIONS RULES, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Karan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety on the working of the Railway Inspectorate for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1349/67].

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rule, 1954:

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1965-66, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 and Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 under Capital of Air India.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1350/67.]

(iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1967-68.

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1965-66, Budget Esti-

[Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh]

mates and Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 and Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 under Capital of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1350/67.]

STATEMENT REGARDING IDIKKI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A statement regarding Idikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1351/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1965-66, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1352/67.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Lac Cess Committee for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1353/67.]

(3) A copy of the Report of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee for the period 1st April, 1965 to 30th September, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1354/67.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction of Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1166 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1967.

(ii) G.S.R. 1167 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1967.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1355/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. F. 3(39)/66-67-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st June, 1967.

(ii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F. 3(10)/65-66-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd June, 1967.

(2) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1356/67.]

13.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to present

the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, would you permit me to say a word on the Business Advisory Committee's Report which the hon. Minister has presented? I am sorry to learn that it has not been decided to drop for the time being the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. May I appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government to recognise that this is a highly controversial measure. It is coming at the fag end of the session. Many things of more urgent importance to the country which could be usefully discussed are getting left out for lack of time. I do appeal to the Government even now not to press this controversial measure. Let there be further thought on it and let a little time be released for other things. I hope, by the afternoon they will reconsider the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I fully support Shri Masani. This Bill, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill is a most controversial Bill and this should be postponed to the next session. This Bill should be dropped and in its place we should have a discussion on the R. K. Hazari Report. Everybody wants that this Bill should be dropped.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): काल कीस्थिति है भारत सरकार के पास सुरक्षा में उसका समर्थन करता हु। अभी देश दे सकट काल की स्थित है। भारत सरकार के पास सुरक्षा अधिनियम है । अगर कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाय जिसका सामना करना जरूरी हो तो सरकार के शस्त्रागार में काफ़ी हथियार हैं । अतः यह नया बिल इस सैशन में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We all associate ourselves with this demand.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Sir, we associate ourselves with this request because the formulations in this Bill are so wide that no lawful activity will be left in this country if it is passed now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Masani to present the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the reply of the Government?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Appeal is made all right but what is the reply of Government?

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. They will perhaps consider it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not possible now to accede to it.

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is not possible now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Who said it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said it.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said it. Unlawful activity is not of the Speaker!

12.34 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
Fourth Report

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-Fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) regarding Purchase of Defective Tyres.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय नं० 11 के बारे में मझे कुछ कहना है । श्री मीनू मसानी जी ने जो पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी की रपट अभी मेज पर रखी है वह कोई मामली रपट नहीं है । आपके निर्देश पर पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी में कहा गया था कि डिफेक्टिव टायर्स के बारे में सरकार ने पब्लिक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

एकाउण्टस कमेटी की 64वीं रपट पर क्या कार्यवाही की है, उस पर वह जांच करे । मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस मेजर सिंह आफिसर कमांडिंग मलाड . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are going into the merits of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना सुनिये । यह रपट अब आई है, शनिश्चर को यह सत्र खत्म होने जा रहा है । इस लिये मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि मैंने आफिसर कमांडिंग मलाड—मेजर सिंह का मामला उठाया था और मुझे आश्वासन मिला था कि उसके बारे में जांच की जायगी । लेकिन अब पब्लिक एकाउण्टस कमेटी ने कहा है कि 30 नवम्बर को उनकी रपट आती है और पब्लिक एकाउण्टस कमेटी कहती है कि मेजर सिंह के खिलाफ आप जांच करिये, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि 16 दिसम्बर . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): यह कौन सी रिपोर्ट है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : डिफेक्टिव टायरस का, यह सेना की सुरक्षा का मामला है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रिपोर्ट तो अभी मेज पर रखी गई है, यह इन के पास कैसे आ गई है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने अभी देखा है, उस में क्या है । मेज से लिया ।

Mr. Speaker: Both of you will please sit down. It has been presented only just now. I would request Mr. Madhu Limaye to write to me about that.

श्री मधु लिमये : शनिश्चर को यह सत्र खत्म हो जायगा । कल 9 अगस्त है—अगस्त क्रान्ति का दिन । लेकिन सेना में इतनी सड़ान आ गई है कि हम लोग चिन्तित हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: You write to me about that and we can fix some time for a discussion, half-an-hour or whatever it is.

श्री मधु लिमये : असल में यह प्रिवलेज का मामला है, कल मुझको उठाने दीजिये । पब्लिक एकाउण्टस कमेटी की सिफारिशों का जब अपमान होता है . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE THREATENED STRIKE BY ALL INDIA PORT AND DOCK WORKERS FEDERATION AT MAJOR PORTS

Mr. Speaker: You need not read the whole thing.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): This is a long statement. I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1357/67].

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I have gone through the statement laid on the floor of the House by the Minister of Transport and Shipping. May I request you to have a careful look at it? My adjournment motion arises out of the acceptance of the failure on the part of the Government. You must not have had enough time to read the statement. Kindly look at p. 2 of the statement. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has just laid it on the Table. You read it carefully.

Shri Nath Pai: I have read it most carefully. I have been supplied with a copy. I am the man concerned with the adjournment motion. I have got an extremely good point to submit to you.

Mr. Speaker: Why submit it here?

Shri Nath Pai: The adjournment motion is pending with you.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. Are you going to convince me here?

Shri Nath Pai: He has convinced you. My adjournment motion arises out of the acceptance of the failure on the part of the Government. Why should I take your time and the time of the House if my task is facilitated by the Minister? If you kindly look at p. 2, there is an admission of failure on the part of the Government and *prima facie* my adjournment motion becomes admissible. This is about the communication from the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation that was sent to the Government on the 5th June. Today, I think, you will not hold me wrong, if I tell you it is 8th August. This document has been lying with the Government of India for more than seven weeks. I do not think I am wrong. You will perhaps agree with me. In view of the fact that the Government was alerted by the Port and Dock Workers' Federation that if their legitimate demands are not conceded and the Government do not open negotiations, they will be compelled to go on strike which they have been avoiding in the past. It is a most responsible and a patriotic body of trade union. It is this Government which is culpably guilty of neglecting their duty for the last seven weeks.

This is what the Minister says on the last page of his statement. He says:

> "We have, therefore, invited the representatives of the Federation for talks with us this evening."

If the letter giving a warning of a strike decision was received seven weeks back, why did the Government allow the conditions to deteriorate to this day when the strike becomes inevitable? If this is not the failure, if this is not the negligence of duty, may I know what is this? I submit to you that you be pleased to admit my adjournment motion in view of the clear-cut admission of the failure on the part of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister in his statement has stated ... .

Mr. Speaker: Are we dicussing the statement now? If we are discussing the statement, I will have to call others also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even after this statement, the strike is going to take place on the 10th. Today is 8th and there is no time left. I would request you that after going through the statement yourself, you may also come to the conclusion that there is a failure on the part of the Government and that the strike would have been averted if the Government was more vigilant in the beginning. I submit to you that an adjournment motion may kindly be admitted by you.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Sir, this is a very important thing. No useful purpose will be served unless the Minister meets their representatives with an open mind. 2 lakh workers are involved here. There have been assurances given in the past and they have not been implemented. When you, Sir, were also the Minister-incharge, at that time, you also had given some assurances. Now, this Minister is there. The assurances are given but they are not implemented. My only appeal to the hon. Minister is that he must have an open mind and try to see that the assurances which have been given are implemented.

12.40 hrs.

RE. UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): May I submit something?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed them to submit. He may also submit.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Not about that. This is about the Business Advisory Committee's report. The time allotted for Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bil is only five hours. There are 235 amendments suggested by the various members of this House. Those

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

members should at least be allowed to make out what they mean by their amendments. So, more time should be allotted for this Bill, if it is going to be taken up and discussed.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): After you have heard Mr. Nath Pai and the other members of this House, I think the best course open for you is to allow the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: He can also allow it on my behalf.

Shri Hem Barua: I was making a humble submission to you. But you are saying.....

Mr. Speaker: Leave it to me. If he has suggested, I have heard him. I have heard patiently all the members; I have not objected to anybody.

RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE, FOR 1965-66

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I am sorry, I am going back to item 8 of the agenda paper, about papers laid on the Table. You will kindly see, Sir, that all these Reports are long ovedue. Let them not make that mistake once again. Mr. Kamath used to draw attention to these things. They do not seem to have become any the wiser.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

An hon. Member: What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling. There is no point of order.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What has happened to the adjournment motion?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): You should enlighten us about the position of the adjournment motion.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it pending?

12.42 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I introduce the Bill.

12.42-1/2 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We had alloted seven hours for the discussion of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but we have already taken seven hours and twenty minutes. May I now request the Minister to reply?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर दो घंटे का समय बढ़ाया जाये ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-8-67.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We have suggested that one more hour be given for this motion.

Mr. Speaker: One more hour is already given. Seven hours were alloted, but we have already taken seven hours and twenty minutes and I am sure that the Minister will take about 40 minutes.....

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): I have told the Deputy-Speaker that I would take 20 to 25 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then two or three more members can speak. The Minister will reply at 2 O' Cock.

12.43½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (*Query*)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Am I to understand that you have not given any decision about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I do not give here at all. I may allow or disallow. But on the floor of the House I am not going to say anything. I wish I had been convinced about it inside my Chamber, so that there could have been some argument; I could have argued the case inside the Chamber..... (*Interruptions*). The same thing happened about Neiveli strike notice and all that. I discussed and asked them: if every threatened notice of strike is give as an adjournment motion, what would happen. The same thing happened about Ranchi also. I have to convince myself by talking about it in the Chamber; on the floor of the House I cannot do it. Unfortunately I cannot place my views here. If I do, it will become a debating table I will not be able to argue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We shall discuss the matter with you.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): When we came to your Chamber this morning, you were not there; you were late.

12.44½ hrs.

MOTION *RE.* FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sadhu Ram.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टस जो कि हाउस के सामने पेश हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं और मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे भी उस पर बोलने का थोड़ा समय दिया ।

सन् 1961 की मर्दमशुमारी के हिसाब से सैंशस के हिसाब से हमारे भाई कोई 20, 22 करोड़ के करीब बैठते हैं । 5 करोड़ के लगभग शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं और 10 करोड़ शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं और 5 करोड़ अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज हैं इस देश में ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके साथ अभी तक इंसानियत का सलूक नहीं होता है । शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं,या शहरों में रहते हैं उन को आदमियत का दर्जा नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए आजादी आने के बाद उन के लिए जो सीटें रिजर्व की थीं असेम्बलियों में और पार्लियामेंट में सीटें रिजर्व करने के बाद उन के नुमायन्दे जो आते हैं वह इसलिए भेजे गये कि यह

[श्री साधूराम]

पिछड़े हुए लोगों को कुछ नुमायन्दगी मिले और वह अपने उन गरीब भाइयों को जिनको कि हजारों सालों से गुलाम रक्खा गया है इस देश में उन के लिए कुछ काम कर सकें और आने वाले समय में उन को इंसानियत का दर्जा दिलाने के लिए वह अपनी जद्दोजहद करें। इसलिए उन्हें नुमायन्दगी दो गई थी आजादी आने के बाद उन लोगों की और उस की वजह से शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग रिजर्व सीटों पर कामयाब होकर आते हैं। मगर इन सीटों पर कामयाब हो जाने के बाद पार्लियामेंट में या किसी असेम्बली में उन की आवाज को सुना नहीं जाता है। गवर्नमेंट ध्यान नहीं देती है तो इस का मतलब यह हो जाता है कि उन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का कोई सवाल सामने नहीं रखते हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा में टोटल हरिजन मेम्बर 107 हैं जिन में से 76 रिजर्व सीटें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हैं 39 शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की हैं। गवर्नमेंट बैंचेज के ऊपर 47 शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस के और 19 मैम्बर्स शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बैठे हुए हैं। इस का मतलब यह हो गया कि 66 मैम्बर्स इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट बैंचेज पर हैं और 107 में से बाकी के मैम्बर्स अपोजीशन में है। मैम्बर्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के यहां रिजर्व सीटों पर आये हुए हैं इस पार्लियामेंट में तो मतलब यह बनता है कि एक चौथाई 508 टोटल पार्लियामैंटरी सीटों में से 107–108 हैं। इस का मतलब यह बनता है कि पांचवां हिस्सा इस देश के यह लोग हैं और जो रिजरवेशन होता है वह पापुलेशन के हिसाब से होता है। इसलिए पांचवे हिस्से के लोग इस देश के जो तकरीबन पांचवे हिस्से से कुछ थोड़े से ज्यादा हैं क्योंकि सेंशस में कुछ लोगों ने गलतियां की हैं। पिछली दफे में मध्य प्रदेश में हम ने इस बात को अपील की थी कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों को सेंशस में जितनी असली पापुलेशन थी उस से कम दिखाई गई थी। मैं यह समझता हूं कि देश में जो बाकी लोग हैं उन के अलावा वह सारे के सारे अपना कुछ न कुछ धंधा करते हैं काम करते हैं। वह बेचारे गरीब लोग जिनके कि पास जमीन नहीं जिनके कि पास दुकान नहीं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं, जिनके पास कुछ चीज नहीं, उन का धंधा तो एक ही है कि वह यह बच्चों का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करते हैं, औरों की अपेक्षा हमारे भाई बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं। कोई इंडस्ट्री में तरक्की करता है और अन्य चीजों में तरक्की करता है लेकिन यह हरिजन लोग जैसा मैं ने कहा पापुलेशन बढ़ाने में ज्यादा तरक्की करते हैं। अगर कोई लोग यह कहें कि हम ने हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को बढ़ाया है शड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों ने नहीं बढ़ाया है तो मैं उस को क़तई ग़लत मानता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी के हिसाब से जैसे इस देश की आबादी बढ़ी है उस हिसाब से अगर देखा जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी 15 करोड़ से किसी तरह से कम नहीं है। 15 करोड़ की आबादी में यह अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज जमा कर लिये जायें तो मेरा ख़याल है कि वह करीब 20–22 करोड़ के जाकर बैठते हैं जिन पर कि जुल्म किया गया, जिन्हें कि दबा कर रक्खा गया और जिनको कि इंसानियत का दर्जा आज तक नहीं मिला है। 20 साल की आजादी आ जाने के बाद 20 साल हमारी गवर्नमेंट बन जाने के बाद शैड्यूल्ट कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यह साबित करती है और 47 पेज पर बतलाया गया है कि आज तक उनके साथ क्या सलूक हो रहा है कितनी छुआछूत और अनटचेबिलिटी हटी है? इसने साबित कर दिया है कि यह बिलकुल 1 परसेंट, आधा परसेंट भी यह छुआछूत व अनटचेब्लिटी जो सवर्ण हिन्दू व अन्य दूसरे भाई अभी तक उनके साथ बर्तते रहे ह वह अनटचेब्लिटी दूर नहीं हुई है।

इसकी मिसाल इस किताब से मिल जाती है। मैं बहुत लम्बी तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि हाउस के पास बहुत थोड़ा टाईम है और मुझे बहुत से प्वाइंटस अर्ज करने हैं। शैडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट इस बात को साबित करती है कि अभी इस देश में छुआछूत बहुत है। वह यहां तक है कि कोई शैडयूल्ड कास्टस का आदमी धोती पहन कर किसी गांव में नहीं जा सकता, जूता पहन कर वह बाजार से नहीं गुजर सकता, किसी कुए से पानी नहीं ले सकता, स्कूलों में उन के बच्चों को अलग बिठाया जाता है और उन से बैगार ली जाती है। कब्रिस्थान में मुर्दे ले जाने के लिये भी उनसे बेगार ली जाती है। एसी कई मिसाल हैं कि शर्म आती है कि आजादी आ जाने के बाद इस देश में यह हाल है। अगर यही हाल रहना है तो आजादी आने से कुछ नहीं होता है। 15-20 करोड़ आदमियों को इस तरह से दबा कर, इन्सानियत से बुरी दशा में उन्हे रखा जाये, यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी इस बात में और ज्यादा बढ़ है क्योंकि हम गवर्नमैंट की तरफ बैठे हुए है। हमारी गवर्नमैंट को दूसरें लोगों का क्रिटिसाइज करना, उस पर एतराज करना, जायज है, लेकिन हम भी अपनी गवर्नमैंट को आगाह करना चाहते हैं कि पता नहीं वह किस स्वप्न में रहती है कि उसको 20 करोड़ आदमियों की खबर नहीं है कि उन लोगों की हालत क्या है और पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है। अगर आप हरिजन वस्तियों में जाये तो आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि उन के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं, खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है। मैं कैसे इस गवर्नमैंट के लिए कहूं कि उसने मुल्क की तरकी की है जब आजाद हो जाने के बीस साल बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों को, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को, वीकर सेक्शन को, वह रोटी कपड़ा और मकान भी मुहैया नहीं कर सकी है। इस के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि प्लैनिंग जब होती है, फाइव इअर प्लैन जो बनती हैं उन में इन लोगों के लिये ज्यादा-रुपया रक्खा जाये। यह मुतालबा बहुत जायज है। और मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इस देश में जो समाजवाद का नारा दिया जाता है वह गलत साबित होगा और इस के रहते हुए अगर यह सोचा जाये कि 200 वर्षों में भी समाजवाद आ सकेगा तो वह नहीं हो सकता।

इस के अलावा जहां तक सर्विसेज का सवाल है, यह कहां गया था कि उन को नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जितन लोग भी यहां बोले हैं, चाहे वह अपोजीशन के हो या गवर्नमैंट बेचेज के, सब ने साबित कर दिया है कि अभी तक उन लोगों को नौकरियों में पूरा परसेन्टेज नहीं मिला है, और हम को इस बात का बड़ा दुःख महसूस होता है। आज उन को परसेन्टज है 1.59 क्लास 1 में और 2.51 क्लास 2 में। उन लोगों को जो 12½ परसेन्ट रिजर्व सीटें दी गई थी नौकरियों में, उन की हालत आज तक यह है। गवर्नमैंट हमारे ऊपर एहसान बहुत करती है कि यह किया है वह किया है, लेकिन 15–20 करोड़ आदमियों का हाल यह है कि अभी तक उन्हे कहीं जमीन नहीं मिली। जमीन आप के पास बहुत काफी बेकार पड़ी है मगर उन को दी नहीं जा रही है। हमारी गवर्नमैंट यह कह सकती है कि आज तो नौ स्टेटस में नान कांग्रेस गवर्नमैंट हैं। लेकिन में कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमैंट तो पिछले दो चार महीनों में ही

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बदली हैं । पिछली दफे शेडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए मैंने यह अल्फाज कहे थे कि उन्हे जमीन दी जाये। एक तरफ तो हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ रहा है और हम अमरीका से जा कर भीख मांगते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे काश्त करने वाले लोग हैं, उन को जमीन नहीं मिलती। जमीन बेकार पड़ी हैं लेकिन उन को नहीं दी जा रही है। जो लैंडलैस लोग है उन को जमीन नहीं मिलती है।

मैं एक और भी दुःख महसूस करता हूं कि हमारी पार्लियामैंट का बजट सेशन तीन या सवातीन महीने होता है, लेकिन शडयूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मसले को हल करने के लिये दो तीन साल बाद जो शडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है उस पर विचार करने के लिये हम एक या दो दिन नहीं निकाल सकते। एक यह भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन देश में चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये और इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा टाइम दिया जाना चाहिये। जिन लोगों में से सयासत के चलाम वाले निकल कर आये हैं, उन की पूरी बात सुनने के लिये अगर गवर्नमैंट के पास टाइम नहीं है तो यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जमीन का जो मसला है वह हल नहीं हुआ, सर्विसेज का मसला हल नहीं हुआ । उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रियायतें दी जाये तभी जा कर समाजवाद का नारा पूरा होगा, नहीं तो समाजवाद को लाने की बात तो क्या, कोई भी सुधार नहीं हो सकता। चूंकि बहुत ज्यादा कहने का वक्त नहीं है इस लिये मैं थोड़े में अपने सुझाव सामने रखना चाहता हूं। चूंकि मैं गवर्नमेंट बेंचेज की तरफ बैठा हुआ हूं इस लिये मैं मश्वरे के तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दी जाये शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शेडल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये, जो गवर्नमेंट को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे। आज जो भी हालत इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों की है उस को दुरुस्त करने के लिये एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी जरूर कायम होनी चाहिये।

इन लोगों को जो स्कालरशिपस दिये जाते है वह समय पर दिये जायं। फिर यह इतना विशाल मसला इस देश के लिये हैं कि इस के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री अगर नहीं बनाई जायेगी तो मैं विश्वास नहीं करता कि इन लोगों के मसले कभी हल हो सकेंगे । मैंने पहले भी अपने प्लैनिंग और सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर श्री अशोक मेहता से कहा था कि वह बहुत बिजी आदमी हैं, वह काम बहुत अच्छा करते हैं, लेकिन उन के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है, इस लिये मैं पुरजोर मांग करता हूं कि इस काम के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये।

इस के बाद मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० के बारे में बतलाता हूं कि वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेडयूल्ड ट्राईब्स के रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिये कोई मेम्बर नहीं है । स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन्स में भी कोई मेम्बर नहीं है। सबार्डिनेट सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में कोई मेम्बर नहीं है। जब यह हालत है तो उन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन कैसे पूरा होगा ?

प्लैनिंग कमिशन प्लैनिंग में जो रुपया उन लोगों के लिये मखसूस करे वह उन की आबादी के लिहाज से दिया जाना चाहिये और उन की आर्थिक तरक्की के लिये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की जायें ।

उनको ग्रान्ट दी जाय, उनकी कोग्रापरेटीज सोसायटीज बनाई जाये। ग्रगर यह सारे काम उन लोगों के लिये नहीं किये जायेंगे तो ग्राने वाला समाज यह इजाजत नहीं देगा कि यह 15-20 करोड़ ग्रादमी बैठे रहे, हम उन की तरफ चुपचाप देखते रहे ग्रौर समाजवाद का नारा लगाते रहें। इस तरह से न जाने कब ग्रापका समाजवाद का नारा पूरा होगा ग्रौर कब उन लोगों की तरक्की होगी।

पार्लियामेंट के ग्रन्दर प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये ग्रौर मिनिस्ट्री के ग्रन्दर प्रतिनिधित्व की ग्रगर मैं मांग करूं तो उस का यह मतलब न समझा जाये कि मैं मिनिस्टर बनना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि उन को उन की ग्राबादी के लिहाज से हर तरह की सहायता होनी चाहिये ग्रौर हर जगह प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will sit down now.

We are adjourning for lunch now. After lunch the Minister will reply.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE. FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—*contd.*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I would humbly suggest that members might be allowed to speak till 3 P.M. and after that the Planning Minister might reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a suggestion that the debate should continue till 3 O'clock and I request the hon. Minister to reply at 3 P.M. No further extensions should be asked for.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The extended time must be shared by the Opposition also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall try to accommodate.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time. At the outset I am happy that the department is in charge of Mr. Asoka Mehta who is wedded to the cause of social welfare and he is trying to do his level best to the backward classes. It cannot be denied that the Five Year Plans have helped the development of tribals, but due to lack of integration of schemes and effective implementation, the impact on the tribal economy has not been commensurate with the expenditure incurred. After introduction of the panchayati raj, all development schemes including tribal programmes are implemented through the panchayati raj bodies in the districts. This has also created administrative problems about relations of officials and non-officials, location of schemes, allotment of funds, responsibility for implementation, etc.

Article 46 of the Constitution says:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

In accordance with this policy, the Central Government have tried its level best. They have invented all-sided development programmes in the

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

form of multipurpose tribal development blocks. The Central Government first thought of having 480 tribal development blocks. But at the end of the third five year plan only 417 were actually implemented. Under T. D. Block there is an area of 150 to 200 square miles earmarked for a population of 25,000. That means, 66 per cent are covered by these tribal blocks. But what about other sections. The population not covered by the tribal blocks is still in an underdeveloped condition. So, in the fourth plan, the Central Government have thought of an Area Approach Scheme which contemplates both concentration of effort in the tribal devlopment blocks and a more integrated perspective in terms of a larger operational area. But there also whatever funds are to be spent on the tribal development blocks will not actually be spent towards the amelioration of the tribals. In the third five year plan, in all Rs. 1761 lakhs were allotted for the tribal blocks. But in the first four years of the third plan only Rs. 743 lakhs were spent and at the end of the fifth year of the plan Rs. 1017 lakhs were spent. This shows how the scheme is not working according to the scheduled programme. The schemes are implemented in a haphazard way and the benefits do not go to the class for whom the schemes are implemented. I would like that a well-thought-out programme should be worked out. I am happy, our Minister has now invented a new set-up in the administration with a post of Director-General who is to implement all the schemes. According to the Constitution, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to investigate and report to the President. I hope that this will work very well, but it is my impression that if there is non-official agency to look after the schemes of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the official agencies alone will not work, because we find at the end of 17 years that the schemes are not implemented properly. I request the Government that on the basis of the Estimates Committee, the PAC and the Public Undertaking Committee, a parliamentary committee consisting of members of Parliament may be set up to look after all the schemes which are implemented by the Centre, by the State or by local bodies. It will then suggest, advise and guide the Government. It is my earnest request that this may be implemented.

Under article 344 of the Constitution special rights are given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the end of 1970, these rights may be extended. There is a special provision under article 275 of the Constitution which has a very wide scope for special and further funds to be supplied for the amelioration and welfare of the Backward Classes. Till now the Parliament has not done anything in this respect. I request the Department of Social Welfare to approach the Central Government for further funds because when we approach the State Governments they say that the schemes which are not included in the Five Year Plans and which are not within the Five Year Plans; they are not able to implement those schemes whatever they may be. For example when we appraoch them under agro-industrial policy, loans to be granted towards the share capital, the State Governments are handicapped. Similarly, when we approach them for the processing society for the amelioration of the Backward Classes, there also they are handicapped. Therefore, the Central Government may be approached, under article 275 of the Constitution, for further more funds, so that their problems may be solved and within the Scheduled time limit, progress may be achieved.

Sir, the tribal economy is generally based on agriculture and forest. Generally, the tribals live in forest and hill areas and, as far as the agricultural economy is concerned, it

concerns more with shifting cultivation. In the forest, under the old forest policy formulated in 1894, there were some special privileges and rights for the tribals. Later on that was formulated in 1934 wherein privileges were treated as concessions for the tribals. Under the new policy the rights were withdrawn and only the concessions remained. According to the policy relating to concessions to tribals, they are to get permits, licences and permissions. The result is this that the tribals are very much harassed by the forest officers. Therefore, whatever concessions and rights were there for the tribals, should be restored. The concessions and rights relating to free timber for housing, cultivation etc. should also be given to them. The rights for lifting of leaves, free timber for their houses etc., that were withdrawn should be given back to them.

There is one more point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House. By the implementation of the big national projects, because most of the projects are located in the tribal areas, most of the tribal people in these areas are displaced. There is no provision in these projects for rehabilitating these persons who are displaced. About 14,113 families were displaced and 62,238 acres of land are taken away. Out of this only 3477 families have been rehabilitated and 8314 acres of land are granted. I suggest that the Central Government should take special care for the rehabilitation of these people and rehabilitation schemes should be included in the project itself and adequate financial provision must be made for them.

Lastly, I congratulate the Minister of Social Welfare who is enthusiastically carrying out all the schemes. In future, we hope, there will be no complaints.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call the next hon. Member I would make one request. As the hon. Minister is taking note of every suggestion that is made on the floor of the House, as far as possible repetition of the same suggestion should be avoided so as to save time. Secondly, everybody should restrict his remarks to five minutes as far as possible. I have to accommodate some Members from this side also. Shri Barupal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लगातार पांच व्यक्ति कांग्रेस से बोल चुके । कल एन्ड भी कांग्रेस सदस्य ने किया था और आज प्रारम्भ भी वही किए हैं । इसको भी मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हम कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन दोगे नहीं ।

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का बहुत आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की भावनाओं की कदर करते हुए एक घंटे का समय बढ़ाया । मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा । मैं अपनी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं कि जितने लोगों ने चाहे वह आदिवासी हों चाहे हरिजन हों चाहे दूसरे लोग हों, उन्होंने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिये हैं सरकार को, उनके ऊपर सरकार अमल करे तो अच्छी बात है । 1964–65 की रिपोर्ट पर आज 1967 में विचार किया जा रहा है, इसी से आप समझ सकते हैं कि इनकी कितनी उपेक्षा की जाती है । बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि बहुत से हरिजन और आदिवासी ईसाई बन जाते हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुओं की उपेक्षा वृत्ति के ऊपर एक संकेत करना चाहता हूं कि :

हिन्दुओं में अगर बेरुबाई न होती ।
तो भारत में आई तबाही न होती ।।
अगर प्यार दिल से अछूतों को करते ।
तो यह कौम प्यारो ईसाई नहीं होती ।।
कटा करके चोटी न बनते विधर्मी ।
अगर इनमें यों दबदबाई न होती ।।

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

अगर पाठ गीता का इन को पढ़ाते।
तो कुरां बाइबिल की पढ़ाई न होती ।।
मन्दिरों में इन्हें गर रुकावट न होती।
तो मसजिद में सुरती लगाई न होती ।।
अहिंसा धर्म का जो उपदेश देते।
आज गउओं की गरदन कटाई न होती ।।
यह न ईसाई बनते न मुसलमान बनते।

और आज इन्हीं की मनोवृत्ति के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के दो टुकड़े हुए, नहीं कोई और कारण नहीं था। हम न अछूतिस्तान चाहते हैं न सिखिस्तान चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि एक हिन्दुस्तान हो। लेकिन आजादी हुए आज बीस साल हो गए और बीस साल के बाद भी यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि आप केवल अगर यह रिजर्वेशन न रखते तो हमारे जैसे गरीब आदमी पार्लियामेंट में न होते। लेकिन यह स्थिति यहां है कि हमारे जैसे 50–80 या सौ संसद सदस्य आ जाते हैं, कुछ विधान सभाओं में आ जाते हैं लेकिन बाकी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, विशेष कर के योजना मंत्री से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को आप को समाजवादी तर्ज के से लेना पड़ेगा। अभी तक आपकी योजना पूंजीवादी तरीके की है। अगर आपको क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने हैं तो आपको एक आर्थिक क्रांति करनी पड़ेगी, आपको एक सामाजिक क्रांति करनी पड़ेगी, आपको धार्मिक क्रांति करनी पड़ेगी और जब तक इन के अन्दर परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे इस देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता।

कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात में विश्वास करता हूं कि मनुष्य मात्र सब एक हैं। लेकिन जहां पर एकतरफा छूट होगी अन्तर्जातीय विवाह की तो मनुष्य की नेचर होती है भड़कीली चीजों की तरफ, आडम्बर की तरफ पूंजी की तरफ जाने की और हमारे बच्चे और औरत तो गरीब हैं, वह सारे के सारे ऊंचे लोग उनको उठा कर ले जायेंगे और हम गरीबों के पास कोई भी हरिजन लड़की नहीं आयेगी। अगर हमारी स्थिति सुदृढ़ है और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, मैं आज संसद का सदस्य हूं, मेरे लड़का नहीं है, मेरे पास जमीन भी है, मैं कुछ छिपाना नहीं चाहता, पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य बनने के बाद कितने ही उच्च जाति के लोगों ने मुझे आफर किया कि हम अपनी लड़की देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि अगर करूंगा तो मैं अपनी जाति में करूंगा क्योंकि कोई गरीब आयेगा तो कम से कम रोटी तो खायेगा।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, हरिजनों की नौकरियों में क्या हालत है, यह आपके सामने है। लेकिन क्या कुचक्र चलाया जाता है कि हरिजन लड़का जब मैट्रिक में आता है तो उसको कम से कम तीन साल तक फेल कर दिया जाता है जानबूझ कर रिमार्क गन्दा दे दिया जाता है, क्योंकि वह चाहते हैं कि पांच वर्ष की जो रिजर्वेशन इनको मिली हुई है, वह पूरी न होने पावे। क्योंकि अगर वे लोग पढ़ लेंगे, तो आगे बढ़ेंगे, तरक्की करेंगे, इसलिये हर तरह की रुकावटें इसमें डालते हैं। इस हिन्दू समाज की कौन कौन सी खुराफात आपको बताऊं। हम तो सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि हमको जमीन दो, बिजनेस दो, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करो—इस के अलावा हम कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं। हम रिजर्वेशन भी नहीं चाहते हैं, रिजर्वेशन मांगना नालायक आदमियों का काम है, लेकिन आज आगे बढ़ने के लिये हमको जो मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, वह मौका हम को मिलना चाहिये।

राजपूती किसी के बाप की नहीं है। हम भी उनसे अच्छे काम करके दिखा सकते हैं। मैं खुद एक मिलिट्री मैन हूं, रिटायर्ड हूं और एक चमार का लड़का हूं—बड़े बड़े ठाकुरों का मैंने मुकाबला किया है कम्पीटीशन में, इसी पार्लियामेंट के दो तीन राजाओं के मुकाबले में मैंने स्वर्गीय पंत जी के नाम का

बदल लिया । आप हमको मौका नहीं देते हैं अगर हमको मौका मिले तो कम्पीटीशन से भी हम आगे आ सकते हैं ।

आज जो छात्रवृत्ति सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है, वह हमको नहीं मिल पाती है । दूसरे लोग छात्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि जितनी छात्रवृत्ति इस समय रखी गई है अगर वही ईमानदारी से हमें मिल जाये तो ठीक है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है, डूब मरने की बात है, आप इसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा ।

आप जो आदेश निकालते हैं, प्रान्तीय सरकारें उनको अपने यहां लागू नहीं करती हैं । हम कब तक इस तरह से चलते रहें, कब तक भीख मांगते रहें । आप इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि अब जमाना बदल रहा है, क्रान्तिकारी जमाना चल रहा है, इधर वाले हों या उधर वाले हों, मैं सब को कहता हूं कि आदिवासी और हरिजन हिन्दुस्तान की समाज के प्राण हैं । इन्होंने अपना सब कुछ समाज को दिया है, लेकिन इस समाज ने इन को क्या दिया—दरिद्रता, अछूतपन, अहेलना । कभी हमारा नाम आदिवासी रख देते हैं, कभी हरिजन कर देते हैं, जिसकी जो मर्जी आती है, वही नाम धर देते हैं । 15 वर्ष से इस पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूं—बाबू जगजीवन राम कहते हैं कि चमारों की चढ़ आई है—मैं उनको क्या कहूं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या चढ़ आई है । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि जिधर हरिजन और आदिवासी रहेंगे उधर ही पलड़ा भारी रहेगा, जिनके साथ ये रहेंगे उन्हीं की जयजयकार होगी चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो या दूसरे लोग हों । इनकी उपेक्षा होगी तो न कांग्रेस की सरकार रहेगी और न दूसरों की सरकार रहेगी ।

श्री आत्म दास (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं हमारे जो नेतागण हो चुके हैं उनकी विचारधारा आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । उनका कथन है कि कोई मनुष्य या तो निरोग रहेगा या रोगी । यह नहीं हो सकता कि वह तिहाई निरोग हो और दो तिहाई रोगी । इसी तरह से यह राष्ट्र भी या तो सारे का सारा स्वतन्त्र रहेगा या सारे का सारा परतन्त्र । यह नहीं हो सकता कि देश के कुछ लोग स्वतन्त्र रहें और शेष परतन्त्र । देश की अनुसूचित जातियां और आदिम जातियां यदि गुलाम और परतन्त्र रहेंगी तो बड़े कहे जाने वाले लोग भी स्वामी और स्वाधीन न रह सकेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, छूतपन के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूं कि संविधान की 11वीं धारा के द्वारा छूतपन का अन्त कर दिया गया है, इसको वहन करने वालों को दण्डनीय अपराधी माना जायेगा । परन्तु श्रीमन्, मुझे बड़े दुख और आश्चर्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वतन्त्रता की प्राप्ति के 20 वर्ष बाद भी छुआछूत का अन्त नहीं हुआ, भारत सरकार इस कलंक को मिटा नहीं पाई है । अस्पृश्यता का कम होना तो दूर रहा, यह अनेकों रूप में हमारे देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिसके कारण अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को पग पग पर अपमान ही नहीं, अनेकों कष्ट और अत्याचार भी भोगने पड़ते हैं ।

कहा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में अस्पृश्यता का अन्त हो गया है, लेकिन यह बात सत्य से परे है । आज भी दफ्तरों में, सरकारी बस्तियों में तथा सार्वजनिक व्यवहारों में इसका नंगा नाच देखने को मिल जाता है । इन जातियों के पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्तियों के साथ अपृस्यता के कारण ही व्यंगात्मक तथा अपमानजनक व्यवहार किये जाते हैं । इस वर्ग के सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट जान बूझ कर खराब की जाती है, उनकी उन्नति में रुकावट डाली जाती है तथा इस जाति के अफसरों तथा कर्मचारियों को अनेकों झूठे मामलों में फंसाने का प्रयत्न करके इन्हें नौकरियों से हटाया

[श्री आत्म दास]

जाता है तथा इन पर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं तथा इनकी ग्रामों में तो बेहद दयनीय दशा है, इनको अनेक प्रकार से सताया जाता है और इनके साथ घोर अत्याचार किया जाता है । चरागाहों, सार्वजनिक कुओं, तालाबों से आज भी पानी नहीं लाने दिया जाता तथा पहले की तरह की रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं । ऐसे एक नहीं हजारों उदाहरण हैं जहां इन लोगों को सवर्ण हिन्दुओं की ओर से अनेकों प्रकार के कष्ट भोगने पड़ते हैं । यह तथ्य अनुसूचित जातियों की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उससे भलीभांति प्रकट है । सरकारी नौकरियों में समान अवसर और सरकारी पदों पर नियुक्ति के अधिकार से दलित जातियों तथा आदिवासी जातियों को सदियों से वंचित रखा गया है और वही दशा वर्तमान में भी है । स्व० माननीय पंडित नेहरू जी तथा अन्य नेताओं ने यह मुक्त कण्ठ से स्वीकार किया है कि दलित जातियों की आर्थिक तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी पिछड़ी अवस्था है, अतः उन्हें हर प्रकार से सम्बन्धित संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है । नौकरियों में समान अवसर की नीति से इन जातियों की वर्तमान दशा में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि ये प्रतियोगिता में दूसरों से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते । जो मुकाबला भी करते हैं उन्हें अधिकारीगण अपनी पुरानी मनोवृत्ति के कारण अयोग्य ठहरा देते हैं । इसलिए जब तक इनके लिए पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित न हों और उन सुरक्षित स्थानों पर इनके सर्वश्रेष्ठ उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति की कोई सन्तोषप्रद व्यवस्था न हो तब तक इस धारा से उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं मिल सकती । इनकी अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये सब से पहले शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है, उसके बाद इनमें नवीन तथा सम्माननीय उद्योगों व व्यवसायों के विकास की आवश्यकता है । जब ये लोग लाभ-प्रद उद्योग धन्धे और उच्च व्यवसाय करने लगेंगे और सरकारी उच्च पदों पर कार्य करने लगेंगे, तभी इनका सुधार होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अस्पृश्यता निवारण के हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त महोदय की रिपोर्ट द्वारा जो सिफारिश की गई है, उस पर तुरन्त असरकारक अमल किया जाय । मेरे क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में आदिवासी तथा हरिजनों की आबादी है, मैं मोरेना क्षेत्र से आया हूं, वहां पर दस्युओं का इतना जोर है कि उससे हरिजन आदिवासी ही नहीं, बल्कि सवर्ण जातियां भी अनेक प्रकार से भयभीत हैं । उस क्षेत्र में उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने की विशेष रूप से आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि वहां की हरिजन जातियां ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी लोग बड़े गरीब हैं तथा बेकारी के कारण ही उनको डकैती आदि के कार्य करने पड़ते हैं । यदि वहां पर कोई ऐसा उद्योग धन्धा खोल दिया जाय, जिससे वहां के हरिजन, आदिवासी ही नहीं, बल्कि सवर्ण गरीब लोगों को भी काम मिल सके तो उससे डकैती समस्या के हल करने में बड़ी सहायता मिल सकती है ।

जाति-भेद को शीघ्र से शीघ्र मिटाया जाय । सरकार जाति-भेद को किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार न करे अर्थात् जाति के कारण न तो किसी को कोई रियायत दी जाय और न किसी पर कोई रुकावट लगाई जाय । सब के लिये उन्नति के अवसर हों । सरकारी नौकरियों, भूमि खरीदना, सेना और पुलिस, सरकारी नौकरियों में भरती होना किसी जाति विशेष के मनुष्यों का इजारा न हो ।

जिस प्रकार जनगणना में सवर्ण हिन्दुओं का "जाति" का खाना निकाल दिया गया है, उसी प्रकार सरकारी कागजातों में से इन के हरिजन, आदिवासी विभिन्न नामों का खाना निकाल दिया जाय । अस्पृश्यता निवारण का दृढ़ता से पालन किया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो सरकारी नौकर हैं, अधिकारी लोग हैं उनको पदोन्नति तो दूर रही ऐसा ख़याल किया जाता है जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि उनका रिकार्ड ख़राब कर दिया जाता है। इसी को मैं एक मिसाल आपके सामने रखता हूं। एक व्यक्ति मनोहर लाल यादव भिंड जिले में गोहद तहसील में नापतौल विभाग में इंस्पैक्टर था। उसके कामों से खुश होकर अखबारों में उसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा की जाती रही लेकिन जब उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ कि वह हरिजन है, अछूत जाति का है तो पहले उसका वहां से रायपुर ट्रान्सफर कर दिया लेकिन वहां जाकर भी उसने कंट्रोलर इनचार्ज का अच्छा काम अंजाम दिया और 11 महीने तक वह अच्छी तरह वहां पर काम करता रहा। अब अच्छे काम के लिए उचित तो यह था कि उसकी पदोन्नति की जाती, लेकिन जब उसकी तरक्की होने का अवसर आया तो उसे बजाय तरक्की देने के बिलासपुर जिले में जांजगीर तहसील में पहुंचा दिया गया और आज वह वहां पर 7 वर्ष से पड़ा हुआ है। न तो उसकी कोई पदोन्नति की जाती है और न उस का ट्रान्सफर किया जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Katham. We have hardly half an hour left, but there are ten more names. So, I would request the hon. Member to finish in five minutes.

Shri B. N. Katham (Jalpaiguri): I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to take part in this debate. I would not have taken the time of the House if I had had no responsibility for my constituency where there are a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have heard the hon. members who spoke on this debate for the last two days, and, by and large, I agree with those hon. members who advocated for betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the same everywhere in the country. They have not got sufficient scope for their economic development. Almost all of them live in rural areas and forests. Therefore, unless the entire agricultural community is uplifted, the poor lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not going to be improved. Everybody will admit that they do not get facilities from Government in respect of agricultural loan for their agriculture. Many of them are so poor that they cannot provide sufficient security or mortgage required for getting loans. The result is that 90 per cent of them do not get loans from Government. All credit facilities for other schemes like small scale industries, fisheries, etc., could not be availed of by them for want of securities.

In respect of their educational facilities, I may point out that the programme of compulsory primary education as provided by the Constitution has not spread to the interior tribal villages. Their literacy has not increased to any appreciable degree..

I am glad that the Government have ultimately come to realise that functionary of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not sufficient for the measures to be taken for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, they are proposing to have a Director-General appointed to initiate and implement the developmental programmes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I very much welcome all these steps taken by our Government.

At present, all the developmental programmes are formulated by the State Governments at their sweel will. Even the Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully financed by the Central Government are also prepared and sanctioned by the State Governments. From this position one can easily understand that the Centre has no hand in development matters

[Shri B. N. Katham]

although this Government is directly responsible to Parliament. I am sure that this anomaly will now go and the Director-General will be responsible to the Central Government for the developmental programmes regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Although fifteen years have passed since the appointment of the Commissioner, no substantial development has been achieved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their economic position remains the same as it was previously. Even their elementary needs like drinking water supply, primary education, public health, village roads, etc., have not been sufficiently provided.

Now I come to my State, namely, West Bengal. In West Bengal the population of Scheduled Tribes is more than 20 lakhs, but substantial amounts have not been spent for their development. Sufficient numbers of tribal development blocks have not been started. Large pockets inhabited by tribals like Meches, Ravas, Garos, Uraos, Mundas, Santals are yet to be covered by such blocks.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the newly appointed Director takes the necessary steps to provide such development blocks in the areas where there are tribal people who have not so far benefited by the facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in general.

Here, I want to draw the attention of Government to a particular scheme. It relates to a proposal submitted by a large section of the tribal and Scheduled Caste people numbering over 50,000 persons, to construct a road through the tribal villages, connecting National Highway No. 31 in Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar districts. This road will serve as a vital link road from the interior tribal areas to the National Highway.

I may draw your attention to the fact that the tribal areas of my constituency are very backward in communication. Therefore, I very strongly urge the Central Government to take up this programme as a Centrally-sponsored scheme for which I think only a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required. The people have already urged the State Government in this regard but there is no proper response from the State Government.

There is urgent need for a tribal development block in the district of Jalpaiguri for the economic development of the tribal people there.

There is a large concentration of tribal people in Kumargram Thana area. Kamakshaguri is a centrally located place in the tribal areas of the eastern part of Jalpaiguri district. I do not know why Government have not so far started a tribal development block in this area.

The development of North Bengal will not be complete with this block alone. Therefore, I suggest that another block should be provided in the Cooch-Behar district. There is a concentration of tribal people in Tufanganj area in Cooch-Behar district where another blocks should be started as early as possible.

I know that I am going into details but I cannot help saying that development measures should be taken along these lines, keeping in view the particular needs of the tribal people.

I fervently hope that the Director-General will keep these suggestions in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Siddayya. The hon. Member should confine his remarks to five minutes.

Shri Siddayya (Chamarajanagar): I cannot finish in five minutes. If I have to finish in five minutes then I would rather keep quite.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him take his time. Then, what can I do?

Shri Siddayya: In five minutes it is not possible for me to do justice to the subject.

Last year, when the report for 1963-64 was discussed in this House, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare who had initiated the debate had promised that she would reply to the debate in the end. That promise has not been fulfilled so far. There was no difficulty in her getting at least ten or fifteen minutes and then giving a reply. This merely shows the amount of interest that Government are evincing, with regard to matters connected with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This year, we find that the reports for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are being discussed. There was a convention in this House that before the report for a particular year was discussed, a report on the action taken on the report of the previous year used to be laid on the Table of the House invariably. Last year, when the report for 1963-64 was discussed in the House, on that very day, namely the 18th August, 1966, the Deputy Minister had placed on the Table of the House a statement showing action taken on the report for the previous year. But this time that convention has been given the go-by.

An hon. Member: No action has been taken.

Shri Siddayya: Without that statement showing the action taken on the report for the previous year we cannot fruitfully discuss these reports. This shows that the interest taken by Government is decreasing gradually.

An hon. Member: Topple it down.

Shri Siddayya: I may also point out that in the Second Lok Sabha, a copy of the statement showing action taken on the previous reports was not merely placed on the Table of the House but was also supplied to each Member. In the Third Lok Sabha the statement was only laid on the Table of the House and some copies were kept in the Library of Parliament, but copies were not supplied to the Members. In the Fourth Lok Sabha, neither the statement is supplied to Members nor is it placed on the Table of the House. That shows the progress that we have made during all these years. I think no purpose can be served by discussion without a statement showing the action taken on previous recommendations I have tabled an amendment to the motion moved by the hon. Minister suggest in the appointment of a committee of Parliament to keep a watch on the implementation of the various recommendations made by the commissioner from time to time.

I have gone through all the Reports of the Commissioner and I find that from the very inception of his office, he has been complaining that States are not sending reports in time and even where they do the reports are incomplete. This is the handicap under which he has been working all these years and I do not think the Government has in any way helped him to discharge handicaps. I fell that In spite of these handicaps. I fell that all the three Commissioners who had held this office so far, have done their job well. They have maintained their independent status and have given very valuable reports.

Coming to the implementation of the recommendations if you go through the statement of action taken on reports, you will find that some States have not replied at all, some have given vague replies some have just said 'noted', 'under consideration', 'may be considered', 'kept in view', 'agreed in principle' etc. This is the way these recommendations have been treated by State Governments So you find that among the State Governments some are good, some bad and some very indifferent also.

I will give one or two instances. I take my own State, Mysore. Out of 231 recommendations in the Report for 1962-63, only 8 have been replied to, not a question of having implemented them even. About the others, I do not know what has happened. I do

[Shri Siddayya]

not know whether the Commissioner has written to them, whether the Government of India have followed it up to get the replies from them.

If you scrutinise the recommendations—I will go back to the action taken on the Report for 1961-62—these are very simple recommendations which any State Government could easily have implemented, but which they have not done. For example, recommendation No. 12 says that inscriptions should be engraved on all public wells warning people against prevention of use of these wells by Harijans, and that if anyone did so, he will be punished under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. The Mysore Government have accepted the recommendation and also stated that boards may be put on the wall of public wells to this effect. My hon. friends from Mysore will corroborate me when I say that nothing has been done and this is still on paper only.

Another very simple recommendation, preliminary also, is No. 16—licences should be issued to haircutting saloons and restaurants on condition that they display in a prominent place a notice that there will be no discrimination against Harijans. The action taken by the Mysore Government is that panchayats and local boards have been asked to implement this. This was done in 1961-62. But so far nothing has been done.

I can go on quoting instance after instance in this vein, but the time at my disposal is short. Let me take up implementation by the Central Government. One of the recommendations in the 1962-63 Report is that the Social Welfare department should make arrangements to give training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for ministerial posts in the Central Secretariat Training School at Delhi. Four years have passed; still the Central Government have not done anything. On the other hand, they are asking State Governments to implement some of the other recommendations. Since the Central Government themselves do not implement the recommendation pertaining to them made by the Commissioner, what moral right have they to ask State Governments to implement them?

Another recommendation refers to the reservation to be made for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in statutory organisations, semi-government institutions and public sector undertakings. The Central Government did not acccet it as it is. They referred it to the Law Ministry. That Ministry took its own time to give its opinion. Now they have said that it can be made applicable. It is only after this that instructions have been given to all the departments. We find in the Report that of the many institutions covered by this, only 63 statutory bodies have agreed to implement it, not that they have actually implemented it. I find they are employed only in class three and class four; in class one they have not made any reservations, and the Central Government has not done anything so far in regard to that.

Coming to the High Courts and Supreme Court, I do not mean to say that Judges should be appointed without qualifications, but in the class one and class two posts, also class III and IV, is there any reservation? They are considered to be fountains of justice, and even in the foundtains of justice, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been able to get justice. Only recently I think the Home Minister has requested the Supreme Court and High Courts to make reservations.

There was a seminar arranged by the Planning Commission in 1964 which made very valuable recommendations which have been incorporated by the Commissioner in his report. The recommendation refers to the appointment of a central executive authority to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies. The action taken as found in the report is

that the Director-General of Employment and Training himself nominates the candidates to the reserved seats, and therefore there is no need to have a duplicate authority. I put a question to the Labour Minister, Unstarred Question No. 3783 on 28th June, 1967, and the Labour Minister has categorically denied it. Yet, our friend Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla was again repeating yesterday that there is a central executive authority which is able to do it. He has misled the House by giving wrong information. That shows how the Government is functioning.

In 1958 there was a conference of Chief Ministers under the chairmanship of Pantji, who was the Home Minister then. A resolution was passed. It is a very simple resolution, that the name Harijan should be removed from the existing institutions, hostels or colonies wherever it exists, because it had reference to untouchability. Not only were the Chief Minister party to this resolution, but also the Government of India because the Home Minister was also present and it was under his chairmanship that it was done. But even today you find in so many schools, hostels etc., that the name Harijan is still there. Not only that. In the Central Government they have got a Central welfare Board for Harijans. Even today it is called as the Central Harijan Welfare Board.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request him to conclude?

Shri Siddayya: I will take only two minutes. If if is useful, I will speak, Otherwise, I will keep quiet.

In the last report, i.e. 1965-66 report, the Commissioner has made a recommendation, a very important one, that to enable this organisation, i.e. the Commissioner, to function effectively, action has to be taken to fill all the vacant posts and sanction some additional posts in the regional offices. Do you know the action taken by the Government? Instead of helping the Commissioner by giving him the required posts, they have actually abolished all the 17 regional offices in the various States, and my own feeling is that thereby, instead of helping him, they want to curtail his ability to make his report. The Commissioner has got a unique position under the Indian Constitution. My own feeling is that he is the campion of the safeguards, provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Constitution. If he is not given the adequate staff that he requires, I think he will fail to do his duty properly, and therefore I request the Minister to reconsider the whole decision, and give him all the facilities which he requires including these 17 regional offices which he had till yesterday in all the States. The point now is how to get the recommendation implemented. The state governments are not implementing it, nor is the central government implementing. The constitution-makers were very wise in making a provision that this report should be placed on the Table of the House each year. The object of making such a provision is to make Parliament responsible for implementing it. Since the whole House cannot do it, it should appoint a parliamentary committee which the commissioner has also recommended. Therefore, my amendment for the appointment of a parliamentary committee is very important and I hope the government will accept that amendment and that the whole House would support the appointment of this committee.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करने वालों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, इसको एक योग्यता माना जाए। जब तक यह काम नहीं होगा तब तक जातपात और भेद भाव खत्म नहीं होगा। वैसे तो सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति का होना आवश्यक है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह छुआछूत

[श्री मोहन प्रसाद]

का जो मामला है यह सामाजिक ही नहीं है बल्कि बहुत कुछ आर्थिक है। चार हजार मासिक पाने वाला आदमी जोकि चाहे ब्राह्मण ही हो वह एक हजार पाने वाले ब्राह्मण के यहां अपने लड़के या लड़की की शादी नहीं करना चाहता है, उसके यहां रिश्ता जोड़ना नहीं चाहता है। इसी तरह से एक हजार पाने वाला जो हरिजन है वह कम वेतन पाने वाले हरिजन के यहां अपना रिश्ता नहीं जोड़ना चाहता है और जोड़ता भी नहीं है। मैं ब्राह्मणों और हरिजनों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यही स्थिति रही तो देश रसातल को चला जाएगा।

आप यह भी देखें कि 1970 में रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो रहा है। सभी कांग्रेसियों के रिश्तेदार नौकरियों में पड़े हुए हैं। 1970 के बाद उन को कान पकड़ कर नौकरियों से निकाल दिया जाएगा। जितने वजीर हैं सब के रिश्तेदार नौकरियों में हैं और जब यह रिजर्वेशन समाप्त होगा तब उनके इन रिश्तेदारों को कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाएगा।

हरिजनों के नाम पर जो संस्थाएं बनी हुई हैं वे हरिजनों की भलाई के कोई काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। हरिजन सेवक संघ है। दलित वर्ग संघ है। ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद है। भारतीय दलित सेवक संघ, पूना है। भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली है। हिन्दू स्वीपर्स सेवक समाज, नई दिल्ली है। ये जो सब संस्थाएं हैं ये कांग्रेस के लिए वोट बटोरू दफ्तर हैं। ये हरिजनों की भलाई के कुछ भी काम नहीं करती हैं और इन को बीस वर्ष में जितना धन मिला है, जितनी सहायता मिली है उसको ये खा पका कर बैठ गई हैं। हरिजनों की जो स्थिति है वह वैसी की वैसी है। इस तरह से जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है उसका कुछ भी लाभ हरिजनों को नहीं मिल रहा है और देश रसातल को जा रहा है।

हरिजनों के साथ क्या क्या अत्याचार होते हैं इसको आप देखें। 14 जलाई को श्रम सेवा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय, गोरखपुर ने अपने यहां के तीन लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कस, जिन के नाम हैं रामजी प्रसाद, परदेसी और राम करन नोटिस दे दिया है कि उनकी सेवायें 15 अगस्त, 1967 से समाप्त कर दी जाएंगी। सात आदमी वहां हैं जिन में से तीन को निकाला जा रहा है। इसको आप देखें। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा और यही रवैया आपका रहा तो 1970 तक जितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोग दफ्तरों में हैं जब उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन समाप्त होगा तो उनको कान पकड़ कर बाहर कर दिया जाएगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने का एक ही तरीका है कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और इसको एक योग्यता माना जाए सरकारी नौकरी के लिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: अपनी गवर्नमेंट से शुरू कीजिये।

श्री मोहन प्रसाद: बन्धु अपने साधनों और अपनी बुद्धि और अपनी कर्मठता पर जीत कर नहीं आए हैं दूसरे के साधनों और बुद्धी और कर्मठता पर जीत कर आये हैं और दलाल पार्टी के अध्यक्ष बने हुए हैं। अगर इन दलालों ने हरिजनों की समस्या को सुलझाने की कोशिश की होती, इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की होती तो आज तक यह समस्या हल हो गई होती। हरिजनों को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं वे हरिजनों के सवण खा गए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सरकार सही नीति नहीं बनाती है, हरिजनों की समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करने वालों को नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाए, जो व्यक्ति अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें उनको पहले सरकारी नौकरी दी जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से रोजगार में आपने हरिजनों के लिए सीटें, रिजर्व की हैं उसी तरह से कोटा, परमिट

लाइसेंस आदि के मामले में भी इनके लिए कोटा रिजर्व कर दिया जाना चाहिए। आजकल हरिजन दो ही मुख्य काम करते हैं सूअर पालना और पाखाना साफ करना। पहले मुर्गी भी पाला करते थे लेकिन अब सवर्णों ने भी मुर्गी पालने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। सूअर पालना और पाखाना साफ करना सवर्णों ने नहीं शुरू किया है। वे भी दूसरे उद्योग धन्धों में हिस्सा ले सकें। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि परमिट, लाइसेंस, कोटा आदि में उनको भी हिस्सा मिले (इंटरप्लंज) उधर तो बारात है और हम दो चार ही आदमी हैं इस तरफ। लेकिन जो सही बात है वह तो कहनी ही पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप की सरकारें क्या कर रही हैं ? उनको कहिये न।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हमारी सरकारें जो कर रही हैं, धड़ल्ले से कर रही हैं। नौ प्रान्तों में आप की सरकारें गिर गई हैं। आठ में अभी हैं। वे भी गिर जायेंगी। वे भी चारों खाने चित गिर जायेंगी। 1972 आने दीजिये, आपकी सरकार यहां भी खत्म होने वाली है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अन्त में इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह एक संसदीय समिति नियुक्त करें जो सारे काम हो रहे हैं देश में उनका निरीक्षण करे। वह समिति जो काम हो रहे हैं उन में सुधार के भी सुझाव दे। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जितनी ये कमाऊ खाऊ संस्थायें हैं ये ही सारा रुपया हड़प कर जायेंगी और हरिजनों के कल्याण का कोई काम नहीं होगा।

श्री तुलसीराम (अररिया) : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है बहस के दौरान में हरिजनों और नान-हरिजनों ने भी बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं। समय कम है और बातें कहने को बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए मैं मुख्य-मुख्य बातों की तरफ ही आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

हमारे नेता सोचते थे स्वराज्य के पहले और स्वराज्य के बाद भी कि हरिजनों के ऊपर सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक अत्याचार हुए हैं और उन अत्याचारों के कारण वे इतने पीड़ित हो गए हैं कि उनकी शक्ल मनुष्य की तो है लेकिन उनकी स्थिति जानवरों से भी बदतर है। इस वास्ते संविधान में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दी गई थीं। लेकिन बीस साल में जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं वे अपर्याप्त ही सिद्ध हुई हैं और इन वर्षों में जो फंड इनकी भलाई के लिए मुहैया किये गये हैं उनका या तो पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ और अगर हुआ भी है तो गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ है हरिजनों को आगे बढ़ाने में जो कुछ किया जाना चाहिये था इन फंड्ज की सहायता से नहीं किया गया। क्योंकि इनका गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जो नेता लोग हैं और जिनके माध्यम से यह काम करवाया जा रहा है उनके दिलों और दिमागों में यही बात है कि इन वर्गों के ऊपर वे दया कर रहे हैं। हम भी यही समझ रहे थे कि यह दया वाली बात है। जो दे दें सो ले लो। लेकिन स्थिति यह नहीं है। यह मर्जी और दया की बात नहीं है। यह दस करोड़ आबादी की बात है, उस आबादी की बात है जिसकी हालत बहुत ही बदतर है, जिसकी सामाजिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है।

यह कहा जाता है कि अस्पृश्यता का अन्त हो रहा है। हो सकता है कि यह बात जहां तक शहरों का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ हद तक सही हो। लेकिन देहातों में आप जायें, गांवों में आप जायें तो आपको छुआछूत वैसे ही देखने को मिलेगी जैसे पहले मिला करती थी। आप जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान शहरों का देश नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है। गांवों के अन्दर वही स्थिति आज भी है जो पहले थी। मैं एलानिया तौर पर कहता हूं कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले जितने

[श्री तु० राम]

भी नेतागण हैं चाहे वे इस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों या उधर वाली किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, जो उन्होंने सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाने के प्रयत्न पहले किये थे उनमें अब ढील आ गई है। इसका कारण वोट का डर है। हम लोग वोकर सैक्शंज आफ सोसाइटी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। हम में राजनीतिक चेतना अभी जागी नहीं है। हम में जागृति पैदा नहीं हुई है। जो कुछ कोई कह देता है उसपर हम लोग विश्वास कर लेते हैं। जो गांवों के अन्दर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं वही वोट्स कमांड करते हैं, वही जिधर चाहते हैं वोट दिला देते हैं। इसमें समाजवादी आचरण भी नहीं रह जाता है। जितने भी इलैक्शन लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के हों या अपोजीशन पार्टीज के हों, जो भी पार्लियामैंट के लिए या असैम्बलो के लिए इलैक्शन लड़ते हैं उनमें सैक्रिफाइस की भावना नहीं रह गई है, जो भावना उनमें पहले हुआ करती थी अब नहीं है। सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों में यह कमजोरी आ गई है। जिस रफ्तार से एक समय में क्रान्ति हिन्दुस्तान में चलती थी आज वह नहीं चलती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल रूप से हमारी समस्या क्या है? हमारी समस्या है आर्थिक और सामाजिक। लेकिन आर्थिक समस्या की ओर हमारा झुकाव नहीं होता। मैं देखता हूं कि एक आदत सी बन गई है जब तक आन्दोलन नहीं किया जाता है, जोर नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक सुनवाई नहीं होती। नक्सलबाड़ी में कुछ गड़बड़ हुई तो कहते हैं कि भूमि की भूख जगी है और उनको भूमि दो। और विनोबा जी को भी प्रेरणा कहां से मिली थी? कम्यूनिस्टों ने तेलंगाना में आन्दोलन किया था। वह गलत दिशा में कम्यूनिस्ट लोग ले गए। लेकिन विनोबा जी ने प्रेरणा वहीं से लो थी। 'इन' वर्गों को प्रेरणा कहां से आई? तो कहा है:

भूखे भजन न होय गोपाला।
ले लो अपनी कंठी माला।। और
वह क्या जाने पीर पराई,
हलुआ पूरी खाते हैं जो।
होती कैसी तड़प भूख की,
माहन भोग उड़ाते हैं जो।।

आज उसी सन्दर्भ में जो हमारी दिक्कतें हैं वह मैं सामने लाना चाहता हूं। आखिर जो हम ने टार्गेट्स लिए उन टार्गेट्स को पूरा नहीं करने का कारण क्या है? कारण है, हम नेताओं में भी आज ढिलाई है और जो हमारी काम करने वाली मशीनरी है उस में भी ढिलाई आई है। और इस ढिलाई आने का नतीजा यही होगा, गलत दिशाओं में हरिजनों को लोग ले जायेंगे क्योंकि जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं जिसका खतरा है आप को चीन का और पाकिस्तान का वह इस का फायदा उठाएंगे। कहा जाता है कि नक्सलबाड़ी में लोगों को उकसाया गया। लेकिन मेरा पेट भरेगा, हम को सामाजिक आजादी मिलेगी तो गलत दिशा की ओर हम अपना कदम नहीं उठाएंगे। लेकिन हम भूखे रहते हैं, हमारे ऊपर अत्याचार होता है तो किसी के बहकावे में आकर नाजायज काम भी कर बैठते हैं। समय ज्यादा नहीं है मैं व्यौरेवार कहना चाहता था।

आज क्या हालत है? कहा जाता है है अछूतोद्धार करने के लिए मंदिरों को खोलो। अरे बाबा मन्दिरों को मत खोलो। मन्दिर अपने बन्द रहने दो, पत्थर की मूर्तियों को कैदखाने में पड़ा रहने दो। हमारे लिए तो ज्ञान का मन्दिर खोल दो। हम खुलवा लेंगे मन्दिरों को और मस्जिदों को। हम देख लेंगे धर्म के ठेकेदारों को। जब तक रूहानी ताकत

नहीं आयेगी संरक्षण से और कनून के बल पर से जो समाज के अन्दर अन्धविश्वास है उस पर हम विजय नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हमारे लिये ज्ञान का मन्दिर खोलने का क्या मतलब है ? हरिजन सेवक संघ या और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, 20 साल का, 26 साल का अनुभव बता रहा है कि उन का गलत इस्तेमाल किया गया। उन रुपयों को कहीं हरिजन हास्टेल खुलवाने के नाम पर और कहीं किसी नाम पर खर्च किया गया। यह भी मैंने सुझाव दिया इस के पहले कि इस से पृथकता की भावना आ रही है। आप चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों को हरिजनों के रूप में देखना ? अगर हरिजनों को हरिजन के रूप में ही देखना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है नहीं तो मनुष्य मनुष्य है यह समझ कर के और वर्ग-विहीन और वर्ण-विहीन समाज की स्थापना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप को आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा एजूकेशन में। यह क्या हरिजन छात्रावास बना रहे है ? हरिजन छात्रावास क्या ? क्या हरिजनस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं ? हरिजन छात्रावास का क्या मतलब ? आप जनरल हास्टेल में इस वर्ग के लड़कों को जगह दीजिए और पूरा का पूरा खर्च दीजिए तब तो संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान हो सकेगा नहीं तो कूड़े करकट को हरिजन छात्रावास में आप ने रख दिया, जिनके बाल बच्चों को पढ़ने की आदत नहीं थी, जिन को इस प्रकार से रहने की आदत नहीं थी, जिनको मनुष्य के रूप में समझा नहीं जाता था उन को आप ने वहां रख दिया तो उस से संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान क्या होगा ? इस तरह तो एक हरिजनस्तान आप बना रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जनरल तरीके से जहां सवर्ण और ऊंची जाति के लड़के रहते हों वहीं उन को रखा जाय। पचास वह रहें, पचास यह रहें जिस में हीनता की भावना उन के अन्दर न आये। जब तक हम हीनता की भावना को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस समाज का कल्याण नहीं कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेकमेंडेशन पर रेकमेंडेशन हो रही हैं, सिफारिशें हो रहीं है। यह तो वैसे ही सिफारिशें हो रहीं हैं जैसे हमारे धर्म के नेता लोग भी बहुत सी सिफारिशें कर गए कि जीवात्मा को तकलीफ मत देना। दूसरे को सताना नहीं किसी दूसरे मजहब वाले को सताना नहीं लेकिन हमारे पैगम्बरों, हमारे ऋषियों, महर्षियों की भी वाणी नहीं रही वैसे ही करोड़ों और लाखों रुपया खर्च करके रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है सिफारिश की की जाती है। लेकिन मुश्तैदी के साथ उस सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं किया जाता, सिर्फ वाद-विवाद के लिए एक रस्मी तौर पर यहां पार्लियामेंट के टेबल पर लाया जाता है न कि कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो इस के अमूल्य सजेशन्स हैं, इस की बहुमूल्य सिफारिशें हैं उन पर अमल किया जाय। हम ने देखा है बहुत सावधानी से देखा है इन की रिपोर्ट को। उन लोगों ने मेहनत की है। लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊ मैं कहां से आता हूं ? मैं पूर्णिया से आता हूं। जहां पर लोगों को कोसी ने कालाजार और न्यूमोनिया से बरबाद कर दिया। रेगिस्तान पड़ा है। लेकिन अब भी लाखों लाख एकड़ जमीन सरकार की बची हुई है। मगर 20 साल से एक मामूली सी समस्या भी हमारी हल नहीं कर सके कि इतनी जमीन गरीब हरिजनों को दे सकें जिस में कि वह झोपड़ी बनाकर रह सकें। झोपड़ी के अंदर रहने लायक जमीन भी नहीं मिल सकी। लाखों लाख एकड़ जमीन पड़ती पड़ी हुई है और सरकार कहती है कि अन्न उत्पादन करो।

मैंने देखा खास कर के मुसहर जाति को जिस की बस्तियों में आप जायेंगे तो 500 औरतें जो आप के सामने आयेंगी

[श्री तु० राम]

उन में दो चार को तो शायद आप देखेंगे कि उनकी साड़ी फटी न हो, नहीं तो सौ सौ चिथड़े लगे हुए होंगे और पांच पांच, सात सात साल, आठ आठ साल के बच्चे, चाहें वह लड़के हों या लड़कियां वह नंगे आप के सामने आयेंगे। और खाने के लिये क्या है? आठ आने मजदूरी। मुझे उस मुसहरनी ने बताया था। इस महंगाई के जमाने में भी बड़े बड़े जमींदार और पूंजीपति दो दो हजार बीघा जमीन जोतने वाले जो धर्म के ठेकेदार हैं वह आठ आने मजदूरी दे कर हमारी लाचारी और विवशता का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि क्या वह दिन आयेगा कि जब हम को 1 रुपये और 2 रुपये मजदूरी आप दिला सकेंगे? मैंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे सवाल को पार्लियामेंट में रखूंगा, देश के नेताओं के सामने रखूंगा। तो मैं आप से अपील करना चाहता हूं और आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दर्दनाक स्थिति है। और अब वह समय आ गया है कि बदलती हुई राजनीति की पृष्ठभूमि में हमें गंभीरता से इस समस्या का समाधान करना होगा तब तो शांति रहेगी। नहीं तो जो क्रान्ति का विप्लव आने वाला है, सत्यानाश का उस में हमारा और समाज का सब का सर्वनाश हो जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri C. Chittybabu: Sir, may I submit . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has taken 32 minutes. I am sorry, I cannot extend the time any more. It is very difficult. Kindly excuse me . . . (*interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी टाइम मिलना चाहिए।

Shri C. Chittybabu: Sir, you promised me an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of any promise.

Shri C. Chittybabu: You have given 15 minutes and 20 minutes to others but you are denying me an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The member who concluded his speech just now said that he will take only 3 minutes. But, while he was speaking, other Members encouraged him to take more time. It is not fair. In that way, it is not possible to give opportunity to others.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): He is asking only for ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him 3 minutes. Please resume your seat. Nobody finishes in five minutes. It is a question of some time limit, some end of a debate. We have extended the time twice. How is it possible to extend it further?

Shri C. Chittybabu (Chingalaput):**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I am ashamed that persons belonging to the ruling party have spoken in great hurry about the problem of the backward sections of people. The speeches which ought to have been made by us, who sit in the opposition, have been made by them. I am really ashamed that the members of the ruling party have themselves broadcast to the whole world that poor peo-

**Translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

ple have been made to remain backward people in this country. When it is found that members of the Congress party are making speeches which ought to be made by us, the doubt arises whether there was Congress rule in this country for twenty years. We are not able to understand how far the Government have implemented the schemes which it has drawn up fourteen times. Members of the Congress party have spoken that the schemes for ensuring the welfare of the backward sections of society have not been implemented. We are not only surprised that all the parties are agreed on this issue, but that it is an indication of the achievement of the Congress Government in this regard. It is amazing that members of the Congress party have pinpointed to the world the failures of the Congress ministers in this regard. I want to refer to one matter here. In Madras many huts were destroyed by fire and when Shri Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, asked for funds telegraphically, Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave Rs. 50,000. But when the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai visited Madras and when he addressed a mammoth public meeting, he did not say a word of consolation to the backward class people who were affected by those fires. On the other hand, he spoke disparagingly of the scheme to give them doles. I ask a straightforward question. The Deputy Prime Minister is not able to say a word of consolation to the backward people who were homeless and were on the streets. But he is able to ask . . . *(Interruptions)*. But he is able to ask whom "Anna's" regime has helped.

The labourer working in a shop has at least a shop act. But the Government is not able to help the person who works in the field. I consider it my duty to ask that an agricultural scheme should be brought forward for his protection.

Reference has been made that there is untouchability among the backward class people. What is its reason? There is casteism in the country. What has been done by you to abolish it? What opportunities have you provided for inter-caste marriages? Is the Government prepared to encourage inter-caste marriages and to settle one person belonging to the backward class by the side of each house in the 'Agrahara'? I also ask whether Congress is prepared to seat a person belonging to the backward class in the place of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi? When there was a contest for the office of President this Government was not ready to sponsor a person belonging to the backward class as the Congress candidate. But the country is watching the manner in which you are helping the backward class people. There is only one way to remedy the situation. People from all sections in the country should unseat Congress from the pedestal of power at the Centre. Unless this is done, I assert most emphatically in this House the welfare of backward class people cannot be ensured. I thank you for the opportunity provided to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please resume your seat; not a minute now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने मुझे कल से आश्वासन दिया हुआ है, मैं तब से बराबर बैठा हुआ हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I appeal to group leaders. I have given more time to your group. This is not fair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने मुझे कल से आश्वासन दिया हुआ है ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

आज भी आप ने कहा था कि मौका देंगे, अब मुझे बोलने का मौका देना पड़ेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने औरों को दिया है, मुझे भी दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : टाइम तो कांग्रेस का खत्म हुआ है, हमारा टाइम खत्म नहीं हुआ है । आपने हम को कितना समय दिया है ? आपने समय से ज्यादा कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिया है, उन का समय समाप्त हो गया है । हमें आप बोलने दीजिये, हमें बोलने के लिये समय देना पड़ेगा ।

An hon. Member: Let him be given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible. Your party's time is over and now you plead for someone else to speak. How can you control the House like this? Do you want to have the debate indefinitely? There must be some limit. I appeal to party leaders. Every group leader is trying to encourage someone. This is unfair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे लिये आप ऐसी बात करते हैं, दूसरों के लिये नहीं करते हैं । कांग्रेस पार्टी के सब लोगों को आपने बुलवाया, कल जितने लोगों ने वाक आउट किया, उन सब को बोलने दिया । आप मुझे भी पांच मिनट दीजिये ।

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको वक्त नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं वाक-आउट करूं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for you to decide.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप पक्षपात क्यों करते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । आप कांग्रेस के वोट से चुन कर आये हैं, इसीलिये ऐसी बात करते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some limit to a debate. I extended the time thrice. Even though the Speaker announced that the Minister will be called at 2 O' Clock, I extended the time again. I tried to accommodate some Members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कल से लगातार बैठा हुआ हूं । मैंने कल भी निवेदन किया था । कल आपने आश्वासन दिया था और मैं इन्तजार में बैठा रहा, तीन-तीन चिट्ठियां आपको मैंने लिखीं, फिर भी आप मुझे मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस के वोट से चुन कर बैठे हो, इस लिये धौंस से बैठाना चाहते हो ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. Member. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको समय मुझे देना होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible. I appeal to the group leaders. If you continue like this, I will have to take action.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने औरों को बुलवाया है, मुझे समय क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be some discipline, some order, in the House. There is another Member on this side also who wants to speak. I have got seven chits with me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह अनुशासन मेरे लिये ही है क्या ? कांग्रेस के लोगों के लिये नहीं है ।

Mr. Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. I am also grateful to them for the very valuable suggestions they have made. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कल जब समय बढ़ाया गया—उधर के लोगों ने वाक-आउट किया था, इसलिये समय बढ़ाया गया । कल मेरा प्रस्ताव भी था कि दो घन्टे समय बढ़ाया जाय, तब आपने मुझे कहा था कि मुझे भी बोलने का मौका देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be some limit to it. You ought to realise it. Yesterday, your party representative came here and represented and, though the time of your party was exhausted, I gave a few minutes. May I read out that here?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिये ।

श्री रामगोपाल शाल वाले (चान्दनी चौक) : जब दूसरों को समय दिया है तो उन को भी दिलवा दीजिये । इतने समय में तो वे बोल लेते ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not give him a second.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं । हम देखते हैं कि आप किस तरह से कार्यवाही चलाते हैं । आपने मुझे बुलवाने का आश्वासन दिया था ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I cannot speak when the other gentleman is also speaking. I can continue only if the House is interested in my reply. I have no desire to continue if the other gentleman also goes on speaking.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): On a point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिये । आपने मुझे इस का दो बार आश्वासन दिया है । कल भी दिया है और आज भी दिया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not give.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने कहा था कि मुझे बोलने का समय देंगे इसलिए आप अपने आश्वासन को पूरा कीजिये और मुझे भी बुलवाइये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और किसी को भी चांस नहीं दिया जा सकता था । मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लिया गया है और वह बोल भी रहे हैं ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. members of this House who have participated in this discussion and who have made very valuable suggestions. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने कल भी आश्वासन दिया था और आज भी दिया है । मैं शैडयूल्ड कास्ट का हूं मुझे मौका दिया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He came here and I told him that his Group had taken more time than what was allotted and that, if we extended further, if we could accommodate, we would see. Nobody finishes his speech in five minutes. I received slips from persons belonging to Scheduled

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have legitimate grievances. I tried to accommodate every one from this side as well as from that side. But henceforward it is not possible.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : यह 2 घंटे इस पर समय बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव श्री कछवाय ने ही किया था इसलिए पांच मिनट का समय इन्हें दे देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Joshi, it is not fair. If he cannot control his Party-man, it is for him to decide as to what he should do.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे । यह जो दो घंटे बढ़वाये थे वह इसलिए बढ़वाये थे कि जो लोग बोलने से रह गये हैं उन्हीं लोगों को बुलाया जायेगा और उस में मैं भी शामिल हूं.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can we allow this defiance? There must be some limit . . . (*Interruption*). There is no point in conducting the House like this. He will please resume his seat.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पांच मिनट इन्हें दे दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Joshi, shall I take the extreme step? Shall I name him? (*Interruptions*). We have tried to accommodate him on every occasion. This is not fair. Mr. Joshi may ask him to voluntarily withdraw or. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे ? तब मुझे दो बार आश्वासन क्यों दिया था ? आप मुझे धौंस देते हैं धौंस में मुझे रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पांच मिनट का समय नहीं दिया जा सकता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he believe me? Mr. Chakrapani is there. His representative came. I said that, time permitting, I would accommodate all. Beyond that, I have said nothing. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. members of this House who have participated in this discussion and who have made valuable suggestions. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे ऊपर धौंस जमाते हो । क्या यह 2 घंटे इसलिये आप ने बढ़ाये थे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will Mr. Madhok do something about him? I do not want to take the extreme step.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can understand the indignation and anger. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो आप मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे । देखूंगा कि आप कैसे कार्यवाही चलाते हैं ?

Shri Sheo Narain: He should be named.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can understand the indignation and anger that some members have felt. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह दो घंटे मैंने उन से लड़ कर बढ़वाये थे और मुझे ही उन्होंने नहीं बुलाया ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can very well understand the indignation and anger felt by some hon. members. (*Interruptions*). The fact that indignation and anger were expressed is itself an indication of the awakening and the strength that this segment, 110 million people, have gathered for themselves.

Some hon. members pointed out that there had been some change in the motion that we had tabled; while in the past the motion used to be "That the House takes into con-

sideration this Report. . . .", now it is, "That this House takes note of the Report. . . .".

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह दो घंटे आप ने इसी लिए बढ़ाये थे कि उधर के तो सब लोगों को बोलने दिया और मुझे को बोलने नहीं दिया ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The reason for the change has been that the Secretariat of Lok Sabha had suggested to us that it might be better to use the expression 'takes note of' rather than 'takes into consideration'. If the hon. Members desire that we should use the expression 'takes into consideration', we shall not have the slightest objection.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं शैडयूल्ड कास्ट का हूं । मैंने ही यह दो घंटे का समय बढ़वाया और मुझ ही पांच मिनट का समय भी आप बोलने के लिए नहीं दे रहे है । देखूंगा कि आप कैसे कार्यवाही चलाते हैं ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am aware of the fact that in the past there had been some delay in presenting the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before the House. But this time we have made every effort to see that the earlier delay is eliminated. I would like to assure the House that the next report of the Commissioner would be placed on the Table of the House during the next budget session we hope that every year the report will be presented to the House at the time of the budget session. I am sure hon. Members have also noticed that the report has been organised in a somewhat more meaningful manner and this process of organising the report in a manner whereby the House will be able to draw the maximum benefit will be continued.

It has been said that in the past there was the practice of laying on the Table of the House or circulating a note embodying the various steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the commissioner and that on this occasion it has not been done. That is not a fact. The report for 1964-65 contains a detailed note about the steps that were taken on the earlier reports. As for the two reports that the House is discussing, it is not yet possible for Government to say what steps will be taken, because the final steps are taken only after taking into account the discussions that takeplace in this House as well as in the other House. But, here again I would like to assure the House that a brief report on the steps taken by Government on the various recommendations will be placed before the November-December session of Parliament this year, as well as in future. On both these points,, namely the regularity of submitting the reports and the regularity of submitting a note on the steps taken, I can assure you that the time-table that I have indicated will be adhered to.

Then, a number of hon. Members have suggested that there should be a committee of Parliament of both Houses, a small compact committee which should look into the recommendations made by the Comissioner and generally be able to advise and guide the Department of Social Welfare in the onerous responsibilities that have been entrusted to it. I welcome the suggestion. But I would beg of those who have moved various amendments not to press those amendments, because I accept the suggestion that such a committee be set up. But what the exact shape of the committee should be and what precisely should be the nature and character of the committee has to be decided in consultation with the Speaker and perhaps the Chairman of the other House also. Therefore, I would request those hon. Members who have moved amendments that they need not press their amendments, because the suggestion has been accepted and I hope that such a committee will be set up in the near future.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): May I make one sugestion? In these matters I find that people think that it is only the concern of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would submit that it is the concern of the whole country.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is one of the things that I have to discuss with various people. I would like to the committee to be a small and compact one. Of course, the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be there, but there will be others also. I hope some of the leaders of the various parties will also join the committee so that it may be able to give maximum support to the implementation programme that we want to put through.

It has been suggested that some resolutions be adopted. I am afraid it is not possible for this House to adopt any resolution on the Commissioner's report, because apart from the Commissioner's report, we have some advisory committees, and we also have to consult the States, and decisions have to be taken after taking into consideration a variety of facts and factors.

Another suggestion has been made that there may be a single Ministry to look after all the problems and all the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I wish it were possible to set up such a Ministry, but I am afraid it is not a feasible proposition. Matters pertaining to education will inevitably be dealt with by the Education Ministry, matters concerning agriculture must necessarily be dealt with in the Agriculture Ministry and so on and so forth. It is just not possible to have all these matters brought within the purview of one single ministry or department. Let us also realise that a large number of State Governments are also concerned with these matters. Therefore, what we are trying to do is to co-ordinate these various activities and efforts as closely as possible.

I can assure you that all that has been discussed here and the various suggestions made have already been conveyed to, and have been carefully considered by, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other colleagues of mine concerned. Many members belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have expressed their dissatisfaction about the inadequacy of representation, not only in the services, but in various high political positions in the country. On this point also, I do not think it is necessary for me to point out that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who are present here as well as other colleagues of ours in Government are fully aware of the deep feelings among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the legitimacy of their aspirations and have a keen desire to respond to these aspirations and to meet them to the best of our ability.

I would further point out that yesterday my colleague the Minister of State in the Home Ministry gave a detailed analysis of what is being done to provide employment opportunities to persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in government service, as well as outside. As he pointed out, we have set up a small group in which the Home Minister and I are taking very keen interest and I would like to assure the House on behalf of himself and myself that we are going to pursue this matter in a very determind manner in the coming months not only in the government services, but in other services also. It is our desire and determination to see that the legitimate rights and aspirations of this 21 per cent of the Indian people are fully met and satisfied.

The 1965-66 Report has made 131 recommendations. As to what steps have to be taken about them, what

follow-up action has to be taken, I have got all these things worked out here, but it is not possible for me to indicate these things just now till I have held further consultations with the members themselves, as well as the privilege and opportunity of knowing from the House and the other what they have to say about it.

As far as education is concerned, I realise that for that for these 110 million people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes all that needs to be done has not been done. Let us realise that Indian is a very large country, a very poor country, and the changes we are trying to make and the transformation we seek to achieve cannot be brought about at a speed and in a manner which would satisfy all of us. But may I point out that if we look to what we have been doing for providing educational facilities to the young men and women of these communities, we will find that the provision for education has been increased four-fold from the First Plan to the Third. As regards the provision made for post-matric scholarships, it has been increased nine-fold between the First and Third Plans.

My very good friend, Shri S. M. Joshi, was rightly indignant about the condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I share his sense of sorrow, frustration and indignation, but we must realise side by side what is being done. Today there are a hundred thousand students belonging to these communities studying in universities. 35 years ago when Shri Joshi and I—were students in Bombay University, what was the total number of students in those days studying in the universities? The number was only slightly more than 100,000 or 120,000 the number that we are having today belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alone. I am talking only of university students. Did we feel at that time that we were completely neglected? Did we feel that we did not have within us the strength and the power to change the world? You and I and Mr. Joshi, when we were part of the 100,000 or 120,000 students studying in the universities, we felt that we had within us the competence, the confidence, the strength to work out a certain scheme of things and rebuild our country nearer to our heart's desire. I say today that from amongst the 110 million scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people there are the same number (100,000) of young men and women studying in the universities, and it is out of their strength, and confidence, that a new social order is going to be created. So, while we should recognise that a lot has still to be done, we must not underrate what has already been done.

Let us look at this question of providing land to the landless people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन को पढ़ने के बाद नौकरी नहीं मिलती ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have listened for nine hours without once opening my mouth.

I realise that there is a tremendous land hunger. I realise that the number of landless people among the scheduled castes is almost 100 per cent more than among the rest of the population. Having realise that, I must point out that during the last 15 years about 10 million acres are reported to have been distributed to landless agricultural workers, out of which about 3.91 million acres or 39 per cent had been allotted to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Forty-five per cent of the total number of beneficiaries belong to the category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I do not want to take too much of your time on this point.

It is often said that the people are not getting their scholarships in time. I agree, that may be happening, but let us realise that over six lakhs

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scholarships have been given in the last 15 years. Out of these six lakhs, even if one or two or five per cent do not receive the stipends in time—of course, it is something to be corrected, it is something which is unfortunate—what about the 95 per cent of the people or more who have received it in time? Otherwise, how do these figures come up? How is it that there are hundreds of thousands of students today who have matriculated graduated, who have achieved the highest educational qualifications that any one can aspire to? Therefore, while I shall always welcome all suggestions, all information that indicate aberrations in our efforts at implementing things, I would beg of the House to realise that ultimately all these things have to be viewed in the correct perspective.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो मंत्री आता है, आश्वासन देता है लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है । इस बीस साल में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: The next point to be realised is that as far as the scheduled tribes are concerned, tribal blocks have been set up, and 120 lakhs of tribal population are covered by these blocks. Something like Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 crores have been spent on them. We want to cover about a crore more of people, if possible during the current plan period or at least during the next five years, and that would cover the bulk of the tribal population.

There are, however, two difficulties which must be realised. The first difficulty is that the finances that are made available for special programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are in the nature of supplementary provisions, and they must not be treated as substitutes for the share that should go to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the general development programmes. Unfortunately, this does not always happen. In State after State, in district after district, in panchayat after panchayat there is a tendency to use them as substantive provisions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का दोषी कौन है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The opposition parties are also in power, and when they look into the functioning of their own States, they will find that these difficulties are there that arise out of our social structure. To change that social structure is necessary, but the social structure is not going to be changed merely by talking about blowing it up. Here is a social transformation, which is necessary, and I am sure Mr. Joshi, Mr. Madhok, and Mr. Dange understand its implications as much as Mr. Chavan or I do. Therefore merely showing anger is no good. Anger is meaningful if it is dynamised for changed, but it has no meaning if it is merely an effervescence all the time. Therefore, I would like this Parliamentary committee to be appointed to help the Department of Social Welfare in seeing that the special provisions made for scheduled castes and tribes are treated as supplementary provisions and are not treated as substantive provisions.

Secondly, our economy is passing through very difficult conditions. With the limited resources available, the first claim is made by agriculture or productive schemes and social services invariably tend to suffer. No matter which particular party is in power, I am prepared to throw out a challenge that there is not a single State Government today which has provided as much for social welfare or for the welfare of the backward classes this year as they did last year. Not because they have no desire to do it; but when resources shrink a certain priority has to be observed. . . . *(Interruptions.)* No matter

even if the most critical gentlemen sit down tomorrow and decide priorities, they will find that productive efforts have to be given a certain higher priority than welfare because welfare services need wealth to be generated and if the generation of wealth suffers, you cannot create the services needed for welfare.

I realise twenty years are over. But I can assure the hon. Members that we should not look at the future in terms of the past; that would be a telescopic mis-adventure. Potentialities for growth have been built up and in the future, our movement and our progress will be faster. But that does not mean that dissatisfaction will be less. I can envisage growing dissatisfaction in the next twenty years. Dissatisfaction occurs only when people are educated and people are trying to improve themselves.

I would also like to say just one word to Prof. Swell. He allowed himself to be carried away by a certain inflammatory speech made by an hon. member on the opposite side. But he should realise that after all if he and his friends are to live peacefully and happily in Assam, the people of the hills and the people of the valley must live together and work together and there must be a certain amount of understanding between them. . . . (*Interruptions.*) I did not interrupt you when you were speaking; you can ask me a question at the end if you like.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): We never say we want to live peacefully within Assam; we say we want to live peacefully within India.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If you have to live in peace, give us two months in which we will try to evolve a conseses. Is this something of a betrayal of the plighted word? After all the Government can carry out their word only in context of an atmosphere of goodwill. Would Prof. Swell like it when something is imposed upon him, and upon his patriotic colleagues? He would like that he should be persuaded, he should be brought round to the acceptance of whatever is being proposed by mutual exchange of ideas and understanding. Is it too much to ask that two months be given to bring around the 10-12 million people living in Assam? They have waited patiently, I admire their patience. I admire the goodwill with which my friends from the hill districts have waited. If we request them: give us two more months in which a final solution may be searched, which would receive the ready acceptane of the people of Assam, is it betraying the plighted word? Is it necessary to turn round and say that this will happen and that will happen? We are fully aware of the strength and the weaknesses of every section of our people. This Government is not interested in exploiting the weaknesses of any section. this government is anxious to mobilise the strength of every section of our people. Let me assure Prof. Swell that if we have asked for two months, these two months have been asked for in order that the final solution that is proposed is capable of readier and more responsible implementation than would be the case if the Home Minister were to issue a flat tomorrow I would again, through Prof. Swell, convey to his colleagues that the greater the co-operation they extend to us during the next two months, the better and the greater will be our ability to help them in solving the difficult and very important problems in that part of our country.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the hon. members for the very valuable suggestions they have made. Let me assure them that we shall give them the fullest consideration. If the Prime Minister would agree to have a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe person as Minister in charge of the Department of Social Welfare, I would be very happy. But so long as I am in charge of this department,

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

I can assure them that I shall not be found wanting in trying to meet their legitimate aspirations and I shall always be ready to gain in understanding and insight by the wisdom and experience that they possess.

Shri Swell: Sir, I appreciate the sentiments and the righteous indignation of my esteemed and respected friend and colleague, Mr. Asoka Mehta. But I would like to put the record straight. Our case has never been that we want to live within Assam. Our case is that we want to live within India as equal, trusted partners of this great country. That is a big difference. Mr. Asoka Mehta has referred to a period of 2 months. I understand that. But my understanding was that it is no longer two months now; it is just 3 weeks. May I know whether there has been any further revision in the mind of the Government with regard to the time-limit of 31st August, which is set?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allowed your question, but I do not want to continue the debate. If I allow him to reply to your question, other questions will be there and it will be another debate.

Shri Swell: It is a very pointed question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should understand my difficulty. We must put an end to this debate somewhere at some time. How long can it be continued?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Let him assure that he will write to them.

श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि जो लोग अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें उनको सरकारी नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी । इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने कहा था कि सरकार ने ढेबर कमिशन की नियुक्ति की थी और बहुत खर्चा कर के उस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार की । बहुत अच्छी बातें उस रिपोर्ट में हैं । अतएव मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट की जो कुछ अच्छी सिफारिशें हैं उनको लागू करने में सरकार के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ? इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका जवाब दिलवाया जाए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : धर्म परिवर्तन की काफी यहां चर्चा हुई है । विदेशी मिशनरियों द्वारा लाखों लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उनकी मजबूरी का उनकी गरीबी का लाभ उठाया गया है, उनकी बीमारी में उनको सहायता दे कर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया है । इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

एक सवाल लोकर समिति के बारे में भी उठाया गया है । उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बिल बनाने की जरूरत थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने पुनर्विचार करके कोई बिल बनाने का विचार किया है या नहीं किया है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने एक संयुक्त समिति बनाने की बात भी कही है जो राज्यों के अन्दर जा कर देख सके कि किस राज्य को कितना रुपया दिया गया है, किस राज्य ने क्या काम हरिजनों आदिवासी के कल्याण के लिए किया है और ठीक ढंग से इस काम को करवा सके । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप समिति बनाने को तैयार हैं ?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): I want to put just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, no more questions. If I permit you, there are several others who want to put questions. Hon. Members should realise my difficulty. We have to take up another item now.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Sir, many hon. Members have raised the ques-

tion regarding extension of reservation. The hon. Minister has to reply to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going to take into consideration every suggestion made by hon. Members. The questions put now will also be considered and whatever is possible will be done. Hon. Members can write to him, communicate with him and talk to him. But this is not the way. I cannot continue the debate like this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब आपने सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी है तो जवाब भी दिलवाइये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he begins to reply to the questions from Shri Swell onwards, it will take one more hour. It is not possible.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Sir, I rise to a point of order. If you allow questions to be put, you must also allow the Minister to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said in the beginning, when Shri Swell put his questions and several others got up, the Minister will consider all the suggestions made. This is not a point of order. I cannot continue this debate like this.

I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The first one is by Shri Frank Anthony.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regrets the stultification of the guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian Community under article 333 of the Constitution." (1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next one is by Shri Siddayya. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a committee of Members of Parliament be constituted to keep a watch on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government, State Governments and the Union territories." (2)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Siddayya: Sir, I want to have a division on that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the appeal of the Minister and announcement of appointment of a committee, I do not know what more you want.

Shri Siddayya: He has accepted my amendment in principle. Why does he not accept the amendment itself?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made an appeal accepting your suggestion. You did not also challenge my decision when the motion was negatived.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, you are making a mistake. While voting is on you cannot canvass like this. It is not for the Chair to do. He has asked for a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next is Shri Thakur's amendment. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and places on record its general approval and acceptance of the recommendations contained therein and calls upon the Central Government, State Governments, Union territories and other administrative agencies to adopt them and to carry them out with determination and promptitude and is of opinion that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigatory powers to look after the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri Kansari Haldar to the vote of the House. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 17] AYES **[15.57 hrs.**

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Atam Das, Shri

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Deiveekan, Shri
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhirendranath, Shri

Dipa, Shri A.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath

Fernandes, Shri George

Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Haldar, Shri K.

Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Kirutinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mayavan, Shri
Meetha Lal, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammed Sheriff Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Naik, Shri G. C.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri K. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.

Rajaram, Shri
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Gopal, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan

Sambhali, Shi Ishaq
Sequeria, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Shastri, Shri R.
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Siddayya, Shri
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somani, Shri N. K.
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Subravelu, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tyagi, Shri O. P.

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

Xavier, Shri S.

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Arumugam, Shri R. S.

Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.

Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Digvijai Nath, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan

Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Himatsingka, Shri

Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri

Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri M. A
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Mudrika Singh, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Pahadia, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri A. V.
Patil, Shri Deorao

Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sanjit Rupji, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaranand, Shri
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to ascertain.....

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What happens is that though hon. Members press their buttons correctly, it is not recorded there or some hon. Members press it wrongly. Sometimes it appears that after pressing the button some people . . .*(Interruption)*. We will have to distribute slips.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the only way. The result is not going to be changed. The machine is not working . . .*(Interruption)*. If you want I will declare it.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because it is not correct, I want it to be done again. But I declare it. "Ayes" have 91 and "Noes" have 89.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I challege it.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not correct . . .(*Interruption*).

It has been challenged. I will distribute slips....(*Interruption*). I have declared the count; I have not said anything about the motion. (*Interruptions*). It has been challenged. I will have to take vote a second time.

Some hon. Members: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the procedure....(*Interruptions*). I have not declared the result. Have I declared the result? (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a great responsibility on you. You cannot act like this....(*Interruptions*)

Some hon. Members: The Lobby doors have been opened . . .(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not ordered the Lobby doors to be opened. The Lobby doors have not been opened. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a point of order. I will listen to him.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Rule 367B(3) is quite clear. This particular sub-rule says:

> "(c) The result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged."

There is no way of ordering a vote again so far as this motion is concerned. The vote cannot be reordered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not declared the result.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have declared the result. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए । कृपया नियम 367 (ए) का दूसरा हिस्सा पढ़िये ठीक तरह से :

Division by automatic vote recorder.

> "After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged."

अब डा० राम सुभग सिंह को कोई अधिकार नहीं है चुनौती देने का । अब यह लोक सभा का निर्णय है ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have got a right . . .(*Interruption*). The vote recorded by the automatic recorder must be accepted. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This machine has not been working during the full session and whenever this machine gave the results votes of people have been ascertained by the employees of the Secretariat and that result has been declared. The same thing has been done today. You cannot change the practice just for their sake. The result is that the "Ayes" have won and the "Noes" have lost. Therefore, there can be no change in the result.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is quite clear that the result of the voting as appearing on the indicator board shall be announced by the Speaker "and it shall not be challenged". We accept that.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने जो घोषणा की है वह गलतबयानी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to follow any procedure which is not laid down here.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rule is very clear so far as it goes. If you read sub-rule (3) of rule 367A.....

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): How are people coming in?

श्री मधु लिमये : अब घंटा गा हो गई, अब वह मेहरबानी करके जगह खाली करें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rule 367A, sub-rule (3) clearly states:

> "A Member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion, before the result of the Division is announced."

Then, sub-rule (4) says:

> "If a Member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced."

श्री मधु लिमये : अब डा० राम सुभग सिंह को छूट दी जाय।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed what you have said. Please resume your seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us give a fair decision. What you have done is that after the votes were recorded on the indicator board you sent your men and all those who did not vote also recorded their votes in favour or against. After that, you announced the result. So, there is no question of anybody challenging it.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : देखिए मरहठा में जो ब्यूज निकल चुकी थी वह पूरी होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not bring in extraneous matters. Here we are concerned with this amendment.

Shri K. K. Nayar: After the division was over, you ordered the Secretariat staff to go round and record the votes of those Members who were not able to use the voting indicator because of its defect. You asked the staff to take down the Division Numbers of those affected. They did so and gave you the figures. You had thereafter confabulation with the Secretary for some time. On that, this side of the House because alarmed as we felt convinced that the amendment has been carried and the announcement of the result was being delayed because.... (*Interruptions*). You said that it appeared that some Members, who had already used the machine to record their votes, had again given their Division Numbers to the staff. We refuted that suggestion, which is also an insult to the House. We clamoured for the announcement of the result. In deference to that and possibly because....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is the necessity for all this argument? I have accepted it.... (*Interruptions*). What Shri Madhok and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy have said, I accepted it. So, please resume your seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सरकार इस्तफा दे।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The votes that have been recorded, I have already challenged it. I said that it is a wrong figure.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajaram (Salem): Sir, since you have announced the result....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had enough discussion. I will not permit any more discussion.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): The counting was done in some unorthodox way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I accept your interpretation entirely. I have observed earlier that while recording there was some mistake, some *garbad*. I said it .... (*Interruptions*). I am accepting what he said. Then, I have declared the count and not the result.

Shri Rajaram: May I know the difference between 'count' and 'result'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me conclude. This is what I have got to say.

Shri Rajaram: Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know the difference between "counting" and "result". This is a prelude to what is going to happen during the Unlawful Activities Bill. This is the verdict of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I was saying was that I declared the count and not the result.... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member mentioned the sequence of events. If you go on like that, there is no end to it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the result that you declared was not a correct one. I had challenged that in time. They had recorded their votes on the Indicator and then some of them again stood up and they voted twice.... (*Interruptions*). I challenge that. You count your heads and we are prepared to count our heads. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to accept his argument. I want to declare the result because I have only declared the count. (*Interruptions*). You must recollect one thing that I did not want to change the count. Though I said that there was some *garbad*, I did not want to change it. I will declare the result. (*Interruptions*). Please resume your seats. I presumed, according to the Rules—I do not want to argue—that before the declaration of the result, there was the chance of challenging it under the Rules. But now you cannot take advantage of that position.

Now, I declare that the Amendment is carried.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion, as amended, will have to be put to vote now.... (*Interruptions*). I will have to continue the process. I will have to put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. (*Interruptions*). I will not listen to anyone in the midst of this process. Please resume your seats. Shall I put it to vote?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक शिष्ट निवेदन सुनिए। आपने कहा कि डोर्स आर बीईंग क्लोज्ड। मैं अंग्रेजी जानता नहीं इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस समय यह दरवाजा खुला था ? .... (व्यवधान) ... हम को जरा शक हो रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I am putting the motion to the vote, if any of you challenge the result, I have to clear the lobbies again.... (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): This is a second voting; it is a separate voting on a new question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the lobby doors have been opened, then it will be wrong. We are in the process of voting. How can you again open the doors?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said so many times that the doors are closed. I am only asking you whether you are going to challenge the result of voting, in which case the doors are to be opened again.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे, अध्यक्ष महोदय हो सकता है ; ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं तो उल्टा कर रहा हूं। दरवाजा खुलना ही नहीं चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, let me put the motion, as amended, before the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Shri Govinda Menon: It is voting on a separate motion. It will be a new division.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is the original motion, as amended by the House.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: As the amendment has been accepted, the motion as amended is put to the vote.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It will be a separate voting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is challenged.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am challenging it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is put to the vote, you can challenge it. I am putting the amended motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

16.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: Let the doors be opened and let the lobbies be cleared.... (*Interruption*). Will you kindly sit now? I will request hon. Members to take their seats. May I request hon. Members to take their seats?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, we are in the process of voting. Already the motion is before the House. The Deputy-Speaker, who was in the Chair, asked for the "Ayes" and the "Noes". That has been recorded also. The division has been challenged. Previous to that, already voting has taken place. We specifically asked the Deputy-Speaker—he is present here—whether the doors would be opened or kept closed and he said that doors are not going to be opened. Now we are surprised that when you came you ordered the doors to be opened. Others are coming in. It is not fair.

Shri Rajaram: For a simple thing such a big government is doing it in a bad way. It is a bad precedent. It is a very bad thing for the Congress Party to do this. If they wanted to rule the country continuously, this is not the method. This is not the constitutional method.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy-Speaker had ordered for division and the votes were recorded on the indicator board. After the votes were recorded on the indicator board I challenged that some persons, who had got their votes recorded, were also standing up. But despite that challenge the division result was declared. Then we asked for a division again and the Deputy-Speaker ruled that the first declared result will stand. After that he has put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. It is a completely new division. It has nothing to do with the process of voting that took place earlier.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले आपको एक बात का निर्णय करना है—जैसा कि नियमों में बताया गया है कि बहस समाप्त होने के पश्चात्....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रूल ?

श्री मधु लिमये : 367 है ।

"On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question...."

तो इस समय आपके सामने एक तरमीम थी, संशोधन था, जिसके ऊपर वोट लिये गये, उसका नतीजा घोषित किया गया—जिसको हम लोग जानते हैं....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं किया गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप स्पीकर साहब के निर्णय को चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकते । स्पीकर ने निर्णय दिया है—उसको आप चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकते हैं । जब विभाजन के बाद नतीजे की घोषणा होती है तो उसको चुनौती नहीं दे सकते—यह मामला तय हो गया है—अब उसको दोबारा न उठाइये । हमारी जो तरमीम है वह पास हो गई है, लेकिन मतदान की प्रकिया अभी भी अधूरी है । हम ने बार बार पूछा कि दर्वाजा बन्द है न । उन्होंने यही जवाब दिया कि—

Doors are being closed या doors have been closed ?

मुझे अंग्रेजी अच्छी तरह नहीं आती है, इसी लिये आशंका थी । लेकिन उन्होंने—अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यही कहा कि दर्वाजे बन्द हैं । आप रिकार्ड को देख लीजिये—उन्होंने यही कहा कि दर्वाजे बन्द हैं, खाले नहीं जायेंगे और जो संशोधित प्रताव है, वह अब वोट के लिये रखा जायगा । लेकिन अब ये लोग नये लोगों को लेकर आये हैं ऐसा हम को लगता है.... व्यवधान....

पहले इसके बारे में सदन निश्चित हो जाय, तब आगे चला जाय ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह एक बड़ा संकट का विषय है जो इस समय हमारे सामने है : यहां पर सरकार की ओर से एक मोशन के ऊपर डिबेट चल रही थी । उस डिबेट में विपक्ष का संशोधन पास किया गया और जब वोटिंग हुआ तो उस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लिया गया । अभी पार्लिया-मेन्ट्री मिनिस्टर की ओर से यह कहा गया कि यहां कुछ लोगों की ओर से गड़बड़ हुई है—मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना कि वोटिंग में गड़बड़ हुई है या किसी ने गलत बात बतलाई है—It is a reflection on the whole House. (व्यवधान)

मेरी बात सुनिये । इस हाउस में जो मशीन है यह ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करती है, इस लिये हर बार जब मशीन से वोटिंग होती है तो जिनका वोट उस में दर्ज नहीं होता है उन के वोट को यहां के कर्मचारी उन से जा कर लेते हैं और हमेशा उस को स्वीकार किया जाता है । आज भी ऐसा ही किया गया । अब कोई यह कहे कि उस में गड़बड़ हुई है—मैं फिर से रिपीट करता हूं—

It is a reflection on the whole House. It must not be said. If he has said it, he must withdraw it.

इन लोगों को आपके कर्मचारियों पर विश्वास नहीं, हम लोगों पर विश्वास नहीं है । जो वोटिंग यहां पर हुआ है वह ठीक था, उस में गवर्नमेन्ट हारी है ।

अब यह जो मैन मोशन था—यह सारा एक ही विषय था, जब पहले वोटिंग के लिये दर्वाजा बन्द था तो उस को बन्द रखना चाहिये था । हम ने बार बार यहां पूछा कि क्या दर्वाजा बन्द है ? लेकिन हमें दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दर्वाजा खोला गया और बहुत से सदस्य जो पहले यहां पर प्रेजेन्ट नहीं थे लाये गये । यह चीज गलत है । जो बाहर से लाये गये, उन को बाहर जाना चाहिये तब इस पर वोटिंग होना चाहिये ।

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy: We want to know whether the doors were opened at the request or order of the Chair. Who ordered that?

Mr. Speaker: He may please sit down. Mr. Madhok says that the Deputy-Speaker specifically said about the second voting. The first voting has been done. The result of the first voting has been announced; he has announced it as 91 and 89 or so. That was over the amendment. This is second voting.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): When Shri Madhu Limaye asked me 'Are the doors closed? I said 'They are closed'. That is true. After the first voting was finished, I had to put to vote the motion as amended. After voice vote was taken, it was challenged from the other side. Now, it is second voting. I have gone through the rule very carefully, and when it is a question of second vote, the lobbies have to be cleared for a second time. So, I ordered the Lobbies to be cleared. That is the position. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Now, it cannot be challenged. He has done it. There it ends.

Now, I shall put to vote the motion as amended.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967 respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Those who are for it may say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against may say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We challenge it. But may I submit that, you cannot force a division like this?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy-Speaker has clearly said that already.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आपका निर्णय मानेंगे लेकिन किस नियम के मातहत यह है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On a previous occasion, when there were contradictory statements made, and the statement of the Chair was challenged, the records were brought. I would request you to bring the records to know clearly what the Deputy-Speaker had said.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सदन नेता ने हमारें सामने--परम्परा रखी है, उन्होंने रास्ता बताया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, he wanted to put it to vote.

What he has said can be seen later on and it can be looked into.

Shall I put it to vote again? That is the only procedure now.

Some hon. Members: There cannot be fresh voting again.

Mr. Speaker: He has clearly said that he had asked the Lobbies to be cleared. Therefore, I have put it to vote. Again, I shall put it to vote as amended.

The amendment is passed; that is accepted. Now, I have to put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the

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House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The report had already come that the Lobby had been cleared. In the meantime we were holding a discussion. The Lobby cannot be cleared again. It has already been cleared. We challenge you. How can it be cleared again?

Shri Sezhiyan (Kubakonam): For a second time it had been cleared and the doors had been closed after that. The doors cannot be opened again.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have voting with slips now?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We shall have automatic voting.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I find that a Member of the Rajya Sabha who has no vote here is going round and asking Members about voting. This is neither proper nor fair. Let us have slips.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the desire, that there should be slips?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: After all, it is not as though anybody wants wrong voting. If a Member of the Rajya Sabha who is a Minister is present in the House during voting, it is not against rules. Only he cannot vote—that is all.

If you are challenging the figures, slips will have to be distributed.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Yes, slips.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what purpose it serves. I have no objection. It only means another half hour delay, nothing else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I suggest that you ask the 'Ayes' to rise in their places and take the count and then ask the 'Noes' to rise in their places and take the count.

Mr. Speaker: Will that satisfy?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of the amended motion will please rise in their places—I find there are 107.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Members who are opposed to this motion may stand in their seats—The Noes are 115.

The motion, as amended, is negatived.

The motion, as, amended was negatived.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Sir, on a point of order.... (*Interruptions*). I want to submit that it is the government motion, though in an amended form, which has been lost and if the government motion is lost, this government has no right to carry on the government of the country. This government should resign and quit because the government motion has fallen through.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot replace governments by points of order. It is almost 5 o'clock now. We will take up the next item.

16.53 hrs.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of

certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. be taken into consideration."

When this Bill was introduced, there was a very interesting debate at the very introduction stage. Therefore, I do not want to repeat the same arguments, but I propose to give the genesis of this Bill, what really speaking were the reasons and the causes which led this Government to accept the principles on which this Bill is based.

If you remember, Sir, in the early sixties, the divisive forces in the country had started asserting themselves and not only the Government, but also the political parties and leaders of public opinion took a very serious note of this development. In 1961, the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, called a conference of the leaders of Governments, leaders of academic life and some leading thinkers, which was called the national integration conference. I had the privilege of being one of those who attended that conference and I still feel that surcharged atmosphere in that conference, which took a serious note of this new, very dangerous trend making its appearance in the social and political life of India.

Even before this conference was called, I remember the Prime Minister had called a conference of Chief Ministers of all the States and in that conference also, this question was discussed. As a result of the deliberations of that conference, different committees were appointed to go into these aspects. One of those committees was the committee on regionalism and communalism in the counry, which was presided over by a very eminent jurist, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, who unfortunatly is no more.

An hon. Member: Who wanted an independent Travancore! (*Interruptions*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I only said that he was the Chairman of that committee. Certainly he was an eminent jurist, whether one may agree with his political views or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्टीग्रेशन के सम्मेलन में ऐसे व्यक्ति को सदर नहीं बनाना चाहिये था जो देश को तोड़ना चाहता था।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That committee had the privilege of the and advice of many people. Another eminent Indian, Shri K. Kamaraj, was a member. I had my humble services to offer to that committee also. After going through many journeys and meeting different leaders, that committee made a major recommendation that if we have to meet the challenges of these divisive forces in the country, we should amend article 19 and accept certain restrictions on some fundamental rights like right of speech and right of association. That recommendation was not being accepted by the national integration conference, but fortunately that recommendation was accepted by this very honourable House, because an amendment of the Constitution based on that recommendation was accepted by this House—amendment of article 19. So, I must say that this House has accepted the principles of that amendment. The principles of this Bill are identical principles. I gave this history to show that this is not something new that we are discussing. In the country, in the press and on the platform, these problems and principles were discussed in all details. Only to implement those very recommendations and principles, we thought it necessary to come forward with this Bill. I just wanted to give this genesis of this Bill.

17 hrs.

Even today some people can say that a thing which was very necessary in the early 60's is possibly not necessary now. If we were in that position, certainly I myself would have come and said, well, it is not necessary. But the fact remains, and

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

that is a fact of national life—whether one likes it or not is a different matter—that divisive forces are still active even today and there is reason to believe that these divisive forces will continue to be active in days and years to come.

What is the solution for these divisive forces? Is it merely legal action? No. I know these forces will have to be met on all grounds, at all levels. The major is certainly a political one. I remember—I wanted to go through the debate of this hon. House—when this Bill was opposed, the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, who is not present here, made a very significant, remark. He said that if at all we have to effectively meet this challenge we have to reach the levels where the law does not reach. I agree the cause of the divisive forces merely cannot be met with legal action, there will have to be political action.

Mr. Speaker: How long will the Minister take?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will take only a couple of minutes more.

Therefore, I concede that merely legal action is not necessary, there will have to be political action and economic action.

But I have no doubt that when there are organised movements, those organised movements also need a certain legal treatment too.

An hon. Member: Example?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What does the hon. Member want me to give? Examples are many, all round.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let us hear.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For example, there is the movement in Mizoland where there is organised rebellion, armed revolt being organised.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Have you christened that area as Mizoland?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If you want a correction from me, I will say 'Mizo District'. You wanted me to cite an example, to illustrate the problem. I am illustrating the problem. There are organised efforts to secede from India.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Cite some more, if you do not mind.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: One disease is enough in order to attract medical treatment. One need not have more than one disease, if there is one very serious disease certainly medical treatment is necessary.

So, legal action also is necessary. What this Bill proposes to do is to provide for legal action. I need not explain the scheme of the Bill. It has been before hon. Members for some time now. I can only mention one thing. I have studied very carefully many of the amendments suggested by hon. Members. I only want to mention to hon. Members that I propose to bring two amendments on behalf of the Government. One will be about the Tribunal Chairman. The present provision is that he can be an ex-judge or a sitting judge. I am moving an amendment so that the Chairman of the Tribunal will be a sitting judge. There is also a power which is taken by which once a notification is issued declaring an association unlawful it can be extended year by year. I am bringing an amendment so that after three years if it is to be further extended it will have to be taken back again to the Tribunal. After three years it cannot be automatically extended, according to that amendment. I would like hon. Members to be aware of these two amendments when they offer their criticism on the Bill. That is all I can say at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of

certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Further debate on this will continue tomorrow. we will go to the next item now.

DISCUSSION RE: ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY BY CHINA, PAKISTAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES AND STATEMENT ON AREA OF INDIA BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून : मेरा रेजोल्युशन इस के साथ है । सब से पहले मेरा रेजोल्युशन है । पैरलल रेजोल्युशन चल रहा है । आई में बी गिवैन ए चांस . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not have it in the agenda paper.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा जो रेजोल्यशन चल रहा है उस का क्या हुआ ? सरकारी सूची में मेरा रेजोल्युशन है, पैरलल रेजोल्युशन है. . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not know where it is. At least it is not in today's agenda.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप का ध्यान निर्देश संख्या 115 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं । मैं बहस का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us see tomorrow. Of course, I do not assure, I am not sure, that it will come tomorrow. I can say that it is not there in today's agenda.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्देश 115 के मातहत इनकरैक्ट स्टैटमैंट्स मेड इन दी हाउस इन को शुद्ध करने की जो प्रक्रिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में यह 17 जुलाई को लाठीटीला, दूमाबाड़ी के बारे में एक लम्बा बयान दिया था । वह करीब करीब 5 सफे का है और पिछले तीन, चार साल में जो भी यहां पर कहा गया है उस की खोज करके मैं ने यह बयान दिया था, तो मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा जो गलत बयानी की गई है उस को शुद्ध करने का आप कोई रास्ता निकालिये । मैं अपना बयान अभी रखता हूं या कल इस को रखिये । जब यह पांच, पांच सफे का इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद मैं बना पाया हूं, वह 17 जुलाई को बयान दिया है । तो इस बहस के बाद क्या मुझे आप उसे रखने की इजाजत देंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: He can give it. It may be considered. This will also come. He may himself correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When Mr. Chagla was replying to the call-attention motion regarding Latithilla and Dumabari, he made certain statements.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I will not allow. He is making a speech.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर ऐतराज करता हूं कि जब किसी का मोशन आने को होता है और वह बुला लिया जाता है तो बीच में इस तरह से दूसरे मैम्बर्स खड़े होकर दखल देने लगते हैं तो यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Your office wrote to us . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you following any rule or not? I was made a fool in writing a letter for nothing. Why should I write a letter? We

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

actually submit something, but we get something from the office saying, "Do not move it as call-attention, do not move it as an adjournment motion, move under 115 of the 'Directions by the Speaker'. That has been rotting for 15 or 20 days . . .(*Interruptions*) Then I will not take your note seriously.

Mr. Speaker: I will be very happy if he does not take it seriously. Will he kindly sit down? He is indulging in irrelevant talks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is irrelevant? There is nothing irrelevant. You read your record.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta may start.

श्री कँवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बीस साल में हमारे देश की जो सीमाएं हैं उन के ऊपर चीन, पाकिस्तान ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार आक्रमण किया है पहला सवाल अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह उठाता हूं कि हमारे देश की सीमाएं हैं या वास्तव में हमारी सीमाओं का वर्णन हमारे संविधान के पहले शैडयूल में पहले हिस्से में किया हुआ है। उस के अन्दर स्पष्ट तौर से लिखा हुआ है कि उन प्रान्तों की यूनियन टरीटैरीज की जो सीमाएं हैं वह उस में बताई गई हैं। उस के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश का ऐरिया कितना है इस के बारे में भी इस सदन् में कई बार सवाल उठे हैं। अभी जो यू० एन० स्टैटिस्टिकल आफिस के पबलिकेशन ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, 1957 के उस के हिसाब से हमारे देश का ऐरिया 32 लाख 88 हजार 876 स्कवायर किलोमीटर है, और 1964 में उसी यू० एन० स्टैटिस्टिकल आफिस पबलिकेशन ने जो आंकड़े दिये उसके अन्दर हमारे देश का जो ऐरिया है वह 30 लाख 66 हजार 232 स्कवायर किलोमीटर रह गया। इस का मतलब यह है कि 7 लाख में से 2 लाख, 42 हजार, 642 वर्ग किलोमीटर एरिया हमारे देश का कट गया। शायद इन आंकड़ों में जम्मू और काश्मीर का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा जो किताब हमें दी जाती है उस में भी और जो "इंडिया" नाम का एक पब्लिकेशन निकलता है उस में भी, कई तरह के आंकड़े हैं। सरकारी एजेन्सी के जरिये जो भी आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं, अगर वह मिलाये जायें तो वह मिलते नहीं। इस का जवाब 1966 के अन्दर सरकार की तरफ से यह दिया गया कि यहां पर कई लिंग्विस्टिक डिवीजन हो गये, इस की वजह से कुछ एरिया कम और ज्यादा होता है। नई सर्वे होती रहती है उस की वजह से भी कुछ एरिया कम ज्यादा होती रहती है। सरकार का यह आर्गूमेंट कन्विंसिंग नहीं क्योंकि अगर आप ठीक तरह से सर्वे करते हैं तो आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश का एरिया कितना है। दुनिया में हो सकता है कि दो देश ऐसे हों जिन का एरिया बदलता रहता हो, लेकिन अधिकांश देश ऐसे हैं जिन का एरिया निश्चित है। वह आज भी वही होगा, कल भी उतना ही होगा और दस वर्ष बाद भी उतना ही होगा।

1966 में मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि अब हम एक नई मशीनरी डेवेलप करेंगे और सारे सर्वे के काम को अपने हाथ में लेंगे। उस को इम्प्रूव कर के देश की जो निश्चित एरिया बैठती है वह हम बतलायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस एक या डेढ़ साल के अन्दर उन्होंने इस मामले में कौन सी कार्रवाई की। हमारे देश की एरिया कितनी है यह निश्चित होना चाहिये ; और उस की फिजिकल बाउंड्री निश्चित होनी चाहिये। आज यह काम कठिन होगा, यह मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन भले ही वह कठिन हो पर वह कठिन काम होना चाहिये। हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की कितनी एरिया है और

यह उस की फिजिकल बाउंड्री है। आज बीस साल के बाद भी यह एरिया बदलती रहती है और इस में काफी वैरिएशन होता रहता है। इस समय ढाई लाख वर्ग किलो-मीटर का वैरिएशन है, यह चीज बिल्कुल भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी हमारे देश की टैरिटरी है, जो भी सीमायें हमारे देश की हैं, उस में हमारी सरकार की पहली जिम्मेदारी है, उस की लीगल, मारल और कांस्टिट्यूशनल रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है, कोई भी सरकार हो, वह देश के फ्रंटिअर्स की रक्षा करे। लेकिन, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, सरकार उस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने में पूरी तरह नाकामयाब हुई है। बार बार यह कहने के बाद भी कि हम एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं देंगे, 1950 में हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हम किसी को मैकमोहन लाइन पर नहीं जाने देंगे, उस के बाद एक बार नहीं, मैं पिछले दो सालों की प्रोसीडिंग्स पढ़ रहा था, एक साल के अन्दर मिनिस्टर ने सरकार की तरफ से 23 बार यह घोषणा की कि हम एक इंच भी जमीन किसी को नहीं देंगे। लेकिन वह फूट कितना लम्बा है, मालूम नहीं। वह इंच कितने के बराबर है यह मालूम नहीं। आज 50 हजार वर्ग मील हमारे देश का पाकिस्तान के पास है और चीन के पास है, लेकिन सरकार का एक इंच अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ।

श्री जी० आ० कृपालानी : (गुना) : वह इंच ब्रह्मा का है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : श्री कृपालानी कहते हैं कि वह इंच ब्रह्मा का है। वह लम्बा होता जाता है। कितना लम्बा होगा यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन यह जो जवाब हैं कि सूटेबल मेजर्स लिये जा रहे हैं, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हम कोई जमीन नहीं देंगे, यह सब थोथी बातें हैं। सरकार की जो डिफेन्स पालिसी है, वह इमैंजिनरी है, अनरिअलिस्टिक है और उस के अन्दर बुजदिली छिपी हुई है।

जब कभी कोई स्टैन्ड लेने की बात आती है, तो उस समय हमारी सरकार पीछे भागती है कि किसी न किसी तरह से एडजेस्टमेंट कर लो। लड़ाई अवायेड करो। यह सरकार कम्प्रोमाइज की सरकार है, ऐडजस्टमेंट की सरकार है। इस सरकार को स्टैन्ड लेना बिल्कुल नहीं आता। यह स्टैन्ड लेने से डरती है। लड़ाई कोई भी नहीं चाहता। मैं भी नहीं चाहता। कोई समझदार आदमी लड़ाई नहीं चाहता। लड़ाई के कितने खतरनाक नतीजे होते हैं, हम जानते हैं। लेकिन अगर सामने धोंखेबाज दुश्मन हो और वह लड़ाई चाहता हो और आप पर आक्रमण करता है, लेकिन आप भागते हैं तो इस से लड़ाई टलने वाली नहीं है। लड़ाई और नजदीक आयेगी। लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में अगर हम लड़ाई की तैयारी करते हैं, यह सोच कर के कि हम को किसी पर भी आक्रमण नहीं करना है, भारत कभी भी एक्सपैन्शनिज्म पर विश्वास नहीं करता, भारत की संस्कृति इस प्रकार की नहीं है, पर अगर कोई हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करता है तो उस का जवाब हम जरूर देंगे, तो हमारी स्थिति कभी भी खराब नहीं हो सकती। अगर यह नीति सरकार पहले अपना लेती तो हमारी आज जो स्थिति है वह न होती।

आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि चीन द्वारा 18 जुलाई, 1967 तक 88 बार बार्डर वायोलेशन हुए और ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट के बाद आज तक जम्मू और काश्मीर बार्डर के ऊपर पाकिस्तान द्वारा 2,082 बार्डर वायोलेशनस हुए। इस समय हमारी 50,000 वर्ग मील जमीन दुश्मन के कब्जे में है। 2,082 बार्डर वायोलेशन्स हुए हैं।

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

जब कि हम ने ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है। चीन ने कितनी ही बार बार्डर वायोलेशन किये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि हम एक इंच भी जमीन किसी को नहीं देंगे। हम मजबूती से खड़े हैं। आज दुनिया का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जिस के ऊपर पिछले बीस सालों में उतनी बार आक्रमण हुए हों जितनी बार भारत के फ्रंटिअर्स के ऊपर, हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण हुए हैं। इस के मतलब यह हैं कि जो हमारी सरकार की पालिसी है, चाहे एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स की पालिसी हो, चाहे डिफेन्स की पालिसी हो, वह दोनों मिले जुले हैं, वह हमारी सरकार के दिवालियेपन का सबूत हैं।

I should get 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Within half an hour? How will others speak? Ten minutes normally.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This debate is going to continue for two hours.

Mr. Speaker: Don't waste time in between. Others also must speak. I am worried about that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि वह ताशकन्द समझौते वाली जो चीज है उसको खत्म करे। उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। उसको दुनिया को यह बतला देना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान हो या चाइना हो, जो जमीन उसके पास हमारी है उसको वह छोड़ें। हम उनके साथ दुश्मनी नहीं चाहते, वह तरक्की करें, हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान की एक इंच जमीन भी रख कर वह बात करेंगे तो हम उन से बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं। जो दुश्मन है वह दुश्मन है, जो दोस्त है वह दोस्त है। लेकिन हमारी जो सरकार है उसका कोई दोस्त भी नहीं और कोई दुश्मन भी नहीं क्योंकि न वह किसी के साथ दोस्ती करना जानती है और न दुश्मनी करना जानती है। जो दुश्मन हमारी जमीन में छिपे बैठ हैं, उनके साथ किस तरह का बरताव करना चाहिये यह सरकार नहीं जानती है।

एक चीज के बारे में मुझे सख्त एतराज है, और वह यह कि एक तो हमारे देश में बीस साल पहले सरदार पटेल हुए, जिन्होंने हमारे देश की बाउंड्री को आगे बढ़ाया, लेकिन उनके मरने के बाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जैसे जैसे समय बीतता जाता है वह बाउंड्री सिकुड़ती जा रही है। मैं इस सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाना चाहता हूं, एलिगेशन लगाना चाहता हूं, कि उसने हमारे देश का जो हिस्सा था वह पाकिस्तान को दिया कई बाउंड्रीज के ऊपर, लेकिन उस ने न तो उसके बारे में लोक सभा को बतलाया और न देश को बतलाया। कभी उसकी चर्चा तक नहीं की। यह एक ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट है, वायोलेशन आफ दि कांस्टिट्यूशन है। यहां जो शपथ आप ने ली है यह उसके विरुद्ध है, आप ने अपने देश के साथ धोखा किया है, इस लोक सभा के साथ धोखा किया है।

मैं आप के सामने बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक सवाल मैं ने पूछा था मंत्री महोदय से 31 जुलाई, 1967 को। मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि कब से और कौन कौन से इलाके पाकिस्तान के पास हैं। इसके जवाब में मुझे बताया गया कि बासुमारी मधुबनी यह 1947 से है, बेरुबाड़ी 1947 से है। इसके अलावा रंगपुर सैक्टर में 1956 से पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। यह जो टी एस्टेट युनाइटेड खासी हिल्ज के अन्दर है वहां 1962 में पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया था। इसके अलावा सुरमा रिवर के ऊपर 1962 में कब्जा किया है। नवगांव के अन्दर 1961 में कब्जा किया और पालाटौल टी एस्टेट के अन्दर जो सिलहट के पास है 1961 में कब्जा

किया । भागलपुर गांव के ऊपर 1964 में कब्जा किया । लाठीटोला के बारे में एक सवाल के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 748 बीघा जमीन पर पाकिस्तान ने 1962 में कब्जा कर लिया था । मैं लम्बी कहानी कहना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन आप देखें कि दो मिलिटरी आफिसर्स ने मिल कर फरवरी, 1966 में पाकिस्तान से यह एग्रीमेंट कर लिया है कि 748 बीघा जमीन जो है वह पाकिस्तान को दे दी जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एग्रीमेंट को करने का उनको क्या अख्तयार था ?

इसी प्रकार से जो एरिया पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, कोई 1962 से है और कोई 1964 से है उसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने कब लोक सभा को जानकारी दी, कब व्हाइट पेपर निकाला, कब कोई स्टेटमैंट दिया और कब मैम्बरों ने सवाल पूछे और कब आपने उनके उन सवालों का जवाब दिया । इस सरकार को देश की एक इंच भूमि भी किसी को देने का हक़ हासिल नहीं है फिर चाहे मिलिटरी कमांडर्ज इसको तय करें या मिनिस्टर तय करें । जो कुछ भी करना है वह पहले से लोक सभा के सामने आना चाहिये । यहां पर बात तय होनी चाहिये । उस चीज को पहले से देश के सामने लाया जाना चाहिये । इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई दुनिया की शायद किसी भी सरकार ने न की होगी जिस प्रकार की आप ने की है । देश के हिस्सों को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता तश्तरी में रख कर आप दूसरों को देते जा रहे हैं लेकिन जनता को उसके बारे में बताते तक नहीं हैं, लोक सभा को बताते तक नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जानबूझ कर नहीं बताया जाता है, ये लोगों से डर रहे हैं । अगर ये हमें बतायें तो नंगे हो जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से सरकमस्टांजिस थे जिन में ये एरियाज़ पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जाने दिये और आपने क्या कार्रवाई की और आप ने लोक सभा को और देश को क्यों नहीं इसके बारे में बताया । मेरा यह चार्ज है कि आप ने जानबूझ कर नहीं बताया । यह देश के साथ वफादारी नहीं है । मुझे कहना पड़ेगा गो मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था कि यह देश के साथ गद्दारी है । अगर मंत्री महोदय और यह सरकार ज़रा भी जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहती है तो इसको चाहिये कि यह लोक सभा के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाये और उस कमेटी की टर्म्ज़ आफ रेफेंस में यह हो कि आज तक जो भी समझौते आपने किये हैं, उनको वह देखे, वे सब समझौते उस कमेटी के सामने आयें और वह कमेटी इस बात का पता लगाये कि कब से और कौन सा इलाका हमारे देश का दूसरे किसी देश के पास गया और आया उसके बारे में लोक सभा को बताया गया या नहीं बताया गया और बताया गया तो कब बताया गया । वह यह भी तय करे कि आपको कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट था या नहीं था किसी इलाके को इस तरह से दे देने का ।

मैंने सुना है कि जब कच्छ का समझौता इंग्लैंड में हुआ था उस समय कुछ नक्शा बनाया गया था । उस नक्शे के अन्दर कुछ हिस्से पर पाकिस्तान को पैट्रोलिंग करने का हक़ दे दिया गया था । वह नक्शा आज तक आपने हमारे सामने नहीं रखा है । किसी को आपने उसके बारे में नहीं बताया । कोई भी चीज आप इस तरह की करते हैं और देश को नहीं बताते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो शपथ आपने खाई है उसके विपरीत आप जाते हैं और यह एक ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट है ।

अब सवाल यह रह जाता है कि पचास हज़ार मील भूमि को किस तरह से वापिस लिया जाना चाहिये । आप लड़ाई ही लड़ कर लें यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं । लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि पोलिटिकल, डिप्लोमैटिक आदि सब प्रकार के प्रेशर चीन और पाकिस्तान पर आपको डालने चाहिये । मैंने अभी आपको कहा है कि अभी दुश्मन को दुश्मन नहीं मानते हैं । तब आप

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

कैसे कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर चीन पर ला सकते हैं। यहां पर दलाई लामा बैठे हुए हैं। तिब्बत के बारे में जो शर्तें चीन ने हमारे साथ की थीं उनको चीन ने पूरी तरह नहीं निभाया है, सारी शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप दलाई लामा की सरकार प्रदान करें और आप कहें कि तिब्बत में दलाई लामा की सरकार है और तिब्बत के ऊपर कोई हक़ नहीं है। जब चीन पूरी तरह से शर्तों को नहीं मानता है तो आप क्यों मानें।

मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि आप चीन के साथ अपने डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्ज तोड़ दें। जब दुश्मन आपकी साढ़े चौदह हज़ार मील भूमि पर कब्ज़ा किये बैठा हो और आप झांकी देखना चाहते हों पेकिंग में बैठ कर तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह हवा आपके गले को दबा देगी। वहां बैठ कर आप ठंडी हवा नहीं ले सकते हैं। दुनिया को पता होना चाहिये कि चीन के साथ आपकी दुश्मनी है। लेकिन आप तो उसके साथ दोस्ती की पेंगें बढ़ा रहे हैं और दुनिया को कहते हैं कि यह हमारा दुश्मन है। इस तरह की बात नहीं चल सकती है।

यू० एन० ओ० में आपको चीन की वकालत करना बन्द कर देना चाहिये। ताइवान गवर्नमेंट से आपके डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्स होने चाहियें। जब तक चारों ओर से चीन पर दबाव नहीं पड़ेगा, डिप्लोमैटिक, पोलिटिकल आदि तब तक चीन की अकल ठिकाने नहीं आयेगी।

इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को आप यहां बुलायें, और खुले आम एलान करें कि हम पख्तूनिस्तान की हिमायत करेंगे और हम आपकी हिमायत करते हैं। इस तरह से आप चीन और पाकिस्तान के ऊपर दबाव डाल सकते हैं। जब वह मिजोज़ को, नागाज़ को भड़काता है और इनफिलट्रेटर्ज को भेजता है और हमारे फंटियर्ज में गड़बड़ करवाता है और चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों नागाज़ को, मिजोज़ को हथियार देते हैं, हमारे इंटरनल मैटर्ज में इंटरफीअर करते हैं तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट को भी उसका वैसा ही बदला देना चाहिये। इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है।

आपको केवल कनवैंशनल आर्म्ज पर ही भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिये। इससे बात नहीं चलेगी। आपको एटम बम बनाना होगा। आपके ऊपर अमरीका का, रूस का, चीन का, पाकिस्तान आदि का दबाव है, वे आप पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। अगर आपने एटम बम बना लिया तो वह दबाव आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हट जायगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे जितना खर्च आप करें, चाहे कुछ भी करें आपको यह शपथ लेनी चाहिये कि आप जितना भी पैसा डिफेंस के लिये चाहिये देंगे। इसके लिये आपको कमर कस कर चलना होगा। हमें सोफिस्किेटिड आर्म्ज रखने चाहियें। हमारे पास नाइट फाइटर्ज होने चाहियें। और भी जो हथियार हमें चाहियें वे हमारे पास होने चाहियें। जब तक हमारी बाहर की नीति ठीक नहीं होगी तब तक कितना भी पैसा आप लगायें, काम नहीं चलेगा।

बर्मा, नेपाल, इंडोनेशिया जो आज चीन से तंग हैं, उनसे आप बातचीत करें। और यह जो कामन डेंजर है इसको किस प्रकार से हल किया जा सकता है, इसको आप सोचें। मिजोलैंड, नागालैंड, असम बोर्डर, नक्सल-बाड़ी, जम्मू काश्मीर का बार्डर आदि जो हमारे बोर्डर हैं ये बहुत सेंसेटिव हैं, यहां बहुत डिसटरबेंस है। कोई भी देश अपने देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है अगर उसके सारे बोर्डर्ज इस तरह से डिसटर्ब्ड हों। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि आप वहां गड़बड़ करने वाले लोगों को गोली से उड़ा दें। लेकिन कोई

भी आदमी को, जो हमारी फौज के ऊपर हमला करता है, जो हमारे पुलिसमैनों को मारता है और एलानिया कहता है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहना नहीं चाहते हैं वह हमारा आदमी नहीं है और उसके साथ नरमी बरते जाने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है। आपको याद होगा कि पिछली लड़ाई में जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लड़का जा कर जासूसी करता था हिटलर के कैम्प में, तो उस प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि यह मेरा लड़का नहीं है, इसे गोली से उड़ा दो, मुझे इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। जो समस्यायें नागाज की हैं, मिजोज की हैं, उनके बारे में मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन जो लोग देश के प्रति लायलटी नहीं रखते हैं, इस तरह के जितने भी एलीमेंट हैं उनसे सख्ती से निपटा जाना चाहिये और यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो हमारे बोर्डर्ज हैं वे शान्त रहें, वहां पर ऐसे लोग रहें जोकि भारत के प्रति लायल हों और जो पूरी तरह भारत के साथ हों।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय में हिम्मत है तो वह साबित करें कि उनका केस ठीक है और लोक सभा के सदस्यों की वह एक कमेटी बनायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के क्षेत्रफल की बहस असल में भारत माता की बहस है और इस पर यह माननीय सदन कोई डेढ़ दो वर्ष से लगा हुआ है। असल में यह राष्ट्रीयता का मामला है और मुझसे अभी दो दिन पहले किसी ने सवाल पूछा कि राष्ट्रीयता अपने देश में कम हो रही है या बढ़ रही है? एकदम मुझको यह जवाब सूझा जो मैं समझता हूं कि सही है कि अगर अन्दरूनी ढंग से देखा जाय तो राष्ट्रीयता घट रही है और प्रादेशिकता बढ़ रही है। लेकिन अगर परदेश के प्रति देखा जाय खास तौर से चीन के प्रति देखा जाय तो राष्ट्रीयता बढ़ रही है कुछ वर्गों को छोड़ कर के उनके बारे में तो मैं ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकता। और इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान के बारे में कुछ मेरी भी और मैं समझता हूं बहुत से लोगों की मिश्रित भावना है। साधारण तौर पर हमारी इच्छा है कि यदि ऐसी स्थिति आ जाय कि जब भारत और पाकिस्तान किसी संघ में जुड़ें और फिर से हिन्दुस्तान एक हो लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हो जाता है तो फिर उसके प्रति भी वही राष्ट्रीयता जग जाती है जो चीन के प्रति। हां, एक बात अलबत्ता सही है कि अगर कभी विश्व लोक सभा बन गई—लोक-सभा लोगों के चुनाव के द्वारा लोक सभा। मैं आज के संयुक्त राष्ट्र को नहीं कह रहा हूं। क्योंकि वह तो एक सरकारों की चुनी हुई संस्था है। विश्व लोक सभा बन गई और अगर उसने कभी ऐसे फैसले किये जो हमारे खिलाफ जाते हों, या किसी और के खिलाफ तो उसका कुछ प्रचार चाहे हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि धीरे धीरे जनता उसे मानने लग जायेगी। तो अब संयुक्त राष्ट्र की तरफ जब आप देखें तो एक मजेदार चीज मालूम होती है कि 1950–52 से लेकर 1960 तक यानी करीब करीब दस वर्ष तक हमारा क्षेत्रफल 32 लाख किलोमीटर दिखाया जाता रहा है कभी 32 लाख 60 हजार कभी 32 लाख 40 हजार। और सन 1961 में 30 लाख से कुछ ज्यादा एक दम दिखाया गया। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि उस वक्त उन्होंने जम्मु और काश्मीर का हिस्सा निकाल दिया। यह बात अधूरी है। पूरा सत्य नहीं है। मैं आपको पूरा सत्य बताता हूं। सन 60 में जनगणना हुई थी और उस की गिनती की जा रही थी। जिस वक्त संयुक्त राष्ट्र को रपट भेजने का समय आया उस वक्त उस की गिनती पूरी नहीं हो पायी थी और यह ऐसी निकम्मी और नालायक सरकार है कि इन्होंने अधूरी गिनती को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के पास भेज दिया। यह कहते हैं कि हम ने उस पर एक नोट लगा दिया था कि देखो अभी हमारी गिनती पूरी नहीं हो

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

पाई है हम गिनती पूरी कर लेंगे तब हमको पूरा पता चल जायेगा । तब हम भेजेंगे । वह नोट भेजा या नहीं भेजा मैं नहीं जानता । आप उन से उस वक्त की फाइल मंगा कर देख सकते हैं । लेकिन इतना बिल्कुल निश्चित है कि 1961 में उन्होंने कम आंकड़े भेजे और तब से संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् ने वह आंकड़े कम दिखाने शुरू कर दिये जो मेरे हिसाब से करीब 5 लाख एकड़ पड़ता है । तो यह तो मैंने 61 वाली बात बतायी । और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मंत्री महोदय से इसका निश्चित रूप से उत्तर दिलवाइये कि उन्होंने क्यों इतना निकम्मा काम किया कि अधूरी गणना के आंकड़ों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के पास भेज दिया । फिर एक और तर्क यहां दिया गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र कुछ भी कहे इस से हमें क्या मतलब ? हमारी तो अपनी जमीन है जितनी हम मानते हैं । तो कोई यह रोशनारा क्लब है या जिमखाना क्लब है कि जो मन में आये कहा जाये और किया ? यह तो एक दण्ड संस्था है । हो सकता है कि सार्वभौम न हो अभी लेकिन दण्ड संस्था के सदस्य होने के नाते हमको हमेशा अपनी बातों के बारे में बड़ा खबरदार होना चाहिए और जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार रखा साल भर पहले तो उसमें एक विचित्र बात आई है । उन्होंने कहा है कि और देशों से भी ऐसी गलती होती है । यह बड़ा भ्रामक तर्क है। कई देशों के आंकड़े यहां पर हैं वक्त नहीं है इसलिए नहीं बता पाऊंगा। खाली आस्ट्रेलिया का अंक इन्होंने बताया । उसका कारण है कि आस्ट्रेलिया के कुछ ग्रीक छोड़ दिए गये थे तो वह कम बताए थे । अमेरिका के आंकड़े बिलकुल दस वर्ष तक स्थिर रहते हैं फिर एक बार जाकर 1958 में एकदम बढ़ते हैं दस एक लाख के करीब क्योंकि हवाई उसमें शामिल हो जाता है । उसी तरह से रूस के आंकड़े स्थिर रहते हैं । यह सब अंक स्थिर हैं और ऐसा भ्रामक धोखे का तर्क मंत्री महोदय को नहीं देना चाहिए और माननीय सदन को भी इस बारे में बड़ा सचेत रहना चाहिए कि मंत्री लोग किस तरह से अपनी बात को सही साबित करने के लिए इधर उधर की अनर्गल चीजें कह दिया करते हैं ।

एक चीज मुझको बड़ी अजीब लगी है जो 31 जुलाई को इसी संबंध में मन्त्री महोदय ने बयान रखा है उस में आजाद काश्मीर का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। लांगजू का जिक्र है और उस के अलावा लद्दाख का भी जिक्र है । इन दोनों में जरा फर्क करिएगा । लांगजू के लिए कहा है कि वह ऐसा इलाका है कि जिस के बारे में भारत और चीन दोनों को सन्देह है और विवादास्पद जगह है । लेकिन लद्दाख के मामले में वह जो अकसाई चीन वाला इलाका है उस के बारे में दोनों को विवाद नहीं है । चीन कहता है कि हमारा है, भारत कहता है कि हमारा है । तो लद्दाख का यहां जिक्र किया गया, उस इलाके का भी जिस के बारे में विवाद है और उस इलाके का भी जिस के बारे में विवाद नहीं है । लेकिन आजाद काश्मीर का जिक्र नहीं है । बड़ी विचित्र बात मालूम होती है । अन्दर अन्दर कुछ हो रहा है क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय ? यह 31 जुलाई का है यह बयान । और होता हो तो मुझे उस में ऐतराज नहीं होगा । यह मैं आप से कह दूं कि अगर भारत पाक का संघ बनता है, हिन्दुस्तान बनता है, तो मैं बहुत ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर कहां जाता है कहां रहता है इस से मुझ को मुतलक चिन्ता नहीं है । लेकिन जब तक वह संघ नहीं बनता है, तब तक आजाद काश्मीर के इलाके की गिनती इस में नहीं की गई यह बहुत बड़ा घिनौना काम है यह मैं जरूर कह देना चाहता हूं और उसी तरह से जब से इस में उन्होंने और कई एक जगहों का जिक्र किया है, लांगजू इस सदन में कई बार कहा गया कि वह तो एक दो मील का इलाका है ।

मुझे वहां के अफसरों ने जब मैं दो तीन बार गिरफ्तार होने के बाद किसी तरह से पहुंचा था, लांगजू तो नहीं उस के आस पास बताया कि वह इलाका कम से कम दो तीन सौ मील वर्ग का है। उसी तरह से बर्मा संधि का जिक्र नहीं है। उस में कितना इलाका हमारा गया, दो हजार, तीन हजार चार हजार या कितने वर्गमील गया यह मैं पक्का नहीं जानता लेकिन गया। अच्छा इसी तरह बाराहोती का यहां जिक्र है। दो बाराहोती हैं, छोटी बाराहोती और बड़ी बाराहोती। उस में कौन सा है ? और मंत्री महोदय ने सिक्किम के बारे में जिक्र जिस ढंग से कहा है मुझे तो शक होता है कि शायद सिक्किम के आंकड़े पहले गिने जाते थे; अब नहीं गिने जाते हैं। बहुत सन्देह की चीज है। इतना ही नहीं आप समझ कर रखिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि सर्वे आफ इंडिया के मुताबिक, मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि खाली दो हजार मील कम हुआ, मेरे हिसाब से दस पन्द्रह हजार वर्गमील कम हुआ क्योंकि यह एक बात मान लेते हैं कि गोआ और पुन्दूचेरी भारत में आने के पहले से ही उन्होंने गोआ और पुन्दूचेरी के क्षेत्रफल को भारत में गिनना शुरू कर दिया था। कैसे उस बात का विश्वास करें ? आने के पहले ही से गिनना शुरू कर दिया था ? जब आये तब गिनेंगे न ? क्षेत्रफल तो बढ़ाना चाहिये। तो उस बढ़ाव को कम दिखाने के लिए यह मान लेते हैं कि पहले से गिनने लगे थे। असल में कोई चीज बड़ी जबर्दस्त हुई है। वह ऐसे तर्क देते हैं कि पहले अंग्रेज अच्छी तरह से देखभाल नहीं करते थे। अब हवाई जहाज से सर्वे करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हवाई जहाज से गड्ढों और पहाड़ों का, जमीन की सर्वांगीणता का परिचय मिल सकता है लेकिन हवाई जहाज से जमीन की नाप—यह सिर्फ इन्हीं मंत्रियों के दिमाग की उपज है और तो कहीं ऐसा नहीं होता कि हवाई जहाज से यह होता हो। उस के अलावा कई दफे यह कह दिया करते हैं कि हम अब ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक तरीके इस्तेमाल करने लग गए हैं। तो ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक तरीके के मामले में मैं आपसे एक छोटा सा जिक्र करूंगा कि मैं ने सर्वेयर जनरल को एक खत लिखा था और आप जानते हों मैं अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता लेकिन यह मामला ऐसा था और क्योंकि खत लिखने का मामला था, फिर भी अपने सिद्धान्तों को तोड़ कर के मैंने सर्वेयर जनरल को खत लिखा 2 जुलाई 1966 को। यह प्रश्न यहां पर आ चुका है मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है। लेकिन अभी तक मुझे कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है और अब मैं आप से सन्तोष चाहता हूं। जब किसी नौकरशाही को संसद का कोई सदस्य, अपने निजी मामले को छोड़ कर, सार्वजनिक मामलों के बारे में खत लिखे, तो उस का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उस का जवाब दे और अगर जवाब नहीं देता है तो अपना कर्तव्य बिलकुल निभाता नहीं है। अब यह खत मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि यह खत आप उसको भेजें और उस से जवाब मांगें। मैं इसे पढ़कर सुनाये देता हूं :

"I will thank you to answer my questions as fully as you can and at your earliest convenience.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : डाक्टर साहब ने अंग्रेजी में खत लिखा था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है। मैं कभी भी सार्वजनिक जगह पर अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता। ऐसे मौके पर अथवा निजी बातचीत में

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कर लेता हूं तो वह भी बुरा काम करता हूं।

"1. What is the total area of India at present or at the last tabulation?

2. What was the total area of India on 15th August, 1947. This must include areas which acceded to and were joined to India later. It must not exclude areas which have been usurped and are now in unlawful possession of foreigners.

3. If there is any difference between 1 and 2, how do you account for it?

4. Is the current survey of India 190 years old? No matter how much survey methods have become more scientific, what is the outside margin of rectification of errors? Do better methods mean anything more than change in the scale of mapping, for instance, from one inch to four miles earlier to two miles and in some cases of detail less now?

5. What is the area of Goa and other Portugese possessions in India and Pondicherry and other French possessions and since when are they being counted with the Indian total?

I have written this letter as part of my parliamentary work and will thank you to give me an early answer. Accept my salutations, Brigadier."

यह खत मैंने ब्रिगेडियर गम्भीर सिंह को लिखा था 2 जुलाई, 1966 को, उस का जवाब मुझ को नहीं आया। अब मैं आपके दरबार में आया हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह खत आप अपनी तरफ से उन को भेजें ताकि आपको पता चल सके और सदन का पता चल सके कि यह मामला कितना गम्भीर है। मंत्रियों के कहने का क्या नतीजा निकलता है, वह मैंने आपको अभी बता दिया है और दरअसल मनसर एक गांव है, मानसरोवर के पास। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खाली वहां से मालगुजारी मिलती थी, ऐसी ही बात नहीं है, यहां ये उत्तर दे गये कि क्या है, मालगुजारी के कुछ पैसे छूट गये, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मनसर के लोगों की गणना भारत के लोगों की गणना में होती थी, जनगणना, आदमियों की गणना और वह भी उस गांव की जो मानसरोवर के पास है, 1931 में हुई, शायद 1941 में भी हुई। वहां के अफसरों ने मुझे बताया कि यह मनसर भी हटा दिया गया है, सिक्किम भी हटा दिया गया है, बर्मा सन्धि के कितने हटा दिये गये हैं, मालूम होता है कि इस सरकार ने भारत को एक कुटम्बी सम्पति समझ लिया है, मन में आये जिसको छांड़ दो, दे दो, दे आओ, कोई किसी किस्म की जांच नहीं रह गई है।

अब मुझे डर लग रहा है कि कहीं रूस और अमरीका—इन दोनों में साझा है, एक तो अच्छा साझा कि दुनिया में युद्ध न होने दो—मैं उसको पसन्द करता हूं, दूसरा साझा कि दुनिया में कोई बड़ी क्रान्ति न होने दो—जिसको मैं बिलकुल नापसन्द करता हूं, कहीं कोई चीज बहुत ज्यादा हिल-हिला जाय, उसको वे सम्भाल नहीं पायेंगे तो रूस और अमरीका वाले दोनों भाईबन्द हो गये हैं क्रांति को रोकने के लिये और युद्ध को रोकने के लिये ऐसी अवस्था में हो सकता है वह जीतें या हारें, लेकिन अगले महीन, दो महीने में एक तरफ पश्चिमी एशिया और दूसरी तरफ भारत-कुछ हो जाय, मामले खटक जाय, तलवार खनक चले, तलवार के बोलने का ढग तो

आप जानते ही हैं, जो कुछ होता है।

तब मैं आपको एक जगह का नाम सुनाता हूं असम के दोस्त लोग आपको बतायेंगे तनसूखिया से डिगबोई जाते हुए एक शहर आता है उसका नाम है माकूम छोटा गांव या एक छोटा कस्बा उसको समझ लीजिये। मैंने वहां पूछा कि भाई माकूम का मतलब क्या होता है ? तब लोगों ने मुझे बतलाया कि थाईदेश से आक्रमण करने वाले जब यहां आये थे और जब उन्होंने कुछ जमीने जीत ली थी, तब अपनी भाषा में कहा आओ, बैठो, आपस में बातचीत करें। तब से उस का नाम माकूम पड़ गया है। यह हमारे यहां की पुरानी परम्परा रही है कि कोई विदेशी आता है, हमला करता है, जमीन जीत लेता है और फिर कहता है आओ माकूम, आओ कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव, आओ समझौता और यहां भी बहुत से नादान लोग हैं जो कि ऐसे मौके पर, जब कि हमारी जमीन जीत ली जाती है, तब माकूम करना शुरू कर देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे ऊपर हमला न हो, जमीन न जाये, तो दुनिया में पूरे फाख्ते की तरह रहना चाहिये—वह फाख्ता, कबूतर, शान्तिवाला—लेकिन कोई हमारे ऊपर हमला करे, तो उस वक्त तो हमें बाज बनना चाहिये, जब तक बाज नहीं बनेंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा और इस बार तो जब हमला होगा, चाहे वह सितम्बर में हो, अक्तूबर में हो या नवम्बर में हो, जब कभी भी हो, मैं निश्चित नहीं कहता कि कब हो लेकिन अब की बार हमला हुआ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार तो एक हफ्ते भी ठहरने वाली नहीं है, यह तो चली जायेगी, क्योंकि दोनों के मिले हुए हमले पाकिस्तान और चीन के मिले हुए हमले के सामने इसकी पलटनें पीछे हटेंगी। आप जानते हैं पिछली बार के हमले में एक महीने में एक मंत्री की बली हुई थी और अगर चीन बढ़ता चला जाता तो 15 दिन बाद सरकार की बली हो गई होती। तब डेढ़ महीना लगा था, अब की बार जो अवस्था देश की हो गई है, उस के अनुसार मैं समझता हूं कि एक हफ्ते से ज्यादा इस को आप वक्त मत दीजिये, यह सरकार गिर जायेगी। इस में संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है, यह माकूम सरकार है, इस में मनोबल नहीं है . . .

Mr. Speaker: We have been discussing about border.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया हां, ठीक है, इस में मनोबल नहीं है न। आप जैसे अपनी त्वचा को देखते हैं, वही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जैसी शरीर की त्वचा होती है, वैसी ही देश की सीमा होती है, अगर त्वचा के ऊपर हमला होने के बाद कोई मनुष्य बिलकुल शान्त योगी बन कर बैठा रह जाता है खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय मामलों में सीमा के ऊपर हमला होने पर—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर डोवर की पहाड़ियों पर हमला हो जाये अगर सिबेरिया के ऊपर हमला हो जाये अगर चेकवान के ऊपर हमला हो जाये तो यहां बहुत से माननीय सज्जन हमारी लोक सभा में हैं जो फौरन दुंदुभि बजाने लग जायेंगे, विश्व युद्ध की बात चिल्लाने लग जायेंगे लेकिन हमारी अपनी खुद की की त्वचा अपने देश की सीमा के बारे में—यह जो मैं सीमा की बात कर रहा हूं और पूरे क्षेत्रफल की बात कर रहा हूं—85 लाख एकड़ जमीन हमारी सर्वे के अनुसार गई है और 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र की किताबों के अनुसार गई है यहां अलग अलग आंकड़े हैं ऐसी सूरत में माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय इस लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष के नाते मैं आपसे भी अपील करूंगा कि बहुत संकट का वक्त है, संकल्प शक्ति की जरूरत है, मनोबल की जरूरत है, ऐसे मौके पर कोई

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मालूम सरकार न रह पाये हमारा सत्यानाश हो जायगा। मालूम सरकार गिरेगी और उसकी जगह माननीय सदस्यों को अब तैयार रहना चाहिये—एक मनोबल और संकल्प शक्ति की ऐसी सरकार बनाओ जो रक्षा कर सके अपनी सीमा की अपने क्षेत्रफल की अपनी भारतमाता की।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मालूम नहीं नामालूम है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मालूम थाई भाषा का शब्द है। एक बात भूल गया। एक नक्शा मुझे मिला है सिलहट का जिसमें 12 थाने कब्जे में चले गये हैं पाकिस्तानियों के। तो आप इस को देख लेंगे और अगर ठीक समझें तो आप इस को अपने सदन-पटल* पर रखिये।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाब सदर मैं महज दो तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। इस वक्त ऐवान में बहस हो रही है कि भारत का कुल रकबा कितना है ? बहरहाल यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू और कश्मीर रियासत का रकबा 84 हजार 600 मुरब्बा मील था वह आज रकबा कितना है ? आया वह 84 हजार है या 60 हजार है 40 हजार है या जो कुछ भी है वह आज क्या है? जहां तक यह ऐरिया की बात है हमारे पास पूरे फैक्टस एंड फीगर्स होने चाहिएं। इस रियासत जम्मू कश्मीर का ऐरिया कितना है और उस में से ऐरिया कितना गया और वह किस के पास गया है? मैंने श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की तकरीरें सुनी। जहां तक रियासत के रकबे का ताल्लुक है यह आज की बात नहीं है। सन 1956 से यह सिलसिला वहां जारी है। सन 1956 में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मरकजी सरकार को बाखबर किया था कि अक्साईचिन के बेश्तर इलाके पर चीन का कब्जा होता जा रहा है और इस सिलसिले में मंसर गांव का भी सवाल आया था। हम बराबर सन 1956 तक वहां से सालाना मालगुजारी वसूल करते थे और 56 के बाद वह माल-गुजारी बंद हुई और हम ने उन्हे यह भी बताया कि अक्साई चिन जोकि रियासत का ऐरिया है और सदहा साल से रियासत का एक हिस्सा रह चुका है चीन को उस पर कोई हक नहीं है। अगर हम खुद यह जबान बोले कि चीन कहता है कि हमारा है और हम कहते हैं कि हमारा है तो फिर हम खुद बखुद एक झगड़े को यहां मानते हैं। इस ऐरिया पर झगड़ा है और यह सही मायनों में हमारा ऐरिया नहीं है। मैं तो दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं और पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूं कि अक्साई चिन का सारा ऐरिया जो आज चीन के पास है वह रियासत जम्मू कश्मीर का एक बाजाब्ता हिस्सा है। उस के लिए एक नक्शा आज का नहीं बल्कि गये 100 साल से ज्यादा से हमारे पास मौजूद है और जो 62 में हम ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया जब कि चीन के साथ झगड़ा पैदा हुआ और उस के साथ तमाम डिटेल्स तमाम छोटी छोटी बातें और उस एरिया के चीफटेंस के साथ जो बातचीत व खतोकिताबत हुई वह सब भी हम ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को दी। लेकिन आज हमें यह मालूम नहीं है कि जम्मू काश्मीर का एरिया क्या है ? अक्साई चिन कोई कहता है 14000 मील है कोई कहता है 1,2000 मील है तो कोई कहता है कि 10,000 मील है। अगर

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the Map was not treated as laid on the Table.

10,000 है तो वह किस एरिया को अपना समझते हैं और किस एरिया को समझते हैं कि वह चीन के हाथ में है। एक तो यह जानकारी जरूरी है। दूसरे यह कि सन् 56 में इत्तिला देने के बाद कि चीन ने उस एरिया में सड़कें बनानी शुरू कर दीं, एरोड्रोम्स बनाने शुरू कर दिये और चीनी फोज की आमदरफ्त शुरू हो गयी जिस से लद्दाख और वह नार्दन बौरडर्स हमारे खतरे में पड़ गये। 5-6 साल के बाद जनाब देखेंगे कि चीन ने अचानक हमला कर दिया और कहा कि यह मेरा एरिया है। उस वक्त हम कहते थे कि चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई हैं। बड़े भाई ने हमला किया तो फिर छोटे भाई को वह सुपुर्द करना ही पड़ा।

आज एक दूसरी बात यहां अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दूसरा एक खतरा वहां पैदा हो रहा है। चीन और एक इलाके में दुसाई प्लेस में जो कि बहुत बड़ा मैदान है, सैकड़ों मुरब्बा मील का जो सैंट्रली लोकेटड है, उस के एक तरफ गिलगित है, एक तरफ स्कर्दू है और एक तरफ कारगिल और लेह है। दुसाई प्लेस कश्मीर वैली के बहुत नजदीक है और दुसाई और उस के दरमियान मुश्किल से 7-8 मिनट का एयर डिस्टेंस होगा।

वहां आज कल चीन गिलगित से स्कर्दू और स्कर्दू से दुसाई प्लेस तक सड़क बना रहा है और वह एरिया को सन् 1962 के बाद पाकिस्तान ने 3000 के करीब मुरब्बा मील रियासत का एक हिस्सा चीन को दिया था वहां से उस को कनेक्ट कर रहा है और अपनी बहुत बड़ी छावनी वहां बना रहा है। एयरोड्रोम्स अंडर कंस्ट्रक्शन है। यह मैं इतनी इत्तिला देना चाहता हूं और मैं गुजारिश करूंगा मरकजी सरकार से कि सन् 1956 में हम ने इस की इत्तिला दी थी और बाखबर रखा था लेकिन हमारी उस इत्तिला को अहमियत नहीं दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कोई इत्तिला आप को मौजूदा सरकार से इस किस्म की आई है कि गुरेज में क्या हो रहा है। दुसाई प्लेस में क्या हो रहा है? गुरेज से आगे पैदल जाइये तो यह वहां तक 30-35 मील का फासला है लेकिन अगर हवाई ताकत इस्तेमाल करना हो, हवाई जहाज में जाइये तो एक मिनट लगता है। यह कहीं आपस की गठजोड़ तो नहीं है कि चीन चाहे कुछ करे उस को पूरा हक है कि उसे करे लेकिन मैं सरकार को बतलाना चाहूंगा गुरेज जहां खतरे में पड़ गया वहां सारा देश खतरे में पड़ गया सारा काश्मीर खतरे में पड़ गया। यह अक्साई चिन एरिया से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक एरिया है हालांकि इस वक्त वह एरिया जिस को आजाद कश्मीर आप कहते हैं उस के साथ है लेकिन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। आजाद काश्मीर के एरिया में और दुसाई प्लेस में बड़े जोर शोर के साथ आज कल एयरोड्रोम्स का कंस्ट्रक्शन वगैरह हो रहा है और वहां एरिया भी इतना है कि आप के पालम जैसे 100 एयरोड्रोम्स वहां पर बन सकते हैं। उन के लिए हर एक चीज वहां पर मुहैय्या है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप अब बजाय इस के कि ईस्ट से हमारा कितना एरिया गया, नार्थ से कितना गया, और वैस्ट से कितना गया, वह फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स तो उन्हों ने बतला दिये हैं, लेकिन जो अब आप के पास है उस पर तो डैफनिट रहिये और उस को बचाये रखने के लिये पहले से तैयार रहिये। सन् 62 में हमला हुआ, हमले के बाद हम तयारी करने लगे। कहीं फिर ऐसा न हो। मैं कहे देता हूं कि यह जो इन्फारमेशन है आप इस पर दरियाफ्त कर लीजिये कि आया यह वाकयात हैं या नहीं और अगर हों तो इस पर आज से ही एक्शन लेना शुरू कर दीजिये। बाखबर रहिये और पहले से पूरी तरह तयार रहिये। अपने आप को और सारे देश को खतरे में न डाल दीजिये क्योंकि अबजो चीन है वह करीब करीब रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर के चारों तरफ फैल गया है और अक्साई चिन तो दरकिनार। कहा जाता है कि

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी]

बीच में चुशूल है लेकिन चुशूल की भी पोजीशन, मैं उसे कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, शायद मुनासिब भी नहीं होगा हमारे डिफेंस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से कि हमारी पोजीशन वहां पर क्या है ? दमचुक में हमारी पोजीशन क्या है ? यह मंसिर को जो हमारा गांव है जहां हमारे स्कूल्स थे जहां हमारा सब कुछ था आज वह उन के कब्जे में है। दौलतबेगओल्दी यह हमारा इलाका है लेकिन आज वह उन के हाथ में है। आज वह उन के कब्जे में है। ऐसा न हो कि हम धीरे धीरे चीन के इस खतरे में इतना पड़ जायें कि मुसीबत का हमें एक फौरी तौर पर सामना करना पड़े। यह मेरी गुजारिश है। जो एरिया मैं ने पूछा है वह तो आप बता ही देंगे कि 32 लाख मुरब्बा मील से नीचे वह क्यों आई ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता कि काश्मीर का जो एरिया पहले 84,600 मुरब्बा मील था वह रकबा अब कितना है।

मैं बाखबर करना चाहता हूं मरकजी सरकार को और मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को कि यह बहुत बड़ा खतरा चीन की तरफ से पैदा हो रहा है। इस के लिये आप आज ही से सोचना शुरू कर दें। कहीं बेखबर तरीके पर हमारे साथ वही न हो जो 1962 में हुआ था।

شری غلام محمد بخشی : جناب صدر - میں بھی دو تین باتیں عرض کرنا چاہتا - اس وقت ایوان میں یہ بحث ہو رہی ہے کہ بھارت کا کل رقبہ کتنا ہے - بہر حال یہ بہت بڑی بات ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں جموں اور کشمیر ریاست کا رقبہ ۸۴ ہزار ۶۰۰ مربع میل تھا وہ آج رقبہ کتنا ہے - آیا وہ ۸۴ ہزار ہے ۰ یا ۶۰۱ ہزار ہے ۴۰ ہزار ہے یا جو کچھ بھی ہے وہ آج کیا ہے - جہاں تک یہ ایریا کی بات ہے ہمارے پاس پورے ایکٹس ایلڈ فیگرس ہونے چاہئیں - اس ریاست جموں کشمیر کا ایریا کتنا ہے اور اس میں سے ایریا کتنا گیا اور وہ کس کے پاس گیا ہے ؟ میں نے شروع کدور کل کہتا اور رام منوہر لوہیا کی تقریریں سنیں- جہاں تک ریاست کے رقبے کا تعلق ہے وہ آج کی بات نہیں ہے -

سنہ ۱۹۵۶ سے یہ سلسلہ وہاں جاری ہے - سنہ ۱۹۵۶ میں اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے مرکزی سرکار کو باخبر کیا تھا کہ اکسائی چن کے پیشتر علاقے پر چین کا قبضہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے اور اس سلسلہ میں مذکر کانوں کا بھی سوال آیا تھا - ہم برابر سنہ ۱۹۵۶ تک وہاں سے سالانا مال گذاری وصول کرتے تھے اور ۵۶ کے بعد وہ مال گذاری بند ہوئی اور ہم نے انہیں یہ بھی بتلایا کہ اکسائی چن جو کہ ریاست کا ایریا ہے اور صدہا سال سے ریاست کا ایک حصہ رہا ہو چکا ہے چین کو اس پر کوئی حق نہیں ہے - اگر ہم خود یہ زبان بولیں کہ چین کہتا ہے کہ ہمارا ہے اور ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ہے تو پھر ہم خدبخود ایک جھگڑے کو یہاں مانتے ہیں - اس ایریا پر جھگڑا ہے اور یہ صحیح معاملوں میں ہمارا ایریا نہیں ہے - میں تو دعوی کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں اور پوری ذمہداری کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ

بھائی نے حملہ کیا تو پھر چھوٹے بھائی کو وہ سپرد کرنا ہی پڑا -

آج یہ ایک دوسری بات یہاں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دوسرا ایک خطرہ وہاں پیدا ہو رہا ہے - چین ایک علاقے میں دوسائی پلینس میں جو کہ بہت بڑا میدان ہے - سیلکوں سڑک مہل کا جو سیلٹرلی لوکیٹڈ ہے اس کے ایک طرف گلگت ہے - ایک طرف اسکردو ہے اور ایک طرف کارگل اور لیہ ہے - دسائی پلینس کشمیر ویلی کے بہت نزدیک ہے اور دسائی اور اس کے درمیان مشکل سے ۸۰۸ میل کا ایر ڈسٹینس ہوگا وہاں آج کل چین گلگت سے اسکردو اور اسکردو سے دسائی پلینس تک سڑک بنا رہا ہے اور وہ ایریا جو سنہ ۱۹۶۲ کے بعد پاکستان نے ۳۰۰۰ کے قریب سڑہ مہل ریاست کا ایک حصہ چین کو دیا تھا وہاں سے اس کو کنکٹ کر رہا ہے اور لیلی بہت بڑی چھاونی بنا رہا ہے - ایرو ڈرمس انڈر کنسٹرکشن ہیں - یہ میں اتنی اطلاع دینا چاہتا ہوں اور میں گذارش کروں گا کہ مرکزی سرکار سے کہ سنہ ۱۹۵۶ میں ہم نے اس کی اطلاع دی تھی اور یاد خبر رکھا تھا لیکن ہماری اس اطلاع کو اہمیت نہیں دی گئی - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی کوئی اطلاع آپ کو موجودہ سرکار سے اس قسم کی آئی ہے کہ ڈرپز میں کیا ہو رہا ہے- دسائی پلینس میں کیا ہو رہا ہے - ڈرپز سے آگے اکسائی چن کا سارا ایریا جو آج چین کے پاس ہے وہ ریاست جموں کشمیر کا ایک باضابطہ حصہ ہے - اس کے لئے ایک نقشہ آج کا نہیں بلکہ گئے ۱۰۰ سال سے زیادہ سے ہمارے پاس موجود ہے اور جو ۶۲ میں ہم نے کھلندیہ سرکار کو دیا جبکہ چین کے ساتھ جھگڑا پیدا ہوا اور اس کے ساتھ تمام ڈیٹیلس تمام چھوٹی چھوٹی باتیں اور اس ایریا کے چھٹیلس کے ساتھ جو بات چیت جو خطوکتابت ہوئی وہ سب بھی ہم نے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو دی - لیکن آج ہمیں یہ معلوم نہیں ہے کہ جموں کشمیر کا ایریا کیا ہے - اکسائی چن کوئی کہتا ہے ۱۴۰۰۰ میل ہے کوئی کہتا ہے ۱۲۰۰۰ میل تو کوئی کہتا ہے کہ وہ ۱۰۰۰۰ میل ہے - اگر ۱۰۰۰۰ ہے تو وہ کس ایریا کو سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ چین کے ہاتھ میں ہے - ایک وہ تو یہ جانکاری ضروری ہے دوسرے یہ سنہ ۵۶ میں اطلاع دینے کے بعد چین نے اس ایریا میں سڑکیں بنانی شروع کر دیں - ایرو ڈرمس بنانے شروع کر دیے اور چین میں فوج کی آمدرفت شروع ہو گئی جس سے لداخ اور وہ نادرن بارڈرس ہمارے خطرے میں پڑ گئے - ۵-۶ سال کے بعد جناب دیکھیںگے کہ چین نے اچانک حملہ کر دیا اور کہا کہ میرا ایریا ہے - اس وقت ہم کہتے تھے کہ چین ہندی بھائی بھائی ہیں - بڑے

میں کہے دیتا ہوں کہ یہ جو انفارمیشن ہے آپ اس پر دریافت کرا لیجئے کہ آیا یہ واقعات ہیں یا نہیں اور اگر ہوں تو اس پر آج سے ہی ایکشن لینا شروع کر دیجئے - باخبر رہیئے اور پہلے سے پوری طرح تیار رہیئے - اپنے آپ کو اور سارے دیش کو خطرہ میں نہ ڈال دیجئے کیونکہ اب جو چین ہے وہ قریب قریب ریاست جموں کشمیر کے چاروں طرف پھیل گیا ہے اکسائی چن تو درکنار - کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہیج میں چسول ہے لیکن چسول کی بھی پوزیشن میں اسے کہنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں شاید مناسب بھی نہیں ہوگا ہمارے ڈیفنس پوائنٹ آف ویو سے کہ ہماری پوزیشن وہاں پر کیا ہے - دمچکہ میں ہماری پوزیشن کیا ہے - یہ منسٹر جو ہمارا گاؤں ہے جہاں ہمارے اسکولس ہے جہاں ہمارا سب کچھ تھا آج وہ ان کے قبضہ میں ہے - دولت بیگ اولدی یہ ہمارا علاقہ ہے لیکن آج وہ ان کے ہاتھ میں ہے - آج وہ ان کے قبضہ میں ہے - ایسا نہ ہو کہ ہم دھوکے دھمرے چین کے اس خطرہ میں اتنا پڑ جائیں کہ مصیبت کا ہمیں ایک فوری طور پر سامنا کرنا پڑے -

پیدل جائیے تو یہ وہاں تک ۳۵-۳۰ میل کا - فاصلہ ہے لیکن اگر ہوائی طاقت استعمال کرنا ہو - چھاز میں جائیے تو ایک منٹ لگتا ہے - یہ کہیں پس کی گٹھ جوڑ تو نہیں ہے کہ چین چاہے کچھ کرے اس کو پورا حق ہے کہ اسے کرے لیکن میں سرکار کو بتلانا چاہوں گا گریز جہاں خطرہ میں پڑ گیا وہاں سارا دیش خطرہ میں پڑ گیا - سارا کشمیر خطرہ میں پڑ گیا - یہ اکسائی چن ایریا سے بھی زیادہ خطرناک ایریا ہے حالانکہ اس وقت وہ ایریا جس کو آزاد کشمیر آپ کہتے ہیں - اس کے ساتھ ہے لیکن دونوں میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے - آزاد کشمیر کے ایریا میں دسائی پلینس بڑے زور شور کے ساتھ آج کل ایروڈیروس کا کسٹرکشن وغیرہ ہو رہا ہے وہاں ایریا بھی اتنا ہے کہ آپ کے پالم جیسے ۱۶۰۰ ایروڈیریس وہاں پر بن سکتے ہیں - ان کے لئے ہر ایک جوڑ وہاں پر بچھا ہے - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اب بجائے اس کے کہ ایسٹ سے ہمارا کتنا ایریا گیا نارتھ سے کتنا گیا اور ویسٹ سے کتنا گیا - وہ فیکٹس اینڈ فیگرس تو انہوں نے بتلا دیئے ہیں لیکن جو اب آپ کے پاس ہے اس پر تو قیفلت رہیئے اور اس کو بچانے رکھنے کے لئے پہلے سے تیار رہیئے - سنہ ۶۲ میں حملہ ہوا حملہ کے بعد ہم تیاری کرنے لگے - کہیں پھر ایسا نہ ہو -

یہ میری گزارش ہے - جو ایوایا میں نے پوچھا ہے وہ تو آپ بتا دیںگے؟ ہی کہ ۳۲ ہزار مربع میل سے نیچے وہ کیوں آئی - میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کاشمیر کا جو ایوایا ۸۴۶۰۰ مربع میل کا تھا وہ رقبہ اب کتنا ہے -

میں باخبر کرنا چاہتا ہوں مرکزی سرکار کو اور ممبران پارلیامنٹ کو کہ یہ بہت بڑا خطرہ چین کی طرف سے پیدا ہو رہا ہے - اس کے لئے آپ آج ہی سے سوچنا شروع کر دیں - کہیں بے خبر طریقے پر ہمارے ساتھ وہی نہ ہو جو ۱۹۶۲ میں ہوا تھا -]

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga. There are a number of names before me. If all parties and groups are to be represented, it will take till 8 P.M. Yesterday also, we carried on till about 8 P.M. when there was no quorum and the House had to be adjourned without hearing the Minister's reply. I do not think this is a subject where it is necessary that every group and party should be represented. I leave it to your judgment. If we continue as we did yesterday and the Minister is not in a position to reply, what for are we holding the discussion, for whose benefit? So let us fix up a time-limit. This discussion is scheduled from 5 to 6. We will have another half an hour in which I will allow Shri Ranga and one or two others and then the Minister could reply.

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : क्या आज भी प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं रहेंगी? यहां पर इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपोजीशन वालों को 6 बजे तक बोलने का मौका मिला है हम को भी उसी के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: He can come and sit in this Chair and continue for one hour. I have no objection.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : हमें आधा टाइम दे दिया जाये। हम और कुछ नहीं चाहते।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Ranga because he may be able to give some information which Shri Sheo Narain will not be able to give. If Shri Sheo Narain can give some information or throw some new light on the border situation and all that, here and now I am prepared to give him a chance. What is the use of shouting?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं चांस नहीं मांग रहा हूं। आप ने कहा कि 6 बजे तक का टाइम था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने श्री रंगा को बुलाया है। उन के बोलने के बाद आप मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: It is a very good suggestion. I am glad he has made it. If the House accepts it, after Shri Ranga has finished, I have no objection to acting upon it.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): At the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to the friends who have given notice of this discussion and also to the friends who have taken part in this debate. The least that any civilised government, sensible government,

[Shri Ranga]

can be expected to do is to protect the territorial integrity of the country. That is exactly where along with our friends who have spoken, I also wish to charge this Government with having failed to do. We do not want to steal or conquer the land of any other country, but we would not like to allow other countries who are our neighbours to encroach upon ours.

Aksai Chin has been referred to. When it was being occupied, when that road was being laid, when the whole of that territory was parcelled out and taken out of our control, the country was kept completely in ignorance. It needed any amount of prodding repeatedly by a number of members in this House in those days before we could get the Government of those days to admit that it had happened. Only the other day, my hon. friend, said that Latitilla-Dumbari really belonged to us and yet it came to be occupied by Pakistan. Until his attention was drawn, he would not come out openly and say that this had happened.

Secondly, any moment any little encroachment is made on any part of our country, whoever happens to be responsible for that part of the national duty should hasten to come to this House and say that such and such things are happening. We may be the weakest possible people, yet we need not recognise such illegal encroachments. What is more, it is the duty of the Minister, in those days the king, to take the people into his confidence and then say this is what has happened, we are weak, nevertheless we continue to protest. That is how Chiang Kai-shek had laid claims to huge areas of our country, NEFA as well as northeast area. Now, his successors, the communists in China, have been taking advantage of the claims that he had made, the maps that he had published, against which the later Swaraj Government was pussilanimously silent and was unable to say anything except make a mention when they were having their own dinners and drinks here in Delhi, when the *Hindi Chini bhai bhai* was going on, our Prime Minister simply, quietly making mention to Chou En-lai and Chou En-lai smiling, and our Prime Minister accepting it as satisfaction.

18.07 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

All those things happened. I do not wish to go into all those details. Our friends have given all the useful details here.

A very useful, constructive suggestion has come from my hon. friend Mr. Gupta that there should be committee of Members of Parliament. A permanent committee it should be. From time to time you may change its Membership, but the committee must be there. Whenever the house is not in session, any moment any such untoward thing happens I would charge the Government with the primary task of taking that committee into confidence and telling them what is happening, what encroachments are being made.

What is the use, somebody might say, of the Spanish people protesting against the British occupation of Gibralter. They had gone on for centuries, but today it has become a live issue between the British and the Spanish people. Similarly, we need not accept their claims, their illegal occupation. We may not be in a position to drive them out of Aksai Chin for instance and other areas, so far as the Chinese are concerned. Yet, our claim would be there that the Chinese are there in an illegal fashion; if and when we get an opportunity we would certainly see that they vacate these lands.

One of the greatest tragedies that has taken place in this part of the world, and especially to India, was that unholy acceptance of China's claims over Tibet. If it had not been done, our position would have been

entirely different. Now, we should right that position.How can we do it? We may not be able now to match with our arms and armies and liberate Tibet and thus assure ourselves of a very good and peaceful neighbour, but We can at least do one thing, we can recognise the Dalai Lama as the head of the Government that we recognise, that we are prepared to recognise. There is no sense at all; there is no sacredness about the earlier agreement that we had reached. That agreement had lasted too long and wrongly too. We should never have gone into it. It is high time we simply dismissed it. My hon. friend says: how can we? When we are thinking of getting rid of these covenants that you have reached with your own princes here in this country, is it too much for us to expect the Government to denounce that unholy agreement that we had reached because of our ignorance of our own duties towards our country.

All that I have to ask now is this. The people in this country would never excuse this Government so long as it continues to recognise the Chinese occupation and Chinese claims over this Manasarovar. It is a part, very heart of our country, of our tradition, of our lore and literature. From Kalidasa and far beyond to the very earliest times down to this day, Manasarovar is part of us, is a part of our country. That is only a symbolic claim that I am making. All the rest of it has been mentioned by our friend Bakshi Gulam Mohammad. I welcome his intervention in this debate today. All these will have to be looked after by this government and my fear is that the secretariat is not properly attuned to the nationalistic feelings and urges and demands of our people and for the proper and full protection of the territorial integrity of our country. I hope my hon. friends who are today in charge of this government would begin to think and discharge their minimum responsibility and minimum duty of protecting the territorial integrity.

सभापति महोदय, श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इनके बाद मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : स्पीकर साहब कह गए हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब बोलेंगे । अगर आप उनको मौका देते हैं तो आपको हम सब को देना होगा ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना है तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं दो तीन मिनट जरूर बोलना चाहूंगा । मैंने लिख कर भी दिया है । आप उधर वालों को बुलाते जाते हैं, इधर वालों को नहीं बुलाते हैं । हम सारे क्या भट्टू बैठे हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो स्टेटमैंट मिनिस्टर साहब ने दी है उस में यह नहीं बताया है कि कब कब टरिटरी पाकिस्तान और चीन के पास गई है । अब आप बतायें कि किन हालात में यह उनके कब्जे में गई है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कब इसके बारे में आपने लोक सभा को खबर दी । इन दो चीजों को आप एवायड न करें । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप हाउस को कमेटी बिठाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

सभापति महोदय: मैं दो मिनट लिमये साहब को दे सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो तीन मिनट में मेरा काम नहीं चल सकता है । अभी बोलने का अवसर आप न दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन मेरा ब्यान अलग से आना चाहिये । 115 अभ्यक्षीय निर्देश के मातहत मंत्री महोदय ने जो गलत ब्यानी की है

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लाठी टोला और डूमा बाड़ी के बारे में 17 जुलाई को, उसके बारे में मेरा व्यान है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या बीच में ले आए हैं?

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं दो तीन मिनट में खत्म नहीं कर सकता हूं। पहले का मेरा नोटिस है, उनके अनुसार इसको रखिये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अगर आप दूसरों को बुलाते हैं तो मेरा नम्बर पहला है। चागला साहब को अगर आप बुलाते हैं तब मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। लेकिन अगर आप दूसरों को बुलाते तो मैं बोलना चाहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपने खुद कहा है कि चागला साहब बोलें मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। मुझे पता नहीं कि स्पीकर साहब ने मधु लिमये साहब के लिए क्या एग्रो किया था।

लेकिन अब मैं चागला साहब को बुलाता हूं।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the area of India is the area as defined in the Constitution and the computation of that area must be according to the constituent units laid down in the Constitution. Whatever the figures may be, however much they may vary, the process of computation must include every inch of our country. I want to assure the House, whatever may be the discrepancies in the figures—I will give explanations for it presently—our attempt has been through the Survey of India and other agencies to see that every inch of our country is properly computed. Computation cannot change the area of a country. Every inch of our country is sacred. We realise it. We have also taken the oath of loyalty to the Constitution. I agree with Mr. Ranga that the first primary, elementary duty of every Government is to protect the security and integrity of the country. Therefore, I do request Dr. Lohia not to go by figures. I will explain why the discrepancies have arisen, but if he concludes that we have given away our territory, then we are guilty not only at the bar of Parliament but at the bar of the country. I will explain why discrepancies have occurred here and in UN.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the total area now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will come to that. First of all, although Dr. Lohia may say it is not a fact, the Survey of India tells me—as Minister of Education, the Survey of India was under me—that as years go on, the method of survey is improving. Dr. Lohia says, it only affects the scale of the map. It is not so. Today through aerial survey and other instruments that we possess, we can compute the area of India much more satisfactority.

श्री मधु लिमये : तभी वह घट रहा है।

श्री म० क० चागला : इसीलिए नहीं घट रहा है। घटता भी है जब गलती होती है। लेकिन बात यह है कि जो फर्क हुआ है उसका सबब यह है कि आज हमारे पास अच्छे हथियार हैं जिन की मदद से हम बेहतर तौर पर गिन सकते हैं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान का एरिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिक्किम वाला गिन रहे हो आजकल या नहीं? बर्मा को कुछ दिया है या नहीं? लांगजू सी मील है या एक मील? सब चीजों का जवाब दो।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not only in India that these differences occur. I will give the variations of figures of selected countries. In India, as my statement shows, the variation is 561 miles. The percentage comes to 0.04. In Australia, the variation is 0.11 per cent. In Argentina, there is a decrease and the percentage is 1.5. In Iran there is an increase, but there is variation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे मजबूर करते हैं कि मैं आपको टोकूं । मेरे पास भी यहां है अमरीका का रूस का । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका का 1950 से लेकर 1958 तक बिल्कुल एक सा रहा है और फिर 78 लाख किलोमीटर से बढ़कर 93 लाख किलोमिटर हो गया है क्योंकि उस में हवाई शामिल हो गया । उसी तरह से रूस का है । वह बढ़ा है । जब कोई न कोई नया इलाका आ जाता है तो वह बढ़ जाता है । घटना हुआ तो है ही नहीं सिवाय आस्ट्रेलिया के जिस के कुछ द्वीप यानी आइलैंडज यानी जजीरे चले गए हैं । मेहरबानी करके आप इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें ।

Shri S. Kundu: Between 1953 and 1954, during the period of about 10/11 years, we have lost about 8,000 square miles of our area which comes to 900 square miles per year. Would you kindly say specifically whether in the coming years, we are going to lose at the same rate?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will point out the position with regard to China. If my hon. friends interrupt me, I cannot finish my speech. Then, the other reason is this. We have surveys taken by the States. They are taken only for the purpose of revenue, not for the purpose for which the Survey of India undertakes survey. Very often, because the Survey of India figures were not ready the figures given by the States have been supplied to the United Nations for its demography The third is the question of census. Figures of a year are taken for the purpose of census. The United Nations ask us to give the figures for demographic year book. We supply the census figures. Sometimes when the census is not held or completed in certain parts of the country, we tell them that we can only give them provisional figures because the census has not been completed and we have not got the total figures.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था । उसी में आप ने मौका दे दिया कि वह जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर को निकाल दें । सन 61 में यह किया ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : ऐसा नहीं हुआ हमने लिखा था यूनाइटेड नेशंस को कि यह प्राविजनल है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने क्यों भेजा उन को मौका मिल गया चागला साहब । अगर मान लीजिए 61 में न भेजते तो उन को मौका न मिलता ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Other considerations are also there which I want to point out.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा मैं यह सदन पटल *पर रखना चाहता हूं रूस अमेरिका वगैरह के ।

श्री मुथ्याल राव : आप ने स्पीकर साहब को भेजने के लिए कहा था ...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member cannot speak directly like this.

Shri Muthyal Rao: I am speaking through you only.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The other difficulty has arisen....

Mr. Chairman: I realise that hon. Members are naturally perturbed over the whole affair.

Shri M. C. Chagla: So am I. We all feel anxious about the integrity of our country. I quite appreciate the anxiety of the House and I fully share it. I am satisfied, and I hope to satisfy the House, that this Government has not given away one inch of the

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the statement showing the total area of certain countries as appeared in the U.N. Year Books from 1950 to 1964, was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

country or conceded that a single inch of the territory of this country as defined in the Constitution is not part of our country.

Difficulties have also arisen for this. Take Jammu and Kashmir. Up to 1960 the United Nations included Jammu and Kashmir in the figure as our area and from 1960 suddenly they dropped it out. We have protested all the time. We have written to the United Nations that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and they were wrong in excluding it. Well, our protests have so far not been listened to.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में आजाद काश्मीर नहीं रखा जो स्टेटमेंट मेरे सवाल के जवाब में दिया ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : नहीं, वह है । यह बात दुरुस्त नहीं है । इस स्टेटमेंट में सारा काश्मीर है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो स्टेटमेंट 31 जूलाई को आया मेरे सवाल के जवाब में उस में नहीं है आजाद काश्मीर का ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं काश्मीर के बारे में बाद में बात करूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो अब नहीं उस को शामिल करते हैं ? वह पहले किया करते थे ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जी हां ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा एक बात चलो मालूम हुई । ऐसे ही बताते चलिए क्या क्या नहीं करते हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The other difficulty is this. Sometimes Sikkim has been included, sometimes Sikkim has not been included. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, that in the area of India we should include Sikkim because our Constitution does not say that Sikkim is part of India.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा लांगजू गिनते हैं कि नहीं चागला साहब ? बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी बड़ी दया करेंगे, सिर्फ लांगजू का बता दें ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then difficulty has arisen because Goa and the French possessions here were not included, or included before we got juridical possession from France. Today the picture is clear. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir—there is no doubt about that—belongs to India, the Portugese possessions belong to India. Since 1953 sometimes they were included, sometimes not included because the picture was not clear. Goa was not taken possession of by us, and also jurisdical possession of Pondicherry and other French possessions had not come to us.

Now I come to Jammu and Kashmir. My friend, Shri Bakshi is not here.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बख्शी साहब मौजूद हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let me come to the question of Kashmir. He wanted to know what the area of Jammu and Kashmir was. I have got the exact figures, which I will give him, which includes that part of Kashmir which is under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. The area is 86,023 sq. miles. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में मनसर भी गिनते हैं ? . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अरे जब मैंने मनसर आप को बताया था तब तो आप ने चीन को खत लिखा था ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards Jammu and Kashmir, may I point out that the total area illegally occupied by Pakistan since Pakistan's aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 is approximately 32,500 sq. miles.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What do you mean by approximately? You should be definite.

Shri M C. Chagla: We cannot go and take a survey of a territory which is in illegal occupation. We can have only an approximate figure Out of this, a little over 2,000 sq. miles of territory has been illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pakistan border agreement. This is the position with regard to Kashmir. I have given the total area, which includes that portion of Kashmir which is ours but which is illegally occupied by Pakistan,—the area there has to be approximate —and I have given the area which Pakistan has again illegally given over to China.

I must also give the figures as regards the territory which is in illegal possession by China. The figures are these. Approximately 14,500 sq. miles is our territory in possession of China.

As regards Pakistan, let me make this position clear. There are areas about which there is no dispute and where the border has been demarcated, but these remain in adverse possession of Pakistan pending return to India after final demarcation of the border has been completed. I have got the names of the areas. Therefore, when the border is finally demarcated—we are also in possession of some areas which really belong to Pakistan. It is a matter of exchange —when the border is finally demarcated, these will be exchanged; there is no dispute between us and Pakistan as to the ownership or the title of these areas.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारबंकी) : कितना उन के कब्जे में है कितना आप के कब्जे में है ? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then, there is the second category—the disputed areas which belong to us but on which Pakistan is laying claim and is in possession of Pakistan. Therefore, there are certain areas which we claim as ours and which are in illegal possession of Pakistan. We have not conceded the right of Pakistan to be in possession of these villages. The names of the villages can be mentioned. I have made it quite clear that Pakistan was in temporary possession of these because of the ground rules and the settlement arrived at between the army officers.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Why do you make settlement without prior approval of Parliament? That is our question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will come to that. We have not accepted the juridical title of Pakistan to these areas.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: But why did you give them possession?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not given them possession. It is adverse possession. We have still to demarcate and determine the boundary in this area where there is dispute. If Government have conceded to Pakistan those areas as theirs, then certainly it will be our duty to come and tell Parliament of it. But here it is a temporary phase. We have not accepted the Position.

Shri Ranga: We have become paralysed.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You have given possession to them and then you say that you do not concede them the right.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have explained it in detail.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान का कितना एरिया पजेशन में आप ने लिया है ? पाकिस्तान ने एक इंच भी जमीन आप को इस तरह से दी कि रहेगा पाकिस्तान का लेकिन पजेशन आप लीजिए ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is the position.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You have not informed Lok Sabha anything.

[Shri Kanwarlal Gupta]

You did not say anything about it; not even a word about it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is the position about Kashmir, China and Pakistan.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बर्मा को कितनी जमीन दी ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : कुछ नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : देखिए, संभल कर बोलिएगा, फिर कहीं फंस न जाइएगा ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मुझे मालूम है कि आप प्रिविलेज मोशन का डर बता रहे है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हां, संभल कर बोलिएगा ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I made a statement when we entered into a boundary agreement, and I told the House that we have not given Burma a single inch of our territory. Burma has never claimed a single inch of our territory. I will be fair to Burma.... (*Interruption*).

My hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, referred to the letter to the Surveyor General. That particular Surveyor General resigned soon after the letter was written. That is the only explanation I can think of why a reply was not sent.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदया मेरे सवालों का एक भी जवाब नहीं दिया गया, इस डिबेट का क्या फायदा है । वे तो एरिया की बात कर के क्लोज करना चाहते हैं, जब कि हम ने यह पूछा था कि आपने लोक सभा को जो 1956, 1962 1964 और 1961 की सूची दी है, जो भूमि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में आजादी के बाद गई है उसकी सूचना आपने लोक सभा को कब दी और वह पाकिस्तान के पजैशन में क्यों जाने दी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Gupta, accepts the unfortunate fact in our political life, however deplorable it may be, that China and Pakistan should be in possession of our territory, that today we are not in a position to take it back; therefore, he suggested a political and diplomatic way of recovering this.

With regard to China, we accepted the Colombo proposal. We are willing today to discuss it with China on the basis of the Colombo proposals. China never accepted the Colombo proposals. We even suggested going to the International Court of Justice or to international arbitration. China did not accept it. Therefore our only hope is that some time soon a dialogue will start between us and China, that China will see reason and that some settlement will emerge after that. Even my hon. friend, Shri Gupta, concedes that it is unfortunate that we are not in a position today, apart from the fact that it is against our principles, to mount a military invasion to recover these territories.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन को जमीन देते रहो और फिर बात करते रहो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have nothing more to add.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है मालूम करो ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरी रिपीटेड रिक्वैस्ट के बाद भी मिनिस्टर साहब उस को टालना चाहते हैं । इन्होंने देश के साथ फ्रौड किया है, इस लोक सभा के साथ धोखा किया है .....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस में फ्रौड और धोखे की क्या बात है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह कोई मेरी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । लोक सभा को कान्फीडेन्स में लेना चाहिये, आपको बताना चाहिये कि ये हिस्से पाकिस्तान में कब गये, किन हालत में गये । मैंने पत्र लिखा था, आपने कल जवाब दिया है कि लोक सभा में आपको

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बताया जायगा कि किन हालात में ये पाकिस्तान में गये और कब कब हम ने जवाब दिया। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है, इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है, यह देश के साथ फ्राड की बात है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: If any incorrect statement is made by a Minister the Rules lay down a specific procedure. Today we are here discussing a motion under rule 193. The motion says:—

> "to raise a discussion on illegal occupation of Indian territory by China, Pakistan and other countries"

and I have come to answer it. I have explained to what extent Pakistan and China are in illegal possession of our territory. I have given the specific area and the specific places. I cannot do anything more.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं। मेरे पास छागला साहब का जवाब है।

Mr. Chairman: Please sit down. I am on my legs. I think, the Minister has tried his best to answer the points. He even yielded and patiently heard some of the interruptions. He tried to satisfy the House to the extent he could under this rule. How, there will be no further question.

Shri Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi: Just for my information . . .

Mr. Chairman: Are you prepared to answer Shri Bakshi?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस तरीके से तो यह पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम बिगड़ जायगा। इन को कहिये कि इस तरह से न करें, तैयारी कर के सारी सूचना लायें।

Mr. Chairman: That is a different thing. I think, the Minister has said...

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You do not comment on that. He is a miserable failure in this.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मैं निहायत अदब के साथ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि छियासी हजार और कुछ मुरब्बा मील काश्मीर का रकबा आपने बताया है। यह टोटल रकबा है, जिसे रियासतें-जम्मू व काश्मीर कहते हैं। उस में से 32 हजार मुरब्बा मील आजाद काश्मीर के पास हैं और 14 हजार मुरब्बा मील चीन के पास है, उस का मतलब हुआ कि 40 हजार मुरब्बा मील हमारे पास है या शायद कुछ इस से कम हो—क्या मैं ठीक कह रहा हूं? मैं हिसाब में हमेशा फैल होता था, इसी लिये पूछता हूं कि क्या 14 हजार मुरब्बा मील चीन के पास है, 32 हजार मुरब्बा मील आजाद काश्मीर के पास है और जो हमारे पास है, वह सिर्फ 40 हजार मुरब्बा मील है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, that is arithmetic.

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी (गुना) : मैं यह कहता हूं कि ख्यामख्वाह झगड़ा कर रहे हैं। एक हमारे बड़े सीधे सन्त थे—श्री रामकृष्ण परामहंस। वह कहते थे कि कई दफ़ा परमेश्वर को हंसी आती है .....

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to answer the first question?

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : मैं तो एक मिनट लूंगा। श्री राम कृष्ण परमहंस कहते थे कि परमेश्वर को हंसी आती है जब दो आदमी हाथ में फीता लेकर जमीन मांप करते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह जमीन तुम्हारी है और यह जमीन हमारी है। परमेश्वर कहता है कि यह जमीन तो सब हमारी है। हमारी सरकार की भी यही हालत है, वह यह समझती कि यह सब जमीन परमेश्वर की है।

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 9, 1967|Sravana 18, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L.S. II—1884(ai) LSD—3-6-68—1010.